

King's College, Cambridge

Annual Report 2012





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The Provost



Professor Ross Harrison

Although previous reports of my demise proved to be exaggerated, I can now (finally, definitely, and conclusively) report that this is the last occasion on which, as Provost, I introduce the College's *Annual Report*. As I write, the election of my successor is well advanced and it will be known long before this is read.

One of the pleasures of the position is the chance it has offered to meet so many non-resident members. It has been my privilege not just to hear about your highly varied lives but also to discover the warm feeling that so many of you have

towards the College. It is still your college now just as much as it was when you were in residence. We were grateful then for your concern as students to make this a special place; we are grateful now for your continuing help, energy, and ideas.

One thing that has happened since I last wrote is that we have managed to acquire the freehold of the bank at the corner of Benet Street where it turns north towards the Guildhall and Market Place. The ground floor will be used commercially but we are converting the upper floors into a new hostel to replace the considerably more distant and inconvenient Tennis Court Road. This has been made possible by the gifts of King's Members to whom I appealed for help in seizing the special opportunity. We have also been aided by the interest free loans of other non resident members to help us schedule the payment. Incidentally, the donation book on this project is not yet closed and anyone who would like to offer substantial support or is

intrigued by the idea of having this new King's hostel named after them or their family should contact me. At present the remaining costs are covered by the prospective surrender of the TCR lease and the sale of outlying houses used by graduates, money that could be used instead for the pressing needs of teaching, research, and student support.

If you stand on the SW corner of the Market Place, opposite the wide passage that leads past Great St Mary's church to King's Parade, the building immediately in front is the College's completely refurbished Market Hostel. The old rendering has now been stripped back to the brick, which blends well in colour with the chapel behind and Great St Mary's opposite. Then, looking further south, Market Hostel changes texture with the new part built in the Sixties, which many of you will remember, either from the row caused by its building or from having lived there. After that, looking still further south away from the Market, there is the interruption of St Edward's church before we can see the next King's hostel (now called Spalding) sitting over the entrance to the Arts Theatre. This view from the Market is terminated by our new building, currently polythene sheathed as the work has already commenced. Being at the corner, it will have the reverse view back to the Market as well as the view down Benet Street to the A staircase part of our main buildings.

With the Arts Theatre probably producing a new restaurant unto the pavement, Jamie Oliver's opposite and two new upmarket restaurants under the new King's hostel, this part of Cambridge will be the restaurant quarter of Cambridge. Or, with the Arts Theatre, the Corpus theatres and the bookshops, the arts and restaurant quarter. Or, more simply, the King's quarter, where we have an almost continuous set of rooms in urban space, between shops and streets, balancing the lawn-fringed cathedral or country house buildings on the other side of King's Parade. We are quiet, contemplative, aesthetic, musical, spiritual; we are also busy in the bustling world.

Two years ago, when we had a relative upturn, I incautiously wrote about that summer's tripos results. This meant that I was caught with continuing the theme in my last year's introduction, when I had to report that the

forward march of King's was (naturally, only briefly and temporarily) halted. I am pleased to report that this summer's results were better. The details can be found elsewhere in the *Report*. What is more significant is that I can't remember so cheerful and confident an annual July meeting of the College Council, when the results are carefully analysed. As well as a pleasing overall result (where, as usual, we concentrate on the final year), there are many individual success stories which do not show in the statistics, but were highly satisfying not just to the students concerned but also their supervisors.

This remains a very special educational system, increasingly verging on the unique. I would like to pay tribute to the dedication of the tutors, directors of studies, and other supervising Fellows who put so much care into making it work. They do this on top of maintaining Cambridge as a great research university, one of only two in Europe in the international top ten. They do it for, and with, love. It takes hard work, imagination, and intellectual stimulation on both sides to make our special supervision system work; the magic is that it still does in spite of all the increasing pressures on academics in a modern major university.

I now conclude this run of prefaces and therefore finally sign off on one of my more minor duties as Provost. As I've said in previous years, I do hope that you enjoy these descriptions of King's, both living and dead. I'm aware that the current preface sounds more cheerful than some of my previous introductions but you can put that down to the fact that I'm leaving. Farewell.

ROSS HARRISON

The Fellowship

Fellows moving on

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

- DR STEPHEN ALFORD
- DR ROWAN BOYSON
- DR CHRIS BROOKE
- DR GUI CARMONA
- DR SUBHAJYOTI DE
- DR VICTORIA HARRIS
- DR ANDRAS JUHASZ
- DR WALID KHALED
- DR JESSICA LEECH
- DR EUGENE LIM
- DR JENNIFER REGAN-LEFEBVRE
- DR JAKE ROWBOTTOM
- DR BRIAN SLOAN

New Fellows

DR CLÉMENT MOUHOT (*Fellow, Mathematics*)

Clément Mouhot studied mathematics at Ecole Normale Supérieure in Lyon, where he received his PhD in 2004. He then worked as a CNRS researcher at Université Paris-Dauphine and Ecole Normale Supérieure in Paris. He visited the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics of Cambridge in 2009-2010 and in October 2010, he joined Cambridge as a reader in

mathematical physics in the Department of Pure Mathematics and Statistical Mathematics. His main area of research is the kinetic equations of statistical physics, at the interplay of partial differential equations, functional analysis and stochastic processes, and motivated by the mathematical understanding of irreversibility and entropy. Other academic interests include history and philosophy of science, mathematical economics, and popularisation of science.

MR NICK CAVALLA (*Extraordinary Fellow*)

Nick Cavalla read Mathematics at King's College, graduating in 1981. He then began a career in finance, which led eventually to his appointment in 2007 as the first chief investment officer of the University of Cambridge, responsible for the management of the central endowment fund. Nick is also one of the external members of the King's Investment Committee, contributing to the oversight of the College's investments.

Between 1997 and 2007 Nick was employed by Man Group plc. As CIO of one of the investment divisions of the company, he was responsible for finding, and carrying out due diligence into alternative investment managers, and arranging and monitoring investments. Previously Nick was a director of GNI Limited and the portfolio manager of a systematic fund that invested in foreign exchange markets. His earlier career included periods working for County NatWest Investment Management and Touche Ross & Co, where he qualified as a chartered accountant. He is a member also of the Association of Corporate Treasurers.

MR PHILIP ISAAC (*Domus Bursar*)

Philip Isaac, a son of an Air Force Engineer, joined the Royal Navy as a boy sailor and Writer in 1972. His professional career developed, and personal achievements culminated in him graduating through Britannia Royal Navy College Dartmouth as a Sub Lieutenant in 1986, and into the Supply and Secretariat specialization. His career continued to broaden and grow in his expertise in areas of support, finance and personnel management, and he was promoted to Commander and Director of Finance in HMS Collingwood in 1999, having studied and qualified as a Chartered Secretary. Subsequent appointments in this rank included roles in corporate governance, training

management and directing business services in the Royal Navy Headquarters. He left the Royal Navy in 2007, having served in a number of warships, and in overseas operations in the Falkland Islands, Diego Garcia, Gibraltar and Andros Island in the Bahamas.

Philip and his family then moved to New Zealand and he took up an appointment within the New Zealand Defence Force as Supply Chain Manager to the Royal New Zealand Navy, and subsequently as the Navy's Director of Programmes. He returned to the United Kingdom in October 2011 in support of his wife, Stella, who is currently pursuing post-graduate studies in the Faculty of Education.

A keen skier and squash player who also enjoys outdoor activities, he has two grown-up daughters and Benjamin, aged six.

DR FELIX FISCHER (*Fellow, Computer Science & Mathematics*)

Felix Fischer was a postdoctoral fellow at the Harvard School of Engineering and Applied Sciences and an affiliate of the Center for Research on Computation and Society. He received his doctorate in Computer Science from LMU Munich in 2009 for work on the computational complexity of solution concepts in restricted classes of strategic games. His research is more generally concerned with computational aspects of preference aggregation and strategic behaviour, and with strategic aspects of computation. In January 2012 he became a lecturer in the Statistical Laboratory of the University of Cambridge.

DR SURABHI RANGANATHAN (*JRF, International Law*)

Surabhi Ranganathan recently completed a PhD in Law at St. John's College, Cambridge. While at King's she plans to work on two main research/ writing projects. First, drawing on her PhD thesis, she aims to complete a monograph on the politics of change in the international legal order. This monograph will be a study of modern international legal thought and practice on how international law can, and does, structure states' attempts to forcibly change legal regimes. Her doctoral research on this topic was supported by a Gates scholarship, an overseas research scholarship and the JC Hall scholarship at St. John's College. Her second

project will explore the strategic invocation of international legal concepts and ideas in public interest petitions to Indian courts.

In addition to her PhD from Cambridge, Surabhi holds law degrees from New York (LLM, New York University) and Bangalore (BA/LLB Hons., National Law School). She has clerked for the Indian Supreme Court, interned with two UN agencies, the Indian telecom regulator and an environmental advisory group. She was a program officer/research fellow at the Institute for International Law and Justice at NYU, on various projects relating to global regulatory governance regulation of private military companies in Afghanistan and Iraq (funded by the Carnegie Corporation), and the implications of global regulatory frameworks for India (with the Centre for Policy Research, Delhi), and on Security Council reform.

She has edited the Cambridge Companion to International Law, as assistant to James Crawford and Martti Koskeniemi; and currently edits the British Yearbook of International Law. She has written and published on norm conflicts, regulation of military contractors and humanitarian actors. For a time she also maintained a blog on international law and films: www.iiljfilms.blogspot.com. Her office will be at the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law, but she looks forward to also spending time at King's.

FLORA WILLSON (*JRF, Music*)

Flora Willson read music at Selwyn College Cambridge before pursuing her graduate studies at King's College London. Her PhD dissertation, now in the final stages of completion, concerns operatic production in Second Empire Paris. In particular, it considers the ways in which the rise of an operatic canon at this time might be understood in light of the era's famous (and increasingly institutionalised) preoccupations with its own past and future. Flora's next project focuses on opera as a medium of cultural communication more generally, investigating operatic circulation and exchange between London and Paris in the second half of the late nineteenth century. In addition to work published in the *Cambridge Opera Journal*, *Opera* (forthcoming, July 2012), *Cambridge Verdi Encyclopedia* (in press, CUP) and *From Novelty to Canon: The Reshaping of Opera Since the Eighteenth*

Century, ed. William Weber and Cormac Newark (in production, OUP), Flora has written programme notes and/or given pre-performance talks for Glyndebourne, the Royal Opera House, English National Opera, the Gran Teatre del Liceu and the Wexford Festival Opera. She is also involved in operatic production as an editor, and is currently preparing the critical edition of Donizetti's Parisian grand opera *Les Martyrs* for performance and recording in 2014 by Sir Mark Elder and the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment.

HADI GODAZGAR (*JRF, Mathematics*)

Hadi Godazgar was born in Tehran, Iran. After moving to England at the age of eight, he went to school in the cities of Coventry and York. He received his BSc in Mathematics and Physics from the University of York, before moving to St John's College Cambridge to study Part III of the mathematical tripos. While at Cambridge, he embarked on a PhD in Theoretical Physics at the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics. Among his wider pursuits, he is particularly interested in traditional Persian music.

MAHDI GODAZGAR (*JRF, Mathematics*)

Mahdi Godazgar was born in Tehran, Iran in 1985. He moved to Britain with his family as a child and completed his secondary and college education in York, UK. He obtained his undergraduate degree (B.Sc.) in Mathematics and Physics at the University of York in 2007, before moving to St John's College, Cambridge to complete the Part III of the Mathematical Tripos (M.A.St.). He is currently completing his Ph.D. in Theoretical Physics at the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics at the University of Cambridge. Among his non-academic interests include Western classical and Persian traditional music.

Eva Nanopoulos (*Bob Alexander Fellow in Law*)

Eva Nanopoulos studied law at the Universite Robert Schuman in Strasbourg and spent her third and final year at the London School of Economics. She also holds an LLM and PhD from the University of Cambridge. Her PhD thesis focused on the judicial review of anti-terrorism measures in the EU, but she is more broadly interested in EU law, public law and human rights law.

She was a Bye-Fellow, Undergraduate Tutor and Director of Studies in Law at Sidney Sussex College since 2010 and joined King's in September 2012 as Bob Alexander Fellow and Lecturer in Law. She is supervising in Constitutional law and EU law, while also lecturing on the LLM courses Contemporary Issues in EU law and EU External Relations law.

CHRYSSI GIANNITSAROU (*Ordinary Fellow, Economics*)

Chryssi Giannitsarou was born and grew up in Athens, Greece, where she obtained her undergraduate degree in mathematics in 1996. She then moved to London, where she obtained a Masters degree in Econometrics and Mathematical Economics from London School of Economics and a PhD in Economics from London Business School. She worked for two years in Lisbon as an Assistant Professor at Universidade Nova de Lisboa, before joining the Faculty of Economics at Cambridge in 2004 as a University Lecturer. Her research interests are in the broad area of macroeconomic theory, with a particular interest in macroeconomic dynamics, fiscal policy, economic growth, network dynamics in macroeconomics, and asset pricing. She is also very interested in developing mathematical and computational tools for analysing macroeconomic problems. She is married to Flavio Toxvaerd (also an economist at Cambridge) and has two young daughters.

ANGELA BREITENBACH (*Ordinary Fellow, Philosophy*)

Angela was born and raised in Germany before coming to Cambridge in 1999 to study for the BA in Philosophy, later taking the MPhil in History and Philosophy of Science. She received her doctorate from the Humboldt-University of Berlin, before returning to Cambridge for a Junior Research Fellowship at Sidney Sussex College. She spent the last three years as a Lecturer in Philosophy at the University of East Anglia and is now very happy to be back in Cambridge, this time as a Lecturer in the Faculty of Philosophy.

Angela Breitenbach's research focuses on the history of modern philosophy, in particular the philosophy of Kant, as well as questions in philosophy of science, philosophy of biology, and aesthetics. She has worked on Kantian approaches to the study of living nature, and is currently investigating the notion of beauty in the natural sciences.

RICHARD CAUSTON (*Ordinary Fellow, Music*)

Richard Causton studied at the University of York, the Royal College of Music and the Scuola Civica in Milan. He has worked with ensembles such as the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the Philharmonia Orchestra, the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, the Sinfonieorchester Basel, the Rundfunk-Sinfonieorchester Saarbrücken, the London Sinfonietta, the Birmingham Contemporary Music Group, the Britten Sinfonia and the Nash Ensemble. His music has been recorded on the NMC, the Metier, the Delphian and the London Sinfonietta labels.

In 1997 he was awarded the Mendelssohn Scholarship, which enabled him to study in Milan with Franco Donatoni. Other distinctions include First Prize in the Third International 'Nuove Sincronie' Composition Competition, a British Composer Award and a Royal Philharmonic Society Award. In 2003-5, Mr Causton was Fellow in the Creative Arts at Trinity College, Cambridge.

In addition to composition, Mr Causton writes and lectures on Italian contemporary music and regularly broadcasts for Italian radio (RAI Radio 3).

Recent works include the Chamber Symphony, the *Nocturne for 21 Pianos*, premiered at the 2010 City of London Festival and *Twenty-Seven Heavens* for the European Union Youth Orchestra, commissioned as part of the Cultural Olympiad and premiered this summer at the Amsterdam Concertgebouw.

Mr Causton's music is published exclusively by Oxford University Press. For further information please see www.richardcauston.com.

MIRJANA BOZIC (*Ordinary Fellow, Psychology*)

Mirjana Bozic is a cognitive neuroscientist. She investigates language – a uniquely human faculty – from a cognitive and neural perspective. She uses behavioural and neuroimaging techniques to explore how the underlying brain architecture supports the processing of linguistic information and what mental computations are required for successful comprehension.

Mirjana studied psychology at the University of Novi Sad, Serbia and then

joined Trinity College, Cambridge for her doctoral studies in cognitive neuroscience. After her PhD she was awarded an MRC Career Development Fellowship for post-doctoral research at the Cognition and Brain Sciences Unit in Cambridge. In 2012 she was appointed to a University Lectureship at the Department of Psychology.

BEN PHALAN (*Zukerman JRF, Zoology*)

Ben Phalan works in the Conservation Science Group in the Department of Zoology. He was an undergraduate at Trinity College Dublin, did his PhD at St John's College and most recently was a Sackler JRF at Churchill College. His current research interests are in the environmental sustainability of food production, and in particular how food production and biodiversity conservation can be reconciled. He uses a range of methods, from fieldwork to global-scale analyses, to explore the consequences of different agricultural trajectories for biodiversity, and to evaluate potential conservation strategies. His work focuses mainly on developing countries, especially in West Africa, where the multiple challenges of improving food security, maintaining ecosystem services, conserving wild species and finding truly 'sustainable' ways of increasing agricultural production are most acute.

MARK AINSLIE (*JRF, Electrical Engineering*)

Dr Mark Ainslie graduated from the University of Adelaide in 2004 with a BE(Elec) & BA(Japanese). He received his MEng from the University of Tokyo in 2008, and received his PhD from the University of Cambridge in 2012.

Mark's research interests lie in electrical engineering applications of high temperature superconductors, and is currently researching 'Engineering Interactions of Magnetic and Superconducting Materials for Electrical Engineering Applications' as a Royal Academy of Engineering Research Fellow.

OSCAR RANDAL-WILLIAMS (*JRF, Mathematics*)

Dr Oscar Randal-Williams was an undergraduate at Jesus College, Oxford, and remained there to take a DPhil under the supervision of Ulrike Tillmann, where he was awarded the Senior Mathematical Prize. The last

two years have been spent as a member of the Centre for Symmetry and Deformation at the University of Copenhagen, and he now joins the Department of Pure Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics as a Herchel Smith Postdoctoral Research Fellow. Oscar's research interests are in Algebraic and Geometric Topology and most recently in high-dimensional manifolds and their automorphisms.

MALACHI MCINTOSH (*Ordinary Fellow, English*)

Malachi McIntosh was born in Birmingham, England, but raised in the United States. He began his academic career at the University of South Florida with a BA in Creative Writing. A year after that study, after a sojourn in Boston spent working on a novel, he returned to England for an MA in Comparative Literature at King's College London. Since then he has taught at two London comprehensive schools, created and led a number of initiatives for the charity Teach First and completed a PhD in English at the University of Warwick. His research focus on post-WWII migrant, Caribbean and Black British literature and he continues to produce and publish fiction alongside his scholarly work.

Malachi has joined the English Faculty as a lecturer in Postcolonial and Related Literatures.

Full list of Fellows 2011-12

Fellows

Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr Mark Ainslie	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Dr Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Dr Lori Allen	<i>Asian & Middle Eastern Studies</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr John Barber	<i>Politics, Lay Dean</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 Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Dr Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Prof Sydney Brenner	<i>Genetic Medicine</i>
Ms Julie Bressor	<i>Director of Development</i>
Dr Jude Browne	<i>Social Sciences</i>
Dr Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
Prof Bill Burgwinkle	<i>French</i>
Dr Keith Carne	<i>Mathematics, First Bursar</i>
Mr Richard Causton	<i>Music</i>
Mr Nick Cavalla	<i>Extraordinary Fellow</i>
Mr Stephen Cleobury	<i>Music, Director of 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>
Prof Peter de Bolla	<i>English, Wine Steward</i>
Prof John Dunn	<i>Politics</i>
Prof George Efstathiou	<i>Astronomy</i>
Dr Aytek Erdil	<i>Economics</i>
Prof 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 Felix Fischer	<i>Computer Science & Mathematics</i>
Dr Timothy Flack	<i>Electrical Engineering</i>
Prof Robert Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Dr Chryssi Giannitsarou	<i>Economics</i>
Lord [Tony] Giddens	<i>Sociology</i>
Prof Christopher Gilligan	<i>Mathematical Biology</i>
Mr Hadi Godazgar	<i>Theoretical Physics</i>
Mr Mahdi Godazgar	<i>Theoretical Physics</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>Cell Biology and Immunology</i>
Dr Ben Gripaios	<i>Physics</i>
Dr Cesare Hall	<i>Engineering</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>
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 Philip Isaac	<i>Domus Bursar</i>
Mr Peter Jones	<i>History, Librarian</i>
Prof Richard Józsa	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Russian</i>
Prof Barry Keverne	<i>Behavioural Neuroscience</i>
Dr James Laidlaw	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Prof Richard Lambert	<i>Physical Chemistry</i>
Dr Yanki Lekili	<i>Mathematics</i>
Prof Charlie Loke	<i>Reproductive Immunology</i>
Prof 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>
Dr Malachi McIntosh	<i>English</i>
Prof Dan McKenzie	<i>Earth Sciences</i>
Dr 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 Rev'd Dr Jeremy Morris	<i>Theology, Dean, Graduate Tutor</i>

Dr Clement Mouhot	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr David Munday	<i>Physics, Bursarial Tutor</i>
Dr Elizabeth Murchison	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies, Vice Provost</i>
Dr Eva Nanopoulos	<i>Law</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowoju	<i>Classics</i>
Prof Robin Osborne	<i>Ancient History, Senior Tutor</i>
Dr David Payne	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Ben Phalan	<i>Zoology</i>
Dr Anastasia Piliavsky	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Prof Chris Prendergast	<i>French</i>
Dr Jonathan Pridham	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr Oscar Randal-Williams	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>International Law</i>
Prof Robert Rowthorn	<i>Economics</i>
Prof Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Prof Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Suchitra Sebastian	<i>Physics</i>
Dr Michael Sonenscher	<i>History, Assistant Tutor</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>
Ms Flora Willson	<i>Music</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 CBE
 Sir Nicholas Goodison
 The Rt Rev'd Lord Habgood
 Prof Hermann Hauser
 Prof Lisa Jardine
 Prof 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
 Ms Eleanor Sharpston



Undergraduates at King's

Ents

KCSU ents have always been popular, and this year has been no exception. Following on from Matt Merrick's incredible run as Ents Officer 2011-2012, Linda Du has continued the pub quizzes and 8-tracks which pulled students away from the library and into the bar on Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Post-formal ents have also been strong, with the newly-formed bands King's Jazz and Holly and the Sorchestra performing in King's before launching themselves onto the university-wide platform. Funday this year also went smoothly, with the rain holding off for a fourth consecutive year and not a single punt being sunk, an improvement in student punting ability from previous years.

Cellar/Bunker

The Cellar Bar has had some troubled years, being effectively closed for the past few years, save for Mingles approved by Council on an individual basis. The previous committee and the current committee led by Sunny Sangha and Sorchia Bacon, have attempted to rebrand and atone for past mistakes. As a result of their efforts, the space now known as the King's Bunker may finally be reopened for events from next year onwards. Events already in the pipeline include music nights, improvised comedy shows and plays; we look forward to big things from the Bunker in future.

Governing Documents

As seen in previous Annual Reports, the 90s were the decade that Lycra burst onto the scene in King's. If the past few years are anything to go by, it seems that constitutional reform is the breakaway fashion of this decade. Last year, the KCSU Governing Documents underwent various changes to comply with Charities Law and prevent them from being so unwieldy. A draft Cosntitution was drawn up by Chad Allen and gained provisional approval by Council. Following further consultation with KCGS and the First

Bursar, a new Constitution was finally approved by Council at the end of 2011. Various student societies have also come under review, notably the Bunker and the King's Affair. These have both drawn up new Constitutions modelled on that of KCSU, hopefully bringing all student activities in line with changes in Charities Law.

Welfare

Student welfare is one of KCSU's primary concerns, and one which we pay special attention to. Our Welfare Officers, Chris Logan and Susy Langsdale, have done an excellent job this year, maintaining close links with the nurse and the Tutorial Office, and setting up a welfare team ready to aid students dealing with a wide range of difficulties. The Chapel chillout events were much appreciated by students, with unprecedented levels of bubble wrap entering the Chapel. This year, Chris had the idea of running an afternoon first aid course for students. This was hugely oversubscribed, even when we booked another session. Given the number of students keen to learn mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, first aid courses may become a regular part of the welfare team's activities. King's has also managed to maintain admirably high levels of sexual health. The annual chlamydia screening reached more students than ever before, and the Welfare Officers managed to budget for a new, more functional condom machine which has now been installed in the post room.

Occupation of Lady Mitchell Hall

On Tuesday 22nd November, a group of students from Cambridge Defend Education prevented David Willetts, UK universities and science minister, from giving a talk in Lady Mitchell Hall as part of CRASSH's 'Idea of the university' series. The students, many of whom were from King's, recited a poem written by the group which protested against government spending cuts. After David Willetts left the lecture theatre, the students then commenced an occupation which lasted several days. Understandably, there was a buzz of discussion in King's centred on this. Following the largest KCSU Open Meeting of the year, the student body decided (in a highly contentious vote) to condemn the counterproductive disruption of the talk. However, we also decided that the anti-cuts agenda of the occupation was in line with KCSU's own beliefs, and so extended our support to those students occupying the hall.

Formal Halls

During the Christmas vacation it became apparent that the Tutorial Office's spending on formal subsidies was going to run over budget if unchecked. Because of this, we were presented with two options: have a formal with ticket prices of £23.50 or cancel a formal. We judged that a formal costing £23.50 would have been undersubscribed at best and so the formal on 29th February was cancelled. Following this, the means of allocating the subsidy for student formal hall was reviewed. For the next year, each student will be entitled to four subsidised formals before paying the full price charged by the Catering department. KCSU will be monitoring this situation very closely to determine the best way of allocating the subsidy in future years.

Fourth-year undergraduates

Fourth-year undergraduates (those doing a Part III course) have long been trapped in a social limbo: technically treated as undergraduates, yet having many similarities with graduate students and working alongside old friends continuing on as graduate students. To recognise that fourth-years may have an affinity for both graduate and undergraduate affairs, KCSU and KCGS have decided that they should be treated as both. Fourth-year undergraduates are now affiliate members of KCGS, entitled to use the Graduate Suite and attend graduate social events. Hopefully this will help them to feel more included within the college.

Archives

As undergraduates have an effective lifespan of three years, KCSU has tended to be a very forgetful organisation in the past. The KCSU website and Book of All Knowledge have helped to alleviate this problem, but there are many minor, day-to-day tasks which can be overlooked. In an attempt to further resolve this problem, the savvy Gideon Farrell, KCSU Domus Officer, has designed a KCSU wiki to act as an easy reference and archive for all things KCSU. Although still in an early phase, we hope that this will help to extend the memory of the student body beyond that of the longest-serving graduate student, a position currently held by Paul Thomas.

College Fees

King's has always had a reputation for being an international student-friendly College. This has in part been due to our quite low College fees. Thus, the suggestion of raising the fees by around £800/year to bring them more in line with other College's fees was strongly opposed by the student body. Raphael Scheps—KCSU's College Council Representative—and I fought hard on behalf of the students but were unfortunately unable to sway the Council's decision. The suggestion of further, even greater raises in College Fees troubles us, and KCSU will be working hard to convince the College that these would be a bad idea.

Future projects

The memory span of undergraduates remains a problem, with the shadow of past financial mistakes still hanging over us. Long-term planning is difficult if not impossible in an organisation whose entire membership changes within three years. In an effort to give KCSU more long-term financial responsibility and a longer memory span, we have begun discussing the idea of an advisory steering committee with the Senior Treasurer. We hope to see this established and running by the end of the next academic year. We are also involved in discussions with the Catering department over the prospect of renovating the bar/JCR area, which is in dire need of some attention.

KCSU looks forward to the prospect of continuing to work with the College in future years.

KIERON KUMAR

KCSU President 2011-12

Graduates at King's

The past twelve months have been a busy and vibrant time to be part of the graduate community here at King's! With a range of interesting activities and projects, both past and planned, King's College Graduate Society (KCGS) continues to go from strength to strength.

Exciting projects

A paper on the refurbishment of the Graduate Suite has been drawn up by a KCGS Subcommittee (led by Andrew Munro). Funding permitting, we intend that the space will be revitalised by the addition of new furniture, accompanied by vastly-improved audio-visual technology that will permit the Suite to be used as a venue for seminars and other events. The project has the potential to increase dramatically the quality of the facilities available to graduates. In the short-term, a grand spring-cleaning mission (led by Julia Felder and staffed by a team of volunteers) has significantly improved the cleanliness and usability of the rooms, in preparation for the hoped-for major redevelopment next year.

We are also very pleased to have two graduate students sitting on the college working party responsible for planning the redevelopment of the Croft Gardens site on Barton Road. In the last three years, graduates at King's have suffered from a reduction of around one-fifth in the number of rooms made available to them (principally due to the sale of some college properties). The Croft Gardens project promises to reverse this trend (while also maintaining the college's provision of family accommodation), and we would like to take this opportunity to thank the Governing Body for its recent support for this crucial aspect of graduate life. Domus Officers Sam Crossley and Nicole Grunstra have campaigned hard on these issues in the past, so it is excellent to see their efforts bearing fruit. Thanks also to Juan Zober de Francisco for putting forward the graduate case at meetings of College Council and Governing Body, on both these and a variety of other issues.

Technological innovation

In a major technological development, March 2012 saw the launch of the KCGS Event Management System (KEvMan for short). Put simply, this clever piece of web-based software has revolutionised the financial procedures of KCGS. In previous years, countless cheques had changed hands between KCGS and its members every term, in order to settle payments for formal hall tickets, expense claims, etc. With the advent of the new system, all transactions are now processed electronically by our Treasurer, Katie Fitzpatrick, and any amounts due from members are added to their termly college bills. This has drastically reduced the administrative burden on Katie and the Social Secretaries, while concurrently making life considerably easier for KCGS members. The project was developed by a highly-skilled team, led by the indefatigable Sam Crossley; the source code for the new system has recently been released by KCGS as free software under a GPL licence, and is already being adopted at other Cambridge colleges! Thanks are due to former Treasurer Joe Day for useful discussions on the design of the system, and to Peter Pride in the Accounts Office for being kind enough to administer the connection with the college's billing systems.

Furthermore, our Computing Officer Krishna Kumar has been hard at work on the development of a new KCGS website (kcgs.soc.srcf.net/kcgs) and an associated Facebook page (www.facebook.com/KingsCollegeGraduateSociety), while also providing a series of computing workshops tailored to the needs of King's graduates (LaTeX typesetting of theses and papers has been a particularly popular area).

Constitutional reforms

This academic year has seen the completion of the project to rewrite the KCGS Constitution and Standing Orders, thanks largely to the efforts of former Secretary and President Joshua Newton. The Graduate Society is now run as a charity, overseen by a board of Trustees (comprising the officers of the Executive Committee). Another significant change is the inclusion of fourth year undergraduates as affiliate members of KCGS, a decision which will allow them to benefit from the Society's facilities and to socialise more readily

with graduate students. This was deemed an important reform, as in many cases the academic lifestyles and social needs of this group may have more in common with KCGS members than with undergraduates in the earlier years of their degrees. Chair Phil Child and Secretary David Harris have been indefatigable in their application of the new constitution and the production of the various emails and minutes which have been required throughout the year, respectively, while Krishna Kumar has proved an extremely valuable stand-in during periods of Secretarial interregnum.

Welfare, LGBT and Equality

Thanks to the efforts of former Welfare Officer Sam Greenbury, 2012 has seen the arrival of a condom machine to the Graduate Suite toilet, dispensing prophylactics free-of-charge. This fixture is proving popular with KCGS members, and Sam's successor, Am Chanthong, is constantly called upon to refill it. Furthermore, Am has been keeping the kitchen fully stocked with a range of teas, coffees and hot chocolate, which help to create a homely environment for grads studying in the Suite. KCGS welfare also extends onto the streets of Cambridge: we have provided hi-visibility vests to King's grads for the subsidised price of £1, to encourage safer cycling habits. In addition, our LGBT Officer Luke Edelman has arranged a series of LGBT drinks nights throughout the year, as well as other social events for the whole community, while Equality Officer Mike Dolan has also teamed up with Luke to host joint events.

Academic development

Academic Officer Alex Kentikelenis has continued his successful series of drinks events with Junior Research Fellows and Q&A sessions with more senior Fellows, which are designed to provide more information to KCGS members about the academic opportunities open to them within the Cambridge collegiate system. Alex has also brought the Graduate Suite lockers back into regular use, allowing KCGS members to store their possessions securely while working within college.

Thanks are also due to Joshua Newton, Chris Ward and Aurélie Petiot for their organisation of the lunchtime seminar series, which remains a perennial

favourite for King's graduates (and not just because of the free bagels!) The Wine Room has hosted a range of fascinating talks this year. To give you a flavour of the fare on offer, here are the titles of some of those I've attended recently: "You Are All Horrible People (And You Don't Even Know It): Bernard Mandeville and the Foundations of the World We're Living In", "'Good English is proper English', and other fallacies" and "The reproductive lifespan of the Hadza: Determining ages at menarche, first birth, and last birth". To any interested Fellows reading this piece, please feel free to come along and join the seminars in 2012/2013!

International students

KCGS is proud to be home to a significant number of international students, and 2011/2012 has seen the continuation of Michał Murawski's popular 'Show-Home' series of talks, organised by Ting-Ray Chang, our International Officer. Taking advantage of the cultural diversity within the graduate student body, each Show-Home sees us visit a different city or country from around the world. Recent trips have included Taiwan and Thailand, and we hope to be heading to Canada, Portugal and Kenya in the near future!

Social engagement

King's is famous for providing one of the best dining experiences in Cambridge, and graduates from other colleges continue to queue up to attend one of our famed 'Grad Formals'. Recent themes have included 'Zombies', 'Tim Burton', 'Cluedo', 'Once Upon a Time in the West' and 'Moulin Rouge'. The KCGS Social Secretaries over the past year (Nuno Alves, Nicole Grunstra, Janosch Heller, Jake Howe, Tim Couper, Julia Felder, Jess Corsi and Agnieszka Jaroslawska) have done a fantastic job of decorating the hall and theming the table settings and menu, while the quality of the food is consistently high. King's grads have also headed around town on regular formal swap excursions to other colleges, which are always a great experience. Furthermore, 2011/2012 has seen KCGS members venturing slightly further afield, with memorable trips organised to Oriel College and New College, in the fair city of Oxford.

A welcome social innovation this year has been the extension of the Graduate Bar's opening times to include dates during full term, following a

successful proposal from Sam Greenbury. The 'Vac Bar' provides an important social focus for the King's graduate community, which always runs the risk of being rather fragmentary due to the fact that King's grads are scattered across Cambridge in different blocks of accommodation. We would like to thank the College Council for their support of the new term-time openings; long may they continue!

Women at King's

Lindsay Heck, in conjunction with her undergraduate counterparts, organised the perennially popular Women's Event in March. The theme was 'Women and Society: Movement and Change' and the panel discussion was followed by a celebratory dinner in hall. Lindsay has also continued the series of self-defence classes initiated by her successor, Anna Bachmann, enabling the women of KCGS to feel safer on the streets of Cambridge.

Sports and Societies

On the same night as the Women's Event, Josh Keeler and Ildar Gaisin were embroiled in a gruelling rowing challenge on the lawn outside the porters' lodge on King's Parade. The '24-hour Row' event began at noon on Saturday and finished 329,279 metres later at noon the next day. Big crowds gathered to witness the denouement and the event was streamed live on the internet to 101 cities across 15 countries. Funds of over £5,500 were raised for Cancer Research UK, so huge congratulations to all involved! Sports and Societies Officers Tom Geue and Andrew Munro have also continued to organise the funding of a range of activities within the college, and Andrew has been working closely with his undergraduate counterpart on plans for the development of a new college gym.

Other activities

The Graduate Society has benefited from the work of Environmental Officers Chloe Kroeter and Max Merlet on the Executive Committee, and also that of a range of KCGS members who have represented the graduate community on various college committees, volunteered to help out with Freshers' Week, filled-in to host Grad Drinks at short notice, etc. We are fortunate to have an enthusiastic and engaged community of graduate

students, so many thanks to all those members who make King's such a fantastic place to live and study.

Neil Saigal (1985-2011)

At the start of 2011/2012, the graduate community was deeply affected by the untimely death of Neil Saigal. At the end of June, a lime tree was planted in the Fellows' Garden in his memory. Neil made an incredibly positive and lasting impression on many people during his short stay at King's, and he is much loved and missed. The tree can be found by entering the garden from Queen's Road and then bearing to the right until you reach the second copse. His family have set up the Neil Saigal Memorial Foundation to "live Neil's legacy by helping others in need"; the website can be found at <http://neilsaigalmf.org>

ADAM REID

Tutorial

When we started the last academic year we had no idea what the effect of the new undergraduate fee régime was going to be. Would significant numbers of sixth-formers decide that university was an optional extra that they would just skip? Would they look for less intensive courses so that they could work while studying? In fact they applied to Cambridge in almost unchanged numbers overall – though with some marked fluctuations in individual subjects. If market forces were at work here, the market proved to be canny: it was Mathematics that had the biggest surge in applicants across the university – surely sixth-formers deciding that if they were going to pay £9000 a year to do Mathematics they might as well do it in the university where it is done best.

But the greatest pleasure for us was that we retained our proportion of applications from the EU. We had put a lot of effort into advertising that there would be financial awards for the best of applicants in order to ensure that gifted students who continued to have opportunities to go to a university with low fees or no fees nevertheless applied to King's, and all the signs were that these efforts paid off.

In the 2011 Undergraduate Admissions round we received 819 [798] valid applications. Of these 51.6% [57.5%] applied from schools in the UK, 28.1% [23%] from the EU or EEA, and 20.3% [19.5%] from overseas. 43.8% [46%] of our applicants were female, 56.2% [54%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 83% [81%] were from the maintained sector, and 17% [19%] from independent schools.

We made 150 [126] offers, 137 [122] for immediate and 13 [4] for deferred entry. Of these 67.3% [71%] went to candidates from the UK, 20% [20%] to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 12.7% [9%] to overseas candidates. 39.3% [44%] of our offers went to women, and 60.7% [56%] to men. Of the

offers made to UK applicants, 75.2% [71%] went to candidates from the maintained sector, and 24.8% [29%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 51 [63] or 27% [29%] of our pooled applicants received offers from other Cambridge colleges.

There is no place for complacency about the new fee régime. The pattern of applications may not have been greatly affected this year, but that does not mean that the new fee structure will not have changed things. It will be some time before we have a large enough statistical base to be confident that the socio-economic background of students is unchanged, and it will require continued hard work to maintain as cosmopolitan an undergraduate body as we would wish. And this is quite apart from the question we will face in two years' time of whether undergraduates with an accumulated tax burden of £27,000 are going to be as willing to go on graduate study. The funds which non-resident members again most generously donated to the telephone fund-raising campaign are going to be put straight into use!

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, however, and the 172 [144] offers made yielded 101 [93] (rather than the target 70) new graduate students, 48 for a Ph.D, 53 for an M.Phil (or other Masters course) or Erasmus exchange student; 42 women and 59 men. Some 17 King's undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 15 'new' graduate students at time of writing are King's MPhil students continuing to PhD. 21 King's graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds.

In consequence in October 2012 we have 382 [385] undergraduates, 1 [1] affiliated undergraduate, 3 [11] Erasmus students, 3 [2] students from Notre Dame, and 264 [239] graduate students in residence. A further 9 [18] undergraduates are away on a year abroad (as part of a languages degree, or an exchange programme), and 10 [16] of our graduate students are spending the year undertaking research elsewhere.

King's itself paused in major building work, but St Catharine's made up for it by a year-long project that closed King's Lane and created continuous noise issues. We had been forewarned of this and made some arrangements in advance to try to minimise the impact, but there was more disruption than anticipated and the building team less responsive to noise problems than we would have wished. St Catharine's funded rent reductions for those worst affected.

The annual cycle of prizes and scholarships every year elicits and rewards a wealth of wonderful work – the arrival of the works submitted for the Rylands Art Prize annually brightens up the Tutorial Office. This year it was a pleasure to be able to award for the first time Derek Cornwell Scholarships – two substantial awards made players of any musical instrument other than the organ on the basis of auditions and of plans for how they would expect to employ their talents. The scholarships this year went to David Mears (clarinet) and Parker Ramsay (harp).

Music has been one of the subjects in which we have managed to strengthen the Fellowship in the course of the year. At the beginning of the Michaelmas term College Council discusses the college's needs on the basis of a paper from the Senior Tutor, who then attempts to attract those appointed to University positions in appropriate subjects. During this last year we appointed new Fellows in Arch and Anth., Computer Science, Economics, English, Mathematics, Music and Philosophy.

The summer saw the examiners recognising the talents of our finalists in particular. We are, as we should be, proud of being, a Part II college. We reckon on interview to spot potential, not training, and we reckon as supervisors to exploit that potential. Repeatedly we show that we do that. Last year was disappointing in that a clear improving trajectory was to be seen only in some subjects and even the finalists were no more than average in performance. This year conforms much more closely to what we would hope for, with the improving trajectory seen in most subjects and a higher percentage of our third- and fourth-year students receiving first class degrees than in any previous year: 36.6% of our third and fourth years obtained Firsts,

against a university average of 27.2%. These results reflected some enormously hard work by the undergraduates, for whom examinations get ever more stressful, but also hard work by Directors of Studies and Supervisors, and by a pastoral support team where the Tutors receive invaluable assistance from the undergraduate welfare officers, from Vicky Few the College Nurse, from Richard Lloyd Morgan the Chaplain and from some wonderfully patient and careful Porters.

ROBIN OSBORNE

Scholarships

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

First year

CORTEVILLE, DANIEL

Law Tripos, Part IA

CRISFORD, TOBY

Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

DHAINAUT, JACK

Modern & Medieval Languages,
Part IA

EPERON, FELICITY

Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

GINSBORG, DAVID

Politics, Psychology & Sociology
Tripos, Part I

GUHA, IRAVATI

Geographical Tripos, Part IA

HAWKESWORTH, HENRY

Music Tripos, Part IA

HITCHCOCK, CHRISTOPHER

Asian & Middle Eastern Studies
Tripos, Part IA

JARDINE, LACHLAN

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

JAVADZADEH, SHAGAYEGH

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IA

KING, SAMUEL

Archaeological & Anthropological
Tripos, Part I

KIRBY, GEORGIA

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IA

LAUGHTON, HELENA

Asian & Middle Eastern Studies
Tripos, Part IB

MARX, ELIZABETH

History of Art Tripos, Part I

MORTIMER DUBOW, TALITHA

Modern & Medieval Languages,
Part IA

PERERA, SACHINTHA

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IA

QUAH, SEAN

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

SHERMAN, SAM

Archaeological & Anthropological
Tripos, Part I

SIVALOGANATHAN, HELENA

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IA

THOMAS, CHRISTOPHER

Economics Tripos, Part I

WARD, LAETITIA

Asian & Middle Eastern Studies
Tripos, Part IB

WEETMAN, STEFAN

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IA

2nd Year

ALLCOCK, NAIMA

Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IB

BISET, VICTORIA

Asian & Middle Eastern Studies
Tripos, Part IB

BUCHANAN, ALEXANDER

Engineering Tripos, Part IB

DUNN, EMILY

Archaeological & Anthropological
Tripos, Part IIA

EVANS, JOSEPHINE

Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

FORD, ALEXANDER

Engineering Tripos, Part IB

FRANCIS, MEGAN

Archaeological & Anthropological
Tripos, Part IIA

GRINIS, INNA

Economics Tripos, Part IIA

HOFFMAN, MICHAEL

Engineering Tripos, Part IB

KALYAN, MOHINI

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

KENINGLEY, THOMAS

Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IB

KIRK, MATTHEW

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

KOVALEV, VLADIMIR

Computer Sciences Tripos, Part IB

KUNESCH, MARKUS

Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

LATHAM, FIONA

Historical Tripos, Part I

LAZAR-GILLARD, ORLANDO

Philosophy Tripos, Part IB

MARSH, HELEN

Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IB

MEREDITH, REBECCA
Politics, Psychology & Sociology
Tripos, Part IIA

METIN, SIMON
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

PHIPPS, KATHERINE
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part IB

POVEY, ALEXANDER
Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

RAGAN, HARRY
Computer Sciences Tripos, Part IB

SAMUEL, NICOLE
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,
Part IB

SENIOR, REBECCA
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

TSUI, YUE CHEUNG (IAN)
Historical Tripos, Part I

WRIGLEY, WESLEY
Philosophy Tripos, Part IB

ZHU, TAI (THOMAS)
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

3rd Year & Higher

ABRAMS, BENJAMIN
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIB

ACE, AMBER
Classical Tripos, Part II

BAZIN LOPEZ, NAIARA
Natural Sciences (Phys, Dev &
Neuro), Part II

BROWN, JONATHAN
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

CASSARINO, CHARLES
English Tripos, Part II

COLLORD, MICHAELA
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIB

DAVIDSON, LEO
Classical Tripos, Part II

ENGLAND, THOMAS
Archaeology & Anthropology Tripos,
Part IIB

FITZSIMONS, REBECCA
English Tripos, Part II

GRATREX, JAMES
Natural Sciences (Exp. & Theor.
Physics) Part II

HALLIDAY, EMILY
History Tripos, Part II

HUTCHCROFT, THOMAS
Mathematics Tripos, Part II

JACKSON, ELEANOR
History of Art Tripos, Part IIB

*LAU, BEN-SAN
Music Tripos, Part II

LAWN, WILLIAM
Natural Sciences (Psychology), Part II

LOGAN, CHRISTOPHER
Natural Sciences (Hist. & Phil. of
Sci.), Part II

MILLER, WILLIAM
Natural Sciences Tripos (Geol. Sci.),
Part II

MOFTIZADEH, SHAYAN
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIB

MOORE, ALICE
Historical Tripos, Part II

NGUYEN, PHUONG (ROSE)
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

NUNN, EMMA
Natural Sciences (Hist. & Phil. of
Sci.), Part II

OW, CONRAD
Geography Tripos, Part IIB

*PYE, TOM
Historical Tripos, Part II

SANCHEZ-MARTIN, NADIA
Architecture Tripos, Part II

SILLITOE, HUGH
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIB

STEPHENS, RICHARD
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

STERN-WEINER, JAMIE
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIB

STURGE, CHARLES
Classical Tripos, Part II

SUGIHARA, SHO
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIB

SYKES, PATRICK
English Tripos, Part II

*VARGA, ZSIGMOND
Chemical Engineering Tripos,
Part IIA

WHYTE, ALEXANDER
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

WILSBY, OSCAR
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

WOLFSON, SAM
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIB

XU, BORUO
Natural Sciences (Exp. & Theor.
Physics) Part II

ZEITZ, ALEXANDRA
Politics, Psychology, Sociology Tripos,
Part IIA

4th Year

CHAMBERS, SIMON
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part II

GARCES-BOVETT, CAMILA
Linguistics Tripos

HARDY, JOSEPH
Modern & Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part II

LAING, BENJAMIN
Natural Sciences (Astrophysics),
Part III

PANGESTU, BAYU
Chemical Engineering, Part IIB

PENAS LOPEZ, PABLO
Engineering, Part IIB

SHAW, JENNY
Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos

SHEARD, SAMANTHA
Modern & Medieval Languages Tripos

SHIELS, REUBEN
Natural Sciences (Hist. & Phil. of
Sci.), Part III

SOOD, RITIKA
Chemical Engineering, Part IIB

SULLIVAN, GEORGIA
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies,
Part II

TALBOT, TIMOTHY
Mathematics Tripos, Part III

WOOD, DANIEL
Natural Sciences (Biochemistry),
Part III



Research

Research in the College takes many forms: the private research conducted by fellows and shared only in conversation and publication; the conferences organized on a regular basis by fellows to present new work and bring together experts in their field; the on-going discussion and reading groups that punctuate the year and often attract students as well as fellows and guests; and the visiting scholar seminars that usually take the form of work-in-progress presentation and discussion. The latter three of these activities are overseen by the Research Committee, which is also responsible for the Junior Research Fellowship competitions and the research money granted for travel, conferences and equipment. 2012 proved a strong year, with several major conferences being held in the College and one major new initiative.

Two work-in-progress seminars were held this year. Michael Gilson's visit in April was sponsored by Robin Osborne, the Senior Tutor, and involved a series of three seminar meetings, each devoted to a chapter of his new book, tentatively entitled, 'Conflicts of laws, strategies and accumulation and the transmission of goods in a colonial diaspora: the Hadhramis of Singapore, Java and South Arabia, 1860-1980'. Gilson was visiting from the Anthropology department at New York University and spent a week with us in College. This was followed in May by a visit from Joel Robbins, from the University of California, San Diego, sponsored by James Laidlaw. Robbins presented new work on his book, *For an anthropology of the good*, over the course of three sessions and gave a lecture in Keynes Hall entitled 'Beyond the Suffering Subject: Towards an Anthropology of the Good'. The final planned session was to have taken place in November 2012, with Nancy Ruttenburg from Stanford University presenting, but the visit has had to be rescheduled to 2013 due to health problems.

Several large conferences were held in, and partly sponsored by, King's. The first, in April, was a weekend conference on medieval studies organized by Bill

Burgwinkle and the International Courtly Literature Society. The second, devoted to the work of King's fellow Caroline Humphrey and organized by James Laidlaw and colleagues in Anthropology, attracted scholars from Anthropology, Geography, Slavonic and Chinese studies. This was followed by a major conference in June on 'Reading the mother'. Organised by Mairéad McAuley, it covered the classical, medieval and early modern periods. A large conference funded by the College took place in June involving several hundred attendees. Dedicated to the work and career of Alan Turing, it was organized by former fellow, Mark Sprevak. In July a major interdisciplinary workshop on 'Maternal Mortality in Africa' jointly organized by Ashley Moffett and Megan Vaughan was held at CRASSH. The meeting was opened by the Vice Chancellor and drew contributions from anthropologists, historians, social scientists, epidemiologists, obstetricians and biologists. The organisation and hosting provided by CRASSH were key ingredients in the success of the workshop. Sebastian Ahnert's conference on 'The Evolution of Structural and Functional Complexity in Biology' was held at King's in September 2012 and attracted an international panel of speakers and attendees. There is already talk of a repeat conference in the coming years. A final research conference will be held in December 2012, organized by Peter Jones on the topic of 'Disease, disability and medicine in medieval Europe'. Three more work-in-progress visits were approved in 2012 to take place in 2013 (Dallas Denery in January with Nicky Zeeman, Amanda Anderson in April with Stefan Uhlig and former fellow Rowan Boyson, and Nancy Ruttenburg, invited by David Hillman and Alexander Etkind), plus a week-long seminar on 'Knowing Affect', organised by Peter de Bolla and Stefan Uhlig, to be held in April.

Several on-going series ran this year and will continue into 2013. 'The History and Anthropology research seminar', chaired by Anastasia Piliavsky and former fellow, Alice Taylor, had its first meetings in 2011 and met regularly over the course of 2012. These seminars attracted both students and fellows with their interdisciplinary focus and variety of eminent speakers. Another such forum, this one sponsored by James Laidlaw and former fellow Hallvard Lillehammer, ran under the title, 'Ethics at the Intersection of Philosophy and Anthropology' and met throughout the year, attracting a broad and diverse

list of participants. The final regular seminar/lecture series, known as 'The New Economics Forum', continued for a second year under the direction of a PhD student, Volker Schlue.

We ran three stipendiary Junior Research Fellowship competitions in 2012: one in Historical Studies, one in the Physical Sciences, and one in Global Food Security; and two additional non-stipendiary competitions: one, the King's College Lauterpacht Centre Junior Research Fellowship in Public International Law; and another as an open topic competition in Science and Mathematics. As expected, numbers of applications were exceptionally high and the competition was intense. In the Historical Studies competition, we chose Flora Willson, who comes to King's from King's College London and works in the intersection between history and opera; in the Physical Sciences we chose two candidates, Mahdi Godazgar and Hadi Godazgar, both of whom join us from St. John's College, Cambridge; in the Global Food Security Zukerman competition we elected Ben Phalan, already in Cambridge at the Department of Zoology, who works on the impact of agriculture on tropical fauna. In the Law competition we elected Surabhi Ranganathan, already in Cambridge, and in the non-stipendiary competition, two candidates were elected, Mark Ainslie, who had just completed his PhD in engineering at King's and Oscar Randal-Williams, a mathematician from Copenhagen. Surabhi Renganathan joined the College in April and the other five were admitted in October 2012.

The major innovation for this year was the approval of a new scheme that will allow for short-term research collaborations between students and fellows. Fellows can apply for support for a student (in the form of housing and subsistence for a period up to six weeks) with whom they will work on a research project. This will provide research experience for students already in the field or anxious to do research as a postgraduate, from any university in or outside the UK, and the opportunity for fellows to have a collaborator for summer work.

The approved Research budget for 2011-12 was £459,309. 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 £424,481, £34,828 below budget as of August 2012. This breaks down to a saving of £29,492 on the budgeted amount of expenditure on Research Fellows and Coordinators (£235,656 spent instead of the £265,148 budgeted), due almost entirely to the departure or leave of absence of some of the Junior Research fellows, and £5,336 savings on operating expenses. Under the latter category, research grants totalled £31,356 instead of the budgeted £60,000 but Computer grants to fellows totalled £21,384. Funding for conferences and seminars at £17,267 was overspent by £267; general expenses came to £362 instead of the expected £400; appointment costs rose to £10,535, £1,265 over the budgeted £9,270; and the costs of visiting fellows amounted to £780. Computer running expenses, i.e. the CASC system used for the JRF applications and support, were charged again this year to the Research budget at a cost of £3,000. We are particularly pleased to note that the conferences budget was entirely spent, a sure sign that fellows are benefiting from the College's help in organising conferences and workshops and that fellows, in turn, are feeding some of that money back into the College through the use of our catering facilities and housing. Finally, we congratulate all the Junior Research fellows who completed their tenure with us this year and thank them for their many contributions to the College.

BILL BURGWINKLE / MIKE BATE

Library

Robin Osborne writes in *A Book of King's* (2010) about the College's peculiar geography, the way that its status as public thoroughfare works against homeliness and privacy. The Library of course is in the comparative purdah of Webb's Court, off the main route through the College and heralded by wooden barriers saying 'Private'-- but still more exposed to casual visitors than any other college library. Sometimes researchers need careful direction from the Porters' Lodge to find us, sometimes tourists would like to take a look around despite the notices, particularly as they have paid for admission. This geographical paradox has grown more visible as the numbers of tourists have increased over recent decades, and the Library replaced the entrance hidden on D staircase with a door off the Court. This year the decision was taken to put the electronic lock on both doors to the Library into 24 hour operation, so that every entrant has to swipe a card or use the intercom to get in. We also have a new security camera system. These measures have succeeded in cutting down on opportunistic theft of laptops and bags, and our visitors do not seem to mind so much the extra hurdle to entry. We hope that Senior Members will feel the same way if they want to pay us a visit.

In other (virtual) ways the Library is more visible than ever. From the College's website you can click on a visual tour of the Library, with 360 degree viewpoints and captions you can use to identify rooms and objects. It does not cover the entire Library (not the Archive Centre or Rowe Music Library for instance) but it is a handsome guide to the Wilkins Library and the immediately adjoining areas. We hope you will take the tour. Images from the collections of the College and Modern Archives are also now visible in the Archive of the month feature on the College website. Old photographs of King's buildings are on display for November 2012, with further instalments to come (and you can look up older issues for previous months). Now we also have a webpage devoted to images from the rare

books and music collections, featuring a changing selection of treasures with descriptive text. We intend that this should keep pace with the online cataloguing of our rarer items.

This year has seen a changing of the guard for our Assistant Librarian. Mrs Wai Kirkpatrick held the post for a total of twenty-one years, and gave wonderful service to the College. She was responsible for the introduction of computerisation to the Library and oversaw many other vital developments, in a span that has seen more change than any other in the Library's history. Her successor is Dr James Clements, who comes to us from the British Library, where he worked as Curator of Printed Music and as Digital Curator. We have also welcomed a new Assistant Archivist, Peter Monteith, who has replaced Tracy Wilkinson, now Archivist at St John's College.

We have now taken full possession of the basement area of the Market Hostel building, and it provides invaluable secure storage for semi-current Archives and recent additions to our rare books collections. Its former status as the security area of Midland Bank has left us with some impressive and historic safes, too large and well-built to move. Recent acquisitions now stored in Market Hostel include Jan Pieńkowski's collection of pop-up books (we exhibited a selection at the Summer Supper Party this year), Sir Frank Kermode's modern poetry collection, and the last instalment of David Gilson's collection of Jane Austen editions and papers. This gift from David Gilson marks the conclusion of what has been a wonderful sequence of donations enabling us to build up a record in books of Austen's publishing history from the first editions to the latest in the twenty-first century. We are deeply grateful.

Our bid for JISC funding of a joint project with the Tate Gallery, University of Sussex and Charleston Trust to digitise major letter collections between Bloomsbury figures failed, though we were told we came very close. A major publishing house has expressed interest in the project, and in the Keynes papers as a whole, so we hope to be able to move forward on digitising our collections. Interest in Keynes's life and work remains at a very high level in our recessionary era, and Stephanie Flanders featured

some of the documents in our collections in her BBC documentary on Keynes ('Masters of Money'). As well as providing a service for those researchers, academic and non-academic alike, who wish to explore our Archives, we have put on a number of special exhibitions this year. The Alan Turing centenary was marked by no less than five separate exhibitions for different audiences, and we also marked the 150th anniversary of the birth of M.R. James. We lent to the Fitzwilliam Museum for a Rupert Brooke event, and fostered relations with Cambridge's Blue Badge guides with an exhibit on Chapel history. Visiting groups this year included the Friends of the National Libraries, to whom we showed a display of treasures from Library and Archives.

Professor James Whitby (KC 1944) has in recent years been a generous donor of music to the Rowe Music Library. He gave in addition a substantial sum for the purchase of music books and music, an extraordinary and very welcome gift. We have already been able, thanks to this fund, to purchase a rare sixteenth-century tract volume containing a number of editions of Italian songs three of which are not known to survive in other recorded copies. As this is being written we have a bid entered on a set of printed parts, printed in Rome in 1695, of John Ravenscroft's sonatas. We keep our fingers crossed that this too will be secured with the help of the Whitby fund.

PETER JONES

Chapel

The Chapel has stood for nearly five hundred years (in 2015 we shall celebrate the 500th anniversary of the building's completion), and with the exception of the Civil War and Commonwealth period, when the building was occupied by Parliamentary troops for a time and choral services eventually ceased, the annual rhythm of services has continued – not exactly unchanged (for there have been many changes, not least with the Reformation), but still with a recognizable continuity in service of the liturgical and devotional life of the College. So in a way this report should not contain too many surprises: this last year has been one, like any other year before it, when the life of the Chapel has been dominated by the usual round of services and concerts, with 'highlights' being the Christmas services, and the Easter Festival, as well as a number of other special services such as the Remembrance Sunday Requiem, and the two services in honour of the founder, Henry VI. As many of you will know, three years ago the BBC added a new TV programme recorded in the Chapel to the – by now – well-established *Carols from King's*. This is *Easter at King's*, broadcast at Easter but recorded early in December. The recording schedule might raise a smile, but the broadcast service seems to be establishing itself as a much appreciated feature of the BBC's Easter programming. So it's not quite 'steady as she goes' – there is change and innovation, albeit within a proper commitment to maintain daily morning prayer (said) and evening prayer (choral) during term.

Where there is invariably change is in the composition of the staff who work in the Chapel. We have said goodbye to a number of people this year who have worked faithfully for the Chapel for many years. John Stuckey, Chris King and Helen McFeely retired in the course of the year. We were all sorry to see them go, and wish them well. Maggie Cornwell and Lena Dahlen-Pledger have left the Chapel staff, but remain on the staff of the College as custodians; they have been pillars of strength in the Chapel over the years, and it's very good

to see them around still. As some leave, others arrive, of course, and we have welcomed in the course of year Jonathan Readman, Judy Freeman, Danuta Rumbelow, John Randazzo, and Veronica Townsend. Dick Lane has also joined us permanently, having been a porter at King's for many years.

One of the challenges the Chapel has faced particularly in the last few years has been a sharp increase in the annual number of visitors, rising to well over 300,000 per year. This figure excludes, of course, the numbers attending services, and is probably something of an underestimate. This makes the Chapel one of the most popular 'heritage sites' (I loathe the term) in East Anglia, and certainly the second-most visited 'tourist' building in Cambridge, after the Fitzwilliam. The Fitzwilliam is free, but we charge. This is a controversial matter. The charge was raised this year to £7.50, where I imagine it will stay for a while now. This compares favourably to the £15.00, for example, charged to enter Westminster Abbey, but it is certainly high enough to deter some people. That, however, is part of the point, because visitor numbers in the summer have recently got so high that on some days the Chapel is clearly over-crowded and there is concern about the protection of the fabric. It is important to remember that the admission charge is for the College grounds, and not solely for the Chapel, but whilst it is obviously regrettable that a charge has to be made at all, without it the Chapel would almost certainly have to close for much of the year, since the College could not otherwise afford to employ staff to manage the visitors; also it would probably not be possible to maintain the fabric to the same standard as at present if we did not charge. One new initiative this year has been the creation of a corps of volunteers, drawn from local residents, who have helped to offer a ministry of welcome to visitors in the high season. They wear a distinctive gown, and help to keep an eye on the Chapel interior when it is at its busiest, as well as helping visitors with queries, and I am very grateful for their contribution. We are also working, with the help of a group convened by Stuart Lyons, on various ideas to improve the handling of tourists in Chapel; one outcome has been the production of a new guide to the stained glass.

That brings me on to the fabric itself, and there is relatively little to report here. Work on the heating system has continued on and off throughout the

year, with the aim of improving our ability to control the efficiency of the underfloor heating. Problems – thankfully rather minor – continue to surface from time to time, including a blocked and damaged drain pipe in the northwest end of the Chapel, which led to what is technically called ‘water ingress’ – i.e. damp – on the inside of the Chapel. But this is routine maintenance of the kind one would expect in a building as old as the Chapel. The proposed lighting system for the Ante-Chapel I described in my last report remains an exciting possibility that awaits one or two substantial donors.

As I have said already, naturally we have maintained the full round of services. We have also, as usual, welcomed many visiting preachers to King’s. I cannot list them all by name here, but they include the Revd Dr Keith Clements, NRM and former General Secretary of the Conference of European Churches, the Revd Dr Paul Andrews, Vicar of St Neot’s, the Revd Professor Sarah Coakley, Norris Hulse Professor of Divinity, Dr Francis Warner, NRM and Emeritus Fellow of St Peter’s College, Oxford, the Rt Revd Stephen Conway, Bishop of Ely, the Rt Revd Christopher Lowson, Bishop of Lincoln and College Visitor, Professor Richard B Hays, from Duke University, the Rt Revd Robert Hardy, former Bishop of Lincoln, Prebendary Neil Richardson, Rector of the College living of Greenford Magna, and the Ven Paul Ferguson, NRM and Archdeacon of Cleveland. The Revd Dr Michael Banner, Dean of Trinity College, delivered the Sermon before the University in May. A minor mishap – not, I am told, unprecedented – occurred also in May when the Revd Richard Coles (broadcaster, and Priest-in-charge of Finedon) was interrupted by the smoke alarm, set off by the incense used that morning, and the building had to be temporarily interrupted. He was very good-natured about it, and choir, congregation and clergy were soon back inside, and the sermon resumed.

Not all the services we do are directly for the benefit of the College. Because of its size, and its situation in the centre of Cambridge, the Chapel also hosts services that are aimed directly at the wider community. This of course is strictly true for the *Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols*,

broadcast live on Christmas Eve, when the Chapel is opened to the city, and anyone prepared to queue long enough can get in. But we also host a Cambridgeshire schools carol service early in December, and in September a festival of choral music for the Royal School of Church Music, which brings church choirs together from all over Cambridgeshire and beyond (the procession of a choir of 300+ from Great St Mary’s, where they robe, is a sight to behold), as well as, in alternate years, a memorial service for those who have donated their bodies for medical science.

You can read much more on the musical life of the Chapel elsewhere. But I should mention a few things in passing. Our sound recording system is up and running, and we have just employed a sound recording assistant, Ben Sheen, to help us compile and edit recorded material. Our intention is to build up our experience of using the system first, through a term’s solid recording of all Chapel services, before we consider how we want to approach the question of podcasting. Ben has come from New College, Oxford, where he was a choral scholar and also operated their recording system; he will also be singing with our choir. We have had a busy year of concerts in Chapel. In the coming year we have the Vienna Boys Choir coming to sing with our choir, and Andreas Scholl singing in Chapel. We continue to support the work of choral outreach, through the King’s Junior Voices, a choir for young children originally established with the help of government funding, but now operating on an independent basis, led by Lynette Alcantara. KJV rehearse in the College school, and hold a concert every July in the Chapel.

There are, as always, many people to thank. I should like to thank here the (technically anonymous) donor of two magnificent red and purple vestment sets now in use in Chapel. I have already mentioned the Chapel staff, headed by Jan Copeland and Ian Griffiths: without all the staff, clearly the Chapel simply could not function as it does today. Thanks are also due to Stephen Cleobury, the organ scholars, and the choral scholars and choristers, for the wonderful standard of music in Chapel; to Howarth Penny as sacristan, and to all those Fellows and students who volunteer as acolytes and stewards; to Irene Dunnett, my PA, who produces most of the

service booklets and oversees innumerable other things; to Margaret and Christine in Stephen's office; and last but certainly not least to Richard Lloyd Morgan, the Chaplain, who is as always a tower of strength in the Chapel.

Finally, may I just repeat my invitation to all of you to come to Chapel whenever you want? You are always welcome, and if you let us know in advance, we can make sure seats are reserved for you and your guests for Evensong. There are, in any case, stalls set aside for members of Kings' – you only have to make sure the Chapel staff know you are a member when you arrive, and they should usually be able to make sure you are seated accordingly.

JEREMY MORRIS



MIKE DIXON

Choir

As I reflect on another year (my 30th) of dedicated work from the Choir, two things stand out in my mind; the performance in a live broadcast on Radio 3 on Good Friday of James MacMillan's *Seven Last Words from the Cross*, and the singing in the Thomaskirche, Leipzig, when the Choir visited that city as guests of the Thomanerchor, which was celebrating its 800th anniversary. The inspiring presence of James MacMillan at the rehearsal on Maundy Thursday was real and direct, and the concert received a four-star review in *The Times*:

"I was gripped by a superbly atmospheric performance The work's formidable choral demands range from subterranean growls and eerie whispers to Gaelic inflections and shock discords that must be attacked with total confidence: the young [singers] of King's College Choir never faltered." Equally inspiring was the experience of standing in front of the memorial to J S Bach in the Thomaskirche and singing Purcell's *Funeral Sentences* (amongst other repertoire). Members of the Choir were also able to sing with and meet singers of three of the most famous German choirs (ours was the only British Choir in this four-choir festival), those from Regensburg Cathedral and the Kreuzkirche, Dresden, joining King's and the Thomaners.

As always, the Choir has given devoted service to the chapel liturgies, and their singing in the Christmas Eve carol service, as well as on television – *Carols from King's* (watched by nearly 3 million people in the UK) and *Easter from King's* – attracted much deserved praise.

Other highlights included concerts in Paris, Amsterdam and London, and here in King's. In this last, a performance of Parry's *I was glad* conducted by my predecessor found Sir Philip Ledger on his most incisive form. There were appearances in charity concerts which raised money for local housing (Home-Start) and Help for Heroes.

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 College Music Society

KCMS built on the success of the previous academic year with a series of ambitious orchestral programmes. In the Michaelmas Term Collegium Regale performed Poulenc motets alongside Franck *Symphony in D minor*. In the Lent Term the College orchestra collaborated with King's Voices and soloists from the Chapel Choir in Beethoven *Mass in C*. The highlight of the year undoubtedly was the May Week Concert, with the audience being offered an enticingly varied programme which included Handel *Dixit Dominus* (performed jointly by the Chapel Choir and King's Voices) and Barber *Violin Concerto*. The audience was very large and appreciative. There have also been a number of smaller recitals, including the Freshers' Concert in the Provost's Lodge. The Society is in good heart, and optimistic for the future.

HENRY HAWKESWORTH

King's Voices

King's Voices has enjoyed another successful and enjoyable year of singing. Highlights of the year have included performances of Howells *English Mass* and Handel *Dixit Dominus* (with Cambridge University Music Society and King's College Choir respectively), Fauré *Requiem* and

Beethoven *Mass in C* with King's College Music Society, a short concert of madrigals and part-songs in Westminster College Chapel, a summer wedding in King's in glorious sunshine, and a week-long trip to Toulouse and Foix in April. Whilst in Toulouse KV shared three concerts with three different local choirs, and made many lasting friendships under the benign shadow of the distant Pyrenees.

SIMON BROWN



MIKE DIXON

After rising in 2011, the investment markets fell back this year because of concerns about economic development worldwide and the Euro area in particular. The College's investments have also fallen during the financial year by 5%, which is in line with the major market indices. The College's equity investments are still, predominately, in index funds but the Investment Committee has moved into some more active funds in the UK market and into corporate bonds. The other significant part of the portfolio is our property investments, which amount to one quarter of the endowment. These are almost all in Cambridge or the immediately surrounding area and have sustained their value well in comparison with property indices for East Anglia or the UK generally. Nonetheless, the value of our property fell by 1%. Demand for retail units is falling across much of East Anglia but still remains quite strong in Cambridge. We have been able to secure good tenants whenever a property has become vacant. The Investment Committee has begun a quinquennial review of our equity investment manager.

Within the College, the Finance Committee has continued to keep careful control of our budgeted expenditure. For the financial year to 30th June 2012, we achieved a small surplus of £185,158 on a total turnover of £18 million. This relied on careful management by all of the departments of the College. We have also agreed a budget for the current financial year that, in difficult circumstances, tries to maintain the support we give to different areas. A particular concern was the effect of the increase in undergraduate fees. The College has worked with the University and other colleges to ensure that we can offer a broad range of bursaries to those students who require financial support, whether they are from within Britain or abroad. The indications so far are that the number of applicants has remained largely unchanged, although there has been some decrease across the University in applicants from Europe outside of the UK.

The most significant capital expenditure by the College has been our agreement to purchase 15-16, Bene't Street. This is being developed for student accommodation with two restaurants on the lower floors. Once this work is complete, the College has agreed to buy the freehold at a cost of £5 million and to give a lease for 150 years to the restaurants. Work on this is progressing well and it is hoped that the restaurants will open before Christmas with the student rooms being available for the Summer 2013. The College has been greatly helped in this purchase by several gifts and interest free loans, for which we are very grateful. We have also sold a number of our isolated houses in order to raise the money required for the purchase.

Elsewhere in the College, our own building staff has continued to work on Webbs Court, restoring the rooms to a very high standard. The services have also been upgraded with a new plant room completed in the Keynes Building and also for the Gibbs Building and the Chapel. These should provide better control over heating while reducing energy costs. We have also begun to plan for further work in a number of other areas. The first phase of external cleaning for the Gibbs Building is due to begin shortly, with extensive tests to ensure that the cleaning is done in the best and most effective way. In Bodley's Court, we have asked architects for preliminary ideas for the renovation of the Court. An even more major project is at Croft Gardens on the Barton Road where the College hopes to develop the site both for College use, providing student rooms and flats, as well as for commercial letting. There is a significant amount of land here and it looks possible that the commercial part of the development will finance the part required for College purposes.

One of the most apparent changes within the College has been the appointment of Philip Isaac as the Domus Bursar. Philip moved to Cambridge after a career in the Royal Navy and the Royal New Zealand Navy. He has taken charge of the internal operations of the College and has settled well into College life. I am very happy to welcome Philip to the College and am grateful for his help and support.

KEITH CARNE



Staff

Staff Retiring

The following members of staff retired:

- David Turnbull – Chef (38 years service)
- Christina Hawkins – Resident Warden (16 years service)
- Margaret Granger – Resident Warden (14 years service)
- Ken Phillips – Plumber (11 years service)
- John Stuckey – Chapel Clerk (10 years service)
- Helen McFeely – Chapel Clerk (5 years service)

Staff Leaving

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

- Vincent Fusiello – Food Services Manager (22 years service)
- Richard Wayman – Head Chef (7 years service)
- Jacek Parfienczyk – Kitchen Porter (6 years service)
- Daria Dzadzio – Chapel Cleaner (5 years service)

Staff arriving

- Anthony Simeon (Lodge Porter)
- Lauren Blackwell, Marina Scerba, Parvina Johnson, Tracy Rudling, Rahma Nehhali and Maxine Whitehead (Domestic Assistants)
- Alexandra Csonka (Coffee Shop Assistant)
- Irenuesz Malcharek (Buttery Porter)
- Judy Freeman and Jonathan Readman (Senior Chapel Clerks)
- Patricia Wilson (PA to the Provost)
- Jamie Tompkins (Plumber/Heating Services Operative)
- Danuta Rumbelow and Veronica Townsend (Chapel Clerks)

- James Freestone and Luke Congreve (Commis Chefs)
- Kate Porter (Catering Administrator)
- Peter Monteith (Assistant Archivist)
- Susan Madden (Events Manager)

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

MRS IRIS BROWNSTONE, who was Hostel Keeper at Garden Hostel for 29 years; Iris died on 2nd March 2012.

MR JAMES SMITH, who worked as a Porter for 6 years; James died on 7th February 2012.



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 reunions, subject and special events, access to a special website, Non Resident Member cards, email for life, and an affiliated credit card. We also maintain your contact details to help you keep up to date and involved with the College. Development is also the College's fundraising department, and thus plays an increasingly important role in ensuring the financial stability of the College.

In addition to our alumni relations programme and fundraising activities, the office supports the external Development Board, Development Committee, the King's College Association (KCA) and the bi-annual alumni magazine, King's Parade. We held 18 events in the past year, including a summer Garden Party, Legacy lunch, the 50th anniversary dinner, multiple reunion events, a Law Dinner and the popular Members' Lunch in September; more than 500 Members and Friends attended events this year.

We held two Telephone Fundraising Campaigns this year, which involved 18 student callers, 958 conversations, 3 overnight shifts, 1,449 coffees, 11,355 call attempts, 938 donations, 143 chocolate bars, and raised a remarkable £323,000 for student support. Do we really need to put so much effort into this kind of fundraising?

In a word, yes. Supporting students from all backgrounds to study at King's has long been a dearly held principle of the College. With increasing student fees, we must ensure that a King's education remains accessible to



the brightest and most promising students by being able to offer financial support to all who need it. In the past academic year 501 grants, bursaries and studentships were awarded to King's resident members. 313 undergraduate and 188 graduate students received some level of award, from grants for tuition, travel, room and board and a number of grants to cover full fees for both graduate and undergraduate students. In all, nearly £300,000 was awarded in 2011-12.

In terms of overall fundraising, the College did well again this year. Several significant gifts and pledges were received in support of the purchase of the former Barclays Bank on Bene't Street, which is currently being renovated to provide student accommodation. We received a gift to fund a Junior Research Fellow for four years; the College now offers two Junior Research Fellowships fully funded by generous donors who support the College's commitment to supporting post-doctoral research fellowships. In addition, gifts were directed to student support, the Chapel, and for general purposes (unrestricted), and our percentage of alumni giving reached a new high at 14 per cent.

Legacy giving continues to play a crucial role in fundraising. Each year 20 to 50 per cent of the College's philanthropic income derives from legacy gifts, continuing a long history of benefaction through legacies large and small. Legators who have shared their intentions with the College receive an annual invitation to our Legacy Lunch – if you have made plans for King's in your estate, do let us know so that we may add you to the invitation list for this special event. For UK taxpayers with an estate likely to be worth more than £325,000, the new HMRC legacy guidelines may be of interest. As of April, 2012, if you qualify for Inheritance Tax and if you leave 10 per cent of your estate to charity, the tax due may be paid at a reduced rate of 36 per cent instead of 40 per cent. We would be happy to discuss any aspect of legacy giving with you – simply contact the office for more information.

In summary, the Development Office met, hosted, and spoke with a great many Members this past year. We deeply appreciate your support and the time and effort each and every one of you makes to stay in touch with and

to keep informed about the College. We look forward to hearing from or meeting with even more of you in the coming year.

Constituent and Fundraising Statistics

Constituents in the database

Total constituents in the database	11,145
Members (alumni)	9,373

Members contact information

Postal mail	8,726 (93%)
Telephone	6,909 (74%)
Email	6,592 (70%)

Location

Constituents in the UK	9,093 (73%) of which 6,428 or 71% are alumni
Constituents in the US and Canada	1,508 (12%) of which 989 or 66% are alumni
Constituents elsewhere	1,575 (13%) of which 1,284 or 82% are alumni

*The above figures do not include lost alumni

Date ranges of Members

Matriculated more than 50 years ago	1,734 (19%)
Matriculated 25-49 years ago	3,692 (39%)
Matriculated 10-24 years ago	2,627 (28%)
Matriculated within the past ten years	1,320 (14%)

Fundraising Statistics

£1,753,450	in cash income
£1,928,182	in new cash and pledges

£410,302	of this was unrestricted
£658,857	to student support *
£517,106	to collections and architectural heritage (incl. Bene't Street)
£341,917	other
£1,086,761	donated by Members
£182,044	donated by Friends of the College
£231,362	donated by corporations, trusts and foundations and others
£428,015	in legacy gifts - 96% of which came from Friends of the College
1340**	Member donors
415	Friends of the College
1755	total number of donors

* This includes the Supplementary Exhibition Fund (SEF), scholarships and bursaries, supervisions and teaching

**14% of the College's Members made a gift – a new record!

JULIE BRESSOR

Appointments & Honours

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Allwood, R. (1972)	Awarded MBE in 2012 New Year's Honours for services to Choral Music.
Ellis, J.R. (1964)	Awarded CBE in 2012 in Queen's Birthday Honours for services to Science and Technology.
Gardner, E.J. (1993)	Awarded OBE in 2012 Queen's Birthday Honours for services to Music.
Goss, R.O. (1955)	Awarded a 1/3rd share of the Alexander Onassis Prize for Shipping 2012.
Grabiner, M. (1969)	Awarded CBE in 2012 Queen's Birthday Honours for services to Education.
Greenwood, B.M. (1956)	Awarded Knighthood in 2012 New Year's Honours for services to malaria research in Africa; Awarded a 2012 Canada Gairdner Award.
Holt, S.D.H. (1970)	Awarded MBE in 2012 New Year's Honours for services to Healthcare in Carmarthenshire and South West Wales (Llanelli, Carmarthenshire).
Meurig Thomas, J. (1978)	Awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the University of St Andrews as part of its special celebrations marking its 600th Anniversary.
Sorabji, C.K. (1981)	Awarded CBE in 2012 Queen's Birthday Honours. Deputy Chief of the Assessments Staff.





Obituaries



Obituaries

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



EDWARD WALTER BASTIN (1952), always known as Ted, was born in Tottenham on 8 January 1926. He was at school at Sir George Monoux Grammar School in Walthamstow, and in 1944 went to Queen Mary College to study physics. After graduating, and adding a Master's degree, he taught at University College, Ibadan, as a lecturer in physics before winning an Isaac Newton studentship to study at King's in 1953. Ted was a keen sportman, representing the College at

cricket and on the river; the College boathouse still has the wooden lightweight scull in which Ted won a number of races for King's (it is named Ted). From 1955 to 1961 Ted was a Fellow, and still found time to become Senior Treasurer of the Amalgamated Clubs. His early work in Cambridge was on a theory of quantum physics that was closely tied to the notions of process and computation, even though computational machinery at that time was utterly primitive by today's standards. His 'combinatorial cycles' programs ran for very long periods on EDSAC, the main University computer in the early 1960s.

Ted's principal insight was that some aspects of quantum phenomena could be seen in cybernetic terms, as forms of self-organisation that could be captured by computation, in his case by complex calculations over

hierarchies. Much of the mathematics underlying this came from his collaborations with Clive Kilminster, a professor at the University of London, John Amson, a mathematician at the University of St Andrews, and Frederick Parker-Rhodes, an unconventional polymath, who like Ted, was based at the Cambridge Language Research Unit. It was there that Ted encountered Stuart Linney, a South African philosopher who knew of Brouwer's non-standard logic, which later became a key ingredient in Ted's theories. The Unit was based in Millington Road, just across the road from Richard Braithwaite's family home, where Ted lived for many years in a caravan in the garden. He published a series of papers on his computations, and drew together a range of distinguished scientists who also held views at odds with the conventional quantum theory of the time. The volume *Quantum Theory and Beyond*, edited by Ted, and published in 1971 (reprinted 2009) had contributions by Roger Penrose, David Bohm and others, and came from a seminal meeting at the Royal Society in 1968 chaired by O.R. Frisch. Ted later wrote, again with Kilminster, *Combinatorial Physics* in 1995, and their last book was *The Origin of Discrete Particles* (2009). The movement he helped found is now known as 'bit-string physics', and was the underlying theory behind the Alternative Natural Philosophy Association (ANPA), which he began with Pierre Noyes of Stanford in 1979, and which continues to hold meetings in Cambridge, alternating with Stanford, where Ted had been a Senior Visiting Fellow at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center in 1973-6.

ANPA has sought original links between the very small (quantum theory) and the very large (cosmology) and the so-called dimensionless constants in the spirit of Sir Arthur Eddington, who first drew these notions together in the 1920s. The link between quantum physics and information theory, in a broad sense, has grown stronger in recent years as computer scientists investigate the possibility of quantum physics providing a new basis for computer hardware, and quantum physicists investigate the information basis of their subject. But there is little recognition in recent research of the links to the pioneering work of Ted and his collaborators. Another major interest in Ted's life was parapsychology. He met his wife Suzanne Padfield, whom he married in 1976, on a TV programme about the

paranormal. They lived in West Wickham for many years; unfortunately the barn he had restored there burned down, and many of his papers were lost in the fire.

Ted believed that paranormal phenomena, too, challenged the basis of conventional physics. He took an early interest in the demonstrations of Uri Geller, at a time when his performances had not yet been challenged as a form of a conjuring. Ted had organised a meeting in 1972 before a distinguished audience (including Kwame Anthony Appiah, Arthur C. Clarke and Arthur Koestler), of which he wrote a long account, describing his own mixed feelings (he thought that psychokinesis might have something in it). Ted was also, with Margaret Masterman, Richard Braithwaite and Dorothy Emmet, a founding member of the Epiphany Philosophers in Cambridge, a society mostly of Quakers and High Anglicans, founded to pursue links between science and religion. The interaction between the Epiphany Philosophers and the Language Research Unit, with their overlapping memberships, made this a time of extraordinary intellectual ferment on Millington Road in the 1960s.

Ted had a striking presence, one whose primary expression was puzzlement, especially at very complex and incomprehensible things, but also at many everyday things. He revelled in a certain kind of practicality, keeping his eclectic fleet of vehicles on the road, wearing a shiny pair of nuts and bolts as cufflinks to King's feasts. He and Suzanne retired to West Wales in 1996. Ted died on 15 October 2011, survived by Suzanne and their son.

JOHN JACOB GROSS (1962),

has one of the shorter entries in the College Register, noting that he was a Fellow of King's and University Lecturer in English for three years only. But he was not forgotten by those he taught. Peter Griffith (1960) writes: 'John's first year in King's was my last as an undergraduate, and, as our rooms were not far apart, I usually looked in on him so that we could walk together to the English Faculty, where he was delivering a series of lectures on Dickens, on whom he had recently published. John was a once and future journalist, and



clearly required the stimulus of a deadline in order to put pen to paper. Consequently, with a quarter of an hour to go, he would be frantically writing his concluding paragraph. It is only fair to add that, when it came to be delivered, it showed no traces of the way in which it had been composed. This was the period in which the Profumo Affair was slowly unrolling in the press, threatening to engulf an enfeebled government.

One of the pleasures of knowing

John was observing the delight he took in receiving and communicating gossip, and, through his continuing contacts in Fleet Street, he was always able to tell us some days in advance the next person to figure in the narrative.' Likewise Peter Baker (1962) wrote in the *Guardian*, recalling his own first Dickens supervision, 'John's room was knee high in Dandys and Beanos – he was writing an article on comics. We had a conversation about the connections between the novels and across Victorian literature. He was able to quote great chunks of texts from memory while pacing the room and smoking. John clearly had expectations that not only should I have read the novels but I should be able to remember them all in detail and was slightly irritated that I couldn't keep up. His depth of knowledge, range of reading and erudition was immense. To find out that he was only eight years older than me makes me feel even more inadequate than I felt that day in 1964.'

John met and married his wife Miriam May during his Cambridge years, but they were both happy to move back to London to freelance as a writer. He had already spent time as a senior editor at the publishing house of Victor Gollancz before moving into academia at Queen Mary College, University of London. Queen Mary had the very real attraction of its proximity to the East End, where John had been born in 1935. The charming and moving elegy for his childhood in Mile End and beyond he published in 2001 as *A Double Thread* dwells on his entwined legacies of both Jewishness and Englishness,

brought up as the only child of a Jewish GP who was lucky enough never to experience anti-Semitism. John's career in literary journalism in London received a mighty boost with the publication in 1969 of *The Rise and Fall of the Man of Letters*. This book celebrated the different manifestations since 1800 of the kind of essayist and critic John himself became, not as he would see it among the front rank of creative artists, but playing a vital role in sustaining a literary culture that was threatened by rampant commerce on the one hand and academic sterility on the other. The book was almost universally praised and is still widely read.

After a brief period as literary editor of the *New Statesman*, John took over as editor of the *Times Literary Supplement* in 1973. Immediately he did away with the tradition of anonymous reviewing, looked for contributors who could bring sparkle and wit to the task of reviewing, and brightened up the appearance of the TLS with illustrations and a lively layout. John's time there was spoilt by the long-running and catastrophic dispute that broke out between Times Newspapers and the print unions, which led first to complete closure for eleven months, and then to a journalists' strike in 1979. As a literary critic he began writing regularly for the *New York Review of Books* from 1983, and moved to New York. Here his breadth of interests and ability to read a new book in two days, writing his review the day after, served him well. He was almost as much at home in Manhattan as he had been in London, enjoying society and gossip to the full. After returning to London John became drama critic of the *Sunday Telegraph*, and from 1991 edited a series of anthologies for Oxford University Press, on essays, comic verse, English prose, literary anecdotes, and finally on parodies. These drew on the breadth of his reading, his humour and his liking for the unfamiliar and surprising. Much in demand as a committee man for everything from the Booker Prize to the awarding of blue plaques for English Heritage, John was still at the hub of literary London, despite his increasingly debilitating heart problems. He was characteristically remembered by the medical staff during his final days at St Mary's in Paddington as their most loquacious patient ever. John was a private but intensely social man. Friends rarely saw the inside of his small flat in Bayswater, but he delighted in meetings at the Zanzibar Club, the Ivy or the Wolseley. He repaid hospitality with an annual

do at the Basil Street Hotel in Knightsbridge, where the company was promiscuous in the best sense, everybody from Cabinet Ministers to starlets and Booker prize-winners. John died on 10 January 2011.



DAVID KENNETH HOLBROOK
(1961)

was born in Norwich on 9 January 1923. Gaining a place at the City of Norwich school, he was deeply influenced by his headmaster Geoffrey Thorpe (whom he hitchhiked to Wales to see again, escaping from school), and by the producer and catalyst Nugent Monck at the Maddermarket Theatre, where David acted and back-room-boyed in his teens.

David left his somewhat philistine home to live with 'Moncklet' as he called him. He won an exhibition to Downing College, and came up for a year in 1941, a fascinated but critical student of F.R. Leavis, before being called up to serve in the East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry. Following intensive training in Wales he became a tank commander and took part in the D Day landings in Normandy, about which he wrote memorably in his novel *Flesh Wounds* (1966). After two days of hard fighting he was wounded by shelling, and taken off by ship to hospital in England; later he went back to hold the bridges in Holland. After the war he came back for his final two years at Downing to complete his degree.

David met his wife Margot Davies-Jones in the straitened and rather depressing days after the war, and after marrying in 1949 they went to live in South Hill Park in Hampstead. A year later their first daughter was born and David was desperate to get out of London (where he was working at the Bureau of Current Affairs) to write, always his driving ambition. After wanderings in Suffolk and Leicestershire (and a second daughter), David

was appointed Adult Tutor at Bassingbourn Village College, where he lectured in the evenings and had every morning to write. They lived in an exquisite long orange-pink-washed sixteenth-century house in Ashwell, and David threw himself into the life of the village, serving on the Parish Council, writing poems and libretti for the annual Ashwell Music Festival, and starting a youth club. At this time he began his long collaboration first with Elizabeth Poston, creating the *Cambridge Hymnal*, and then on operas with Wilfred Mellers and other composers. David had learnt to play the piano as a young man, and also enjoyed painting in oils, making boats, canoes, and a puppet theatre for the family. Soon his books were appearing in print, and Royston Lambert with the help of Cambridge University Press brought him to King's on what was effectively a writing Fellowship. He revelled in the opportunity, and books flowed out of him: novels, poetry, and works on education. He and Margot travelled to America and Australia by ship to do lecturing tours.

Unfortunately their landlord in Ashwell decided to sell up the house, and at the end of David's Fellowship in 1965 they had to find somewhere else. David had an unhappy stint as Writer in Residence at Dartington Hall, where he found the school to be dysfunctional and the pupils allowed to run amok. But he was able to support his growing family by writing and freelance lecturing. At last he had an opportunity to return to Downing and teach. David was not always diplomatic and a letter to the *Times* deploring the waste of money on Concorde upset the then Master, Sir Morien Morgan, a distinguished aeronautical engineer. Meanwhile Margot was appointed Secretary to the University Lodging-House syndicate, a job that suited her and where she stayed for nineteen years. They rented a succession of charming houses, ending up on Maid's Causeway. At last David was appointed Director of Studies in English at Downing, and life became infinitely easier. From 1989, on retirement, he became an affable emeritus Fellow.

Throughout his life David wrote furiously, and produced more than fifty books in total, more than two dozen of which appeared after his retirement. His writing was intensely personal, his poetry unashamedly autobiographical. His novels followed the career of Paul Grimmer (the surname was his

mother's maiden name) and based on his own experience of war and after. The importance of individual response underpinned his writings on education. Starting in 1961 with *English for Maturity*, which drew on his experiences at Bassingbourn, he published a series of works on teaching English which encouraged children to explore the relationship between language and feeling, and, above all, to write for themselves. David launched a ferociously comic assault on the 'textbook myth' in a series of books, condemning the idea that work in English must be 'quantitative and measurable'. He became a close associate of Denys Thompson, whose periodical *The Use of English*, was promoting similar ideals among teachers of English in grammar and independent schools. Later books drew on D.W. Winnicott and an eclectic mix of other sources to argue that culture is a search for meaning, which, if frustrated, will lead to substitutes being found in drug-taking, aggressive fantasies, pornography and occultism, all available in a rapaciously commercial society. Apart from his scourging of contemporary fashions, David was also a celebratory writer. One of his best works, *Gustav Mahler and the Courage to Be* (1975) is an urgent reflection on the composer's life, works, and psyche, followed by a lengthy and subtle analysis of the Ninth Symphony. This is all linked to commentary on twentieth century history and 'the problem of death in art.'

In retirement David and Margot spent many holidays on small-ship cruising and dearly loved exploring the Aegean and Black Sea. David continued to enjoy painting and gardening, and cooking beautiful meals at home with Margot. Most of his old friends from King's had passed on, though Gabriel Horn and Dan Brown outlived him, but he continued to treasure his connexion with the College, remembering to gift his works to the Library. David died on 11 August 2011, survived by Margot, their two daughters and two sons.

GEORGE HENRY HUBERT LASCELLES (The Earl of Harewood) (1947) was born on 7 February 1923 at Chesterfield House, the family's London residence. His mother, Princess Mary, was George V's only daughter, and Princess Royal. His childhood was mostly spent in Yorkshire, at Harewood



House after his father succeeded to the title in 1929. As a boy George loved cricket (he was coached by Herbert Sutcliffe) and football. At Eton he was called away to be a page at the coronation of George VI. At the age of nineteen George was commissioned as a Grenadier Guards officer, and was severely wounded and then captured near Perugia during the Italian campaign. At the Spangenberg camp, near Cassel, he read Grove's *Dictionary of Music and Musicians* as far as the letter S. His interest in music had developed early and from his mid-teens he had seized every opportunity to attend performances. He succeeded his father as 7th Earl in 1947 soon after coming up to King's to read English.

While still an undergraduate George was approached by Benjamin Britten to become President of the Aldeburgh Festival. Through his first wife, the pianist Marion Stein, whom he married in 1949, George came to enjoy a close friendship with the composer and his partner Peter Pears. He had begun writing about opera and was commissioned to write articles for Richard Buckle's monthly magazine *Ballet*, which he helped to fund. This gave him the idea for a sister publication, *Opera*, for which he engaged Harold Rosenthal as assistant editor. A critical review of the latest edition of Kobbé's *Complete Opera Book* led to George being invited to become editor, and over successive editions and thirty years, his own contributions came to outweigh those of Gustave Kobbé himself. From 1951-3 he was a member of the Board at Covent Garden, then joined the staff as an assistant to David Webster from 1953-60, a kind of rapid apprenticeship where he was soon heavily involved in casting. His fascination with performers like Maria Callas, whom he engaged for many roles at Covent Garden, led to real friendship, as it did in many other instances.

For many years George served as Director General of the triennial Leeds Festival of classical music, and this local experience, begun in 1958, served him in good stead when he took over the directorship of the Edinburgh Festival in 1961. He had the opportunity and artistic scope to reshape the Festival, overawing the city councillors who made up the bulk of the committee. In his first year he put the emphasis on the music of Schoenberg, and commissioned Richard Buckle to mount a large exhibition about Diaghilev. The following year he promoted Janacek, and succeeded over the years of his directorship in attracting many prestigious foreign companies to the Festival. George introduced the first literary element to the Festival, allowing John Calder to develop the initial event into a programme in itself, and brought the drama festival up to date. His willingness to travel the world to find festival fare and his aristocratic credentials were hugely persuasive. George's leadership style in the arts was very much that of a constitutional monarch, whose moments of positive intervention were considered, tactful and carefully supportive of the creative talents with which he was associating.

It was as managing director of what became English National Opera at the Coliseum that George had his greatest success. The company at Sadlers Wells Opera had been built up by Lilian Baylis in the 1930s, and moved to the larger and more central Coliseum in 1968. George succeeded Stephen Arlen, who had been responsible for the move, on Arlen's unexpected death in 1972, and his appointment was in effect an endorsement of the policy the company had pursued. George managed to get its name changed in 1974 to English National Opera, and it became clear that Covent Garden had a serious rival at last. ENO acquired a reputation for grand opera and Wagner, for serious singing and conducting, often snobbishly regarded as the preserve of Covent Garden. The competition between ENO and Sir George Solti's Garden was good for opera in Britain generally. George brought in producers of the calibre of Nicholas Freeman, Nick Hytner, Jonathan Miller and Harry Kupfer to make a series of revelatory and radical productions of standard repertory pieces, as well as less well known works. His appointment of the young Mark Elder as musical director in 1980 led to an astonishing improvement in musical standards, especially in the orchestral

playing. Among other productions George presided over the first staging for many decades of the whole of Wagner's *Ring* in English, as well as notable interpretations of works by Janacek, and acclaimed productions of *Der Rosenkavalier* and *Rigoletto*. Some productions were controversial but not so well received, but his commitment to the new and daring was unwavering. As George remarked characteristically, 'If you want the flowers in your garden to be glorious and to smell good, you must risk an occasional stink.'

Music was not the whole of George's world. Just before Christmas 1961 he had become President of Leeds United, the team he had supported as a boy. The club was at that time at the bottom of the Second Division, and threatened with relegation. With a new chairman, the local businessman Harry Reynolds, and his newly appointed manager Don Revie, the club began its rise to the top of the First Division. George was also President of the English Football Association when England won the world cup in 1966. His most important other commitment, though, was to running Harewood House. When he inherited in 1947 two thirds of the land had to be sold to pay off death duties. His decision to quit as managing director of ENO in 1985 (though he remained as chairman of the board until 1995) was taken because he needed to concentrate on raising money to support the house. In 1987 there was a major auction at Christie's of 'junk' from Harewood House, and in 1988 George sold part of the remaining estate for £13 million. With the money he completely restored Robert Adam's original eighteenth-century library and Princess Mary's sitting-room. In the 1990's he commissioned the restoration of the Terrace Gardens and the Parterre to the original designs of Charles Barry. George's passion for the performing arts was reflected in regular concerts and dance and poetry workshops. The biggest adventure playground in the north of England opened in 1994, and by the late 1990s visitor numbers were running at 300,000 a year.

George's first marriage to Marion had broken down in the 1960s and he formed a new relationship with Patricia Tuckwell, a young Australian violinist. Eventually there was a divorce in 1967 and with the Queen's permission George married Patricia the same year. Though his second

marriage brought great happiness, he was not welcome at court for some years after his divorce. These difficulties did not impede George's commitment to public service and to the world of music. He was Chancellor of the University of York, a Governor of the BBC, artistic adviser to the New Philharmonia Orchestra, and effectively founded and became managing director of the Leeds-based Opera North. He was appointed President of the British Board of Film classification at a time when he felt bound to try to resist the incursion of steadily more explicitly violent films and videos (1985-96). In 1988 he was elected an Honorary Fellow of King's. For relaxation outside music and the arts George liked to shoot and fish on the Harewood estate, delighted to be able to invite friends from various worlds, including Jack Charlton from Leeds United.

George published his autobiography, *The Tongs and the Bones*, in 1981. His advice on life was simple: 'Remember that everything matters--but nothing matters as much as all that. You can rise above most things.' He died on 11 July 2011, survived by Patricia, three sons by his first marriage, and a son and stepson by his second.



ROBERT TEAR (1957)

was born on 8 March 1939 at Barry in the Vale of Glamorgan. As a schoolboy he performed in a Welsh National Opera production of *Cavalleria Rusticana* at the Prince of Wales Theatre in Cardiff in 1946. His exceptional talent as a chorister and his intelligence were both obvious enough, and he won a Choral Scholarship at King's. While reading English with F.R. Leavis, and acting as E.M. Forster's escort to the Athenaeum, he flourished in the Chapel under the guidance of David Willcocks.

After King's he joined the choir at St Paul's Cathedral, where he had time for serious study with Julian Kimbell and some work with the Ambrosian

Singers. He entered the singing profession on the crest of two waves—the Baroque revival (he made his operatic debut in 1963 in Rameau's *Hippolyte et Aricie*) and the music of Benjamin Britten. Bob had come to the notice of Britten and Peter Pears, and joined their English Opera Group. Though Bob had very little experience Britten had spotted someone who could take on the tenor roles that Pears had made his own, but was finding increasingly difficult. Britten's confidence in him was such that he was almost immediately invited to cover Pears in *Curlew River* (1964). Not long after he was to create Misael in *The Burning Fiery Furnace* (1966) and the Younger Son in *The Prodigal Son* (1968). At first Bob shared some of Pears' mannerisms, but he gradually grew into his own voice. There was to be a falling out with Britten in 1970, after Bob's irreverence had already offended the composer, and he made the decisive choice to appear in Michael Tippett's *The Knot Garden* rather than Britten's *Owen Wingrave*. 'It was like peeing in the chalice,' Bob recalled. 'I never saw him again.'

Bob had already sung Tippett's *The Heart's Assurance* at his Edinburgh Festival debut in 1964, and after Dov in *The Knot Garden*, he was Paris in *King Priam* and Jack in *The Midsummer Marriage*. Although these roles did not flatter the voice as his Britten roles did, Bob found it a lot easier to get on with Tippett than Britten. The larger Covent Garden theatre enlarged his voice, and in all he was to sing 71 roles there, the most distinguished of which perhaps were his appearances as Lensky in *Eugene Onegin*, Loge in *Das Rheingold* and Captain Vere in *Billy Budd*. In Paris he sang Loge and The Painter and A Negro in Alban Berg's *Lulu*, conducted by Pierre Boulez, in a production by Patrice Chereau. He recalled, 'People were fighting, quite literally, to get in. Riots ! Windows broken! In an opera house ! Can you believe it ?' By now Bob was enjoying an international career, though he steered clear of the Italian repertoire, which he felt was wrong for his voice. For twenty years he worked non-stop as one of the world's leading character tenors, sharply etching small or subsidiary roles, comic, tragic, and downright sinister. His repertoire was the broadest of all British tenors.

On the concert platform he was taken up by Carlo Maria Giulini, for whom he sang the *Missa Solemnis*, the Mozart *Requiem* and the *Choral Symphony*.

His discography was already enormous, ranging from lute songs with Julian Bream right through to a famous recording of Elgar's *The Dream of Gerontius*. In oratorio he was much in demand for works like Britten's *War Requiem* and *Nocturne* (one of his favourites) and Mahler's *Song of the Earth*. He did not sing much lieder or French song, but he delighted in performing and recording with his friend the baritone Benjamin Luxon collections of Victorian parlour songs and ballads. By the end of his career Bob had left a legacy of some 250 recordings. For a while he also tried his hand at conducting, beginning at Minneapolis in 1985, and then working with several British orchestras, but came to feel that he could never achieve that separation from the musicians they conduct that good conductors must cultivate. From 1992-94 Bob was artistic director of the Vocal Faculty of the London Royal Schools of Music, and at the time of his death he was a visiting professor of Opera at the Royal Academy of Music. In 1984 he was awarded the CBE, and in 1988 became an Honorary Fellow of King's.

Bob continued to sing into his sixties. In 2004 he gave a sixty-fifth birthday recital at the Wigmore Hall, which showcased his love of poetry as much as his vocal range, from Britten's *Holy Sonnets of John Donne* via Madeleine Dring's *Five John Betjeman Songs* to Jonathan Dove's setting of Bob's own poems, *Out of Winter*, a knowing riposte to Britten's settings of Hardy, *Winter Words*. In November 2007 he gave a fine account at the Festival Hall of the Blind Judge in Korngold's *Das Wunder der Heliane*, and the following year gamely took part in a play by Jessica Duchon based on Messiaen's *Quartet for the End of Time* at the Theatre by the Lake in Keswick. He retired after singing the Emperor in Puccini's *Turandot* at Covent Garden in 2009. Bob had a range of other interests that gave him respite from the strains of performance. His watercolours were exhibited at the Arts Club; he wrote poetry, short stories and a novel; and he published two memoirs, *Tear Here* (1990) and *Singer Beware* (1999). In the latter he described singing as 'resting on the margins of frippery, chicness and downright uselessness.' The variety of modes of expression were invaluable, he told an interviewer in 2004: 'I paint, I write and I sing, and when one's not going well you have the other two, so you don't get made a prisoner in any of them.' At home he had collection of rare English watercolours, with examples by J.R. Cozens, Samuel

Palmer and in particular (and not surprisingly) the visionary William Blake. At the age of twenty-four Bob had embraced Buddhism as his faith. Bob married his wife Hilly in 1961, and on his death of cancer on 29 March 2011 was survived by her and their two daughters, and two grandchildren.

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

FENIOBU IROLOYE AJUMOGOBIA (1953) was a talented physics and mathematics teacher whose commitment to his subject saw him found the Science Teachers Association of Nigeria (STAN), and take on numerous prestigious positions for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Feniobu was born Macaulay Frank Bestman on 9 January 1914 in Abonnema, Nigeria. His father, Chief Amakiri Bestman, was the first son of Chief Bestman Ajumogobia Briggs from Kalabari Old Shipping, one of the eleven founding chiefs of Abonnema, and his mother was a descendant of one of the founding families of Kalabari. He was educated at Nyemoni Primary School before going on to Government College, Umuahia in 1930, where he began to develop an interest in science and was appointed the college's laboratory curator. Leaving Government College in 1932, Feniobu took up a Teachers' Diploma in Maths and Physics. He had a lively passion for teaching, and while his tutors encouraged him to put his exemplary mathematical and scientific skills into a lucrative career such as Engineering or Medicine, he insisted that education was the way forward. He continued his teacher training before being assigned a position at Edo College, Benin City. As a college only recently founded by the Nigerian Government, Edo College was a fresh slate, and Feniobu was given the job of introducing science to the college and taking charge of the mathematics department. Though his time at Edo was short, he revelled in its challenges, and his experience of forming and leading whole departments undoubtedly influenced the ways in which he later worked to shape and refine Nigerian educational policy more broadly.

By 1939, Feniobu had moved to King's College, Lagos, where he worked intermittently for a period of fourteen years. He was awarded a Nigerian

Government Scholarship and sent to Britain to further his knowledge of maths and physics at degree level, at University College, Nottingham, and King's College, London; he was awarded his BSc in 1948. He then came to postgraduate research in the History and Philosophy of Science at King's in 1953.

Returning as a Senior Science Master to the college in Lagos after his years in the UK, Feniobu took with him the knowledge he had gained in study, as well as an ambition sparked by his experiences of the British Science Masters' Association. Seeing the work of the SMA had inspired him to hope for a similar organisation in Nigeria, an organisation that would nurture improvements in the ways in which science was taught in Nigerian schools and colleges. In 1957 he sent out letters to selected teachers across Nigeria, inviting them to meet at the college in Lagos; it was at this meeting that the Science Teachers Association of Nigeria (STAN) was formed, and Feniobu elected as its president. While Feniobu took great pleasure in the progress of his students, his expertise in the field of education and education policy had been noticed, and in 1957 he was transferred to the Lagos Education Office as Chief Education Adviser on Secondary and Post-Secondary Education, and then, in 1958, to the Nigeria Office in London, where he was Education Adviser to the Nigerian Representative.

Between 1959 and 1964 he held a string of important positions at the Federal Ministry of Education in Nigeria. As Adviser on Secondary Education, and then Adviser on Post-Secondary Education, he was a key figure in the founding of the University of Lagos, and when he was given the role of Permanent Secretary at Nigeria's independence in 1960, he was the first Nigerian ever to have held the post. He retired from the Federal Civil Service voluntarily in 1964 to join the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), for which he moved to Paris as a Programme Specialist and worked to develop educational programmes for the entire Africa region. After a spell as representative to the Economic Commission to Africa (ECA) and to the Ethiopian Government, he was made UNESCO Chief of Mission to East and South East Africa, a job with an incredibly wide remit. Travelling far and wide, he

was often away from his wife and children, keeping in contact with regular letters and sending special telegrams on birthdays, a practice he maintained even with the advent of e-mail. After one last return to King's for further research in 1973, and a final two years of work for the Rivers State Government of Nigeria, Feniobu retired from public service in 1977. His tireless service to his country was recognised when he was awarded the prestigious Office of the Order of the Niger in 1979.

Feniobu's retirement was as busy as his career had been, and he was quick to return to STAN to offer his support to their ongoing work. Indeed, at the twenty-fourth Annual Conference, he was honoured with the title 'Fellow of STAN', a name which would fondly become 'Father of STAN' to the organisation's members. His retirement was, however, mainly devoted to his family. These later years were filled with family holidays on which Feniobu was able to delight in the company of his children and grandchildren, teaching them cricket and the first-rate swimming skills he had fostered as a young man. His children remember Feniobu as a thoughtful and loving father who taught them the importance of integrity and humility, who treated them with a good-natured respect and dignity, and who took great interest in all of their endeavours. He was a caring husband to his wife Florence, whom he married in 1951, and on his death she paid tribute to him as a good husband and father, a man of quality, substance and faith who was disciplined and devoted, and, above all, one of nature's gentlemen.

Feniobu died on 7 November 1996 in an aeroplane accident; he was travelling back to Lagos to visit his grandchildren. His wife Florence died in 2002. The couple are survived by their five children, Emi, Soboma, Odein, Ibiai and Opunimi, and their nine grandchildren.

NICHOLAS EDWARD ALDRIDGE (1959), son of AGVA (1927), had a largely idyllic childhood as a young boy who was precocious and academically gifted, viewed by his friends as something of a prodigy yet known too for his kindness, especially to those younger than himself. As a

very young child he wanted to be a fireman when he grew up, then a poet or an actor, and later wanted to be a schoolmaster, which is what he became.

Nick went to Summer Fields School, and spent the vast majority of his later life there; from 1948 until his death in April 2011 whilst still School Archivist, he was only away from Summer Fields while at Eton, King's and then for a few years exploring new pastures teaching elsewhere. He entered Eton as a King's Scholar at the relatively late age of fourteen, where his career was successful if unexceptional. He took part in a number of dramatic productions, played the oboe and some cricket, developed a love of literature and played Nazi marching songs on a large Ferrograph tape recorder, much to the delight of his friends.

By the time he arrived at King's to read Classics, Nick had acquired a reputation as a natty dresser, with drainpipe trousers, leather jackets and pointed suede shoes. He went to Cliff Richard and Lonnie Donegan concerts, and bought an electric guitar. He had small parts in a couple of productions at the ADC, including one directed by David Frost and another by Corin Redgrave. 1959 was something of a 'bulge year' at Cambridge because of the abolition of National Service, and so there was a mixture of older and younger students and accommodation was scarce; Nick had digs on the very edge of town, which he hated. He described his time at Cambridge as 'largely wasted', and his degree as having been in Classics 'with an unsuccessful excursion into Anglo-Saxon'. His active social life meant that he found he had left it too late to learn a new language in his third year and had to revert to Classics in desperation; he earned a Third, a 'gentleman's degree' as he called it, but this was the only academic blip in his otherwise successful career. 'I didn't care for Cambridge or for King's,' he writes, 'but spent my time trying hard to be neither an undergraduate nor an Etonian. Life centred on jukeboxes, winkle-pickers and drainpipe trousers.'

During his last summer holidays from Eton, the Assistant Head Master from Summer Fields took Nick and two others on a magnificent five-week Grand Tour to Naples and back, during which he asked Nick what he planned to do with the summer, and suggested he might like to try a term at Summer Fields

as a master. Nick decided he might as well, and found he thoroughly enjoyed it; his colleagues were interesting and welcoming, the boys were surprisingly biddable and the evenings were spent in a golden haze of tobacco, alcohol and pop music. He therefore returned to the school after King's, recognising that this was the career for him while also realising that he needed to widen his experience and get himself a proper teaching qualification. At first he taught mainly Latin, English and a little Greek. Not a great sportsman himself, Nick was nevertheless a keen coach; cricket was his love and he instilled etiquette and discipline into the younger boys. He also managed a school pop group, 'The Scholars', and was himself an accomplished guitarist.

He wanted to experience teaching abroad, but in 1966 got only as far as Scotland, to Larchfield school which was fun but seemed to be about thirty years behind Summer Fields; this was followed by a job in Rome for a short time, and then back to Larchfield where he became Head of English and also gained his teaching qualification at the same time.

In 1971, Nick married the assistant matron, Georgina Edsell, who was ten years younger than he was. Larchfield could not offer them married quarters so they took up residence in a splendid Agatha-Christie-type vicarage with two cats, but no children. George got on well with the local parents and liked to spend as much time as possible on horseback, but sadly there was not much opportunity for this when Nick was invited to return to Summer Fields with a view to becoming assistant head master. Nick and George moved into Old Farm Cottage, but she missed the much more rural life of Northumbria, and they went their separate ways in 1978. The marriage ended after seven years, with George remarrying soon after, 'even more disastrously', after which Nick and George got on increasingly amicably. Nick's Anglican orthodoxy was such that once he was divorced, he never again took communion in the Chapel, although he steadfastly attended all the services; he greatly loved the Book of Common Prayer, traditional hymns, stained glass and the King James Bible.

At Summer Fields, Nick took over as a form master, Head of Classics, and was in charge of the plays, the printing press which, until superseded by

the electronic age, provided a professional source of printed programmes and invitations for the school, and in due course the magazine. Nick master-minded a variety of school productions, setting high standards which became ever more professional, and was always keen to assist behind the scenes when another master was producing. He made his mark at Summer Fields in many different areas, but it was as Master of the Scholars that he made his biggest impact, with excellent scholarship results being achieved by many of the boys even at a time when Eton widened its net to include many more prep schools and stiffening the competition. Nick was commissioned to write a history of the school and thus the Archive Room came into being; Summer Fields was very much his life, although he never felt quite as much at home in the more modern, larger school that developed over time. His final decade as a schoolmaster was a happy one, despite some ill health including an extremely painful form of hiccups, which he put down to having to bolt school lunches. Parkinson's disease was diagnosed in 1998, and lymphoma for which he had chemotherapy 'which I found amazingly pleasant'.

He is remembered as a quietly spoken man, slow to anger (although he could express himself with passion when necessary), full of courtesy and a generous host, although not frequently at his own table – he preferred to treat others to restaurant meals and the theatre. He found his last illnesses irritating and frustrating, but was lucky enough to have close friends around him in his final days. Nick died on 10 April, 2011.

JOHN WILLIS ALEXANDER (1940) was born on 23rd December 1921 in Herne Bay, Kent, one of four children.

As a young boy, John was put on a train at King's Cross and told to get off at Cambridge, clutching the taxi fare given to him by his father. That journey took him to King's College Choir School, and ultimately to King's where he arrived as an undergraduate in 1940. He embraced the musical traditions of King's, where he gained a lifelong love for choral music and laid the foundations of a strong, simple faith. Friends recall that his

passion and confidence for singing rather surpassed his practical musical abilities, but he was nonetheless proud to bear the candle in Chapel services as an acolyte.

It was whilst dancing the Paul Jones at a function at Aldershot barracks that John found himself opposite Audrey Harker. The pair were married in 1946, but not before the outbreak of war interrupted John's studies. He spent three years as an engineer officer with the 63rd Brigade in the Sappers in Burma, where he gained an enduring love for elephants and traded cigarettes with their local riders in exchange for lessons in the Burmese language. He also inspired the young men around him, demonstrating great bravery on several occasions through his daring efforts to replace the safety pins in many dangerous mines. But John was deeply shaken by his experience of war. Though his daily letters home to Audrey gave little away, he suffered recurring nightmares for the rest of his life.

Upon returning to Cambridge, John represented the College on the tennis court and in the boxing ring, where he went on to win a half blue. He graduated from the Engineering tripos in 1948 and took up a post at a Civil Engineers company, Bullen and Partners. To the delight of his natural sense of adventure his work took him all over world, including to Sapele in Nigeria, on a project which, in partnership with P.W. Ediale and J.G. Logie, he later published as *Design and Construction of Sapele Port, Nigeria* (1986).

He went on to fill an accomplished range of high-profile positions in engineering, from working as Chief Engineer with West Piling Construction to Chief Foundation Engineer with Sir Robert McAlpine, and on to become an Associate Engineer with Bullen & Partners and eventually a professional consultant. Though John's career brought him professional success, he was nonetheless able to transpose his experience to the domestic sphere, and built his own house in Englefield Green, Surrey. This became the warm house in which he and Audrey raised their family and welcomed their many friends, who remembered John for the spontaneous and animated quality of his laughter, and his rare capacity to fuse a valued practicality with an energetic dynamism.

Though Parkinson's disease imposed itself in later years, John remained characteristically stoical throughout. He died peacefully at home on 30th April 2010, with Audrey holding his hand.

JOHN ROBIN ALLARD (1947), known as Robin, was born in Blackheath, London, on 16 July 1925, and began life travelling: his father was working for the Egyptian Government Irrigation Service at the time of Robin's birth, and his mother took him out to Cairo as a newborn. Robin's early years were punctuated by long journeys to new countries, and the family's move to Baghdad was followed by Robin's eventual voyage back to England, where he was to start boarding school. He attended St Michael's School in Limpsfield – a school for the children of missionaries – and then a prep school in Worcestershire, staying there over the school holidays because the journey back to his parents in Iraq was too long to be undertaken every term. He went on to secondary education at Clifton College in Bristol, but his time here was soon interrupted by the dangers of the Second World War: a bomb exploded in the school grounds during an air raid, and the students were evacuated to Cornwall, where the school was re-established in some hotels in Bude.

Robin did not avoid the war for long, and on leaving Clifton he joined the Royal Engineers via the Officer Training Corps in 1943. He clearly had fond memories of his time with the RE. One family anecdote remembers how, after being separated from his fellow trainees following a bout of illness, Robin found himself billeted with a group of enlisted men: when it came time to turn in for the night, he was somewhat shocked to discover that he was the only man donning a pair of pyjamas. He eventually convinced his seniors that he was in the wrong place, and found himself travelling again when he was posted on a commission to Singapore.

Once the war had ended and he had completed his term with the Royal Engineers, Robin took up his place at King's, where he gained a First in his Part I Mechanical Science examinations before graduating from a Part II in Economics. While he excelled in his studies, especially when it came to Mechanical Science, he also took pleasure in challenging himself through

extra-curricular pursuits, and got involved with groups such as the University's mountaineering society. An eminently practical man, Robin saw mountaineering as an opportunity to face and overcome his fear of heights. Indeed, he engaged in his self-imposed trial so successfully that he would go on to scale the Atlas Mountains on one particularly intrepid excursion in his retirement. Robin also loved sailing and skiing, and, always keen to acquire new experiences, was occasionally known to get himself into tricky situations in the name of adventure. One family story remembers how he responded to an advertisement seeking crew, and ended up in a small boat on rough seas. Much to the disdain of the boat's owner, Robin insisted on tying himself to the mast in an act of self-preservation. He was wise to do so: a crewman on a subsequent trip was not so lucky, and was washed overboard. Happily, though, Robin's skiing ventures were much less hazardous, and it was on one such trip to Chamonix in the 1950s that Robin met Margaret. The couple were married in 1958, and went on to have three children: Juliet, Marcus and Felicity.

Working hard to support his growing family, Robin built his career on engineering, earning his living variously as an engineer, management consultant, and chartered engineer for companies such as Hayward Tyler, and Beckmeter, where he was involved in the production of petrol pumps. He took great satisfaction in his work and was always ready to give his time and skills to domestic projects alongside professional ones. At one point, he spent a weekend fixing up his old Morris Minor for Juliet, who had just passed her driving test; when she expressed an anxiety about driving home by herself, he simply got in the passenger's seat and kept her company all the way back to her house in Devon. Remembered by his children as a truly generous and supportive father, Robin was also a devoted husband who steadfastly looked after Margaret though cancer until her death. Early on in their marriage, the couple became involved with the Gurdjieff Society, an organisation committed to practising the teaching that nothing in life is to be believed until verified by direct, lived experience, and Robin filled his life after Margaret's death with activity. Throughout her illness, Margaret had taken Gerson Therapy, which involved drinking large amounts of fruit and vegetable juice made with a powerful American juicing machine, and after she had gone,

Robin volunteered himself as an unpaid service and maintenance agent for the juicing machines on behalf of the charity that provided them to patients. From repairing car-loads of machines at home, to travelling long distances to fix people's machines, and calming them down when their juicer seemed to have blown a gasket, Robin was always ready to lend a hand and quietly get the job done. Members of the Gerson Support Group committee remember him as a committed man, quietly spoken and unassuming.

Dedicated to keeping himself busy, Robin also used the years after Margaret's death to train as a bereavement councillor for Cruse, to volunteer as a debt advisor for the Citizens' Advice Bureau, and to renovate tools for the Workaid programme. He took time, too, to venture abroad, retracing his childhood journeys with his mother, travelling overland through Syria and Jordan. Eventually though, he was unable to look after himself any longer, and towards the end he moved to Wrington, North Somerset to be with his daughter Felicity and her family. Never one to be daunted by new people or places, Robin threw himself characteristically into the new community around him and made many new friends in his final years.

Robin died on 22 January 2010, aged 84. He is remembered by his family as a wise, generous, kind and loving man, whose wry humour, practical capability and genuine gentleness will be very much missed. He is survived by Juliet, Marcus and Felicity, and his grandchildren, three of whom have followed in his footsteps and gone on to study engineering at university.

ROBERT NEVILLE PETO APSION (1938) was born in Torquay in May 1920. He grew up in Kent and was educated at Tonbridge School before coming to King's as an Exhibitioner to read History. The outbreak of hostilities interrupted his studies; Robert left to serve with the Navy, never to complete his degree. By the time of his demobilisation in 1946 he had achieved the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Robert's mother was Dorothy Peto, whose family company Peto and Radford manufactured batteries and his father was known to have an

interest in radios. Possibly as a result, Robert decided to join Ekco-Ensign Electric Ltd as a sales representative. He later became a self-employed accountancy consultant based in London. Robert married Kathleen Isabelle Hudson in 1955. Unfortunately King's has no further information about his life, except that he died on 24 December 1998.

JOHN ARDEN (1950) was one of the most significant writers working in Britain during the late 1950s and early 1960s. He was most notably a playwright, attracting particular attention for his early radio play *The Life of Man* (1956), and controversial stage-works, *Live Like Pigs* (1958) and *Sergeant Musgrove's Dance* (1959), but also enjoyed success as an essayist, novelist, and writer of short stories. Heavily influenced by the Epic Theatre of Bertolt Brecht, John's vast output was characteristically eclectic in style: masks, puppets, song and dance were all embedded within a range of prose and verse forms that constituted a historically and socially engaged drama deliberately designed to educate and prompt thought in its audiences.

Neither he nor his work ever stood at ease in the wider British theatrical community. In 1972 he picketed the Alwych Theatre's production of his own play, *The Island of the Mighty*, after becoming frustrated with the effects of the growing creative priority awarded to the director and set designer over the writer and actor. John's actions provoked a more fundamental debate about the place and rights of the playwright in theatre's necessarily collaborative framework, and led ultimately to the formation of the Theatre Writers' Union in 1976. He eventually shunned the London theatrical community, and his contributions to it were almost forgotten.

John was born on 26 October 1930 in Barnsley, at the time part of the West Riding of Yorkshire. He took to the stage early, playing Hamlet and writing 'parts' of five plays whilst at Sedbergh School, where a theatre is now named in his honour. After reading Architecture at King's, John went on to the Edinburgh College of Art, qualifying in 1955, but not before having his first full play performed by a student theatre company. *All Fall Down* was a comedy about the construction of a Victorian railway.

In the following year George Devine founded his English Stage Company in an effort to resist the upper-class milieu for which English theatre had become an exclusive pastime. John had meanwhile been practicing his craft whilst working at a London architecture firm, and responded to the ESC's call for scripts with *The Waters of Babylon*, a bizarre comedy that brought together asylum seekers, slum landlords, the national lottery and sex scandals – precisely the kind of innovative combination of forces that Devine wanted to put on the Royal Court's stage. John's play was produced in 1956 as a 'production without décor'. Like John's other Royal Court plays, *Live Like Pigs* (1958) and *The Happy Haven* (1960), *The Waters of Babylon* disappointed both the box-office and mainstream critics alike, but they nonetheless heralded a new era in British drama, and John's work drew comparisons with John Osborne and the 'angry young men' who followed soon after.

In 1957 he married the Irish actress and writer Margaretta D'Arcy. She would become an enormous influence on his work, to the extent that later in his career he worked almost entirely in collaboration with her. Their creative output was enormous but never attained the level of mastery that John had developed in his own writing. That said, one of their collaborations, *The Non-Stop Connolly Show*, was John's proudest achievement. Described as a 'political passion play' and staged only once at Dublin's Liberty Hall on Easter weekend 1975, it was based on the life of James Connolly, a leader in the 1916 Easter Rising. This 26-hour epic's depiction of Irish history finally realised the couple's designs for the transformation of the stage into a forum of revolutionary debate.

Together, their moral and physical strength was a force to be reckoned with, and they became politically radical, Margaretta involving John in Irish republicanism and the civil rights movement. Their relationship was inevitably intense and close, but some observed that her disregard for order weakened the discipline John had developed in his own practice. Against her wild character, his was a focused intensity, charged with a political conscience and broad intellect that re-staged mythic and real histories to give them new life and relevance. They settled with their family in Corrandulla, Galway, in 1971.

John died on 28 March 2012, in Galway. He was predeceased by his son Gwalchmai, and survived by Margaretta and their four other children.

GEORGE GERARD ARNHOLD (1937), known as Gerard, was born on 6 August 1918 in Dresden, grandson of the acclaimed Dresden banker and philanthropist George Arnhold. Educated at the Kreuzschule in Dresden and the Kantons Schule in Switzerland, Gerard began studies in economics, banking and commerce at Geneva University in 1936. However, his studies in Switzerland were never completed: of Jewish descent, Gerard and his family were forced to leave Germany when the National Socialist Party took power, expropriating the family's assets and subsuming the Arnhold Brothers' bank, founded in 1864, into the German Dresdner Bank. Gerard moved to Britain to take up his place at King's; the rest of his family scattered to different countries around the globe. While the family remained at a distance from Dresden after the war though, they continued to maintain strong links with the city, contributing financial support to schemes such as the rebuilding of the Frauenkirche and the construction of the New Synagogue. Inspired by his family's enduring relationship with the city, Gerard too championed its cultural projects throughout his life, donating significant financial resources to its ongoing development and providing unending moral support to organisations such as the Dresden Philharmonic.

Gerard came to Cambridge in 1937 to begin his degree in Economics, but, after successfully completing Part I of the Economics tripos, he decided to leave the subject behind in favour of Modern Languages, and thrived in both French and German Finals. He was an active figure on the college sports scene; he gained skiing Colours and won athletics Colours as well. He was an especially keen member of the King's College Boat Club and became one of its major lifelong benefactors, presenting the Club with a new novice boat; Gerard also had a prize named in his honour in 1994, the Gerard Arnhold Ergometer Championship. He always held happy recollections of his time in Cambridge; he relished coming back to visit for alumni events, and loved to share his memories of the great parties he held in his rooms and the scrapes he got into with college Fellows over his busy social life.

When he left Cambridge in 1940, Gerard joined the British Armed Forces' Pioneer Corps. On commission with the East Lancashire Regiment, he went on to serve in Germany during the war and worked in intelligence. With the war's end and his discharge from his duties in the Army, he worked for four years at MW Hardy & Co. Chemical Merchants in London, where, propelled upwards by his business acumen, he soon became a Director. This was just the beginning of a long and successful career in business, and in 1951 Gerard travelled to São Paulo, Brazil, where he set up Sosecal, one of the country's largest distributors of technological devices. Serving as the company's Director, and later as its President, Gerard devoted himself to his company for over fifty years. Despite the effort involved in running his own firm however, Gerard was an ambitious and enthusiastic entrepreneur, always on the look out for new ventures and opportunities, especially charitable ones, and in 1994 he helped fellow Cantabrigian Matthias Hammer begin his not-for-profit organisation Biosphere, a group which organises research expeditions and eco-tourism trips. His hometown of Dresden, though, was always his passion, and he continued to give very generously to the city, assisting in the reconstruction of the Arnhold baths which his grandfather had founded, contributing to the upkeep of the State Art Collections and the Museum of Ethnology, and donating money towards a concert organ for the Palace of Culture. Indeed, Gerard nurtured a particular love of music and dedicated his later years, from 1999, to running the 'Society for the Promotion of the Philharmonic Orchestra', an organisation founded by his grandfather in 1915 for the preservation of the Dresden Orchestra; while much of his presidency was conducted from Brazil, he nevertheless visited the city whenever he could to offer his support in person.

Gerard died in São Paulo on 31 July 2010 and is survived by his second wife Marlene. A man who delighted in music, art and the natural world, Gerard will be remembered for the generosity with which he approached all manner of causes, and for his unwavering commitment to his home city of Dresden.

GEOFFREY WALTER AVERY (1932) found his niche in education, starting out as a teacher before progressing to headships and finally being appointed as Head of the Education Department at Brighton College of Education.

Geoffrey was born in Twickenham on 7 January 1913. After attending Christ's Hospital he came to King's as an Exhibitioner to read Modern Languages and after graduating went on to take a Diploma in Education. His first post was as an assistant master at the King's School, Canterbury, where he later also became a housemaster. He began the war in the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in 1940 but two years later he was posted to India, serving with the Rajputana Rifles and the Corps of Military Police. By the time of his demobilisation he had achieved the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

An appointment as the Headmaster of the Fitzmaurice Grammar School in Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, saw Geoffrey return to education and that same year (1947) he married Alice Edwena Rush. In 1955 he moved on to the Ifield Grammar School in Crawley, again as Head. After a further seven years Geoffrey was able to return to India, this time as an Educational Officer for the British Council. When he returned to Britain it was to the higher education sector and the Brighton College of Education teacher training college; Geoffrey headed the Education Department until he retired in 1973.

Geoffrey died at the age of 98 on 9 September 2011, predeceased by Alice. He left a legacy for King's, in gratitude for the help given to him in his pursuit of learning.

BRIAN OLIVER BANWELL (1956) died peacefully in the Old Aged Home, Eshowe, on 31 July 2011, aged 82. Brian was a dedicated Methodist minister who laboured tirelessly to serve his many congregations across Southern Africa. A South African himself, Brian was born in Kimberley on 11 October 1928, and began his education at St George's Grammar School

in Cape Town before moving on to secondary school at Hottentots Holland High School in Somerset West. In his early years, Brian fostered a passion for engineering and embarked on his degree at the University of Cape Town in 1946. Two and a half years into his course however, on 10 October 1948 at a Youth For Christ rally in Cape Town's city hall, Brian felt his calling to ministry and undertook to commit himself to Jesus Christ. He left his engineering degree behind and took on a position in the Actuarial Department of The Old Mutual Insurance Company to support himself while he completed his Local Preachers' course. In 1951 he put in his application for the ministry, and shortly afterwards began a BA course in Theology at Rhodes University from which he graduated in 1955.

In the same year that he gained his first degree, Brian married Elsie, with whom he went on to have three children: Judy, Rodney and Gillian. The couple began their married life on the Natal South Coast where Brian was stationed, but in the September of 1956 they left South Africa for England, where Brian embarked upon his second BA degree in Old Testament and Hebrew at King's. Brian was a busy member of the King's community: a regular attendee of the King's College Rugby Football Club as well as King's Boat Club, he was also part of the Chapel congregation and read a lesson in Chapel on Christmas Eve, 1956 as a Free Church Minister. He graduated from King's in 1958, the same year as his ordination.

Over the next twenty years Brian took up positions in a number of churches throughout South Africa, and, on one occasion, was stationed at the Zululand Mission where he served as Superintendent Minister. While his position involved Circuit leadership and administration, he was also responsible for visiting Methodist schools, hospitals, and the stations assigned to his care, many of which lay in remote parts of Northern Zululand. Leaving his family behind, often for days at a time, Brian would cross South Africa's rough terrain in his Land Rover, stopping at stations along the way to assist his flock in spiritual and practical matters alike. Indeed, his position allowed him to put his engineering experience to good use, and Brian was happy to help with small tasks and large, from repairing fencing and vehicles, to helping erect steel frames as a

foundation upon which churches could be built. One colleague remembers how this practical readiness was the basis of Brian's success as a minister, how he was always prepared to use the resources around him to build a life for himself and others, never complaining of what he lacked. In some respects this practical readiness informed Brian's approach to race relations in South Africa at the time of apartheid. Disgusted by racism and acutely aware of political feeling, Brian was egalitarian in his approach to race relations, forthright and sincere in his beliefs.

Amidst his ministry work Brian also found time to return to the academic. While stationed at Sevenfountains in 1964, he took on supply work at Rhodes University for three months when an Old Testament lecturer was ill. Invited again, in 1975, to stand in for a lecturer from the Divinity Department at Rhodes, Brian took the job on and remained at the university for another two years, teaching Old Testament and Hebrew. His academic career continued apace, and after five years teaching a combination of Anglican, Congregation, Presbyterian and Methodist students at the Federal Theological Seminary outside Pietermaritzburg, he became Principal of the Theological Education by Extension College in Johannesburg, where he stayed until his retirement in 1993.

Dedicated to his faith and committed to those he served, Brian is remembered by his colleagues as a man of grace and tenderness who longed fervently for his country's release from apartheid and who hoped for a better, fairer way of living.

Brian is survived by his wife Elsie, his children Rodney and Gillian, his four grandchildren, and his three great-granddaughters.

Prince **JOHN PATRICK BARIGYE** (1959) died on 14 October 2011 from kidney failure. He was the twenty-seventh King of the Bahinda dynasty in Uganda (Ntare VI of Ankole) although he did not rule. At the time of his death he was seeking to have his kingship restored and the return of property transferred to the Ugandan Government.

John was born on 10 January 1940. He received his education at Commander Abelson's Academy in Sevenoaks and then came to King's to read Economics. His father ruled the Ankole kingdom until it was abolished in September 1967. When Idi Amin came to power, John and his father publicly asked the President not to restore the monarchy and in exchange John was given the job of Ugandan Ambassador to West Germany and then the Vatican. He resigned in 1973 and took up a position with INDECO in Zambia, an organisation established to control government equity holdings in key foreign-owned firms in the country, primarily copper mining corporations. In October 1988 he survived the Uganda Airlines crash at Rome Airport in which over 30 people were killed.

The Ankole Kingdom was restored in July 1993. By this time John's father had died so John was crowned on 20 November 1993 at Nkokonjero, Mbarara. However the Ugandan Government nullified the coronation two weeks later, demanding that the people of Ankole should decide the issue. Various factions opposed the restoration of the monarchy, amid claims that the Ankole Kingdom was a colonial creation, the kingship was a political institution and that it reinforced ethnic divisions. John was patron of the Nkore Trust Foundation, an organisation devoted to restoring the kingship, but for some time had been living quietly out of the public realm. He had suffered from kidney problems for several years and underwent a transplant in India during July.

John was married twice; firstly to Elizabeth Kanyarutoke in 1970 (dissolved 1984) and secondly to Denise Kwezi in 1989. His marriage was experiencing difficulties however, and he had filed for a divorce, although the matter was not resolved at the time of his death. His son Charles Rwebishhengye Aryaija Ntomi ya Rugazinda has been installed as Crown Prince.

PATRICK MARTIN BENNETT (1970) (Paddy to his many friends) came to King's to read Maths, following in the footsteps of his father Roger (1933), a headmaster, who was a Prizeman Wrangler in Maths Part II in 1935. Whilst not attaining quite such Elysian heights, Paddy graduated as a Senior Optime

in 1974 having picked up a brace of swimming Blues on the way and considered his degree a fair reward for the amount of work he was able to do around the exceedingly demanding training schedule of high-class swimming.

Paddy was born in York on the 11th May 1952, the youngest of three children. The family moved to Newcastle Upon Tyne when he was four years old where he started his schooling, subsequently following his brother to the Royal Grammar School. It was at RGS where his mathematics ability became apparent under the influence of an inspirational teacher, Joe Liddell, who remained a lifelong friend. In the Sixth form, Paddy was a member of the UK team at the International Mathematical Olympiad in Romania.

Paddy's interest in swimming, walking and cycling had started much earlier on family holidays taken in Howth near Dublin, where his grandparents lived, and later in Achill Island on the west coast of Ireland. His father was a keen Scouter, so camping and hiking holidays in Northumberland and the Lake District were an essential part of family life. This love of the outdoors became a feature of Paddy's professional life and later his personal life with his own family.

Following his graduation in 1974, Paddy joined Petty Ray, an oil services company, as a geophysicist which led to assignments in Libya, Chad and later Cairo. The geophysical industry has always attracted jacks of all trades and Paddy's mathematical ability married to a very strong practical bent meant that he flourished in this atmosphere. One of his early assignments was to take charge of a leading-edge computer for the era and to maintain, run and program it.

On being posted to Egypt, Paddy acquired his beloved Land Rover and drove it out through Europe and by ferry from Venice to Alexandria via the Corinth Canal, ultimately contributing to the vast number of ways geophysicists had found over the years to open a bottle of beer on its various nooks and crannies, (several hundred at the last count). He also began a lifelong love affair with photography building up an impressive slide show of Egyptian archaeology. Paddy also drove back from Egypt,

photographing Roman sites in Turkey and rambled back across Europe before electing to drive from Austria to Calais in one session. Anybody who has travelled in a Land Rover with desert suspension will appreciate how comfortable this might have been.

The Land Rover became another excuse for Paddy to develop his already very considerable practical skills; he maintained it himself installing exotic fixtures like a radio and cassette player (definitely not for the purist) and even free-wheeling hub caps. Another legacy of this period was his unusually long hair and flowing beard which he maintained throughout his life.

After a short period back in Middlesex as a software support supervisor, Paddy joined a start up company called Merlin Geophysical in Woking, Surrey, where he shone. He was part of a small team which developed SKS, the world's first fully portable seismic data processing software package and he was solely responsible for porting this software to a several-million-pound Cray 1S supercomputer which the company had purchased in 1982 and installed over the Woolwich Building Society in Woking. It comfortably exceeded the floor loading and threatened to be the biggest deposit the Woolwich ever had if the spreading plates had failed.

The company needed the software to be moved to the Cray in no more than a month. Paddy accomplished this feat in five days, giving his boss the good news on the Friday evening of the first week. For a short period in 1982, Paddy's software port to the Cray held the world record for computational efficiency running all four main central processing units of the giant Cray XMP48 at Cray Research in Mendota Heights in the USA flat out. Paddy of course not only did the initial port but designed the tape input-output systems and contributed to the design of the processing language embedded within the package. This culminated in co-authoring a paper in one of the most prestigious computer science journals.

Although this was a very happy period professionally, it was entirely eclipsed by meeting Veronica, the love of his life. Neither were prime suspects for a whirlwind romance and Paddy's announcement at work was

greeted with dismay by his MD who as a betting man, had him down as a rank outsider at best. They met in November 1980 when Veronica made up a foursome to see a Sean O'Casey play at the Aldwych. One thing quickly led to another and they got engaged on their seventh meeting and were married just three months later. They settled in Chiddingfold, slowly renovating a new family home, and sons Stephen and then Andrew arrived.

The software was too successful unfortunately and played a central part in the takeover of Merlin Geophysical by Schlumberger in 1984. Like many takeovers, this disrupted the team who built the software and one by one they drifted away. Ever loyal, Paddy was one of the last ones to move on and joined another American super-computer company, Convex, for a brief period. He toyed with and quickly rejected the concept of a "suit", before moving to Top Express, a small research company in Cambridge in 1988. Here he worked with two other Kingsmen in the Parallel Processing Group which pioneered the development of computer applications running on large numbers of processors. Paddy made an enormous technical contribution to this group and his work directly resulted in the availability of very high-performance computer simulations for major companies such as Rolls Royce and BAe. Sadly, following the acquisition of Top Express and a vicious round of corporate reorganisation, this group was "rationalised" at the end of 1989 and Paddy moved to Cambridge Molecular Design, later to become part of Accelrys, where he stayed until his death.

This long period was a very rewarding one for Paddy personally and professionally. A third son Michael was born and Paddy continued in the traditions of his father by being very 'hands-on'. Not surprisingly for those who knew Veronica and Paddy, all three boys exhibited very considerable individual talents in maths, computing and sport and collectively excelled in music.

Professionally, Paddy became an expert in the fledgling field of molecular modelling, which offered the prospect of designing pharmaceutical drugs and novel materials with a computer. He made key contributions to the development of commercially successful software packages in this area, acquiring a deep knowledge of crystallography, space groups, symmetry

and computer visualization and putting it to excellent use. He touched all around him with his kindness, patience, deep insight and knowledge, always ready to provide advice and help. His colleagues remember Paddy as the “Urgestein” or bedrock of his team and dedicated the latest release of their Materials Studio software to his memory.

Paddy died of ischaemic heart disease whilst out cycling on the 12th November, 2011.

[We are grateful to Les Hatton (1967) and Francis Wray (1969) who compiled this obituary with the help of Gerhard Engel, a friend from Accelrys and Paddy’s wife Veronica.]

JOSEPH REESE BLAIR (1937) was born in Troy, North Carolina on 19 June 1914, an only child whose father had died from a suspected stroke six months before his birth. He was educated at the Massanutten Military Academy before attending Duke University where he gained his BSc and then Vanderbilt University where he was awarded an MSc in Physiology. He then came to King’s to study physiology and pharmacology, but withdrew after two years.

Joseph decided to pursue his medical career in the armed forces and joined the Army Medical Service Corps Reserve in 1942 as a second lieutenant. He was sent to Philadelphia’s Jefferson Medical College where he was able to complete his training and was awarded his medical degree in 1945. He married Claudia, also a doctor, in June 1943; the couple had four daughters and a son together.

Life as a member of the military involved a number of postings and the family was often on the move, with homes in several states and also in Canada. Joseph was an instructor of military medical science at the Harvard Medical School, the commander of the US Army Medical Research Laboratory at Fort Knox and also served as a medical officer at the Canadian Army Headquarters in Ottawa. His final posting was as the

director of the Biomedical Laboratory at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. He retired from the military after 31 years of service and took up a position with the Environmental Protection Agency in Germantown before his final retirement in 1982.

On his return to his home town of Troy, Joseph played an active role in the First Baptist Church and the Rotary Club and was also known for his philanthropic gifts of land to support community projects, including Montgomery County Memorial Hospital and Montgomery County College.

Joseph died from cancer on 3 August 1991, survived by Claudia, his children and five grandchildren.

TIMOTHY GRAHAM BRIERLY (1948), grandson of EL Sanderson (1886) and nephew of ICM Sanderson (1921), was a seasoned traveller, an efficient administrator, a helpful boss and a valued colleague during his long working life as a founding member of Oxfam’s African aid team.

Tim was born on 26th August 1926 in London, and was brought up in the West Indies, returning to England following the early death of his parents. Educated at Radley College until 1944, he left to join the Coldstream Guards, serving in Palestine and Egypt, before being seconded to the King’s African Rifles in Uganda in 1947. He attended King’s from 1948, and after graduating in 1950, joined the British Overseas Civil Service. From 1951 to 1965, he worked mainly in Northern Nigeria, but also spent three years in Dakar, Senegal, travelling throughout French-speaking West Africa.

His African experience made Tim a perfect candidate to set up Oxfam’s first West and Equatorial African field office, and he worked for Oxfam for the next three years, establishing himself in Lagos in 1966. His first task was to arrange meetings ‘with as many Heads of State as possible,’ as the then Director of Oxfam, Leslie Kirkley, casually put it. Alone, Tim was expected to cover a vast amount of land, from Dakar in the west, through

all the coastal and sub-Saharan countries, down to Lake Kivu on the border of Congo with Rwanda. The collaborations he made with young African staff and organisations during these years were to prove vital for Oxfam's future.

In 1968, Tim left Oxfam, after a disagreement over the way they were handling aid policy during the Nigeria-Biafra civil war which had broken out in 1967. Oxfam had initially given aid to both sides, but as the food situation in Biafra worsened, they publically abandoned this policy in the hope that this would help get aid into the enclave. Tim became the scapegoat, subject to diplomatic opprobrium and harassment from the Nigerian press, and he resigned. However, in 1973, after spending some years in North Africa, he returned to Oxfam, only to find himself on the frontlines of another civil war when he was based in Saigon. Returning to his African roots, he became Field Director for East Africa from 1975-80, and although he was based in Oxford during his final working years, he still managed to undertake trouble-shooting relief missions, including journeys to Vietnam, Zaire (now Congo) and Uganda.

Tim is remembered as shy but convivial, an undomesticated bachelor who had the honour of being the worst driver with whom most of his passengers had ever travelled, either in Africa or Oxford. He hated public speaking, and was adept at avoiding it, leaving others to step into the limelight instead – much to their amusement. Outside his professional life, his interests included walking, travelling, photography, and bridge.

Tim died on Christmas Eve, 2010, aged eighty-four.

HENRY LLOYD BUXTON (1941) was born in 1922 in Wavendon, England, and died aged 88 at his home in Oakville on July 28, 2011, surrounded by his family.

Harry was educated at Bedford Modern School, continuing to enjoy monthly 'get-togethers' with other old boys from the school throughout his life, and

came to King's to study Natural Sciences in 1941. His studies were interrupted when he entered the RAF Ferry Command as a Flight-Lieutenant during World War II. During a tour of duty in Montreal, he met Margaret Bannister, and the couple married in 1944. After being demobilised from the RAF in 1946, Harry completed his BA at King's in 1948. From 1949, he returned to Canada to work for Shell in Quebec. He was to work for Shell throughout the rest of his career, moving from Burnaby, British Columbia, to Montreal, to Oakville, Ontario, to Chester in England, and finally back to Oakville, where he retired.

Harry was devoted to his wife and children, Barbara, Janet, Philip, Andrew, Frances, Louise, Helen (who predeceased him in 2006), Susan and Sylvia. Philip remembers how Harry would chauffeur them around throughout their childhood, from band practice to nursing training to swim meets to soccer games, and also family camping holidays in British Columbia, when their parents would bundle them into their 1954 Chevrolet and drive along unfenced roads past the Fraser Canyon to Crown or Emerald Lakes. In retirement, Harry became a dedicated volunteer for the Oakville Historical Society, receiving the Lieutenant Governor's Ontario Heritage Award in 2009 for his sustained contribution. He was very much involved with St Paul's United Church as well, singing in the choir and sitting on the Planning Committee.

Harry is survived by his wife Margaret, eight of his children, twenty-nine grandchildren and twenty-four great-grandchildren. He is also remembered fondly by his friends and colleagues, and described as 'a gracious, kind man with a wonderful sense of humour', praised 'for his wit, wise words and as a gentleman'.

JULIAN MICHAEL EDMUND BYNG (1948), cousin of EJN Naylor (1950), was a successful barrister, teacher and bloodstock breeder. His birth on 20 October, 1928, was recorded in the following manner by his maternal grandfather: 'New footman arrived, Elizabeth delivered of a son.'

Julian, known as JB by his family and friends, was an only child, but had a happy childhood, brought up by his mother and his grandparents.

Exceptionally intelligent from his earliest years, he hated his prep school, Kingsmead, once feigning appendicitis (and fooling a leading surgeon) and once successfully disabling his mother's car to avoid returning at the start of term. His educational career took a turn for the better when he entered Eton, which he loved, later bestowing the title of 'honorary Etonian' on any male friend of his children's whom he liked who had not been educated there. He won a scholarship to study at King's, where he achieved a First in Economics; he enjoyed his time at Cambridge, constantly referring to it throughout his life.

After graduating from King's, he practiced as a barrister for twenty years, with a senior partner at Farrer's referring to him as 'a true swashbuckler' and 'tremendously exciting to work with.' Upon retiring, JB did not allow his legal skills to go to waste, privately contesting key cases such as the defence of the family dog on a charge of assault against the postman and disallowing a speeding ticket after a study of the flaws in police methodology. More seriously, he almost single-handedly derailed a large insurance company's attempt to merge with its competitor after realising that due process had not been followed. In these various duels, JB's legendary tenacity – which he excused by saying 'at least it is the obstinacy of a terrier that won't let go rather than a mule that won't start' – came into its own.

In 1959, JB met his wife to be, Eve Wellesley-Wesley, when he was invited to go and stay in Barbados. After a seventeen-hour journey, Eve met him on arrival with the words "You must be Julian Byng, well I've got bad news – you are not sleeping here tonight." Undeterred by this inauspicious start, JB always claimed that he knew at once that this was the girl he should marry, and his prediction came to pass eighteen months later; he remained devoted to Eve throughout their life together. Their four children, Robert, Georgiana, Patrick and Thomas were also precious to him, although he was perhaps not the most conventional of fathers, once dressing one of his sons up as a girl to secure him admittance to a night-club. Never one to do things by halves, JB donned running shoes with spikes to compete in fathers' races when his sons were at school, refusing

to run in socks like the other fathers – and recalling his schoolboy talent for running. His other passions were horse racing, flying, skiing and partying. He was also known for his Sunday afternoon tours of the family home, which formed part of his reputation as a wonderful host.

JB died on the 27th April 2011, aged eighty-two. He is survived by his wife, four children and seven grandchildren.

MALCOLM LAURENCE CAMERON (1951), known as Laurence, was born on 23 October 1918 in Orangedale, Inverness County, Nova Scotia to parents Duncan and Ellen Cameron. Educated at the Provincial Normal College in Truro, Laurence went into teaching after he finished his studies, and worked in a number of rural schools in and around Cape Breton before the Second World War began and he joined the Canadian Dental Corps. On his discharge from the army in 1946, he embarked on his academic career at Dalhousie University in Halifax, where he gained his BSc in Biology, graduating with the Governor General's medal in 1949. Completing his MSc in 1951, Laurence set sail for England in the autumn of that year, having won a British Council Scholarship to take up his PhD course at King's.

Laurence's PhD years in Cambridge were an especially happy time in his life, and he always looked back on them with very fond memories. His studies in insect physiology, run under the supervision of Quick Professor of Biology Sir V. B. Wigglesworth, were accompanied by a busy life conducted from his rooms in St. Mary's Chambers, a college residence. Laurence was a keen member of the college community: with fellow student Alex Kwopong, he arranged for a series of speakers to present their work to the graduate research students, and was lucky enough to have E. M. Forster in the programme's line-up. Alongside his academic endeavours Laurence immersed himself in Cambridge's history and its beautiful surroundings. He married Anne in St. Edward's Church in 1952, and once she had moved to Cambridge to be with him, the couple spent much of their time exploring the countryside surrounding the city, revelling in the architecture and unique characteristics of the local villages

and familiarising themselves with the British flora they encountered on their wanderings. Regular attendees of the Cambridge Arts Theatre and the Fitzwilliam Museum, the couple also filled their Cambridge days with music and crafts. Laurence pursued his love of Scottish and classical music and took up the recorder, an instrument in which he delighted and which he continued to play devotedly, until his sight worsened with old age and he was unable to read music any longer. He was also an avid craftsman and, amidst evenings spent with his head in a book, he also found time for origami, knitting, and crochet: he was known for his fine needlework skills and the beautiful things that he made.

It was also during his Cambridge years that Laurence stumbled upon the Old English and Anglo-Saxon languages, a fascination that endured into his retirement. The pivotal moment came one day when he agreed to help his friend Peter Clemoes with a problem he was having with a manuscript. Peter had been telling Laurence and Anne about a frustrating spot in an Anglo-Saxon manuscript where the ink had faded so that, even with a magnifying glass, he could not be sure of the lettering. Laurence suggested using a microscope to try and decipher the text, and, signing one out of the lab and taking it to the Corpus library, he, Peter, Anne and the librarian spent the afternoon puzzling over the strange spot. Although their pondering was in vain, Laurence found great pleasure in the riddle and in the curious language of the manuscript. Adding to his knowledge over the years, he became a respected authority on medieval history and Anglo-Saxon medicine in his retirement, and was a dedicated member of the International Society of Anglo-Saxonists, and an appreciated consultant for the ongoing Dictionary of Old English project at the University of Toronto. An eminently learned man, he found immense enjoyment in receiving words being added to the dictionary and researching their etymologies. His committed scholarship led to a book, *Anglo-Saxon Medicine* (1993), and a volume for which he was co-editor, *The Old English Illustrated Pharmacopoea* (1998).

At points in his career, Laurence had the chance to return to Cambridge on sabbatical, and at one stage was able to take his young family with him. His children fell in love with the place as much as their father had, and

Laurence maintained his connection with Cambridge throughout his life, an avid reader of the Annual Report and King's Parade magazine.

Laurence's long career, however, was in biology, which he taught in a number of universities across Canada for many years. After leaving Cambridge with his PhD in 1953, he returned to his home country to complete a two-year NRC Postdoctoral Fellowship at the University of New Brunswick, where he also started to teach and supervise research students. A ten-year Assistant Professorship in Biology at the University of Saskatchewan followed before Laurence returned to his alma mater, the University of Dalhousie, where he stayed for the rest of his career and was awarded a Professorship in 1967. It was here, too, that Laurence founded what has come to be known as the Cameron Conference for Biology Honours Students. He retired from the University as George Campbell Professor in Biology, but kept academically active, with his Old English and Anglo-Saxon work taking up much of his time alongside his crafts and newly discovered passion for baking bread.

A man remembered for his vast scientific and general knowledge, and an eagerness to share it, Laurence was an inspiration to his colleagues, and a wonderful, generous mentor to his students. He was a caring father and husband who enjoyed walks and picnics with his family in the summertime, and hosting family gatherings at Christmas, with board games, crafts and puzzles for entertainment.

Laurence died on 10 August 2011. He is survived by his wife Anne, his children Peter and Janet, his sister Anna, and his grandchildren.

JOHN SHORT CONROY (1960) was a mathematician whose passion for teaching, and for teaching well, led to a long and successful career in educational strategy. A talented teacher himself, he lectured on mathematics in the classroom in institutions such as the University of Macquarie and the University of Western Sydney, and, in his later years, lent his expertise to the development of the Indonesian secondary school system.

John was born on 19 February 1926 in Northam, Western Australia, and educated at Perth Boys' School before he completed his studies and joined the Royal Australian Air Force towards the end of the Second World War. Once the war had ended, John took up a position at the Commonwealth Bank, but soon moved into higher education when he won a scholarship to study Economics at the University of Western Australia. Graduating in 1949, John journeyed to America for Masters research a few years later, having won another scholarship to study at Berkeley in California. From the USA, he came to King's in 1960, where his interest in teaching grew. John delighted in his time at King's, where he was studying for his Certificate in Education, and thrived in Cambridge's challenging academic environment. In 1961 he was awarded the Oscar Browning Society award which marked his particular achievement in Education studies, and, working at St Faith's School on Trumpington Road, he began to examine how mathematics was taught to children and the ways in which it could be improved. John was of the firm belief that maths was, more often than not, taught inadequately in schools, encouraging many students to a horror of the subject. Alongside the progress he made in his research, John enjoyed college life – especially sitting in Chapel listening to the choir – and began to build a life and family of his own. It was at this time that he met his wife Una Trott, whom he married in 1961, and it was in Cambridge that the couple had their son Crispin. Well-versed in how to advise and teach young people, John is remembered by Crispin as a wise, loving and knowing father, who understood his son and knew best how to support and guide him as he grew. John and his new family remained in Britain for a number of years before they moved back to John's native Australia, and John did some teaching at Kimbolton School from 1961 before moving on to Brighton College of Education in 1965.

John and his family returned to Australia in 1969, when he was offered a lectureship at Macquarie University, the institution where he would complete his PhD and spend the remainder of his professional career teaching teachers how to teach mathematics. He became a pioneer in his field, and during his lectureship his enquiring and original mind was highly sought after by numerous research groups, publications and organisations: among a myriad of positions he served as Inaugural Vice President for the

Mathematics Education research group of Australasia, acted as an Executive Member and Inaugural Primary Convenor of the Mathematical Association of New South Wales, and took on education consultancy work in Tonga. In 1987 he became a part-time lecturer in the School of Education at the University of Western Sydney, where he worked for over ten years, and got involved in teaching young indigenous Australian trainee teachers. A dynamic and enterprising leader in Australian education, John was an active force in his academic community even in his retirement years. While he endeavoured to engage practically with individual schools by working on the Meriden School Council and the Council of Loquat Valley School, he continued to maintain international standing for his skill in education and curriculum consultancy and, from 1992-1994, spent a year working in Indonesia providing advice on the development of the country's public and private secondary education systems. Never one to pass up the opportunity to learn something, John managed to master Bahasa Indonesia at the same time as conducting his professorial duties for the Satya Wacana Christian University in Java and consulting on the Asian Development Bank Project. On top of his overseas ventures he also co-authored his major work, *Early Childhood and Primary Mathematics*, which was published in 1994.

Back home in Australia, John devoted the time given him by his retirement to the Palm Beach Probus group as well as the Northern Beaches Palliative Care Group and the Northern Beaches Prostate Cancer Support Group, which John himself helped to establish in 2002. A compassionate and caring man who was keen to use his own strengths to help others, John received recognition for the tireless education and charity work he had done for his community when he was awarded the Order of Australia in 2007. Throughout the last weeks and months of his final illness, it was the members of the Palliative Care Group, the Prostate Cancer Support Group and the St Michael's Anglican Church community that flocked around John, offering their support where he had always offered his.

John died on 28 February 2010. A tenacious, persistent and persuasive educationalist, he will be remembered by his family and friends as a kind, humble, tolerant and open-minded man.

John is survived by his wife Una, his son Crispin, his daughter-in-law Esperanza, and his granddaughters Zoe, Ty and Ava.

ALAN CECIL COOK (1954) was an organic petrologist whose unparalleled expertise was in demand from coal and petroleum companies from around the world. He published over 100 articles and monographs on geology, and received many awards, the most notable including the Cambridge Doctor of Science, and the Reinhardt Thiessen Medal for outstanding service to coal science. His research into the composition of Australian premium coals was fundamental to the country's ability to compete effectively in international fuel markets.

Alan was born on 22 May 1935 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, immersed from birth in the coal-mining industry that would shape his life. After Newcastle Royal Grammar School he won an exhibition to King's, where he studied physics, mathematics, and palaeontology, an eclectic combination of subjects that would later enable him to bring a unique interdisciplinary insight to his industry.

After working with the National Coal Board and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, he arrived as a lecturer in Geology at Wollongong University in New South Wales, Australia. There he kept up his love of cricket, and enjoyed the role of archetypal Cambridge academic, with all the tweed jackets and relaxed teaching that came with it. His grounding in mathematics allowed his teaching and research to branch across into the innovative fields of the time, including geostatistics and computing. Before long he had joined forces with a distinguished group of geologists including Drs Richard Facer, Evan Philips, and Tony Wright, to found the University's own dedicated geology department.

Alan became its foundation professor at the age of only 35, and devoted his tenure to pioneering scientific innovations, such as the introduction of fluorescence studies and the use of vitrinite reflectance in measurements

of the maturation of organic matter, in addition to cultural ones such as an increased awareness of the benefits of recruiting international students.

In 1978 he opened up his research about organic petrology and made it accessible through Keiraville Consultants, and the company quickly gained a worldwide reputation and customer base throughout the industry. This was followed with various positions with the International Committee for Coal Petrology. He served as its president from 1999 to 2007.

Alan's other great passion was for classical music. The stringent standards etched in his photographic memory once led him to complain to ABC, the Australian public broadcaster, after a symphony was played that had been performed at too fast a tempo.

Alan died on 17 November 2011 at home in Keiraville, where he had spent the latter part of his life with his wife Dian. He was 76. He died doing what he loved, working in his lab at home, where he collapsed suddenly.

CHARLES HERBERT KENNETH CORSAR (1944) was active in the army, the church, and in public service during his long and productive life.

Chay was born in Edinburgh on 13 May 1926, and was educated at Merchiston Castle School. Intending to join the army during the War, he was turned down due to his asthma, and instead came to King's to study Agriculture. Although he initially became a farmer after graduating, farming at Frostineb near Pathhead, he refused to abandon his military ambitions and received a Territorial Army commission from the 8th Battalion of the Royal Scots in 1948, following his participation in the Officer Training Corps at Cambridge. He was an extremely popular officer who rose to command the merged 8th/9th Battalion in 1964, becoming a full Colonel in 1972. He was also involved in executive duties as chairman of the Lowland Territorial and Auxiliary Volunteer Reserve Association from 1984 to 1987 and of the Earl Haig Fund (Scotland) from 1984 to 1990.

Chay's Christian faith also led him to become involved with the Kirk, and he was first ordained as a Presbyterian elder in 1956, later becoming treasurer at Cranston, Crichton and Ford, and then at the even more rural parishes of Kilninian and Kilmore on Mull, an island which he loved. As a member of the Canongate Kirk Session from 1978, he continued to fundraise, from finding funds for a major refurbishment to coaxing more money out of worshippers by sitting in his wheelchair by the kirk door with a collecting box to capitalise on their sympathy.

However, Chay's greatest achievements were in public service, after he became secretary for Scotland and in effect chief executive of the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme from 1966. It was under Chay's leadership that firstly, more girls, and secondly, more state school pupils, were encouraged to take part in the famous Award, which highlights physical activity, learning new skills, and the ethic of service. It was a trio of achievements that Chay epitomised himself, finding time alongside his other commitments to involve himself in further voluntary work, including his positions as National Vice President of the Boys' Brigade from 1968 to 1991, Chairman of the Standing Conference of Voluntary Youth Organisations in Scotland from 1973 to 1978, and Secretary of the Prince's Trust (Lothian and Borders) from 1982 to 1993.

In 1953, he married Mary Buchanan Smith, and it was her devoted support that allowed him to remain at home in his final years. Although Chay suffered a severe stroke in 1987, followed by prostate cancer, he made a remarkable recovery and was to live a further twenty-five years, refusing to let continued ill-health break his spirit. Even in his later years, he was often to be seen in Edinburgh going full tilt in his electric-powered buggy to the library or the shops. Demonstrating the spirit of public service for which he lived his life, his wish was that his body be donated to the University of Edinburgh Medical School after his death. His memorial service was held at Canongate Kirk, Edinburgh.

He is survived by his wife, his children Geordie, David, Katie and Mollie, and his nine grandchildren.

JOHN LANCELOT CRANMER-BYNG (1937) was an academic in History with a particular interest in China. He was also a keen ornithologist who devoted a great deal of his retirement to writing a comprehensive biography of the Canadian ornithologist Percy Taverner.

Born in Thaxted, Essex, on 18 March 1919, Jack developed a strong interest in the natural world from a young age. He was educated at Haileybury before coming to King's to read History. Graduating at a time when the War was gathering pace, Jack joined the Army's Airborne Forces and had a distinguished military career in which he achieved the rank of Major and was awarded the Military Cross. He followed this with a period of lecturing at the Royal Naval College in Greenwich.

Jack then returned to Cambridge where he started to study Chinese and later spent a year as secretary and librarian at the Institute of Oriental Studies. He subsequently moved to Singapore to take up an appointment in the Commissioner-General's Office, with the intention of continuing his language studies, and whilst there he met Margaret, who was en route to a job in Bangkok. The couple married in 1955. The following year Jack was made a lecturer at the University of Hong Kong where he taught and researched Chinese history. The couple's three children Alison, Colin and Sheila were born in the colony and Jack was a member of the Hong Kong Bird Watching Society.

After eight years it was time to move on, this time to Canada, where Jack had been appointed as Professor of History at the University of Toronto, teaching and researching the history of modern China. However, he became concerned about the threat posed to the natural environment by the rapid growth of the Toronto metropolis, and joined several groups involved in monitoring events and coming up with possible solutions. For his efforts he was awarded the Conservation Award by the Federation of Ontario Naturalists in 1978.

Retirement in 1984 led Jack to seek a new project and he found what he was looking for in the career of ornithologist Percy Taverner. No other

biography had been compiled and so he set about researching his topic. It quickly became apparent that a huge wealth of sources existed and, having rejected the easier option of presenting a straightforward timeline of significant events, Jack opted to chronicle the bigger picture. He consequently covered the development of Canadian ornithology through the early 20th Century up until Taverner's death in 1947; the work took a decade to complete and was much more involved than originally envisaged, but Jack saw it through and it was published in 1996.

Jack died on 6 April 1999 following a stroke, survived by Margaret and his children.

ALAN HARRY DAICHES (1957) always said that anything was possible if you didn't care who got the credit, and he personified this approach, striving to make the arts accessible to everyone, most recently in his adopted town of Burnley. After taking the lead in the opening of Burnley Mechanics, an important music and performance venue in 1986, he was instrumental in establishing the town's Blues Festival and then in securing funding for the Burnley Youth Theatre, a purpose-built theatre which opened in 2005.

Alan was born in Chicago on 9 February 1939 and spent his early years in the United States. He came to the UK at the age of 11 and attended Gordonstoun before arriving at King's to read History. He was a keen rugby player during his time in Cambridge.

Following graduation Alan returned to Scotland, this time to Edinburgh, where he worked as a photographer specialising in atmospheric and theatrical work. During this period he also helped to found the country's first avant-garde theatre. A move to the south coast saw him open the Gardner Arts Centre at the University of Sussex in 1969 and several years later he relocated again, this time to the North West, where he oversaw the opening of Southport Arts Centre.

Alan arrived in Burnley in 1984, brought in to launch the Mechanics venue, which he helped to ensure became a real asset to the town. He stayed on and contributed to various other arts projects over the years, applying for funding, sitting on committees and providing general 'behind the scenes' support. He put in many hours, a significant number of which were unpaid.

As a regular member of the audience at both the Manchester Royal Exchange Theatre and the Lowry at Salford, Alan really could be described as being a man of the arts; he also enjoyed jazz and played both the clarinet and the saxophone. In addition he was a devoted supporter of the Labour Party. Other interests included watching sport; he was a regular visitor to Murrayfield to follow the Scotland rugby team and also enjoyed cricket, seeing Liverpool FC play at Anfield, reading and keeping collie dogs.

Alan died suddenly on 29 January 2006 following an accident at his home, survived by his wife Jean, his children Anna and David and his granddaughter Isabella. He is remembered as being a most interesting man, a brilliant conversationalist with a satirical wit, but above all as very modest. The studio theatre, part of the Burnley Youth Theatre which he helped to bring about, bears his name.

ARTHUR GUY ST JOHN DANIEL (1930) was born on 22 January 1912 in Kent, the first of five children born at a time when the foundations of Victorian belief and prosperity were being shaken. He basked in the comparative luxury of being brought up in a country vicarage; as C E M Joad said "... a country vicarage – good cultural background, access to books, and little money, so little chance of being corrupted by riches".

Guy came to King's in October 1930 and spent his first year living out, in rooms in St Edward's Passage, opposite the College. He later recalled that the rooms had no bathroom, so he walked in pyjamas and dressing gown across the road and some considerable way to the bathrooms in college. The fees were £250 a year and meals were taken in the College in the

dining hall. At lunch it was the College's custom for dons and undergraduates to sit together, and Guy recalled sitting next to Lytton Strachey and asking: "Could you pass me the salt, Mr Strachey?"

Guy was attracted to the Cambridge University Film Unit, and was trained as a cameraman on the primitive hand-driven cameras then in use, learning to turn the handle at a regular sixteen frames a second. They made a film of the building of the new University Library, and were featured in an article in the *Evening Standard*. Guy delighted in the Union Library and spent hours there reading and reading and reading; he underwent political change from early Conservatism to Socialism and discovered the *New Statesman*.

On graduating, Guy entered Cuddesdon Theological College to train for the Anglican priesthood and, in the Salisbury diocese on 29 September 1935, was made Deacon and ordained Priest there a year later. Guy served in Blandford Forum for three years, before moving to a curacy in Reading and then Marlow during the war years. He kept a detailed daily war diary and served as an air raid warden.

Guy was married to Elizabeth Pepys on 1 June 1939; they were married for 71 years. While they lived in the Thames Valley they had three sons: Jeremy (who tragically died in 1964 as the result of a car accident), Nick, and Tim.

In 1946, Guy and his family moved to Colnbrook at the western fringe of London, beside Heathrow, then a village of some fifteen hundred inhabitants. St Thomas' Church was designed by Benjamin Ferrey and the new vicarage by George Edmond Street, then the Oxford diocesan architect who later designed the Law Courts in the Strand.

From a religious point of view, Guy felt that the congregation was back in the nineteenth century, virtually untouched by Darwinism and the discoveries and theories of biblical criticism. This offered a challenge for the new Vicar. Guy introduced the congregation to the ideas of the modern

critical understanding of the Bible, and was innovative with his preaching and services. His book *The Enemy is Boredom* was an account of his modernisation project. Guy had called on every church family in order to explain what he was trying to do to modernise the services of the Church of England, translating the Prayer Book from Tudor English into modern English and doing away with the sermon, replacing it with an open discussion. This had a dramatic effect on the congregation, which increased significantly. The modernising project must have been noted by the Diocese as Guy's successor allegedly was told by the Bishop: "Go to Colnbrook, and bring it back into the Church of England".

Guy became a regular author and editor. His work included *The Bible Story*, retelling the Bible story in modern terms and illustrated by old masters. He went on to edit *The Concise History of Archaeology*, wrote the children's history novel *Tom's Time Machine*, contributed *The Road of Courage* (a fifty-six week long weekly strip of the life of Jesus Christ) for the *Eagle* and a fortnightly article on scientific discoveries and ideas *An Eye on Science* for *The Church of England Newspaper*.

A long retirement was enjoyed in the company of Elizabeth, delighting in nature especially birds and wildflowers, lecturing in management, compiling crosswords, travelling widely and reading avidly to the end.

Guy enjoyed 98 fulfilling and fruitful years, up until his death on 20 June 2010, centred in a loving family and immersed in words, writing, teaching, learning, discovery and reflection. He was a modern man who had lived through and thought deeply about a century of change. Many letters and cards paid tribute to a gentle man, full of wisdom, care, knowledge and commitment, a person from whom all learned and that all respected. Guy was a person who was intrigued by life, reflected deeply upon it, recorded it and lived life to the full.

[Our thanks to Tim Daniel for contributing this obituary of his father.]

ROBERT RADET DE SAINT JEAN (1919) was a French writer and journalist who died in January 1987.

Robert was born on 12 June 1901 in Paris and was educated at the city's College Stanislas, a Christian school with a traditional outlook. He came to King's to follow a short course in History before returning to Paris where he joined the press; he was editor in chief at *La Revue Hebdomadaire*.

During the 1920s he met Julien Green, the American writer who lived in France, wrote many of his works in French and later became a member of the French Academy. Robert became Green's companion and partner; they stayed together until Robert's death over 60 years later.

Robert moved on to *Paris Soir* as a chief reporter. He was always interested in foreign affairs and wrote *La vraie révolution de Roosevelt* (1934) in which he argued that the President was attempting to reform American values to bring about a move away from materialism. Regarded by many as an outstanding newspaperman, Robert's articles brought him enemies in high places, and when France fell to the Nazis he found himself in danger of suffering reprisals. Julian had already made the decision to leave, and as a well-connected American citizen would not have anticipated difficulties in doing so, but could not bring himself to leave Robert behind. He consequently orchestrated an escape for the two of them to the United States by way of Portugal. Robert remained in the US for the duration of the occupation.

Once able to return to Paris Robert resumed his journalistic career firstly with *Le Parisien Libéré* and then *Paris-Match*. Between 1957 and 1962 he headed the French diplomatic press association. Robert kept a journal in which he recorded his encounters with the great and the good, both professionally and socially and through its publication allowed the reader an insight into French cultural life over a number of decades. One such volume, *Passé pas mort* won him the Prix Marcel-Proust in 1984. He also wrote two books about Julian and in addition worked as an editor for the Plon publishing house.

JOHN LEWIS DICKSON (1942) was born on 12 July 1924 in Welling, Kent, though he grew up in Boston, Lincolnshire, when his father became Head of Science at Boston Grammar School.

John won an open scholarship to study engineering at King's in 1942, graduating from the intense course that wartime demanded with first-class honours. The telegram he sent to report his success to his parents was a perfect instance of his modesty, and a telling demonstration of the determination that would drive his career. It read simply, "First Class Honours but no prizes".

He met Eileen Legge whilst in his first job, at Flight Refuelling Limited, and the couple were married in 1948. But by that point he had made the career move into the industry that was to dominate his working life, taking on a position as the first (and initially the only) scientific officer amongst the 200 employees who originally made up what would become the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority at Risley. John moved to the Authority's new research station at Winfrith in 1958, where he joined as group leader of the design division and remained until his retirement.

John's career in the nuclear industry began soon after the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki put its power firmly on the map, and it developed to the subsequent backdrop of the Cold War, a time when the threat of nuclear war was all too real. But John was a dedicated believer in the positive and peaceful uses of nuclear science, in particular the contribution it could play in power generation, and to this end he also represented the UK at the 1971 UN Conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, as the delegation's papers secretary.

In retirement he found a new, voluntary devotion in the Scouting movement. Initially roped in as a parent helper on a summer camp, John was soon hooked and went on to serve at a more senior level in the national organisation, first as the leader of the 1st Dorchester Scouts, then as the local assistant district commissioner for scouts, and from 1975 to 1980 as district commissioner. He continued to help out at a local level,

but his final active post was as treasurer for the County Training Team. The Scouts allowed John the opportunity to give something back to a whole generation of young people, and provided a space for him to express and pass on his unfailing urge to care for others. His contribution to the Scouts was formally recognised in the bestowal of the Scouting Medal of Merit in 1983 and the esteemed Silver Acorn Award in 1997.

Another integral aspect of his later life was his confirmation in the church in 1981, an occasion that led to 25 years of devoted assistance at the church as its various priests and curates passed through. The compulsion to service also led to his part in the 1974 formation of the Dorchester Civic Society, with whom he was an extremely active and passionate member, and his involvement in Probus, an organisation that connects retired businesspeople and of which he became President in 1999.

John died on 17 January 2012 after a period of ill health.

BRUCE VALENTINE DOXAT-PRATT (1940) was born in Eltham, London, on the day of his (middle) namesake, St Valentine, in 1921. He was educated at Ardingly College, Sussex.

A chorister at Westminster Abbey from only nine years old, Bruce sang at many royal occasions, such as the Duke of Kent's wedding with Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark. It proved the perfect preparation for his Cambridge days, and he won a choral scholarship to King's, singing as a tenor until his graduation in 1948. Bruce showed himself to be a proud Kingsman on the sports field too, representing the College at tennis, squash and hockey.

Bruce's mathematics degree was interrupted by the outbreak of war and in 1940 he left Cambridge to begin naval and flying training. This prepared him well for his experience of war, and more than a few close encounters: he was onboard the old Ark Royal when she was torpedoed and sank in the Mediterranean in 1941 and also survived a crash landing in the foothills of Mt Kilimanjaro in 1942. His flying service took him all over the Far East,

and he went on to be a key member in the formation of the 849 Naval Air Squadron, which is still in operation today, albeit with helicopters rather than the planes he would have known and loved. Bruce collected his personal experiences of war in a book entitled *There But for the Grace of God*, which he distributed to his family and friends.

In 1944 he married Joan Metcalfe beneath the vaulted ceiling of King's Chapel, and in the following year he was able to return to Cambridge to resume his studies. Graduating with a wife and child, he began a teaching post at Perrot Hill preparatory school on the Somerset-Dorset border, where he remained for two years.

But the Navy still had his heart and he returned to complete a further 19 years of service, climbing to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. The seas spanned the landmarks of his life so far, seeing him posted everywhere from the Somerset of his teaching days to the Far East he had known in wartime. After more senior posts with Naval Air command aboard HMS *Daedalus*, he was appointed a Staff Officer with the Navy Department at the Ministry of Defence in London. He would later celebrate his 90th birthday with a lunch for family and friends aboard HMS *Warrior* at Portsmouth.

Though his naval career came to an end in 1970 when he became Senior Director of Studies at Wolsey Hall College in Oxford, his disposition for service never waned. Even after retiring to Emsworth, Hampshire, in 1993, Bruce always enjoyed his active engagement with local community affairs. For this dedication, his family and friends remember him warmly as a true gentleman. As a teacher, friend and father, he was treasured for his wise counsel and sympathetic ear, each honed by the breadth of his studied opinions.

Bruce died peacefully on 24th March 2011.

JOHN DENZIL EDE (1943), son of MCE (1912) and uncle of DB Smith (1973), was born on 3 June 1925 in Cardiff, and initially educated at Llandaff Cathedral School before his parents sent him to secondary at

Kingswood School, Bath in 1938, evacuated to Uppingham during the war. Both Kingswood School and the city itself remained dear to John throughout his life, and he spent much of his teaching career, as well as his retirement, devoting his time and energy to the people of Bath.

In 1943, John came to King's to read Maths, which he studied for a year before changing to Natural Sciences and specialising in Physics. Attending university during the war meant that John's course only lasted two years instead of the usual three, yet he still managed to pack every waking hour with activities that interested him: not only did he captain the King's College Cricket Club, he also captained the Fives and managed to remain a prominent member of the hockey team. Although John's time at Cambridge was short, it nevertheless provided him with an enduring love of his subject, as well as important friendships that would last his lifetime. One such lasting friend from King's was David Turner (1943), who introduced John to his cousin Mary Turner; John and Mary went on to marry in 1953, and had three children together.

In the years immediately following his graduation from Cambridge, John was called up to complete his National Service, and was stationed with the Royal Aircraft Establishment in Farnborough for four and a half years. Where Cambridge had instilled John with a passion for physics, his time in Farnborough, which included working with younger cadets, introduced him to the idea of teaching professionally. On finishing his National Service he responded to an advertisement for a physics master at Culford, a Methodist foundation school in Bury St Edmunds, got the job, and begun a long and successful career in teaching.

John stayed at Culford School for three years, enjoying getting to grips with the profession, and revelling in the ten-mile cycle ride to and from work every day. As an extremely enthusiastic cyclist, John was known for cycling home from Suffolk to Cardiff for the school holidays, an overnight journey of about two hundred miles which he liked to extend with impromptu detours to beauty spots such as the Brecon Beacons. After John and Mary got married and moved to Bath together in 1953, the city's hills and a

walking commute to his new job meant that John had to put the bike away for a few years, although his children remember him renovating it as they grew older so that he could take them on hostelling trips around the country. The move to Bath, and back to Kingswood School, came as a welcome surprise to John, who had not even applied for the physics teaching position being advertised at the time. Taking great pleasure in his work for Culford, John was still keen to experience life in a larger school, and had mentioned his hopes to the headmaster. When he met Mr Sackett, the head of Kingswood, at a conference, the Culford headmaster mentioned John; Mr Sackett remembered John as a pupil at the school and quickly offered to employ him as the physics teacher the school needed.

John stayed at Kingswood for the rest of his teaching career, taking on roles as the Head of Science and Housemaster as the years went by. Staff and students alike remember him as a superb teacher whose intense love of his subject was inspirational. One of his assistant physics teachers remembers particularly how John joined his passion for physics with his faith, approaching the subject with a reverence and joy which made any conflict between the scientific and spiritual seem ridiculous. Students in particular recall how much of a gentleman John was, generous with his time and a kind, courteous, benevolent father figure for whom nobody had a bad word. He was as ready to help staff as he was students, and he would always go and speak to new members of staff standing alone in the staffroom on their first day; many of his colleagues describe how much John did to help them settle in as new teachers at the school. He was also renowned amongst his colleagues for his astonishing aptitude for learning, and could easily wax lyrical about his favourite physics topic – diffraction grating – before moving on to areas such as history, nineteenth-century cricket, and astronomy. His knowledge was vast and his interest unbounded.

Of course, when John left Kingswood to begin his retirement, he couldn't help but get involved with the people in his local community. He acted as secretary for both his local church and the Bath Council of Christian Churches. He set himself the task of meeting one new member of the church congregation each week; many remember how John was the first person they met on joining the

church community. John was best known, however, for the service he provided as a mayor's guide to Bath. A corps of honorary guides formed in the 1930s, the mayor's guides give free tours of the city, and within two years of moving to Bath, John had trained and qualified for the post, which he kept for fifty-five years and continued well into his retirement. The position was ideal for John, whose love of the city and propensity for learning local history made him an invaluable member of the group. John delighted in this work and helped to develop the group's varied aims and programmes, masterminding seven new 'special walks' around the city for the Golden Jubilee, and editing the group's journal guidelines for a number of years. In 1975, he also planned new guide routes, specially designed to mark the bicentennial of author Jane Austen's birth. The walks were so successful that John appeared on a BBC programme about commemorative events around the country, and family and friends were particularly tickled to see that the programme's editor had decided to use John's introduction to Bath walks at the very start of the show. In 2005, the group awarded John a special award to mark his 50 years of guiding, and the next year his service became even more widely recognised when he received the accolade of an MBE in the Birthday Honours.

Alongside his guide work, John served as a Cotswold Warden for twenty years, keeping an eye on the condition of the pathways on his patch near Marshfield, as well as leading walks for the general public. John was a great collector of things that interested him, and recorded every walk complete with its own map; his collection reached into the hundreds. In fact, John's collection of collections was prolific in itself, and scrapbooks of Bath's history could be found on John's packed bookshelves alongside compendia on cricket trivia and anthologies of the best student blunders that he came across in his years as a teacher. John filled his retirement with all manner of captivating pursuits, from teaching himself about heraldry to working on his allotment, and from binding books to making toys for his grandchildren, travelling widely throughout Britain and Western Europe, and creating a scaled-down 'dolls' house' version of his own home.

John began to develop signs of Alzheimer's in his later years, and while his sharp intellect persevered into his illness, his physical deterioration was

steady and he became unable to continue the walks and busy lifestyle he enjoyed so much. Mary was a steadfast and patient carer to John throughout his last years at home, but his illness worsened to the extent that he had to be moved to Bridgemoor, a home for the elderly.

John died peacefully on 7 November 2011. He is survived by his wife Mary, his three children Alison, Michael and Peter, and his nine grandchildren.

JAMES STURGESS ELLIOTT (1933) died on 18 February 2010 at the age of 95, predeceased by his wife Scottie.

Educated at Alderman Newton's School in Leicester, James then came to King's to read History. Whilst at the College he rowed stroke in a boat with Alan Turing. He was appointed to the Indian Civil Service in September 1938 and five years later, when awarded an MBE, was listed as being a sub-divisional officer at Buxar in the Shahabad District. In 1955 James transferred to the Ministry of Defence and was further honoured nine years later with the award of an OBE. His final post before his retirement was with the Cabinet Office.

HILARY AGARD EVANS (1948) was a freelance writer and researcher into the paranormal and its manifestations in 'anomalous phenomena', a dedication that lasted a lifetime and produced over 41 books and countless articles, spanning topics as broad as art, illustration, prostitution and the paranormal. With his wife, Mary, he was also the co-founder of the Mary Evans Picture Library, a collection of millions of illustrations from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries that provide an invaluable resource throughout the world to academics and enthusiasts alike.

Hilary was born on 6 March 1929 in Shrewsbury, Shropshire. He attended St George's School in Hertfordshire before serving in the military from 1947 to 1948 as a constable with the Palestine police, and arriving at King's to read English in 1948.

It was at Cambridge that he first developed his interest in the paranormal, and soon after his graduation in 1951 he joined the Society for Psychical Research. Meanwhile he completed an MA at Birmingham University, and after a few years of teaching, got a job in 1953 as a copywriter for the advertising agency Mather & Crowther. A dozen years later, Hilary and his employer agreed that the environment did not suit his working style, and he left to split his time between the growing picture library and his freelance writing.

Hilary and Mary had married in 1956 after meeting at a party. Their collaborative picture library began eight years later, and it quickly became a lifetime's obsession. Their catalogue included an eclectic collection of images of the kind that were underrepresented in the archives of the larger picture agencies.

However, Hilary's primary passion remained his research into the paranormal, and to this end he co-founded the Association for the Scientific Study of Anomalous Phenomena in 1981. This was an educational and research charity with a national reach and an ethos centred on investigating the underlying psychologies that could be traced in various unexplained phenomena. The Association took on Hilary's scholarly approach of studying the connections between these phenomena, rather than simply isolating them, thus transcending the partisan style of debate that plagues the majority of discussion of the paranormal with a circular confrontation of mutually disputed evidence. He dismissed the notion of explaining away the subjects of his research, but rather sought to understand better the trends behind and between them.

His capacity to do just that was unsurpassed, thanks to the vast range of his scholarship, as is testified to by the three offices that were required to house all five and a half tonnes of his personal library. Hilary later donated this to the Archives for UFO Research in Sweden. Some of his most notable works include *Intrusions: Society and the Paranormal* (1982), in which he plotted the affinities between folktale narratives and modern day accounts of extraterrestrial visitors, and more recently, *Sliders* (2010),

which interrogated 'street-light interference', the phenomenon by which certain people seem able to extinguish nearby street lights.

Hilary died on 27 July 2011, aged 82. Mary had died the previous year. Hilary is survived by their daughter Valentine and their three grandchildren, his two brothers and a sister.

JOHN JAMES FARQUHARSON (1939), brother of RAF (1947) and uncle of WRPf (1979), spent his working life in railway management but had a life long love of music. He died at the age of 91 on 13 December 2011 after undergoing surgery, but still listening to the music he loved.

James was born in Weymouth on 10 February 1920, the elder son of a naval officer. One of his earliest memories was of watching the Portland train plying back and forth against the backdrop of the naval base and Chesil Beach. He received his schooling at Harrow where he played the flute and was proud to be the only boy ever elected to the Philathletic Club for his musical, rather than his sporting, abilities. He then came to King's, initially to read Economics, before changing to English under the supervision of Dadie Rylands, where he was captivated by the Choir and Boris Ord. But this was wartime and James had to cut his studies short to join the Royal Artillery, with whom he served until 1946; he graduated by proxy with a double Third, a result which he attributed to his own laziness and the knowledge that he might soon be dead.

Contrary to expectations James found that he rather enjoyed army life with its camaraderie. Having chosen to be a gunner, on the basis that he thought it unlikely he would knowingly have to kill someone, he was given the rank of Captain, was popular with his men and after D-Day took his battery into the Low Countries. Following demobilisation he began his career on the railways, joining London Midland and Scottish and began working his way up through the company. After nationalisation two years later he became an employee of British Rail and enjoyed a successful management career, although not one without its frustrations. He married Rosemary in 1960 and together with her son Charlie, they made their home in Kensington, a

district which they subsequently never felt the inclination to leave. They were a couple with many shared friends and interests.

James retired in 1980 and shortly afterwards experienced heart problems which convinced him of the need to lose weight. This was duly accomplished although he retained his penchant for gin and chocolate. Music remained an enduring passion; James knew a huge amount about both music and musicians. Opera was a particular love and friends felt privileged to be his guest at Glyndebourne. A devotee of the Three Choirs Festival for a number of years, he was also a driving force behind the Abbey Dore Music Festival. James enjoyed a long and happy retirement with Rosemary, for whom he later cared devotedly up until her death.

ROBERT ANTONY FELL (1950) was the managing director of Boosey & Hawkes, the music publisher. From his birth in Liverpool on 27 December 1931, music was in his blood, and he enjoyed rare exposure to world-class musicians through his father's role as manager of the Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra and later the Scottish National Orchestra. He arrived at King's in 1950 to read English and modern languages, then completed his two years of national service with the Royal Artillery.

His first job was as an assistant London concerts manager with Ibbs & Tillett, who were then the leading concert agency in the capital, but the poor pay eventually drove him to ICI, where he worked as the sales director for their printers in Johannesburg, South Africa. But Tony got fully involved in the city's classical events, establishing and conducting the Johannesburg Bach Choir – which today remains one of the country's foremost amateur choirs – and directing the music for a 1962 production of *The Beggar's Opera*. The government continued to enforce (often violently) apartheid after South Africa became a republic. Exasperated with the political situation, Tony became the director of Drum, a publishing company who distributed an investigative political magazine that reported on everyday life in townships for their urban African readership.

In 1974, when he arrived as managing director at Boosey & Hawkes' London office, Tony was astonished to find the once-radical publishers had not signed a new composer for a decade. His first major change was to recruit David Drew as director of new music, and the company was soon attracting an exciting range of composers that included Henryk Gorecki, the leading figure in the Third Viennese School, and Robin Holloway, who was considered by many to be the natural heir to Benjamin Britten, and who continues to teach at Cambridge today. Steve Reich and Elliot Carter soon joined the ranks too. Tony also oversaw the four years of negotiations which eventually secured the signing of Leonard Bernstein's catalogue.

He became known as 'Machiafelli' for his sometimes ruthless decision-making, but his determination was vital in the project to reconcile the profitable publishing side of the business and its staff of 'toffs' on Regent Street with the parallel instrument manufacturing side, and its workers in Edgware. Factions divided the boardroom too: representatives of the company's family heritage frequently clashed with its more recent American investors. But Tony's long-term strategies aligned the company's overall management and helped to reverse its ailing fortunes.

His successes were rewarded with the position of director of Boosey & Hawkes' parent company, and later, in 1985, the managing director of Group Publishing, where he remained until his retirement in 1996. His professional and creative enthusiasm couldn't be quenched, however, and in 1997 he became chairman of the Royal Philharmonic Society. As with Boosey & Hawkes, he returned the organisation to its original purpose of seeking out the finest in new musical talent. New works were commissioned and performed, and young musicians trained and mentored. His finest achievement may have been his overseeing of the sale of the Society's archive to the British Library, a masterstroke which secured the finances of the company and the valuable resources for researchers. He is amongst the few non-professional musicians to have been made an honorary member of the Society. Said to be a guaranteed presence at the performance of any new piece in London, he remained to the end a man infinitely curious about music and its constant development, dedicated to promoting the very best and very latest in excellence.

Tony died on 6 December 2011. He leaves his third wife Janis Susskind, a son and daughter from his first marriage to Katinka Mullins, and two daughters from his second marriage to Patricia Blackwell.

Posthumous tributes written by colleagues in the antiquarian book trade recognized **ALEXANDER SIMPSON FOTHERINGHAM** (1958), father of WAF (1984), as ‘a true bookman,’ one who understood the cultural value as well as the commercial worth of the rare manuscripts and books that passed through his hands. Yet if Alex loved old books all his days there was nothing foxed or fusty about his appetite for life.

‘Canny’ was a word often at his lips, and he arrived at King’s already with a reputation for finding and selling books to his teachers at Newcastle Royal Grammar School. He read English and made a subsidiary study of Old Irish, but a deeper passion drew him to the Library where his eagerness to learn persuaded the distinguished Librarian, Tim Munby, to become his mentor.

As an independently minded Northumbrian, outwardly diffident but with an inwardly secure set of traditional values, Alex kept a wry eye on the southern culture of King’s. Lean and athletic in build, he was a keen cyclist and runner whose intense gaze could conceal an inventive sense of humour: he once caused consternation in the Porters’ Lodge by leaking rumours of his plan to race whippets round the front court. Also, at a time when women were still a rare species at Cambridge, he impressed his fellow freshmen by the ease with which he struck up a relationship with Alison Harding of Newnham, whom he met at a lecture and married soon after graduation.

After several years teaching English, Alex chose to devote his life to his real passion by establishing a rare books business in the thatched Devon cottage, remote from all mains services, where he and Alison raised their young family. His first in what was to prove a delightfully idiosyncratic and increasingly important series of catalogues appeared from there in 1975 entitled with characteristic modesty, *A Short List of Books for Sale*.

In 1981 Alex emerged from this secluded life to become a successful junior partner at Marlborough Rare Books in Bond Street before returning to his roots thirteen years later. Dealing under his own name from his isolated, always welcoming cottage near Hadrian’s Wall, he was happily partnered in the work by his second wife, Emily Baker Ballinger, whom he met through the American book trade. His specialist knowledge of print, paper and bindings along with his rich store of recondite scholarly knowledge won Alex international admiration as an exceptional dealer and finder of rare texts. Colleagues in the field felt huge affection for him as a companionable man of integrity and good humour. Always generous with his expertise at Book Fairs, he also had a canny nose for discovering ethnic cuisine in improbable places.

Among his many achievements Alex was asked to value the Tyndale New Testament of 1526 for purchase by the British Library (his report is considered legendary); he made historically significant finds in the archive of an attorney’s office in Alnwick and elsewhere; and – dear to his heart this – he catalogued the small library shelved in three fish-boxes on the Isle of Muck.

Alex’s love for the Western Isles began on undergraduate vacations working for the historian, Sir Stephen Runciman on his Eigg estate. Later, Lawrence MacEwan, Laird of Muck, allowed him to rebuild a ruined bothy on that island. This provided a precious retreat for his family – two daughters, Catherine and Lis, and two sons, William and Alasdair, who share his love of cycling and are respected chroniclers of the sport. Exceptionally, as Alex was not native to the island, his family were invited to bury him on Muck. His younger son’s recent book on cycling had arrived too late for Alex to see, so it was placed in the coffin beside him. Condignly so, for as his wife Emily says, Alex was never far from a book.

Alex died on 14 June 2012.

[We are grateful to Lindsay Clarke (1958) for providing this obituary of his friend.]

EDWARD RONALD DIGBY FRENCH (1947) was born on 11 May 1924 in Crathorne, Yorkshire. After Haileybury College he gained a commission in the army with the Green Howards, a Yorkshire regiment. The army provided the opportunity and incentive to travel that propelled him through his life and career.

The Green Howards were posted to India, where Ron transferred to the Gurkhas, whose distinguished traditions of military aptitude became a life-long passion for him. From 1945, with Indian independence approaching, he served as a Major in the 7th Gurkha Rifles in the northwestern frontier, which remains a turbulent place today.

When the British Raj came to an end in 1947, Ron returned to England, and read English at King's. A few years later he arrived at Westminster School, where he remained as a teacher for the rest of his working life. He taught modern languages, whilst serving as master and later housemaster of Rigaud's, as well as senior master and eventually president of the common room. Known to the boys as 'The Major', he put challenges at the heart of his teaching, introducing them to the combination of discipline and exploration that he prized so much in the military. His lessons went far beyond the classroom, and he led the students on many expeditions abroad, passing on the skills of basic survival and the joys of adventure in the extreme environments of Iceland, Arctic Norway, Baffin Island and Morocco, as well as the Alps, the Cairngorms and the Isle of Skye. At the time his parties of young explorers were some of the first westerners ever to visit some of the more exotic destinations.

Few teachers today would be willing to walk a school group across 100 miles of moorland; fewer still would be willing to do it after the age of 50. But Ron was an exception.

When he retired in 1970, Ron moved permanently into his holiday cottage in Wiltshire, but did anything but settle down. Instead he set out to explore the few corners of the world that he had not yet reached: during his visits to the US, Mexico, Hong Kong, China, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Egypt and Oman.

He also found the time to visit young people who were working on gap year projects. Even when in later life his health prevented him from satisfying the enduring urge to travel, he was exploring the more local wonders of Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire until only a few weeks before his death.

He will be remembered for the sense of humour, stories, and endearing enthusiasm that lay behind his ostensibly strict character – something that would melt away in the presence of a magnificent natural landscape or the enjoyment of a dram or glass of red wine. Ron died on 20 September 2011.

JAMES ANDREW GARLAND (1949) led a remarkable life and was original in many ways. He was born on 15 February 1929, and from an early age attended a particularly exclusive private school - Farnborough School – which was then in Sonning, Berkshire. The school was staffed largely by old Etonians and Kingsmen, and was set in ample grounds, being a Victorian Gothic building, with a beautiful chapel. Music was encouraged; boys could be taught composition (or bring a horse, or have a garden) and the choir of masters and boys sang music much as at King's. It was there that James acquired his lifelong love of sacred music.

In 1939 the school amalgamated with Summer Fields, Oxford, and from there it was natural that he should go on to Eton, where he rowed, won the school long jump and became captain of his house.

He then joined the 17th/21st Lancers, at that time in Palestine, though they had left by the time he received his commission. Though he only spent two years in the Army before coming up to King's, for some years afterwards he returned to his Regiment for annual exercises, reaching the fully Gazetted rank of Captain. James much enjoyed his time in the Army and kept in close contact with his Regiment, which later became the Queen's Royal Lancers, for the rest of his life.

When at King's he became a good friend of Provost Sheppard, and loving (at that time) music and beauty perhaps rather more than God, attended

Evensong regularly, though some of the more devout members of the College often said that he did so for the wrong reasons. His other main enjoyment at King's was rowing, and to a lesser extent sailing. Towards the end of his time at King's, he told his friends he was going into the City, to work in a Bank, but only for five years, because that should be long enough to make sufficient money to retire on, and then he would devote himself to writing a book. Naturally they did not believe him for a moment. But it is exactly how it turned out.

After leaving King's James spent five years with a merchant bank, at the same time buying (though he had little money) property for income, so that he could retire at 28, which he did, to write a book on philosophy from a synoptic point of view. He spent five years of very hard work on that project, losing contact with all his friends, at the end of which he thought he had solved the problem of induction - only to realise that it didn't interest him at all. So he gave up the half finished book to return to his normal life: his friends, his love of music and the pleasures of the flesh. He always said that he used his powers of reasoning to obtain his enjoyments. David Hume's "Reason is, and ought only to be the slave of the passions" was his motto.

Bearing this in mind he returned to property development, and made plenty of money, but lost nearly all of it in the 1970s property crash, though over the next 20 years he more than recovered his position.

Then on his birthday in 2001 he had a stroke which left him seriously disabled, with one arm and one leg rendered useless. Afterwards James often said that the stroke was a present from God, for he exchanged a then hectic life in London for the peace and solitude of Thailand, returning to England for three months each year to see friends. He made friends with his Burmese carer and with his carer's son David, buying a house for the family and helping them rebuild and furnish it, in a simple but fairly luxurious manner, after which they invited him to come and live with them, which he did to his great delight, becoming part of the family. When not in Thailand, as in the past, he continued to travel to remote places, in particular the Caroline Islands, one of his favourite parts of the world.

His yearly visits to England were likewise enjoyable. He returned to his house near Sloane Square, where he had lived for well over 50 years (when at King's he once announced that he intended to live 'within a stone's throw of Sloane Square'), he saw his family and friends, attending Temple church, whether for Matins or Communion, every Sunday.

During these visits he always spent two weeks elsewhere in Europe, before leaving England with a fresh and carefully chosen list of CDs, so that in farthest Thailand he could always return to his first love - music.

James died on 13 April 2012. His funeral service, in accordance with his precise directions, followed the Prayer Book order, much of it by the graveside in the churchyard of the small Sussex village where he had grown up.

JOHN MICHAEL GILLILAND (1961) was a scholar of geophysics who taught and lectured at institutions such as the University of Alberta, the Memorial University of Newfoundland, and the Royal Roads Military College in Victoria, British Columbia. Alongside his academic career he was a keen actor and magician, whose infectious passion for the theatre made him a devoted champion of the Langham Court Theatre, Victoria, where he took on roles of amateur performer and theatre archivist.

John was born on 13 April 1939 in Victoria, British Columbia, and was educated at Margaret Jenkins Elementary before moving on to Victoria High School, where he set himself apart by graduating with the highest grade point average in the province's history. An exceptionally intelligent student, John was also a talented one, winning school cups for long-distance running, and already beginning to tread the boards as an actor. It was in his early years, too, that he became interested in magic. His father Henry, Principal of Victoria Normal School, had invited penmanship master H. B. MacLean to lead a training session for trainee teachers, after which MacLean gave a demonstration in magic: John was enthralled and began to practise, accumulating a cache of tricks which he would go on to deploy at unexpected

moments, much to the delight of others. Indeed, John carried his love of magic with him throughout his life, and sought out like-minded people on his travels. After finishing his undergraduate degree in physics at the University of British Columbia, for instance, he left Canada in 1961 to become a Research Student at King's where, alongside his academic work he became involved with the students' Magic Circle. A friend from his undergraduate days, Colin Scarfe, who also attended Cambridge and shared a house with John, remembers how disconcerted their landlady was by John's persistent magic tricks.

After completing his research at Cambridge, John remained in Britain for the next six years, working as Scientific Officer for the Royal Aircraft Establishment in Farnborough. It was during this period that he married his first wife Margaret, whom he met through a theatre director in Cambridge. The couple moved back to Canada together in 1968, when John took up the Killam Doctoral Fellowship in the Physics Department of the University of Alberta and embarked on his PhD work, from which he graduated in 1973. John is remembered as a gifted mathematical physicist, a meticulous researcher and an excellent teacher by his external examiner, who also remembers his thesis as the longest he had ever seen at a copious two volumes. Completion of his PhD was followed by a Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the Memorial University of Newfoundland, as well as numerous Assistant Professorships in institutions such as the University of British Columbia and Royal Roads Military College in Victoria, where John worked in the Physics department until the College closed in 1995.

On their return to Victoria in 1976 John and Margaret became involved with their local amateur theatre, Langham Court, where John was able to perform regularly alongside his academic commitments. Starring in diverse plays, from Stoppard's *Arcadia* to Molière's *Tartuffe*, and finally Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, John treasured his time onstage, and while his fellow actors recall his inability to learn lines – to the extent that he had to have prompt cards concealed on set – he put his otherwise encyclopaedic memory to good use in becoming the theatre's archivist a couple of years after joining the community. It was a role well suited to his character: collecting, organising and assembling a wealth of material from the theatre's

history, both on his computer and in boxes around his house, John was acutely aware of the importance of keeping records and was often able to provide details of the theatre's fifty-year history from memory. John was a much-loved pillar of the Langham Court community, and was always around the building performing, sorting the archive, doing front-of-house work, helping to edit the theatre's newsletter, or simply entertaining anyone who might be around with his quick wit and famed magic tricks. It was also at Langham Court that John met his second wife Corinna, to whom he became close after Margaret's death from breast cancer in 1980. The couple married in 1984 and had their wedding reception at the theatre, going on to spend many happy years contributing to the Langham Court community together. In the weeks before he died, John had been working on a radio play as part of the Court's Readers' Theatre programme, and was getting ready to go in and support a production as front-of-house staff on the day that he died.

After living with diabetes for fifty years, John suffered a heart attack and died at home in Victoria on 5 May 2010. He is survived by his second wife Corinna, his sons Peter and Mark, his stepchildren Michael and Kika, and his sister Jane.

ADAM LINDSAY GORDON (1954) was born in 1934 in Silver End in Essex, and died aged 76 in Darsham, Suffolk.

Adam went to Oundle boarding school at the age of eight, and began National Service ten years later in 1952, where he learnt Russian as an interpreter in the Intelligence Corps. After being demobilised, he read Architecture at King's for five years, completing his BA in 1957, his Dip. Arch in 1959, and his MA in 1961. In 1962, he married Sandra Doggett in Norwich, then moved to Ipswich where the couple set up their first family home.

He practised as an architect in Ipswich for over twenty years, where he is remembered fondly by his clients, many of who became lifelong friends. Forging his own path, Adam was one of the last architects in Suffolk not to use a computer to design his buildings. He was known for his attention to

the wishes of his clients, but also for adding his own individual twists to his designs; his insistence on a living hedge for one garden, with four different species in it, was gratefully remembered by the family years later. Adam's own family homes were also illuminated by his artistic sense. Huge Ordnance Survey wall maps came in useful for planning outings, tracking down obscure churches, and as wallpaper.

Adam was described as a polymath because of his knowledge of Suffolk and Norfolk churches, his cycling, his artistry, his love of nature, his photography, his active participation in the Ipswich Society, and his beautiful hand-drawn Christmas cards, alongside his professional career. He was also a traveller, embarking with his friend Jeremy Taylor, whom he met during his time at Cambridge, on a whistle-stop architectural tour of Scandinavia one September during the long vacation, hitchhiking along unmade Finnish roads. Later in life, he took excursions to Cornwall, to Mull and Iona, and to the Scilly Isles on a flat-bottomed boat.

Adam is remembered for hilarious scrabble sessions, a love of draught Adnams, and a dry sense of humour, as well as for a gentle and caring personality. He is survived by his wife Sandra, his children Ben, Philip, Anna and Roz, his sister CeCe, and his grandchildren.

DAVID STAVELEY GORDON (1948) was a man of many and varied talents: an academic and lecturer, an organic farmer, a youth worker and a committed environmentalist, he was also a self-made diplomat and became a symbol of reconciliation between Britain and Sudan.

David was born on 17 August 1927 in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and although he lived abroad in the first years of his life, as a Gordon he considered himself a Scotsman through and through. David's mother took him to Shanghai soon after his birth, where his father Gerard was based at the time. When Gerard died when David was two, he and his mother moved back to Britain where she married Noel Beaver and had a son, Martin. The family settled in Whitchurch House near Tavistock, and David's childhood memories

were of a house filled with life and activity: an open house which had been remodelled in the nineteenth century to include numerous acres of garden, woodland and pasture, Whitchurch welcomed in people from all walks of life, from local WI members to evacuees during the War. A sociable child, David loved the company but was known to falter when it came to the stately women of the WI, and on one occasion escaped out of a window when he saw them coming up the path. As well as a childhood home, Whitchurch House remained a significant place in David's life as he returned to tend its farmland after he finished his university studies.

David was educated at Eton where he was known as 'games Gordon' in recognition of his many sporting abilities. Leaving Eton in the penultimate year of the War, he went into training at Sandhurst where he was assigned a place in the Gordon Highlanders regiment. David's two years of National Service brought him into contact with the war's devastating aftermath when he and his regiment were commissioned to accompany Jews to Cyprus, with the eventual aim of helping them to enter Palestine and create Israel. This incredibly powerful experience stayed with David throughout his life, and undoubtedly influenced his later diplomatic work with the Sudanese government.

On leaving the army, David came to King's where he revelled in being able to read and research at his own pace after his period of military life. Here, David studied for his BA in History, alongside which he enjoyed being an involved member of the college sports scene, acting as captain of the King's College Football Club from 1949-1950, and keenly participating in the King's Cricket Club. Indeed, it was while he was at King's that David co-founded the Whitchurch Wayfarers Cricket Club back home in Tavistock with his brother Martin; the club was highly successful, catering for teams of all kinds, and remains a much-loved and very busy institution to this day. On graduating from Cambridge in 1950 he then spent a year of further study at the Sorbonne, and he always treasured his happy memories of Paris.

Shortly after David finished his studies his step-father Noel died, and, intent on recognising all that Noel had done for him as a father and friend,

David decided to return to Whitchurch House and take on the family farm as well as additional land at Tuxton Farm, Plympton, and New Take. He immersed himself in his new occupation as an organic farmer for the next ten or so years, during which time he made a family with his first wife Kate Foot, niece of the Labour Party leader Michael Foot. Married in 1955, the couple had three children, two sons Andy and Mick, and a daughter Jo. Always a doer, David delighted in organising family holidays full of exciting – and at times slightly hazardous – activities: on one well-known occasion, he took the children on a rubber dinghy trip down the Pig River, which almost went very wrong when Andy and Jo, who had gone ahead, had to leap from their boat to the safety of the shore on encountering an enormous waterfall at the end of some hair-raising rapids. The event encapsulated David's adventurous approach to life, which, if a little chaotic, was always energetic and fun.

The family moved away from Dartmoor in 1962 when the farm's land was carved apart by a road development, and a new home was found in Bristol, where David trained as a teacher at Bristol University. He worked as a history teacher in comprehensive schools in and around Bristol over the next few years, which also led to his involvement with youth groups and unemployment schemes. For a long time he worked to engage marginalized young people in projects to build adventure playgrounds in and around the city. He was also a champion of City Farms development, which allowed him to pursue his interest in the environment and inspire similar interest and enthusiasm in young people at the same time. Indeed, David's personal fascination with environmental science, and his wish to share it with others, saw him leave school teaching and take up a lectureship in the Humanities Department of the Brunel Technical College, which he held from 1970-1976. It was at the college that met his second wife Caroline Morgan Jones, on an industrial archaeology day out: whilst David was enthusing over great feats of civil engineering, Caroline was regretting having signed up for a day of clambering about fields and looking at tunnels. He and Caroline had two children together, Tom and Elinor. His family kept him grounded, and also indulged him when it came to the things he was passionate about. Holidays were always filled with long National Trust visits and car journeys

punctuated with numerous stops so that David could get out and consider church architecture in more detail.

In 1976, David went back into farming. From this point, he engaged himself in a career which focussed largely on conservation and the environment, moving from being a warden farmer to an organic farming consultant for the Soil Association, and then, in 1980, Field Director for the Green Cure Trust in Bristol. He took very great pleasure in his work, and it was a well-known fact amongst family and friends that David could very easily wax lyrical about the organic food movement, or about the ins-and-outs of compost, to anyone who would listen.

David remained remarkably active after his retirement from the Green Cure Trust in 1986, and was particularly involved in diplomatic relations between Britain and Sudan. As the great grand-nephew of General Gordon of Khartoum, David was very proud of his formidable relative, and came to establish a link with the Sudanese government when a BBC World Service phone-in programme put him in touch with the Prime Minister. Invited to visit the Embassy in London, and then to travel to Khartoum in 1987, David accepted, and on his well publicized visit to Khartoum he spoke with Sudan's Prime Minister about the resilience of friendship between nations despite historical incidents or government policies. David's gesture of reconciliation and commitment to foreign relations was emphasised again in April 2010 when registration for the Sudanese presidential elections was in progress at the Malcolm X Centre in Bristol: David visited the building to wish the country luck in its democratic process, much to the delight of the Sudanese committee members. Both his family and his friends from the Sudanese community remember David for his politics, and note that despite his fortunate upbringing, he was an ardent liberal whose beliefs, though not always practical, had the improvement of the human condition at their heart.

David died on 27 January 2012, aged 84, following a heart attack. He is survived by Kate and Caroline, by his children Andy, Mick, Jo, Tom and Elinor, and his grandchildren.

JOHN GRAHAM-WHITE (1933) was a distinguished clinical psychologist who was amongst the first founders of his profession, alongside figures such as John Raven, May Davidson and Monte Shapiro. When the NHS was founded in 1948 he worked in Alder Hey, the Liverpool Children's Hospital, to pioneer the introduction of cognitive behaviour therapy.

John was born on 12 October 1913 in Birkenhead, where his father was a Liberal MP. He left King's after two years and travelled to Germany and Austria to learn the language, before returning to England to teach it at A.S. Neill's revolutionary Summerhill School in Suffolk, where an unparalleled emphasis was placed on play, and no lessons were compulsory. Influenced by Neill's radical conception of the child-centred school he began training in psychoanalysis, at one point undergoing a training analysis session with Freud's colleague, Wilhelm Stekel.

The war interrupted his postgraduate studies at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, and in 1943 he joined up, initially commissioned in the Intelligence Corps and posted on interrogation work in Germany. He later drew on his direct experience of war in his work on aptitude assessment and the effects of battle neuroses. When peace settled he returned to complete his PhD, learning a great deal from Hobart Mowrer's teaching of learning-theory based therapies and physiological feedback, but his first marriage had meanwhile come to an end. He then met Gisela, a gifted artist who was studying at Munich's art academy, while in Germany and they married in 1946. In 2006 they celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary.

John took up a post as a clinical psychology lecturer at Liverpool University, where he remained until 1958, when he was invited to become the first ever clinical psychologist to practise in Northern Ireland, alongside senior teaching opportunities at Queen's University, where he also directed the postgraduate course. His theoretical approach to teaching ultimately replaced the prior preference for 'on the job' training. Meanwhile he was an advisor to the Northern Ireland Hospitals Authority, and worked tirelessly on coordinating the Conferences on Behavioural Modification that have come to be considered turning points in the profession's history.

In the course of his career John accrued some 30 publications to his name. Typically modest and eager to assist younger members of the profession, many of these were published in association with colleagues and students. He was also elected to the editorial board of *Behavioural Research and Therapy* and became the consulting editor of *Psychophysiology*. He was a proactive and enthusiastic commentator on current affairs and used his expertise in correspondence with the national press in addition to these professional titles.

Prestigious visiting lectureships and fellowships followed, first with the British Psychological Society and later with the Psychological Society of Ireland, before John left Belfast for Edinburgh, coordinating the University's new postgraduate course and heading the state hospital's clinical psychology service.

In later life he moved to Cheltenham to see more of his family, but in his 70s he took up a range of extra responsibilities after his appointment to the Mental Health Act Commission in England and Wales.

John will be remembered as a gentle but inspiringly resilient man, who served his family with a kind ear and encouraging thought, and his profession with a passion to better understanding and improve society for all.

John died on 8 June 2008, aged 94. He is survived by Gisela, their four children and fourteen grandchildren.

JOHN DONALD GRANT (1944) died on 11 June 2011 after a protracted period of ill health.

John was born in October 1926 in Cheshire and received his education at the Ernest Bailey Grammar School, Matlock and then the Liverpool Collegiate School. He came to King's as an Exhibitioner to read Natural Sciences. A member of the Boat Club, he rowed in the boat coxed by Piers Tyrrell (1946) in the Lent and May races when the crew won their oars.

After National Service with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, John held a number of posts with the North Thames Gas Board. During most of this period he also served with the Territorial Army as a lieutenant in the London Rifle Brigade. In 1960 he moved on to work for ICI, with whom he was to spend over 20 years, approximately half with the Plastics Division and the remainder at Head Office.

When he retired from ICI in 1983 John moved back to Cambridge to live, but was engaged in various financial activities in London. In particular he served as Chief Executive of the National Association of Security Dealers and Investment Managers (later to become FIMBRA), but also sat on other bodies such as the Strategic Planning Society and the Money Management Council. He was also a partner at Grant and Fairgrieve in Cambridge.

John married Helen Bain Wilson in 1951 and they had two sons. The couple enjoyed opera and often went to Glyndebourne. Music and travel were other interests and John enjoyed attending various events held at King's. Helen died in 2003. John became ill several years before his death and moved to a nursing home in Cottenham, although he spent his final months with his son Alasdair in South Wales.

ROBERT COVENTRY HUNTER GREIG (1931) was a civil servant who spent his early career overseas with the Colonial Service. He served in both Tanganyika and Palestine before illness forced a return home.

Robert was born on 25 April 1909 in Aberdeen and was educated at Oundle. He went on to Edinburgh University where he read Economics. It was the custom of the time that parents determined the career paths their offspring should follow and as the second son his parents decided that he should join the Colonial Service. He consequently came up to King's for a year as a Colonial Service Probationer; he received no further training.

There followed two tours in Tanganyika where Robert served as an assistant district commissioner. In 1935 he married Margaret Ruth Burnford with

whom he was to have four children. During 1938 Robert was transferred to Palestine. He put this down to an erroneous belief on the part of his superiors that he had a special interest in religion. He was, in fact, not especially religious but did find the ideas of the Theosophists interesting and his enthusiasm for theosophy increased with age.

Robert stayed in Palestine throughout the Second World War and in 1941 was given a commission as a lieutenant in the Palestine Volunteer Force. However in 1946 he contracted pulmonary tuberculosis and was invalided out of the Colonial Service. After a stay at a Swiss sanatorium he recovered but was not able to return to full-time work until the mid 1950s. He spent the remainder of his working life in the London office of the Overseas Civil Service.

Margaret and Robert were divorced in the early 1960s and he was subsequently married to Anne Christen. Robert died on 12 September 1997 at East Grinstead, Sussex; Anne predeceased him.

MICHAEL WALTER AYTON HAWARD (1946) was born in 1921. His father had been in General Practice in Hampstead and served in the First World War; Michael's own ambition to study medicine had to be put on hold while he served in the Second. He was educated at Clifton College, where he was very keen on sport, and then won a place at King's, which was deferred in order for Michael to join the Royal Artillery.

Michael joined the Field Regiment which was equipped with 25 pounder guns. After training and service in East Anglia, his unit embarked for the Middle East via South Africa, arriving at the end of 1942. The next few months found Michael's regiment operating in Palestine, Iraq and Syria before becoming part of the 8th Army in the eastern side of Italy. In late 1944, Michael returned to the UK for flying training, achieved his wings and then sailed for India in 1945. Although there was very little flying after the end of the war, Michael was not discharged from military service until the middle of 1946.

After leaving King's in July 1948, Michael continued his medical studies at St Thomas' Hospital in London and qualified as a General Practitioner in January 1953. He joined a partnership in Midsomer Norton, Somerset, and was in practice until 1976.

Michael married Anne David in February 1945 and together they had three sons and a daughter. Away from his busy medical work, his main relaxation was gardening and during his time at Midsomer Norton he created a large and productive garden at each of the two new houses they lived in. He was a useful source of advice in all matters relating to fruit, from how to grow cordon currants to the name of the sweetest tomato on the market.

Over the years, the workload of a GP in a semi-rural practice increased with lengthy daily surgeries, house calls, night calls and weekend duties, and Michael found it increasingly stressful. When his youngest son left Clifton College in 1976, Michael resigned from the practice and was appointed a medical officer for the regional Medical Service based in Plymouth covering Cornwall and most of Devon.

With the new job, Michael moved to an old farmhouse in a small village near Plymouth. His marriage to Anne had ended, and subsequently he married Margaret Bodman, who joined him with her son and daughter. Life was less stressful and another very productive garden was created.

Michael retired from full time work at 65 and became very involved in local affairs, joining the parish council and becoming a school governor as well as working for the Citizens' Advice Bureau. He took a course in computer literacy to help him with his voluntary work and became very proficient, enjoying the use of the computer to help him keep in touch with extended family and friends. Michael and Margaret liked to travel extensively, visiting New Zealand and several African and European countries.

Michael suffered a tragedy when his second son David, who had just assumed command of RAF Wittering, was killed when his Harrier jet

fighter crashed in December 1998. Michael himself died on 10 February 2012 after a short illness.

MICHAEL HERBERT HIGGINS (1927), together with his wife Frances, became well-known for producing colourful and functional glass objects made by the little known method of glass fusing. An ancient way of working glass, fusing is extremely labour intensive and as a result, by the mid 20th century had been largely replaced by blowing. Fusing involves the creation of a 'sandwich' of glass; a design is created on one piece of glass and then another piece of glass is placed on top of it. The sandwich is then placed in a mould and heated until it slumps into the desired shape. The resulting pieces, with the design encased within the glass, are very durable. The Higgins' use of bright colours ensured that they were also eye-catching.

Michael was born in London on 29 September 1908, the son of a judge, and was educated at Eton. He came to King's as an Exhibitioner but left after only one year. He then attended the London Central School of Arts and Crafts. In 1936 he married his first wife Joan and three years later the couple emigrated to the United States; initially Michael was working as a printer, based in California. He spent much of the war in Washington DC, working as a Lend Lease programmer for India.

With the cessation of hostilities Michael moved to Chicago and was appointed Head of Visual Design at the Chicago Institute of Design. It was here that he met Frances Stewart, a graduate student who shared his interest in working with glass. They were married in 1948 and set up a studio, at first in their apartment with the kilns behind the sofa. Their early work was sold at craft fairs and through department stores and sometimes the couple worked alternate shifts around the clock to make sure orders were met.

A partnership with the Dearborn Glass Company led to the relocation of their studio and also brought promotion on a national scale. Through adapting their processes to enable mass production of a sort they were able to create an

extensive range of glass items. A different collaboration with Haeger Potteries was less successful and after a year they made the decision to return to working in a private studio setting with all the freedoms inherent in such an approach. The Higgins Glass Studio was located in Riverside, Illinois and opened in 1966; the couple made glass objects there until the 1990s before nominating as their successors colleagues they had trained themselves.

From the late 1980s their work started to appeal to collectors and museums. The couple worked closely together and their work is simply signed 'Higgins', although it is known that Michael often used pieces of foil or wire in his designs while Frances preferred drawing.

Michael is remembered as being great fun and having a wonderful sense of humour. According to friends no-one could sing *Auld Lang Syne* in quite the same way. He was also an avid reader and collector of books.

Michael died on 13 February 1999, survived by Frances.

MERVYN GUY NEWCOMEN HINE (1939), son of TGMH (1892) and brother-in-law of RL Marris (1941) and SNM (1949), was a physicist who became a Director of Applied Physics at CERN, the European laboratory for particle physics in Geneva. He died following an accident at his home in Founex, in 2004.

Mervyn was born in Berkhamstead in 1920 and educated at Gresham's; he came to King's at the age of sixteen, where he gained a First in Physics after only two years. During the war he worked on radar research in Malvern with John Adams, later Director-General of CERN. Mervyn returned to King's after the war to complete his doctorate and afterwards carried out pioneer work on particle accelerators. In 1952 he published a seminal paper with John Adams on the management of resonances that pointed the way forward in the design of big machines.

In 1953, Mervyn and John moved to Geneva to work at CERN, where he made essential contributions that shaped the strong focussing principle of

the project into a practical design for an accelerator that could be built. Mervyn served as John's alter ego, and together they formed an outstanding pair of leaders for the first generation of CERN machine physicists and engineers. Mervyn became a member of the CERN Directorate in 1960, and as Director for Applied Physics under the Director-General Viktor Weisskopf, he helped greatly in running the laboratory and in particular helped with the medium-term planning. When CERN was founded in 1954 the member states realised that they were making a long-term financial commitment to pay for a very large accelerator and for the operations that would go with it. At first it was hoped that after the initial expense of building and setting up the Synchrocyclotron and the Proton Synchrotron, there would be a much lower annual operating budget, but by 1961 it was clear that the ceiling set for the budget was going to be breached by a significant amount and that subsequent annual costs were going to rise, not fall. Mervyn was instrumental in implementing high-level planning with a formal four-year rolling procedure and for making it acceptable both to the physics community, who were the users of CERN equipment and services, and the majority of member states, who paid the bill.

Mervyn's financial talents also served the CERN pension scheme, which he loved treating the same way as the physics programmes, that is with rigour and also a feeling for the human beings affected. One of his last unfinished papers was entitled 'Pensions in 2040'. From 1964 – 1971, Mervyn supervised CERN's computer development and was also involved in numerous technical negotiations with multinational suppliers, always arguing that the development opportunities supplying CERN offered to their companies meant that they should be the ones to pay.

Mervyn loved 'l'esprit français', regularly reading French newspapers and journals and keeping up to date with French politics and gossip, which helped him in the informal planning meetings held every morning over breakfast. When he finished serving as a Director in 1971, he worked on several technical topics and also on the STELLA satellite project with Ben Segal, interconnecting six European laboratories; he especially relished the elegant mathematics of coding theory used to reduce transmission errors to

acceptable values. In his retirement, he devoted much of his energy to helping his wife Jenny with her work, and also often visited the US where his daughter Alison lived, and Suffolk where his twin daughters Jessica and Marion lived. He did not particularly enjoy travelling but was very international in spirit, crossing European and international cultural divides with ease, humour and curiosity.

GWYNETH ELIZABETH HUGHES (NAGY) (1987) was born in Billericay, Essex in 1965, and educated at the local comprehensive school before deciding to move herself to King Edward's Grammar.

When Gwyn was sixteen, her mother died from the same genetic breast cancer to which Gwyn later succumbed; at this young age she had to take over the running of the house and look after her father and brother. She was offered a place at Oxford when she was eighteen, but turned it down, and after some temporary jobs she went into publishing where she became an editor of a trade magazine before deciding that if she was to make progress in her career she really needed a degree, and so she applied to King's, where she studied Archaeology and Anthropology and then Law. After King's she spent a year at the Law Commission before joining the government legal service. Her career was successful and she was well on her way to a more senior managerial position when her children, Matthew and Joel, were born, at which point she decided that it was time to put her energies into bringing them up herself as a stay-at-home mother.

Gwyn met Tim, who became her husband, on a weekend away in Exeter, and they had their first argument within ten minutes. Despite this, she displayed many of the characteristics which defined her as a personality and attracted him to her. On arrival for this weekend, she realised that someone else had taken her bag, and she had no clothes or toiletries. Rather than making a fuss or insisting on being taken shopping, she borrowed what she needed and carried on as though nothing had happened, roaring with laughter when a cafetiere of coffee then exploded all over her. This positive attitude to setbacks and ability to find humour in unpromising

situations was a personality trait which life gave Gwyn plenty of opportunities to exercise.

Gwyn had great intelligence combined with a keen wit and a strong interest in politics and social affairs. She could put together keenly logical arguments and produce incisive insights whether dealing with personal problems or addressing political debates; for example she once tackled a councillor at the end of a public meeting concerning proposals to build a new secondary school in Camden. Her impeccable logic and fluency quickly tore to shreds his prevarication about how the decision process was going. People who knew her well enjoyed the sport of watching her interact with those who underestimated her.

She was a highly social person and hated to be on her own, feeding on the energy from human interaction and endlessly fascinated by people. She looked for opportunities to get to know new people in the local community; she was a consummate host and used her excellent cooking skills to devise the kind of delicious meals for her guests which would allow her to spend time talking to them rather than shut away in the kitchen.

Perhaps Gwyn's most defining characteristic was her honesty. She was never one to shy away from doing or saying what was right rather than what was easy or convenient at the time. Her Christian faith was very important to her and she followed it with energy and commitment, running a number of groups for women such as 'Mums' Bible study' and groups for children, as well as organising church weekends and participating in servicing, normally as a writer of prayers.

Unfortunately Gwyn did not enjoy the good health that her energetic mind really needed. Over many years, she dealt with debilitating back problems as well as breast cancer, had five major operations, fifteen months of chemotherapy, radiotherapy and pneumonia as well as having to deal with bereavement. Nevertheless she managed to be very supportive to Tim and the boys and was always ready with an amusing anecdote to cheer up her husband if he had had a tough day.

Gwyn approached her own death with the same fortitude and strong faith with which she had approached her life. She prepared her sons as best she could and shared with Tim her ideas about his future without her. Despite the long years of serious illness, her death was unexpectedly swift at the end, on 8 April 2011.

MARTYN LAWRENCE HUGHES (1943), brother-in-law of LH Doncaster (1932), was a former College Chaplain who died on 8 August 2010 at the age of 90.

Martyn was born on 16 October 1919 at Wanstead, Essex, the son of ER Hughes, Reader in Chinese Philosophy and Religion at Oxford and for many years a missionary in China. After attending Eltham College Martyn went on to Magdalen College, Oxford where he was an Academical Clerk (Choral Scholar). Whilst there he met Mary Dorothea Kempe, known as Dickie since childhood, and the two married in 1942. In order to train for ministry Martyn undertook further studies at Westcott House and at the same time joined King's as a Choral Scholar. He served as a Deacon at Southwark and was ordained a priest in 1945.

Both Martyn and Dickie had ambitions to spend their lives in China, and to prepare for this they studied Chinese at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London. At the start of 1947 they set sail for China. Martyn was appointed as Chaplain and New Testament Lecturer at Yenching University in Peking whilst Dickie taught English. Yenching was taken over by the Communists at the end of 1948. The couple stayed on, but things took a downward turn with the outbreak of war in Korea and reluctantly they took the decision to return home.

Initially Martyn took the post of Warden for the Student Movement House, a hostel for foreign students administered by the Student Christian Movement in Russell Square. He returned to King's in 1953 to serve as Chaplain, staying in Cambridge for three years. He then moved on to Uppingham and later Harrow where he played a similar role. His final

appointment before retiring was as Head of Religious Studies at the Richard Collyer Sixth Form College in Horsham.

Martyn spent his retirement in Sussex and latterly in Calgary, Canada, where he died. He was predeceased by Dickie but survived by their three children Sarah, Chris and Jeremy and five grandchildren.

EDWARD GRAHAM HUTCHINSON (1958), son of RH (1920), was born on 11 January 1940 in Liverpool, and educated at Bryanston School. He won a scholarship to read Mechanical Sciences at King's, where his involvement with the Boat Club allowed him to continue his passion for rowing. He was also very proud to carry the cross at one of the College's famous Advent Carol Services – a memory that was preserved in his prominent position on the cover of the LP recording of the service.

After graduating in 1961, Graham left England to travel the world. He reached North America on a freighter and got odd jobs where he could find them, working and exploring in Canada, Mexico, the Far East, and Africa. The only respite from his globetrotting came at Christmas, when he turned up at his family home entirely unannounced except for the trumpet with which he heralded his arrival.

His postgraduate work on advanced automation and computerisation earned him a position with Plessey, leading an important project whose aim was to produce a digitised metropolitan water distribution system. His career was confirmed when in 1965 he earned his Certificate of Advanced Study in Control Engineering, but the urge to travel soon returned, and Edward spent time in France and Germany, staying with families while he mastered the language. He studied for his MBA at INSEAD in Fontainebleau, and from there went on to the European arm of the management consultants Harbridge House Europe. The size of the prestigious firm allowed him to work across a dozen separate industries.

By 1972 he had started a family with his wife, Diana Milligan, whom he

married in King's Chapel. They moved to Basel when Graham took up a post with Neptune International Holdings, first as finance director and later as managing director. The company's international scope suited Graham's travelling days, and saw the family live in Brussels and eventually in London. It was also in Basel that Graham was introduced to the church and began what would become a great faith. His initial scepticism was soon allayed by the uplifting atmosphere amongst the congregation and the thought-provoking conversations he had with the church's leaders. In 1979 he served as chairman of Yeldall Christian Centres.

Meanwhile he was appointed the managing director of Dan Air – then the largest privately owned airline in the country. The company had suffered from a lack of leadership in the boardroom and in negotiations, but Graham's strategic guidance and attention to detail saw it through difficult times and led the brokering of the deal to sell the airline to British Airways, securing the livelihood of Dan Air's thousands of employees and their families.

An electrical accident with a lawnmower left Graham with a weakened nervous system that may have eventually contributed to the Parkinson's disease he lived with in later life. He took early retirement on grounds of his ill health, but continued to lend his skills wherever they could be of use, getting involved with various charitable causes. His business experience saw Yeldall Manor – a Christian drug rehabilitation centre – through tough financial times, and also assisted greatly in the development of Trust in Partnership, an initiative launched to promote the responsibility of wealth. His charitable work was recognised in 1997 with an OBE.

Graham died on 3 April 2012, survived by Diana, and their children Camilla, Mark and Tina.

MARTTI JUHANI KARVONEN (1946), son of Dean Ilmari Karvonen, was a pioneer in the field of cardiovascular disease epidemiology, whose persistent, perceptive studies brought about major improvements in Finnish public health.

Born in Nurmes, eastern Finland on 24 June 1918, Martti grew up in North Karelia and was educated at Viipuri Finnish Lyceum. With the coming of the Second World War, in which Finland strove to protect itself from invasion by Soviet Russia, Martti, who by that time was a medical student at the University of Helsinki, was ordered to join an army laboratory and conduct research on war gases from 1939-1940. Afterwards, he was relieved to discover that the destructive knowledge which he had helped to establish was never used in the war; when his research ended in 1940 he joined the army proper as a Medical Officer, and was awarded the Finnish Freedom Cross in 1943 for his service. In 1945 he returned to the University of Helsinki to finish his academic studies and graduate with an MD, although he remained at the University for another year or so as a demonstrator in the Department of Physiology. By 1946, Martti had won a British Council scholarship to continue his own studies at King's College, Cambridge, where he examined aspects of work and sports physiology. He graduated from his PhD in 1950, and moved straight into the role of Director at the Physiological Department of the Institute of Occupational Health in Helsinki, of which he would eventually become Director General.

By the time Martti returned from his PhD in Britain, Finland had changed: the end of the Second World War had precipitated a wave of heart disease across the country, as its population indulged in the luxuries that war had taken away. Returning to his home town in North Karelia, Martti discovered that the farmers and lumberjacks who worked the region's rough terrain were especially prone to heart disease despite their active lifestyles. An intrepid and perceptive researcher, Martti began to study the calorie consumption of Finland's men, finding not only that the men of the east were consuming an astonishing 6000 calories a day, but also noticing that they were suffering more acutely from heart disease than the men of western Finland. During the early 1950s he decided to take his findings to international conferences on health and nutrition, and it was at this time that he came into contact with American researcher Ancel Keys (KC 1932), with whom he would investigate the cultural causes of heart disease and begin to make connections between cardiovascular problems and fatty diets. The pair's initial studies resulted in Finland's participation in the

groundbreaking Seven Countries Study, which began in 1958 and has been in operation now for more than fifty years. On this foundation, Martti was able not only to establish his own scientific formula designed to help exercisers improve their cardiovascular health (the Karvonen Formula), but he also used his position at the Institute of Occupational Health to lead a group of young researchers in an innovative twelve-year study – the Finnish Mental Hospital Trial – which linked the reduction of coronary disease with nutritional intervention. A charismatic and supportive leader, Martti was always insistent on remaining behind the scenes and putting younger researchers to the fore when it came to large projects, and one student of his remembers how keen he was to secure opportunities for those just beginning in the field.

Alongside the important progress he was making on the research front, Martti had taken on a myriad of other roles that saw him break from his scientific discipline and into the realms of politics, physical education, and veterinary, aviation, and military medicine. From 1956-1966 he was Chief Medical Officer of the Finnish Air Force, in the service of which he acted as medical doctor for the Finnish Olympic team in the 1962 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley. Moving from the College of Veterinary Medicine, Helsinki, where he was Professor of Physiology from 1966-70, to Surgeon General for the Armed Forces from 1974-1978, Martti held Visiting Professorships and prominent roles in institutions as varied as the Universities of Dortmund, Kuopio and Oulu. A dynamic teacher and multifaceted scientist, he came into his own in projects which demanded that connections be forged between nations and disciplines, and he was especially determined to make the findings of these projects accessible to the public. One notable example of Martti's talented statesmanship came with his quiet but central role in the North Karelia Project in 1972, a community-based venture which sought to prevent cardiovascular disease. Pushing for the project's realization by helping to forge a petition written by the province's political leaders and healthcare specialists, Martti worked from behind closed doors, lending his cheerful and efficient manner to assist the young scientists heading the project. The initiative was a resounding success: generating a wealth of publicity, it was widely recognized as having a vital impact upon lifestyle changes throughout Finland.

Martti's dedication to his work was recognised repeatedly by his peers and he received a number of awards, including several Honorary Doctoral degrees and the ACSM Honor Award, which he accepted in 1991. During his lifetime, he also established an award in his name as a means of inspiring young investigators to fulfil their scientific potential.

Described by his colleagues and students as a man admired for his insights, his moral support, and his endless goodwill and humour, Martti will be remembered as a remarkably accomplished scientist who was most comfortable in the active sphere of physiological hygiene, but who was ever willing to break boundaries between disciplines to reach new conclusions in laboratory, clinic and field alike. Radiating optimism, curiosity and a true love of life, Martti will be much missed by the community that respected and worked alongside him.

After a battle with Alzheimer's, Martti died on 10 March 2009, aged 90. His wife of sixty-eight years, Annikki, died shortly afterwards, and the couple are survived by their three sons, two daughters and many grandchildren.

MICHAEL JOHN LAMB (1936) served in the Colonial Service in Nyasaland and Rhodesia. He died on 4 July 2000.

Born in Brentford on 23 August 1917, Michael was educated at Felsted. He came to King's to read Modern Languages and, in addition to playing both cricket and rugby for the College, he was President of the Chetwynd Society.

After graduating Michael joined the Colonial Administrative Service and went to Nyasaland (present day Malawi). He served with the King's African Rifles during the War and held various posts in the country's administration; he also represented it in rugby, cricket and sailing.

In 1953 Nyasaland was united with Northern and Southern Rhodesia and the following year Michael was appointed as Assistant Secretary in the federation's Cabinet Office. He subsequently received further promotions,

culminating in the post of Deputy High Commissioner in London for the Government of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. He was awarded a Coronation Medal in 1953.

Michael married Alicia in 1961 and spent his later years in Cornwall.

JOHN HAMILTON LAMPLUGH (1952), son of KENL (1920) and brother of ANL (Chorister 1936), was born on 24 June 1932 in Durban, South Africa. His father was a young vicar at the time, and when the family returned to England they lived in Hartley Wintney and Lymington.

John was educated at Lancing College, and after completing two years of National Service with the Royal Hampshire Regiment he read Classics and English at King's. He graduated in 1955, but not before proudly winning his oar in the College's second VIII. His Cambridge years also introduced him to Pat Chapple, who was studying at Girton, and the young couple were married in 1956.

A varied career began at the Morgan Brothers publishing house and brought John to the REA Brothers merchant bank, before he qualified as a Chartered Secretary and subsequently became the Company Secretary of a Canadian paper company's London subsidiary. A keen walker and talented artist, he would resist the daily routine of the working week by rising early to walk or sketch.

But the administrative abilities that John had honed in the workplace always found alternative outlets in his involvement with the charitable causes he held dear. After the tragic death of a colleague's young son, he helped to set up the Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths. He later became Treasurer and eventually Chairman, and the charity now has a nationwide reach. Colleagues would later recall his decade-long involvement with the Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen and Families Association (SSAFA) through the lens of his meticulous preparation for meetings, and reliability as a trusted advisor.

His appointment as the Administrator of Winchester Cathedral in 1979 also opened new doors for this selfless impulse, as well as his love of music. John was closely involved with the launch of Cathedral Camps, and rose to become Vice-Chairman of St John's Winchester Charity, an almshouse with an extensive history which provides sheltered accommodation and nursing care for needy elderly people in Winchester. His contributions were publically recognised in the form of a design award for innovation, presented to his team for the construction of purpose-built homes for dementia-sufferers.

When he came to Winchester Cathedral he had already been the Head Sidesman and a member of the Music Club. The connections ran deeper still, since John's family had once lived in the Cathedral Close for 20 years, and he was delighted to discover that his new office had once been his mother's bedroom, at the time when his father Kenneth Lamplugh had been Bishop of Southampton. John embraced the challenge and variety that underlay his project to bring the running of the Cathedral sharply into the 20th Century. His initiatives prepared the Cathedral for the heating problems posed by the 1978-1979 'Winter of Discontent', and reached out into the community through the restoration of the previously uninhabitable houses on the Close.

John's first marriage came to end around this time, and in 1984 he married Viv, a widow. They made their home in Winchester until John retired from the Cathedral in 1991 and then they moved back to the village of Westbourne near Emsworth, where Viv had lived previously.

John died in Chichester on 25th July 2011, from prostate cancer. He faced his long illness with courage, helped by Viv's patience and loving care. She survives him, together with John's son, Charles, and daughter, Clare.

GILBERT LAWRENCE LEATHART (1940) was a doctor who spent most of his career in medical research and education.

Gilbert was born in Birkenhead on 14 June 1921 and was educated at St Edward's School, Oxford before coming to King's as a Scholar to read Natural

Sciences. He was a prizeman and graduated with a First in Part II. He then completed his medical studies at St Thomas' Hospital in London and was awarded the Mead Medal. After a spell working as a casualty officer at the Hospital he joined the RAF as a medical specialist in 1948, having gained membership of the Royal College of Physicians the previous year. Gilbert returned to St Thomas' as a registrar and lecturer after completing his service, before spending a year in general practice. In August 1953 he married Joanna Elliman and the couple had five children, four sons and a daughter.

The teaching and research side of medicine obviously held a greater appeal for Gilbert because in 1953 he also joined the Nuffield Department of Industrial Health in Newcastle, although this was initially nominally part of Durham University. The unit was established to support local industry throughout the north-east. Gilbert specialised in the lungs and related conditions such as asthma and asbestosis, and published his research findings in various medical journals. He was made a senior lecturer in the department of Occupational Health at Newcastle in 1970 and he remained there until his retirement in 1982. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians shortly after this appointment.

Gilbert died on 18 December 2010, in his ninetieth year.

RICHARD JOHN LE SUEUR (1946) was born in Bath in 1925, into a family which he described as warm, loving and disciplined; despatch to boarding school at seven was, in his own words 'a rude awakening for which I was quite unprepared... the physical discomfort is hard to imagine. Bitterly cold in winter, dubious plumbing, communal washing, and never any privacy.'

Richard was only fourteen and at Wellington when his father was killed at Dunkirk, leaving his mother alone to bring him up with his two younger sisters. He rarely referred to this even in his own memoirs but it obviously had an important impact on his young life, giving him a strong sense of responsibility from a young age. Academically he was formidable, thriving

in the Modern VI where he studied History under some inspiring teachers. He had a distinctive and precise use of English with a delicious turn of phrase, and an incisive knowledge of current affairs and economics.

He joined the Army at eighteen, was trained and eventually commissioned, finding himself in Italy just before his twentieth birthday. He was used to a communal life, from his schooldays, but now was mixing with people from every kind of background and upbringing whose interests were adult, and who indulged in all sorts of escapades in their free time, mostly involving women if any were available. Richard found this perhaps the most frightening aspect of Army life; the fear of exposing his ignorance in embarking on adventures whose rules he had not yet learnt.

Richard felt that arrival in Cambridge marked 'the opening out of my life'. He came to King's to read History and then Economics, readjusting to civilian life more quickly than some of his friends and developing an interest in opera. He was away from the enforced discipline of family, school and army, and so the hard lesson of self-discipline had to be learnt, but alongside it came the opportunities to develop his own personality, to explore the theatre, ballet and trips abroad.

He served his country in the Diplomatic Service, working for eleven years in intelligence as a member of MI6. Fortunately for his country, Richard believed in and was committed to the Official Secrets Act; his considerable intellect and memory always failed him when he was asked to relate his experiences. He knew le Carré, Philby and Sir Maurice Oldfield (on whom George Smiley was based) and many other luminaries of the time. Richard was a charming, entertaining and hospitable man, but nevertheless some found it difficult to get to know him very well, even after years of acquaintance. Perhaps working for MI6 forced him to develop a carapace which became habitual, or perhaps he was suited to the job because of his abilities to give little away.

After meeting Joanna and falling in love in Rome, he left the 'office' of MI6 and went to work in Bristol for the wine merchant Harvey's, where he

stayed for twelve years during which three children were born. Wine was one of the great passions of his life: finding it, buying it and above all, drinking it. Crates of wine arrived at the family home on a regular basis; none of it was for investment. One of his children, a daughter, had disabilities and needed a lot of care and energy. Although Richard was devoted to her and to his other children, her problems must have put him and his marriage under considerable stress.

When the time at Harvey's came to an end, Richard went into management consultancy, continuing to travel overseas and frequently to Africa. In 1976, he joined the European Commission and went to Africa as an economist. Three postings in French-speaking Africa followed: Mauritania, Burundi and Togo. He fell in love with the desert of Mauritania and its people, the raw beauty of the environment and the Islamic society mostly untouched by development; his beach-casting rod and equipment were always there for expeditions to the coast, sandstorms permitting, he read the *Guardian Weekly* if it ever arrived, and entertained as lavishly as circumstances would allow. He always employed a full staff, despite living by himself for most of the year, partly because he felt it was his duty to provide work for local people. The European Development Fund dealt with big projects such as roads and dams, which often meant that Richard had to put aside his Saville Row safari suit and reluctantly don a tie, but he always preferred micro development projects, especially the agricultural.

In East Africa, he travelled to Tanzania, Kenya and Rwanda, where he often stayed at in the Hotel Milles Colline, immortalised in the film *Hotel Rwanda*. He bought half a racehorse after a night of revelry, racing being another of his defining interests, often accompanied by an elegant felt Trilby hat which otherwise lived on the hatstand in the hall.

Togo, the final posting in Africa, was more civilised and therefore less interesting to Richard, although he did have a half share in a beach hut in Ghana where he paid some of the rent in gin, and once landed a two and a half foot fish which was duly filleted and barbecued by the chef, Elvis. It

was in Togo that Richard met his second wife, Ailsa, and he retired with her to the South of France. After this marriage, he returned to England for the last ten years of his life, seven of which were spent happily with Isla Abinger after an encounter in a creative writing class.

On receiving news of Richard's death in 1990, by way of the unread return of a mailing from King's marked 'Deceased', the college duly sent a letter of condolence, requested information about Richard's life for the compilation of an obituary, and announced the sad news in the Annual Report of 1991. It was therefore something of a surprise, as well as a delight, when the Vice Provost received a letter the following September which began 'I have only recently heard, from my daughter Victoria, that you supposed me dead.' Characteristically, he went on to apologise, 'I much regret the trouble this has caused you,' and offered the hope of revisiting King's to express his regrets in person 'though I don't really feel I am much at fault'. He explained the itinerant nature of his life, and went on to live another twenty years.

By nature rather an impatient person, he surprised his family when he accepted his last illness with good grace, never complaining and ever eager to talk about the outside world. Although he was not always the most reliable of fathers, he was generous to his offspring and delighted in his grandchildren. He died on 8 September 2011.

DOUGLAS HAMISH VAN LENEPP MACLAREN (1922) was a writer and poet, but his reclusive and highly self-critical nature meant that he never sought publication for many of his poems. The Royal Navy was also an important part of his life.

Hamish was born in Tain, Scotland on 7 March 1901. His education at Osborne and Dartmouth royal naval colleges suggested a career at sea and Hamish duly joined the Royal Navy, signing on as a midshipman in 1917. His first voyage took him to Archangel in Russia, where he was plied with vodka by anti-Bolsheviks, and the following year he was called upon to accept the

surrender of a German commanding officer; as the shortest available midshipman his involvement constituted a deliberate snub. After the War ended he trained as a gunnery officer and was posted to the Mediterranean.

The Navy sent Hamish to King's to follow a special naval course and upon its completion posted him to the China station and HMS *Hawkins*. His experiences in the Far East were varied; after clearing earthquake debris in Yokohama he protected British commercial interests on a river patrol boat. At this time Hamish began to write and made contributions to literary magazines. He decided to become a writer and literary editor, and to facilitate this he transferred to the Royal Navy Reserve. He then signed on as mate on a number of merchant vessels and travelled around the Chinese coast and along the Yangtze River before taking a passage back to England. On this occasion he experienced a shipwreck after the ship's propeller fell off.

Having arrived back in the UK, Hamish leased a windmill in Buckinghamshire and began writing in earnest, drawing on his travels and experiences. *The Private Opinions of a British Bluejacket*, a phonetic diary of a semi-illiterate seaman was published in 1929 and that same year *Sailor with Banjo* also appeared, described by Hamish as "a narrative poem interspersed with lyrics". At the same time he was contributing to the *Morning Post* and *The Spectator* on a regular basis; he was the latter's poetry editor from 1928 to 1936. *Cockalorum*, a semi autobiographical collection of writing appeared in 1936 and Hamish began work on a further book, but this project was thwarted when the manuscript was irreparably damaged in the windmill during a storm. He continued to contribute to a variety of periodicals.

1939 was a significant year for Hamish. Firstly he married Jean and then when war was declared he rejoined the Royal Navy. However two months later he was recruited to undertake naval intelligence work which necessitated joining the Press Bureau in London. His literary career came to an end in 1945 after he was injured by a German bomb in Whitehall. Thereafter he worked as a representative for book companies and later as

a publisher's commission agent. Jean died unexpectedly in 1966 and this was a bitter blow.

Hamish died in Kidderminster on 25 July 1987, but had spent his later years in Cambridgeshire and is buried at Swaffham Bulbeck. He was survived by his daughter Lucilla who has researched and collected his writings; his friend and fellow poet John Gawsworth had retrieved some of his discarded poems from his waste paper basket. Some of Hamish's work has been included in anthologies published since his death.

GEORGE TURQUAND MARSHALL (1950) son of HGM (1902) was born in London on 15 July, 1929 and was educated at Bryanston School where he first experienced rowing, a passion that captivated and inspired him throughout his life, and of which he was greatly proud.

On coming to King's in 1950 to study Natural Sciences with the aim of becoming a doctor, George had already cultivated impressive rowing skills, having been in the second boat at Bryanston and done some rowing while stationed in Germany with the Army from 1948 to 1950. When he arrived in Cambridge he was enthusiastically welcomed as a member of the King's College Boat Club, and was quickly recruited as a member of the coxed IV in time for a race which took place that same term: the IV went on to win in record time. From then on, George came into his own. Rowing at college level – where his friend Sir Adrian Cadbury (1949) remembers him as being the 'powerhouse in a succession of successful crews' – George helped the VIII to move up eight places in the Mays in just two years, an achievement the likes of which had not been seen since his father was at the College. He thrived at university level too, winning a trial cap in 1951 and a place in the Cambridge Boat Race crew the following year. Although Cambridge did not win the boat race that year, George refused to be defeated: elected the Cambridge University Boat Club president, his boat stormed to victory against Oxford in the Boat Race of 1953. It was his dedicated sportsmanship that also made George an excellent rowing coach, and another friend from King's, Brian Mattinson (1951),

remembers how happy and committed George's College team were, and the high esteem in which they held their captain. A natural leader, George was also a very caring one, who was trusted by those he led, and who was keen that people of any ability should be encouraged to take up rowing and enjoy it as much as he did. George retained a strong interest in KCBC throughout his lifetime, eagerly following the Club's progress at home and internationally, and was delighted to send them a rowing cup belonging to his father when the Club sent out a request for trophies.

Thought by some to be the most successful King's oarsman of all time, George was also a cheerful presence in the King's College community: he was always interested in everything and everyone, and unfailingly committed to participating in College life. Even after he made an impulsive move to Canada in 1954, looking to start a new life, he retained his affection for King's and was a prominent force in the reestablishment of the Oxbridge Society of Montreal in 1976. He was president of the society for a good many years and every year entertained his guests at the annual Boat Race dinner with his excellent wit and good humour. When holidaying in the UK, George and his family were always sure to visit the College for dinners and reunions, and George was always extremely proud of his alma mater.

After moving to Canada in 1954 – 'destination, employment and everything else in this transitory world uncertain', as he described it to a friend – George took on a myriad of jobs in the West, and at one point worked as a reporter for the *Vancouver Sun*, reporting on the rowing events at the British Empire Games in 1954. In 1959 he married his wife Evelyn Wright, with whom he would go on to have three girls: the twins Gillian and Sarah, and Judith. The young family settled down in Montreal where George had begun a serious career in investment banking and stockbroking. He was always very wary of being known simply as 'stockbroker', and, having been employed for a number of Canadian firms which ranged from stockbrokers through to investment banks, chartered banks, life insurance firms, and the Bank of Montreal Head Office, George personally described himself as 'involved in trade, finance and

investment'. His humanitarian and business interests took him all over the world, to places such as Russia, Cameroon and Pakistan, and he applied the team spirit that he had cultivated in his rowing days to his professional initiatives, bringing people together to work towards a common goal. Back in Canada, he also devoted his time to volunteering and charitable projects, contributing his time and energy to the Rotary Club, YMCA, and his local parish church. While George's busy career meant that he no longer had time to row, he loved sports and was an ambitious hiker and mountain climber, setting himself a goal to climb all the peaks over 4000 feet in the Adirondacks of New York State; as ever, George conquered what he set out to achieve, and often invited his friends to join him on hikes, keen to share his experiences with them.

In 1991, George suffered from an abscess on his brain, and after he had been operated on he was no longer able to live the full and active life that he had so far enjoyed. He missed his hiking, skiing, windsurfing and tennis, but was still able to indulge his love of classical music, a passion which he inherited from his father, who performed with string ensembles during his time in Cambridge and took George to concerts at Goldsmith's when George was a child. In spite of his disability, George maintained his sense of humour, his kindness, and his love of humanity, and was a heartening, larger-than-life figure in the lives of all who knew him.

George died peacefully on 28 February 2010 at the age of 80. He will be remembered by his family and friends as a man who took his early experiences as a rower and applied them to his view of life. His daughters, especially, remember how he strove consistently to co-operate with others and to bring people together as a team, inspiring them with a desire to work hard, to be committed to their causes, and to persevere in whatever they did.

George is survived by his wife Evelyn, his three daughters, and his grandchildren.

MICHAEL WILLIAM MOOHR (1965) will be remembered as much for his inspiring and generous teaching and his tireless efforts to ensure his students were able to achieve their full potential, as for his own stellar research in economic history on the impact of the sugar industry on the slave trade in the Caribbean.

Michael was born in 1942 in Chicago to John and Sylvia Moohr, and he attended Morgan Park School and Illinois University; he came to King's to take a PhD in Economics, which he completed in 1971. From 1969, he was the Assistant Professor of Economics at the University of Virginia, and he also taught during his time at King's as a PhD student. After being picked up from Williamsburg airport by Professor Emeritus Peter Kresl in his Porsche to attend an on-campus interview, Michael became Associate Professor at Bucknell University from 1975. He shared a commitment with Professor Kresl to address the neglect of economic history in economics education, and this marked the beginning of a close friendship that would last thirty-five years.

His hiring signalled the beginning of the economics department's growth, while his teaching drastically increased the popularity of the modules he taught among the student body, as the courses filled up year after year. Student Sam Stulburg remembered that Michael was 'immensely interesting in classes and was the one professor who was genuinely interested in getting to know and making time for each of his students.' More simply, another student stated 'He is a great teacher who is always willing to help you, but moreover... he makes class entertaining and he is hilarious.' His classes combined economic theories with anecdotes from his long experience of the world, never compromising the rigour of his subject but making complex theories accessible to those encountering them for the first time.

Michael's commitment to education extended beyond the classroom. Having seen first-hand during his childhood in Chicago how his African-American friends suffered from a lack of opportunity, he was determined not to let his students be held back by race or gender. As an immensely popular advisor,

he committed himself to helping them find jobs in the financial sector and also offered alternative career advice. He was also the keynote speaker at the New Frontiers of Knowledge mentoring project in Chicago for high school students, and a fierce supporter of affirmative action.

Michael married Frances Fergusson, the president of Vassar College, in 1988, but this marriage ended; he married Michele L. Frey in 2001. Alongside his commitment to economic thought, he was interested in German cars and jazz music, collected Elizabethan and Jacobean furniture and eighteenth-century clocks, and was a keen gardener. He was also particularly knowledgeable about the economics of art and architecture, leading several architectural tours in New York City for Bucknell friends and associates. He also served as a consultant to the Ford Foundation, evaluating a number of the Foundation's initiatives in Africa, India and China.

Michael died on 31 January 2011 and was survived by his wife, his stepsons Richard and Matthew, his stepdaughter Megan, and his siblings John and Marilyn.

HENRY MYERS (1968) was a playwright who lived and worked in Denmark. He died on 12 August 2009.

Henry was born in Slough on 4 December 1940 and attended Parmiter's Grammar School in London. He was then a student at Coleg Harlech. He married his first wife Lisbet Clasen in 1965. Henry came to King's as a mature student to read English.

After completing his studies Henry moved to Denmark where he worked as a tutor in a high school, teaching English language and literature, and in 1978 he married again, this time to Lone Davidsen. During the early 1980s Henry began writing plays, initially for theatre but later also for radio and television. All were performed in Denmark and some in addition in other countries. An early work *Kiss me, I'm Jewish* served as Denmark's contribution to the 1984 International Theatre Festival held in Waterford,

Connecticut. Dealing with prejudice, it was in some respects autobiographical in that the central character Harry Bloom was, like Henry, an English-born Jew who served in the Israeli army before emigrating to Denmark. *Sam* and *Thy Neighbour's Love* both received nominations from the European Broadcasting Union.

Henry took a further BA, this time in Drama, from the University of Århus in 1989 and he was also a tutor at the Danish School of Playwrighting.

DORAISWAMIER PADMANABHAN (1930) was born in Tamil Nadu, India on 15 March 1909 and studied chemistry at Presidency College, Madras. His early plan was to become a professor of chemistry and to this end he gained a place at Oxford to study for his PhD. Before he left India he married Kalpakam, a marriage which lasted for 55 years.

Whilst at Oxford Doraiswamier had a change of heart and decided that his future lay in the Indian Civil Service. Although this was largely staffed by Englishmen it did take some very bright Indians and Doraiswamier passed the necessary examination. He came to King's as an Indian Civil Service probationer. After returning to India he joined the civil service, in spite of opposition from his father who would have preferred him to become a teacher. Living in the north, he enjoyed a high standard of living in a large house with a full complement of staff; he and Kalpakam had four children, although one died in infancy.

With the rise in pressure for Indian independence, Doraiswamier was initially unconvinced, but the conviction of a colleague for openly supporting the Congress Party caused him to reassess and thereafter he supported Gandhi. Doraiswamier had worked as a judge and had just been made a law secretary in United Provinces when he came under pressure from his father to return to Madras and do his filial duty in caring for his elderly parents.

The family moved south but faced intolerance there. Doraiswamier came up against corruption at work which he found himself powerless to

address. He took the decision to take a law degree so that he could go into practice if government service became unbearable. He returned to England and joined Lincoln's Inn where he qualified as a barrister. As he had feared, once back in India, corruption reared its ugly head again and, once it became apparent that his efforts to change things would always be thwarted by his superiors, he resigned and began to practise law.

After suffering a stroke Doraiswamier took six months to recover from the partial paralysis that came with it and consequently fell prey to depression. This was overcome with the help of his family and led to a heightened interest in religion. In later years he suffered further ill health, and with his pension diminished by rampant inflation decided to join his sons in the US. He was with them for three years before he died on 26 September 1982, following a severe heart attack.

ROGER JOCELYN PARKER (1946), grandson of Lord Waddington (1876), who was born in 1923, became one of the top commercial Silks of his day, a Lord Justice of Appeal and Chairman of the Bar. He was a gregarious, commanding and public-spirited judge who helped to shape commercial and administrative law and who was involved in a number of high-profile public inquiries.

His earliest schooldays were at Summer Fields. As a small boy, he once hid behind the sofa in order to shoot with his air rifle the woman employed to look after him; despite the telling-off he inevitably received, she left, and Roger was very pleased with the outcome. Perhaps this was an early manifestation of his fearlessness in tackling head-on some difficult situations. From Summer Fields, Roger went to Eton where his academic and sporting talents were developed. War had already broken out, and Roger and his friend decided it would be hugely entertaining to make the other boys in their House believe that they were being bombed, so they set off a series of explosions around the building using gunpowder retrieved from shotgun cartridges. This was so successful that not only did the whole House turn out, but also the fire brigade and the Home Guard.

Roger left Eton two years into the war, and in his late teens went off to fight, with troops under his command. He lost his older brother in the war, and afterwards never really talked about any of the most horrid things that had happened to him, preferring instead to dwell on the humorous and daring incidents. He had become fluent in German at Eton, and this language ability often had him crouched behind enemy lines listening to the German sentries in the hope of gaining useful information.

He always enjoyed both wine and whisky and was able to consume large amounts with apparently little effect. During the wartime campaign through Italy, they came up against Tito of Yugoslavia, and after a considerable amount of fighting there was talk of peace. Apparently Tito would only deal with someone he liked and who could drink, so Roger volunteered. His last memory of the session was seeing Tito still upright while he slid under the table. The following morning, thinking he had brought shame on the regiment, he was delighted to hear that seconds later Tito had slid to the floor beside him and was pleased to agree to conditions for peace.

Roger's first encounter with the law was in 1946 when he was demobbed and came to King's to do the short course for those returning from the war. He was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1948, the same year in which he married; he told his bank manager that it was the bank's duty to maintain him in his marriage and in his early years at the Bar, and the bank was persuaded. It was one of their better investments. At King's, when annoyed by a fellow student, he and a friend of his took the opportunity of the other student's absence for the weekend to dismantle his car and reassemble it in his rooms, two floors up. Also while at King's, Roger continued the interest in rowing he had developed while at Eton and rowed for Goldie on Boat Race day.

It was during his time at Cambridge that Roger met the love of his life Ann White, to whom he proposed while on bended knee and while accidentally pouring the entire contents of his whisky glass all over her. The couple were married for over sixty years and had a son and three daughters. When Ann's brother and his wife were killed in a plane accident over the

Andes in 1966, there was no hesitation in Roger's mind that the three orphaned children should join his own family. He was a good, if tough, father to them all, exacting in his standards yet always ready to support them in times of difficulty.

Roger was a formidable lawyer, adept at cutting through the rhetoric and getting straight to the heart of the matter in hand. His ability to listen, dissect and recall was tested to the full when he chaired the public inquiry in 1977 into the building of a reprocessing plant for atomic waste at Windscale (later Sellafield). His advice that the plant should be built without delay in the interests of safety and of keeping the nuclear industry alive was strongly endorsed by the Labour government; Roger was praised for the clarity of his argument and for being the model of impartiality.

Other notable cases included acting on behalf of Beecham Brothers, who were trying to claim that Ribena was a medicine not a food and therefore should be exempt from VAT; on behalf of Enoch Powell who claimed that the *Sunday Times* had libelled him when they said that his views were Nazi; and on behalf of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in a case involving David Bailey's film about Andy Warhol, to which Ross McWhirter had objected on the grounds that it offended good taste and decency. In 1974, he chaired a 64-day enquiry into the Flixborough disaster in which 28 people died as a result of a chemical explosion, an enquiry which was seen as pivotal in securing safety for industrial workers.

Roger was appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court in 1977, and progress from there to the Court of Appeal was swift. In 1984, he was one of those who upheld Victoria Gillick's appeal against girls under the age of 16 being given contraceptives without the knowledge or consent of their parents, a decision which was later overturned by the House of Lords. One of his final Court of Appeal judgements involved a group of relatives of the Hillsborough disaster who were bringing claims for damages against South Yorkshire police. While he sympathised with their tragic loss, Roger ruled that the disaster could not be called 'foreseeable' to the extent that the police were responsible for a failure to anticipate it.

As well as working on some important cases, Roger was also concerned with the practicalities of the judicial process. He was critical of the shortage of appropriately quiet and airy courtrooms, and consulted with architects to work on this; he also criticised solicitors for unnecessary verbosity, suggesting that they should pay for the time wasted in court when lawyers had to find their place in reams of paper. He also felt strongly that the government was wrong to enforce the retirement of judges at the age of 70, which he thought would damage the high quality of the judiciary. He was knighted in 1977 and sworn of the Privy Council in 1983 in recognition of his contribution to the Law.

Outside the workplace, Roger was a gregarious man with a wide circle of friends. He enjoyed golf but his favourite pastimes were sailing and gardening. He died at the age of 88 on 21 May 2011.

MICHAEL PARKINSON (1945), like his famous namesake, hailed from Yorkshire, but there any similarity ended. Michael was born in Guiseley near Leeds on 18 September 1927 and was educated at Bootham before coming to King's to read Mechanical Sciences. After graduating he returned to Yorkshire and joined Compton Parkinson, an electrical manufacturing company of which the Parkinson arm was founded by family members, as an engineer. He rose to become Chairman and Chief Executive of the company, which was taken over by Hawker Siddeley in 1968. Michael subsequently took on the role of director for the Hawker Siddeley Group. King's has no further information of his life, except that he was married and that he died on 19 October 2008.

DONLEY JOSEPH PARR (1919) was a self-made businessman in Pennsylvania who died on 11 November 1973. He was born on 12 March 1891 in New Cumberland, West Virginia and was educated at Marietta College, Ohio. Keen to become involved in the First World War, Donley enlisted in the French army during his own country's non-participation. He subsequently joined the US forces once they had entered the conflict and served as an ambulance driver.

Once hostilities had ceased he was able to come to King's to follow the US short course. After returning to the US he married Marjorie Annis and initially worked as a sales and district manager for the Pure Oil Company, based in Pittsburgh. He began working for himself selling petrol and also tyres and batteries in Lebanon, Pennsylvania. As sales increased he branched out, selling fuel oil and adding vehicle repair businesses. He also started to offer the installation of heating systems and air conditioning. In later years a subsidiary business installed food service equipment and the company also diversified into supplying coal.

Donley was an active member of his local community, and amongst other roles served as president of both the Lebanon Valley Chamber of Commerce and the Lebanon Lions Club. He had three sons, one of whom was killed in a plane crash in 1956, and one daughter; his wife predeceased him in 1961. Donley himself died in Delray Beach, Florida where he spent his later years, and was survived by his remaining children, eight grandchildren and one great grandchild.

ROBERT ALEXANDER NEILL PETRIE (1945) was a respected Surrey GP. He was educated at Westminster School before coming to King's to read Natural Sciences; he particularly loved the Chapel. He then continued his medical studies at King's College Hospital, London.

Robert served with the Territorial Army, in the Royal Army Medical Corps, eventually achieving the rank of Major. He was also awarded the Territorial Decoration. In addition Robert was a member of the Isaac Newton (Cambridge University) Masonic Lodge where he held office and also undertook research on the subject of English University Masonic Lodges.

In 1974 Robert married Claire Newton. When the couple celebrated their Silver Wedding anniversary he was delighted to receive a specially commissioned painting of the interior of King's College Chapel.

Robert died on 20 July 2009.

JEAN-MICHEL PICTET (1950) was born on 3 January 1925, in Paris, and died in Geneva, also in January, 2010, aged eighty-five.

He was educated firstly in Paris, and then in the International School in Geneva and at the Lémania School in Lausanne. In 1944, he entered the Federal Polytechnic School of Zurich, obtaining a diploma in Physics in 1949. He then studied for an MSc at Cambridge in the Cavendish Laboratory, focusing on low-intensity radioactivity, which he obtained in 1953. For the next five years, he was to focus upon the study of cosmic rays through measurements of traces in photographic emulsions, working at the Polytechnic School in Paris and at the Physics Institute at the University of Zurich, obtaining his doctorate in 1958 with a thesis on the study of the effects of cosmic rays on lithium.

In 1954, Jean-Michel married Monique Barbey, who supported him and assisted him throughout his life. In 1958, he gained his first post in experimental physics at the Reaktor AG at Würenlingen, focusing on the first Swiss reactor, the SAPHIR reactor pool, and the DIORIT trial reactor of heavy water. From the mid-1960s, he became interested in issues of nuclear safety; for example, he taught the elements of protective screening for reactors. He became increasingly involved in politics and diplomacy as well as research when he was named as a member of the federal commission for the security of atomic installations in 1960. From 1969, he worked in the Federal Office of Education and Science, and became head of the Atomic Research Section. He also represented Switzerland at the international level, in the Executive Committee of the Agency for Nuclear Energy of the Organisation for Co-operation and Economic Development in Paris, as a member of the Swiss delegation at the general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency at Vienna, and at the CERN council.

Jean-Michel retired in 1990, but rather than seeing this as a chance to relax, he seized the opportunity to make use of his skills in a different domain as a volunteer consultant and as an historian of science, playing a leading role in the Association for the History of Science and the Museum of Science History in Geneva. He worked closely with the first holder of the

newly created chair in History and Philosophy of Science at the University of Geneva, Professor Jean-Claude Pont, to found the Marc-Auguste Pictet Prize and Medal in 1989. He also raised funding for the editing of the scientific correspondence of Marc-Auguste Pictet, and continued to support Genevan research into the history of science.

Jean-Michel saw science as a fundamental carrier of truth and progress, and never allowed setbacks or doubts to overcome him in his pursuit of knowledge. As Ian Lacki put it in his obituary for the Geneva Academy of Science, 'Il n'était pas un homme de pouvoir mais faisait partie de ceux qui savent rendre les choses possibles': 'he was not a man of power but was part of those who learn to make things possible'.

HOWARD NEWTON PORTER (1938) died after a long illness on 9 March 1993. He was Emeritus Professor of Greek and Latin at Columbia University, having previously served as Chairman of the Classics Department there.

Born on 24 June 1916 in New Haven, Connecticut, Howard received his education at Yale, following in the footsteps of many of his ancestors. He came to King's on a one year course and then returned to his alma mater to join the Classical staff and complete his PhD. During the War he was part of a group of American personnel posted to Bletchley Park to assist with the ongoing effort to crack German codes. For this work he was subsequently awarded the Bronze Star.

In 1956 Howard made the move from Yale to Columbia, where he was to spend the remainder of his academic career. He was an internationally recognised expert on Homeric metrics and Pindar's poetry and was often consulted by scholars from around the world, but due to the structure of the Columbia curriculum he also taught wider humanities courses which needed to be understood by non-specialist students. This he accomplished with great success, not least because of his extraordinary capacity for communicating his enthusiasm for a subject. Students recalled that he

never sat, rarely even stood still and spoke in a staccato style; many came to value his teaching above that of anyone else and took as many of his courses as they could manage. Howard headed the Classics Department from 1968 to 1971 and retired in 1978. For him the considerable volume of intellectual energy and the importance of ideas set Columbia apart from other institutions.

Howard was married twice. His first wife was Martha Harmon, daughter of a Yale Professor of Greek, with whom he had two sons and a daughter. He then married Mary del Villar, a former Professor of English at Arizona University. Through this union he gained a stepdaughter. For many years he lived in Guilford, Connecticut. He was a keen gardener who particularly enjoyed growing alpine and desert plants and at one time edited the journal of the American Rock Garden Society. He also loved playing chess.

Howard was survived by Mary, his children and nine grandchildren.

ROGER PRIOR (1956) was in the fortunate position of being able to earn his living doing something he was passionate about, in his case teaching literature, particularly Shakespeare. His first university teaching post was at Queen's University, Belfast and he stayed there for his entire career, seeing no incentive to move on when his job required the reading of books and the thinking of thoughts that he would have happily done for his own enjoyment.

Roger was born on 23 June 1935 in Oxshott, Surrey, to middle class parents with high aspirations for their son. Prep school was followed by a scholarship to Eton where Roger thrived; his contemporaries were similarly academic and hard-working and no-one considered his desire to read little-known historical dramas as anything out of the ordinary. Furthermore his long, lean frame and impressive lung capacity made him a natural for rowing. After undertaking his National Service with the Royal Navy, he came up to King's to read Classics, rowed with the Boat Club and served both as President of the Marlowe Society and Chairman of the University Photographic Society.

Initially Roger returned to Eton, this time as an assistant master, but it was not the same and after several years he decided to move on. He enrolled at the University of Sussex where he took an MA and was then appointed to the staff of the English Department in Belfast. As well as the teaching Roger loved to write up and publish the results of his research; in fact the only thing that spoiled his enjoyment was the ever-increasing burden of administration. At the time of his death, and for many years before that, Roger was working on a book about Shakespeare's life, which also allowed him to indulge his interest in history. Through his efforts to uncover the identity of the Dark Lady, who appears in the playwright's sonnets, he was led to theorise that the violin was a Jewish invention.

Roger married Francesca Tolhurst in 1964 and the couple had a daughter, Lydia, although the marriage was later dissolved. Roger became the main carer for Lydia's teenage years and successfully combined parenting with his academic career. In spite of his natural untidiness he was both highly organised and completely reliable. Although he had lived in Belfast for many years he never lost his refined accent, but those who made assumptions about Roger based on this alone would have ended up very wide of the mark. He held broadly socialist views, being anti-war and in favour of social equality and civil liberty, and read the *Guardian*. He also loved music, of many different types.

Roger died on 27 December 2009 after suffering a heart attack. He is remembered as being funny, honest, curious and realistic without being cynical; someone able to take pleasure in the small things in life that made him a joy to be with.

BRIAN RAYNOR (1951) was born on 7 February 1931, in Bromley, Kent. He grew up in Orpington, where he was a choirboy at Christ Church, and was educated at Dulwich College. His compulsory two years of National Service were completed in the Royal Army Education Corps in Germany, before he won an Exhibition to King's, coming to Cambridge in 1951.

During his undergraduate years Brian studied Mathematics and was heavily involved with the Cambridge Inter-Collegiate Christian Union, for whom he served as Mission Secretary. He resolved to do missionary work overseas and to that end became part of group called the 'Cambridge Seventy'. Years later he would publish a Biography of John Frith, *Frith: Scholar and Martyr* (2000), who assisted in the production of the Authorised Version of the Bible, and whose writings laid many of the foundations for the English Reformation.

After graduating in 1954 Brian took up a post as Maths Master at the English Mission College in Cairo, but his benevolent efforts were cut short when he was caught up in the middle of the 1956 Suez Crisis. He and the other prisoners were detained for almost half a year, with only a single 78rpm record (Beethoven's Fifth) to provide relief from their detainment. Fortunately the College negotiated the safe return of its staff, though they had to leave the majority of their personal possessions behind.

After a brief period of teaching back in London, Brian was drawn once more overseas, this time to Achimota College in Ghana. On this occasion instead of international tumult, he found Janet Rhodes. They were married in 1959, and together they immersed themselves in the rich variety of Ghanaian culture. They were also partners in the classroom, and amongst their pupils they could count important future doctors and head teachers, as well as members of parliament, a chief of police, and even a president, who would go on to flourish in the newly independent Ghana. But Brian ensured that his educational legacy endured even longer through the publication of various maths textbooks that he wrote and edited. The most successful of these, *The Joint Schools' Project* (1967), could commonly be found in classrooms across the whole African continent, in addition to the Far East and Caribbean.

Brian and Janet returned to England in 1968 so that their children, Alison and David, could continue their own education. Brian meanwhile began teaching at Sevenoaks School, where he worked up to his retirement in 1991, using that time to lead the introduction of the International Baccalaureate to the school's

curriculum. Brian's involvement with Sevenoaks extended into retirement, when he was appointed as the Clerk to the Trustees of the Sevenoaks Almshouses, a housing charity that remains closely connected to the school.

Even when the family moved to Otford to enjoy the calm community of village life, Brian threw himself into assisting wherever he could with the local church, St Bart's, and made the most of his love of bird watching and walking. A talented musician, he composed choral works that were often performed by local choirs, and when he wasn't leading services, running the home group or preaching, Brian could be found playing the organ. His love of the village was set down in *Tales from Otford*, a booklet that he wrote about the village's history.

Brian died on 18 May 2011.

PETER REMNANT (1950) was a large handsome man with a commanding voice and a patrician manner which sometimes seemed intimidating on first meeting but which soon revealed a man of gentle and humorous disposition. His hair was already grey, although he was not yet thirty, when he became a research student of philosophy at King's, coming from British Columbia following military service as an artillery officer in World War II and achieving his BA and MA in Canada.

In 1950 he was accommodated in St Mary's Chambers at No. 5 St Mary's Passage, always taking his breakfast at the last minute before the dining room closed, after running down the steps. His friendship with Peter Naur (1950) developed into the 'Goat Milking Society for the Discussion of Meaningless Questions', inspired by what Peter said was a quotation from Kant: 'A man posing a meaningless question and another one trying to answer it is like a man milking a he-goat and another one holding a sieve to catch the milk.' Sometimes he and his friends used to play music in his room, a strange assembly of flutes, recorder and a cello, with not very pleasant results judging by the interventions of people in neighbouring rooms and the housekeepers, Mr and Mrs Miller. Peter was not in awe of Cambridge nor of English

customs; he liked to make little jokes about the late Dr George Salt, who was tutor to the research students and inclined to be particular about such things as the direction in which the port should be passed. He delighted in life in all its manifestations, leaving cheese crumbs out for the resident mouse for whom he had great admiration. Peter made the most of his time in Cambridge, attending Open Lectures such as Provost Sheppard's on Greek and English Poetry and Professor Pevsner's on Cambridge Architecture, and visiting the Fitzwilliam Museum.

The cultural life of the west coast of Canada during Peter's youth included a striking ingredient in the form of a significant Russian subculture. Peter was engaged to the very charming Ludmilla, who came from this subculture and influenced Peter to pepper his talk with pithy Russian exclamations. Milla came to Cambridge to join Peter and they were married in 1951 on a beautiful summer's day, marking the occasion with too much champagne and with punting on the Cam.

Following his graduation from Cambridge, Peter returned as a faculty member to the University of British Columbia, where he spent his entire professional career. In 1956, he wrote to a friend telling him that an article he had written on the irrelevance of God to morality had been accepted by the journal *Philosophy*; in the autumn of 1962 he caused controversy with a lunch-time address on the subject of the Bible, attended by more than a thousand students who were astonished to hear a professor explaining in public why he was an atheist. 'Gasps rippled repeatedly through the audience,' according to a reporter from the *Vancouver Sun*. The Board of Governors at the university, many of whom were church-goers, expressed concern about the possible effects of Peter's address, but fortunately for Peter, they were reminded of the University's commitment to the concept of academic freedom and no action was taken.

As a true scholar and devoted historian of philosophy, specialising in mediaeval and modern philosophy, he was a very successful teacher and graduate supervisor, the author of several scholarly articles and the co-author of a highly regarded annotated translation of Leibniz's *New Essays*

on *Human Understanding*. He was also a fine writer and editor who gave his time willingly and painstakingly to help others with their own work. Beyond teaching and research duties, Peter served in administration for many years, both as Head of the Department of Philosophy and as Associate Dean of Arts. Late in his career he also served on the Special Advisory Committee on Ethical Issues in Healthcare, where he was a driving force with his keen wit, strength of mind and understanding of the principles behind ethical theory.

Peter loved books, not only for their contents but as objects, particularly old books which he learned to repair and bind by hand. He loved company of a certain sort, and grand stories that he would tell with uncommon verve and charm.

He was afflicted with Lou Gehrig's disease (known as Motor Neurone Disease in the UK) in his later years, which he bore with grace and courage. His wife Ludmilla predeceased him in 1994 after two years of treatment for cancer, and in his final years he found happiness with his companion Margret Berger. Peter died in August 2004, survived by his three daughters, his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

A talented prep school sportsman, **PETER JOHN REYNER** (1952) contracted polio in the summer of 1947; he spent almost a year in hospital and suffered severe muscle damage as a result of the disease. However, coming up to Oundle early in 1948, he threw himself fully into school life, eventually representing the 1st XI at cricket as well as playing for the Golf and Fives teams. He came to Cambridge to read Natural Sciences at King's where he devoted his energies to flying with the University Air Squadron and playing golf for the University, although he lost out in a play-off for the Blues team.

After graduating, he worked briefly for the family electrical engineering business, before spells with Pye and Ferranti and then with Mars Money Systems, later Mars Electronics. Here, as Technical Director, he led the design of the first electronic coin mechanism for use in vending and ticket

machines, an invention featured on *Tomorrow's World* and for which he subsequently won the Queen's Award for Export.

Peter was fortunate to have two long and happy marriages; he was able to reach two silver weddings. He married Jane in 1957; after her untimely death in a car accident in 1983, he subsequently married Margaret, an old friend, with whom he celebrated his silver wedding at Moor Park Golf Club, where he was a member for over 50 years. Although in later years he became increasingly immobile, he continued to enjoy a full and active life. Bridge was a particular hobby of his; a Hertfordshire county player for many years, he continued to play regularly up to his death both socially and competitively. Indeed fittingly, it was while at a Bridge Club that he collapsed and died on June 12th 2009.

He is survived by Margaret, his two children Lindsay and Michael and his grandchildren.

[Our thanks to Michael Reyner for supplying this obituary of his father.]

ROBERT CHRISTOPHER HAMLYN RUSSELL (1940), an early champion of wave power, died on 18 August 2010 after a short illness.

Born in Singapore in July 1921, Robert was educated at Stowe. He came to King's as an Exhibitioner to read Mechanical Sciences and whilst here captained the College squash team. After completing his studies his first post was as an engineer with British Thomson-Houston in Rugby before moving on to the Dunlop Rubber Company four years later. In 1949 Robert joined the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to work as part of the Hydraulic Research Organisation, at that time based in London. In 1951 the Hydraulics Research Station was established upstream at Wallingford and Robert moved with it. He was to stay there until he retired in 1981; for over 15 years he was the Station's Director.

The work initially concentrated on the Thames Estuary, focusing on issues such as sediment, water quality and hydrodynamics, but later expanded to

cover hydraulic schemes across the world. One project of note was the Thames Barrier. Robert's specialism was waves and their effects. As well as examining their erosive properties he invented the Russell Rectifier, a means of harnessing their energy. His seminal work *Waves and Tides* was published in 1951 and over the years he also produced numerous papers on related topics. He spent 10 years as a Visiting Professor at the University of Strathclyde and when he retired he was awarded a CBE.

Robert left his mark in Wallingford by designing the bridge which leads to Wallingford Castle's old keep. He was also an early microlight pilot. He married Cynthia Roberts in 1950 and the couple had three children, Julia, Sarah and Bob. Sadly in later years Cynthia developed dementia and had to move into a care home but Robert visited every day. He is remembered as being a very knowledgeable and loyal man, and was survived by Cynthia, his children and eight grandchildren.

ITASU SAKURA (1955) was an economist and statistician, and also an academic, who focussed his work on his native Japan and neighbouring Asian countries.

Born in Tsu City, Japan, on 2 June 1924, Itasu attended Keio University before working as a statistician for both the Japanese Government and the International Labour Office. He then came to King's as a research student in Economics. Over the following years he held various posts, several of which were with the Japanese Government's Economic Planning Agency, but also others with the UN's Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the World Bank and the Nippon Credit Bank. Some of these were combined with spells lecturing at Keio University and the International University of Japan. Itasu spent the final 14 years of his career as Professor of Economics at Gakushuin University in Tokyo. He published in both Japanese and English.

In retirement Itasu experienced health problems and had to undergo two major operations, which he survived. Unfortunately he was unable to realise an ambition to make a return visit to King's to attend an

anniversary dinner. He died on 3 May 2010, survived by his wife Rinko, whom he married in 1960.

HENRY JOHN PEMELL SCHAFFTER (1944), brother of EMJS (1947), was born on 12 December 1925 in Isfahan, Persia and died on 29 July 2011 in Victoria, aged eighty-five.

Jack was descended from three generations of English missionaries, and his parents, a surgeon and a nurse, were running a 100-bed missionary hospital in Persia when he was born. He was sent to join his older brother Jim at the Church Missionary School St Michael's, Surrey, at the age of five, where he suffered 'weekly thrashings for being sad and bad'. Looked after by his aunt in the holidays, he was with his parents again for a whole year at the age of nine, when they returned to England on leave, but then the Second World War intervened. The next time Jack and Jim saw their parents, they were both young men in the RAF and Persia had become Iran.

Jack read History at King's after attending Trent College, Nottinghamshire, and these three years were some of the happiest of his life. His rooms overlooked Front Court to the Chapel on one side and King's Parade on the other. He formed a lasting friendship with his roommate, Geoff Hodgkinson, and they shared punting and games of rugby – having bribed a porter, Jack had his own personal punt moored under the bridge.

In 1950, Jack emigrated to Canada, meeting his wife-to-be, Anne Overend, on the ship, who commented on his life so far: 'All things considered, you turned out surprisingly normal.' He taught history at Upper Canada College for the next eighteen years, quickly bringing his own pedagogical ideas to bear; he swiftly abandoned corporal punishment and revoked senseless rules, addressing his students not as boys but 'men'. When he became headmaster of St John's Ravenscourt School in Winnipeg in 1968 and St. Michaels University School Victoria in 1978, he pioneered co-education, extending educational opportunities for girls and teaching boys to regard women as equals. He also co-authored two successful high school history textbooks, *The Winds of Change* and *Modern Perspectives*.

Many of his students remembered Jack as a key influence on their lives. Jack was also viewed as a fantastic headmaster by the teachers who worked with him, one of who described him as 'civilised, knowledgeable, inspiring, appreciative, diplomatic, encouraging'. Jack's confidence in his students' abilities, his inspiring teaching, and his expectations for their careers opened up their horizons – sometimes literally, as one former pupil at Upper Canada College, Cal Watson, recalled. When 'the class was falling asleep during geography' learning about the Niagara escarpment, Jack suspended the lesson, went to the office, and requested \$25 from each boy's parents. The next day, 'a bus arrived and took us to the airport. A chartered plane flew over the escarpment and John taught the class in the sky. Nobody fell asleep.'

A cherished husband, devoted father, and loving grandfather, Jack is survived by his wife, Anne, his three children, Cathy, Tim and John, and his four grandchildren, Scott, Kevin, Claire and Alexandra.

CHARLES EDWARD SHAIN (1937) died on 13 April 2003 at the age of 87. A native of Tamaqua, Pennsylvania, Charlie was born in June 1915 and was educated at Tamaqua High School. He went on to Princeton, where he read English, before coming to King's as a research student for a year.

Having chosen to teach, Charlie took up his first post in New Mexico at Los Alamos Ranch School before returning to the north-eastern U.S. at Milton Academy, Massachusetts. During the War he served in the Pacific and was awarded the Bronze Star; he had enlisted as a private but stood down as a major. He returned to teaching English at Carleton College in Minnesota but in 1962 was appointed as President of Connecticut College, where he was to stay until his retirement in 1974. The College subsequently named its library the Charles E. Shain Library in his honour.

Charlie was survived by his second wife Sammuella, his first wife Josephine having predeceased him.

ROBERT SHAPIRO (1959), known as Bob, died on 15 June 2011 at his home in Long Island, New York, after a courageous battle with cancer that lasted for several years. A pioneer in the field of chemical biology, he investigated the structure and functions of chemicals known to cause cancer, conducting research which influenced the development of groundbreaking non-toxic cancer therapies. Fascinated by the origins of life in our universe, Bob worked against mainstream scientific theories to produce his own innovative explanation of human life. He was a prolific lecturer and popular writer, and had a remarkable talent for making science accessible to the public.

Born on 28 November 1935 in New York City, Bob gained his undergraduate degree from City College, New York, where he graduated with a BSc in Chemistry, *summa cum laude*, in 1956, before accepting a place at Harvard to study for a PhD. He graduated from Harvard in 1959 with a PhD in organic chemistry, having conducted his research under the supervision of Nobel Laureate R. B. Woodward, who was widely considered the best organic chemist in the world at the time. Bob continued to work with the best minds in his field when he moved to King's College, Cambridge as a NATO postdoctoral fellow in 1959 and joined the laboratory of another Nobel Laureate, Lord Todd. Indeed, it was in Cambridge that Bob began to create the foundations for his own major research into the origins of human life, focussing his energies on DNA chemistry and the properties of nucleic acids, particularly RNA. While Bob returned to America and eventually become involved in cancer research, his time in Cambridge was vital in shaping him intellectually and opening his mind to other areas of chemistry that held for him a lifelong fascination. Indeed, his colleagues remember how good Bob was at thinking 'outside the box' and shifting between projects with his characteristic industrious drive, instead of prioritising one highly specialised area of research.

After completing another year of postdoctoral study at the New York University Medical School, Bob joined the NYU Chemistry Department in 1961 as Assistant Professor, and it was here that he began work on the

structure and actions of chemicals known to cause cancer. Collaborating closely with colleague Susan Broyde, Bob would concentrate on this area for a number of years, and his advanced research, which was funded by the National Cancer Institute, won him recognition in the forms of a professorship at NYU in 1971, and the prestigious Career Development Award from the National Institute of Health from 1971 to 1976. It was also in his early years at NYU that Bob met his wife Sandra Milstein. The pair had unwittingly grown up around the corner from each other in the Bronx, and met one day by chance at the local news-stand run by a mutual friend's mother; after a walk around the local park Bob had already casually announced his philosophy of life – a desire to make a meaningful and creative contribution to the world – and over the next two years the couple became closer and began living together before they married in 1964. Characteristically, they decided to get married only when they had an opportunity to take an around-the-world trip that demanded that Sandra be related to a member of the sponsoring group. Over almost four decades together the couple worked as a team, challenging and supporting each other personally and professionally: Bob was particularly keen that Sandra follow her career path as a clinician, despite the demands it would put on the time they could spend together. As life went on though, they would make time to indulge in the things they loved, from hiking in the USA, Canada and the Swiss Alps, to listening to Beethoven, Mozart and folk music, and from attending off-beat theatre productions, to visiting the Esalen Institute in Big Sur, where they took workshops on self-growth and intellectual freedom, away from the constraints of mainstream academia. The couple also had a son, Michael, who went on to become a professional musician, and Bob keenly admired Michael's creativity, taking great pleasure in attending his performances and following his progress. Bob was also especially pleased when Michael took up running: while Bob had only grown to love running in his mid-fifties, he had developed an immediate aptitude for it, and soon became a regular runner with his local group the Alley Pond Striders. An annual participant in the New York City marathon, Bob ran in other marathons in and around New York, completing a whole nine marathons in all.

Bob revelled in physical and mental activity, and, when he closed his experimental organic chemistry laboratory in the 1990s, he maintained some aspects of his collaboration with Susan Broyde and continued to co-supervise PhD students at NYU. His colleagues remember his appetite for his topic and his sharp eye for subtle details and their implications. He enjoyed sharing his important and imaginative ideas with his colleagues and students, and always gave his time generously to discussion, and to providing food for thought. Indeed, Bob was known for his ‘out of the box’ thinking, or as one colleague described it, his ‘out of this world’ thinking, and was a staunch defender of unpopular opinion where he felt that there was evidence to support it. This attribute was especially useful in the second part of his scientific career, in which he challenged the mainstream scientific belief that life in the universe began with RNA. Continually developing his theory, Bob committed himself to making his work on the origins of life accessible to laymen and scientists alike, and not only wrote a seminal article defending his position in the *Scientific American* (2007), but also published four well-known monographs which furthered his hypothesis: *Life Beyond Earth* (1980, with Gerald Feinberg), *Origins* (1985), *The Human Blueprint* (1991) and *Planetary Dreams* (1999). These exciting and provocative works were highly acclaimed both by scientist colleagues and by the general public, and, in 2004, Bob was awarded the Trotter Prize for Complexity, Information and Inference for his lecture entitled ‘Science & Myth in the Origin of Life’. The energy and dedication that won Bob the Trotter Prize, and saw him seek to share his ideas with anyone and everyone, kept him writing and lecturing prolifically into his later years, and even in his last days he insisted on finishing a book review for the scientific journal *Nature*, which was published posthumously.

Bob faced his final illness with positivity and courage, and continued to find hope in the face of difficult treatments and disappointments. Described by his family, friends and colleagues as an honest, insightful man with an incisive, logical mind, Bob will be remembered for his insatiable love of life, and the passionate drive with which he sought to comprehend it.

Bob is survived by his wife Sandra and his son Michael.

JOHN VAUGHAN SIMPKINSON (1943), son of FVS (1907), died on 3 September 2011.

John was born on 8 September 1924 at Limpsfield, Surrey. He was educated at Lancing College, although as part of the 1938 intake he subsequently found himself evacuated to Shropshire along with the other pupils and staff. Like many of his generation, university education was deferred and he went straight to serve his country. John received his RAF training in Canada before serving in the latter stages of the War as a navigator in Bomber Command. Once hostilities had ceased he was able to come to King’s to read History.

After a short spell teaching at Seaford College and then a brief period in the shoe industry, John found his metier in the animal food industry. The majority of his career was spent working for Rumenco and his technical knowledge and expertise, especially with regards to ruminant animal nutrition, made him a familiar figure troubleshooting within the farming community throughout the UK. His contribution to farming was recognised when he was made a Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society and he continued as a consultant after his retirement.

His wife Sheila, whom he had married in 1950, died in 1992 and John is survived by his three sons, one daughter and several grandchildren and great grandchildren.

IAN MACLURE SMELLIE (1951) was born on 25 December 1930 in Edgbaston, Birmingham. He attended Rugby School in Warwickshire and completed two years of National Service before arriving at King’s in 1951. He proudly represented the College in Rugby and Athletics, whilst studying for the Natural Sciences tripos.

Upon graduating in 1954 he moved to Nottingham to begin his career at Boots, the company to which he would devote the whole of his working life, initially working in their drugs-buying office. Over the course of the

next four years he quickly climbed the ranks, rising to the position of Medical Merchandise Controller, and winning a Roosevelt Memorial Travelling Scholarship to research how the American industry compared to Boots' UK operation.

On his return from the US he was engaged and married to Gillian Galloway. By way of a happy coincidence, the young couple's respective fathers had once studied medicine together in Scotland. The newlyweds' children, Joanna, Angus and Christopher, followed soon after, while Ian continued to advance his career at Boots, rising to appointments as Healthcare Buying Controller in 1982 and finally Director a few years before his retirement in 1990. Colleagues recall that he was relied upon for his sensible advice and the genuine sincerity in his approach towards all he worked with.

Aside from Boots, Ian's other consistent enthusiasm was for sport. He played in the 1st XV for the Nottingham County Rugby Club, where he would later serve as Secretary on the main committee, and eventually be appointed President from 1991 to 1993. Not someone who was content simply to sit in the stands after his playing days were over, Ian also ran two full marathons in his 50s, in addition to several more half marathons.

Ian's later years were dominated by charity work, in particular through his selfless commitment to providing support and services for people with learning disabilities. He was heavily involved with Mencap's Nottingham division from 1994, and served as its chairman for 12 years. During his tenure he organised a series of activities for the people supported by the charity's work, in addition to the more fundamental establishment of a network of vital communities and care homes. He also chaired the restoration fund at his local church, St Mary's, where he later became a church warden. Though he was never one to broadcast his feelings, Ian nonetheless made it clear to all who knew him that he cared deeply about those who were in need.

Ian died peacefully on 29 July 2011, after a short illness.

JOHN FAUSSETT MARLAY DELOITTE STEPHEN (1951) was an Australian academic; his subject was British history and he knew it so thoroughly that he seldom needed notes when lecturing. Marlay died on 24 July 2010.

Born in Sydney on 31 January 1926, Marlay excelled at school, achieving the highest mark in his year in the New South Wales Leaving Certificate in modern history. He was good at both the sciences and humanities and went on to the University of Sydney to read Medicine, but later switched to History, graduating in 1950. He stayed on at the University in a teaching and research post and came from there to King's to undertake research on Gladstone's ecclesiastical policies.

Marlay returned to Australia in 1955 as a research fellow at the Australian National University before heading back to Sydney three years later to teach at the School of Pacific Administration. He rejoined the University of Sydney's History Department in 1959 and several years later was promoted to become Senior Lecturer. He was especially interested in 19th century Britain and issues such as liberty and authority, church and state and the individual versus the institution. On a more personal level Marlay was descended from James Stephen, Virginia Woolf's paternal grandfather, and the history of the Bloomsbury Group was consequently another interest. During this period he also became Associate Editor of the *Journal of Religious History*, where he championed the high style of historical writing, and in 1968 he married Judith Olive Moore.

Remembered as a man for whom the truth was the overriding imperative, Marlay vigorously defended his views when controversy arose, but never at the expense of his old fashioned courtesy.

OLIVER PIERS STUTCHBURY (1948), cousin of GPD Maufe (1929), submitted his PhD thesis on *The Use of Principle*, and its contents would in many ways define the rest of his life and career. In it he argues that all lies – from the white ones through to the murkier shades of the spectrum

– are unethical, a deeply entrenched position to which many would attribute his inability to get ahead in politics, including his ambitions to become Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is a perverse testament to the nature of the political world that his firmly held belief that people should say what they mean and mean what they say held him back from political success in the normal sense.

Oliver was born on 22 January 1927, and educated at Radley College. After completing his National Service with the Grenadier Guards he came up to King's in 1948, where he read Philosophy as a mature student. He began working as a solicitor for Lawrance, Messer & Company, and whilst there he stood as a Conservative parliamentary candidate in Rhondda. That the seat was an unwinnable Labour stronghold could never have discouraged Oliver, who held his political beliefs too dear to compromise them to the unwritten rules of the parliamentary system. These beliefs, often as radical as his idea to nationalise all land to pay off the national debt and so eradicate class once and for all, were studied and eclectic, and never constrained by partisan politics. Hence he was confident enough to later leave the Tories and join the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, eventually crossing the party divide completely to make it to Labour in the 1960s.

Meanwhile he had married Helen Beloe, with whom he had four children – Emma, Catherine, Rosalind and Wycliffe. His career had also seen him take up the post of Chief Executive at Save and Prosper, which was then the largest unit trust group in Britain. He remained with the company until 1972, having already published *The Management of Unit Trusts* (1964), which became the leading textbook on the subject.

Oliver's involvement with Labour had led him to the conclusion that Britain's highly centralised government was potentially disastrous. Characteristically unafraid to critique the political discourses with which he was most involved, he would later encapsulate his objections in *Too Much Government? A Political Aeneid* (1977). Likewise when in 1973 he became an alderman on the Greater London Council, he grew frustrated

with its entrenched incompetence and established his own party, the bluntly-named 'Abolish the GLC'.

In the 1970s Oliver's undergraduate studies found a resurgence in *Logic Lane*, a six-part television series profiling the thinking of prominent analytic philosophers of the time. Oliver financed the series (named after a cobbled lane that runs through University College in Oxford), which featured conversations with Alfred Ayer, Bernard Williams, Iris Murdoch and many others, as they spoke frankly and accessibly about ethics, determinism and linguistic theory.

Friends of Oliver recall that his hospitality knew no limits, and they valued his capacity as a creative and controversial conversationalist. To the end of his life he remained a lover of fine food and drink, of music (Bach in particular), and of tennis and skiing, sports which he would play with an idiosyncratic range of reserved movements.

Oliver died on 29 January 2011, aged 84. Helen and their children survive him.

IBRAHIM ABUBAKAR TAHIR (1964) was a Nigerian academic and politician who was appointed to several high-profile positions in the Nigerian government. His conduct as a public figure polarised opinion, and he attracted both high praise and harsh criticism.

Ibrahim was born on 22 August 1939 in Tafawa Balewa in Nigeria, and educated at Barewa College, Zaria, before arriving at King's in 1964 to study Economics and Archaeology and Anthropology. In the 70s he was involved with the Pan-African Club, a group of radical Nigerian thinkers who had sought education abroad and returned to their country with the aim of developing a common spirit for the continent that did not simply advance established ideology or dogma. A master of classical Arabic and an outstanding speaker, Ibrahim was the intellectual core of the group. Commentators would soon be split on the question of whether Ibrahim used the privileged education he had enjoyed for the benefit of Nigeria or himself.

He became the head of the Department of Sociology at Zaria's Ahmadu Bello University in 1978, where he would lead stirring seminars and relish representing the traditionalists on the University's debating circuit. This is where Ibrahim cut his teeth before embarking on his career in politics, an environment that would better suit his gregarious nature, and one that had become increasingly dynamic in the wake of the Nigerian Civil War.

His cultural conservatism found its political counterpart in his involvement with the foundation of an anti-progressive party called the National Party of Nigeria, who went on to win the 1979 general elections. Beginning as the party's secretary, Ibrahim went on to appointments as a member of the Constituent Assembly for Bauchi, chairman of one of the NPN's Presidential Campaign Committees, chairman of Nigerian External Communication, and chairman of a committee to oversee the reorganisation of Nigeria's railway infrastructure. In 1983 he briefly served as Minister of Internal Affairs, until the end of the Shagari administration in December of that year.

To some, each of Ibrahim's appointments provided him with new means of answering a selfless call to public service and the proud betterment of his country. They recall his popularity, and trace its essence in the way his hearty laugh and stimulating conversation were a magnet to friends from all walks of life. To others, this popularity was perceived instead as lechery, and the power that it brought Ibrahim was abused by squandering already scarce resources. They thought him a less than dedicated public servant, and lost faith in the initiatives for which he was responsible.

He died on 8 December 2009 in Cairo, whilst reciting words of the shahada. As in life, accounts vary regarding his circumstances at the time: some praise him for a level of generosity towards others that left Ibrahim himself without a house or even a bank account; others suggest that a lifetime of material indulgence caught up with him. He leaves his widow Hajiya Yelwa Tahir, and their five children.

MAURICE KENYON TAYLOR (1926) was an inventor and an electrical engineer. He worked on the Royal Canadian Navy's DATAR system which

was intended to digitally track entire battlefields, prompted by the problems experienced in dealing with submarine attacks on convoys during the Second World War. As part of this project he developed, with others, the world's first trackball, technology now ubiquitous on a smaller scale as part of the computer mouse. He was also responsible for the flip-disc display, which during the 1970s was used extensively in stock markets and later, once the price had fallen, more widely including on road signs and to show the destination on the front of buses and trains.

Kenyon was British, born in June 1908 and educated at Oundle. He came up to King's to read Natural Sciences but left during his second year. In 1931 he joined Ferranti in Manchester as a 'lab boy'. At that time the company was heavily involved with textile machinery and Kenyon was able to apply electronics to improve their operation. This earned him his first patent and also brought his skills to the attention on the management. He subsequently moved to the Radio Department and during the War was responsible for the production of equipment used by British military aircraft to identify whether other craft were friend or foe.

This success led to his selection to set up and run Ferranti's electronics laboratory in Edinburgh, intended to apply techniques developed in wartime to industrial production. Kenyon was recognised as a highly effective lateral thinker who could not only generate more ideas in a shorter time than others, but could also encourage his staff to be more innovative too. Results were however mixed; the intended beneficiaries were not always keen to take on or invest in the new equipment or methods.

During this same post-war period the Canadian Government had come to the conclusion that their country needed to be better prepared in case it should ever face similar international aggression again. Electronics research was seen as a key measure in achieving this. In the Canadian navy a need had been identified for a digital automated tracking system to keep track of the positions of all members of large convoys as well as those of nearby enemy ships, aircraft and submarines. Thus the DATAR (Digital Automated Tracking and Resolving) project was born and in the light of Ferranti's past experience in similar work, but also having a presence in

Canada, the company became involved. Due to his proven inventing abilities and substantial hands-on experience, Kenyon was chosen to set up the electronics group in Toronto; by this point he had been awarded 55 patents for both military and consumer electronics.

Kenyon relocated to Ontario in the late 1940s with his wife Margaret and sons Maurice and Vincent. He spent the rest of his career there with Ferranti. As part of DATAR he worked with Tom Cranston and Fred Longstaff to develop the first trackball-Kenyon developed the air bearings-but this could not be patented due to the secret nature of the project. His other notable invention was the flip-disc display, whereby a grid of small metal discs, black on one side and a bright colour on the reverse, can display alphanumeric characters by flipping certain of the discs over using magnetism. First adopted by the Montreal Stock Exchange, by 1977 half of the world's major stock exchanges were using the system. It was later extensively used on public information signing, including to display prices at petrol stations. Many examples are still in use but the technology has been superseded by LED products.

Kenyon died on 29 June 1986 and was survived by Margaret and his sons who both became well-known Canadian cricketers.

NEVILLE STUART THOM (1947) was born in Luton on 9 April 1927, but lost his mother when he was only a few months old. He attended schools in St Albans and Luton; however, increasing deafness meant that he was not accepted for National Service.

He came to King's to read Natural Sciences and being a keen folk dancer, danced with both The Round and the Cambridge Morris Men. Neville married Barbara Phoebe Cusden, a Newnham mathematician, in 1952 and the couple went on to have a son and a daughter.

Neville's entire working life was spent in the Scientific Civil Service, mainly at the Water Pollution Research Laboratory in Stevenage. Initially

based in the Radiochemical Section, he went on to found and then run the Laboratory's Information Service for Toxicity and Biodegradability (INSTAB); colleagues there remember him as a lively and helpful man, interested in current affairs, literature and music. After some twenty years Neville transferred to the Water Data Unit in Reading and in 1984 he was able to take early retirement.

A man of varied interests, Neville continued to folk dance with London Pride and had a great love of classical music, both attending concerts and playing the piano. Unfortunately his hearing deteriorated further, making these activities difficult, although a cochlear implant in later life did allow him to regain some pleasure from his piano playing. He also enjoyed cycling and bird watching and loved to watch cricket. A strong friendship with the local Chaplain for the Deaf brought pen and paper discussions on a range of topics and also debates about theology, although they always seemed to end up talking about politics.

Neville died on 14 April 2011. He was survived by Barbara, his children, two grandchildren and a great granddaughter.

[Our thanks to Mrs KS Day for providing this obituary of her father.]

The name of **RUPERT JULIAN DE LA MARE THOMPSON** (1960) was synonymous with quality in the world of Chinese porcelain. It would appear on cards in the window displays of 1980s Hong Kong ceramics dealers as a stamp of the objects' authenticity. Julian was the primary pioneer of Asian art in the world's auction markets, and the chairman of Sotheby's from 1982 during its final years as a British company.

On 23 July 1941, Julian was born into a family already extremely successful in the cultural world. His grandfather was the poet Walter de la Mare, and his uncle was Dick de la Mare, then the chairman of Faber & Faber. Stimulated by these relatives, he arrived at Eton with a keen interest in and a budding collection of Chinese art, before going up to

Cambridge in 1960. There he read Mathematics and Moral Sciences, and met Jacky Ivimy, whom he married in 1965.

His involvement with Sotheby's began in 1963 when he was taken on as a trainee cataloguer in the ceramics department. His discerning eye was quickly recognised and valued, though he also drew attention when he accidentally stepped down an open manhole whilst carrying a collection of valuable famille rose plates. This mishap did not prevent him from rising to become head of the Chinese department in 1967.

One of his many major contributions was the establishment of auctions of Chinese art in Hong Kong. The Asian market was known to be somewhat less dependable than Sotheby's long-established London operation, and Julian who developed the uncompromising standards of authenticity and reliability that allowed Hong Kong's new enthusiasm for auctions to flourish, ultimately rebalanced the disparity by which London had previously held the majority of Chinese art sales.

When he was appointed chairman at Sotheby's in 1982 he took on a legacy of over-expansion and poor relations with dealers and the press, conducted from a bickering boardroom. But by reviving the company's earlier family atmosphere and establishing charitable funds for cultural events, he not only kept it together, but also successfully resisted the aggressive takeover bid from the American entrepreneurs Stephen Swid and Marshall Cogan. Even when a car accident left Julian in hospital for three months, he insisted on holding meetings at his bedside.

His contributions to the Asian art market were recognised when he was made the first ever chairman of Sotheby's Asia, a post which enabled him to further build on his work in the markets of the Far East, whilst allowing him to evade the tiresome social obligations that were part and parcel of the UK equivalent.

He retired from Sotheby's in 2004 but remained a prized consultant for the company, and an advisor for countless important collectors and

dealers in the art market, respected around the world for his experience in sinology. The meticulous skill with which he would deconstruct a pot was an inspiration to those with whom he worked. His marriage to Jacky came to an end in 2008 and he married Li Fan (Fanny) shortly afterwards.

Julian died on 16 January 2011, aged 69. His four daughters and his son survive him, and he leaves an unfinished final project – a catalogue raisonné of Imperial Chenghua porcelain from the Ming dynasty.

JOHN ROBERT TINKLER (1955) enjoyed a successful army career with the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (REME), finally achieving the rank of Colonel. He died on 12 October 2010.

John was born in London on 31 October 1934, the eldest of five children. His father served in the mounted section of the Metropolitan Police and at one time the family lived over the stables at Stoke Newington Police Station. John was educated at Hackney Downs Grammar School and began his association with the Army by joining the Cadet Force, where he was eventually made Cadet Regimental Sergeant Major. He took the Civil Service Exam and did sufficiently well to gain a place at Sandhurst and a commission; he was awarded the REME Sword in 1956.

At King's John read Mechanical Sciences and played both football and cricket for the College before going on to a spell of practical engineering with Rolls Royce. Returning to his corps he was sent for further officer training. Whilst at Borden he volunteered to help with amateur dramatics at the Women's Royal Army Corps Officers School where he met Mary, whom he married in 1960.

Selected to train as an aircraft engineer John went initially to the Royal Navy Engineering College at Manadon (Plymouth) before taking his first command at Dhekelia in Cyprus, where he was in charge of the REME 653 Light Aircraft Workshop. He was impressed at the level of improvisation he found there, with servicing bays constructed largely from the boxes in

which aircraft had been transported to the island. After a brief spell in Aden, John was posted to Paderborn in Germany with the 10th Hussars and consequently had to familiarise himself with the workings of tanks, which he characteristically took in his stride.

A return to the more familiar territory of aircraft took place in 1966 when John took command of the newly formed 73 Aircraft Workshop, initially located in Detmold, Germany and then later in Celle. Whilst at Detmold, John and Mary held regular afternoon tea parties for the children of the garrison, serving cucumber sandwiches and exquisite cakes. Invitations to these events were much coveted.

A promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel was followed by a three year spell at the Military Vehicles Experimental Establishment at Chertsey and then further postings both in Germany and the UK. John was promoted to Colonel in January 1980 and was made responsible for all army aircraft technical matters. His final posting was as commander of maintenance at Aldershot.

After retiring from active service John took on a civil service role, responsible for officer recruitment across most of Southern England. With his immaculate appearance, the very picture of what an army officer should look like, he was extremely successful at this task, in no small part due to his thorough hard work.

John finally retired in 1994 and settled in Fleet, Hampshire. He maintained his interest in REME, attending numerous functions at the Corps HQ near Wokingham. His other interests were gardening, his long haired dachshunds, reading military history and memoirs and his collection of porcelain mugs. The final months were difficult as John was forced to undergo the amputation of several toes as a result of diabetes. He was survived by Mary.

EDWARD TIMOTHY TOZER (1945), known as Tim, was a leading geologist and palaeontologist. His pioneering work for the Geological

Survey of Canada in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago contributed significantly to our knowledge of the stratigraphy and structure of the Arctic Islands, while his tireless expeditions to vital geological locations across the world were integral to shaping our understanding of the physical and biological state of our earth during the Triassic period.

Tim was born in Potters Bar, Hertfordshire on 13 January 1928, to Colonel Alfred Tozer and Olive Vera Bicknell. Tim's father was acclaimed for his First World War military service, and when the Second World War broke out, he was called upon to serve the British intelligence corps based in Dunkirk. Fearing for their children's safety, Tim's parents sent him and his brother Bob and sister Bindle to live with friends in Sarnia, Ontario in 1940, where they would live for the next four years until the war had ended. On his return to England Tim took up his place at King's, where he graduated in 1948 from a degree in Natural Sciences with a 2.i and a particular interest in geology.

After finishing at Cambridge, Tim was offered a position as sessional lecturer at the University of Western Ontario, which he accepted in 1948 and held until 1952, at the same time as he was studying for his PhD at the University of Toronto. It was at this time that he began helping out as a summer field assistant for various scientists at the Geological Survey of Canada. An enthusiastic and extremely competent geologist, Tim was noticed by eminent scientists such as R. J. W. Douglas, who encouraged Tim's talent by allowing him to pursue his own course of research. These formative years laid the foundations for the groundbreaking work that Tim would go on to do with the GSC. While field assistant work in the high Arctic gave him crucial experience of a place to which he would return for research throughout his career, the experience also led to Tim meeting his mentor Frank McLearn, an expert on the Triassic and the marine molluscs of that period, who inspired Tim to move away from his original research on non-marine molluscs and focus solidly on the Triassic System (250-200 million years ago). Moreover, his PhD brought him into contact with fellow palaeontologist Raymond Thorsteinsson, with whom he cultivated a lifelong professional and personal relationship: a connection which

would have an extraordinary impact upon the entire field of Canadian Arctic geology.

Tim graduated from his PhD and joined the Geological Survey of Canada as a permanent member of staff in 1952, beginning a long and successful career as an explorer, a scholar, and a teacher to his own groups of students and a generation of palaeontologists. As a member of the GSC at a time when much of Canada's immense territory was as yet unmapped, Tim was presented with scores of first-time opportunities which he eagerly took, coming into his own as an extremely innovative and adventurous researcher. Beginning with some fieldwork in the Yukon and British Columbia, Tim excelled in his exploration of the Arctic Archipelago, much of which he spanned with Ray Thorsteinsson. An especially important area to Canada and the United States because of the Cold War threat of invasion posed by Soviet Russia, the high Arctic was dotted with weather stations erected in 1948, but was still largely unknown. In 1954, Tim was the first to conduct geological studies from the Canada-US weather station at Mould Bay in a demanding project which saw him collect data in temperatures of minus thirty-five degrees, first using sled dogs and then proceeding on foot. The result was the first geological reconnaissance map of Prince Patrick Island and parts of Eglinton and Melville Islands. The next year, he and Ray were involved in the GSC's air-supported geological survey of more than 260,000 square kilometres of the Arctic Archipelago, Operation Franklin, which was the first project to employ helicopters for regional mapping in the Arctic Islands. Tim and Ray would go on to develop the airborne element of geological mapping when, in 1958, they experimented alongside the celebrated bush pilot Welland (Weldy) Phipps to produce a new mode of air transportation which would be more effective than the helicopter, and cheaper to run. Using Phipps' design, a Piper 'Super Cub' fitted with oversized, low-pressure tires and modified suspension which allowed the plane to land on difficult terrain, Tim and Ray mapped the majority of the western Queen Elizabeth Islands in 300 hours of flying, an area equivalent in size to Vancouver Island. The endeavour set in motion a revolutionary change in transportation for Arctic research.

1958 was also a significant year for Tim as it was then that he married Ruth Wilson, whom he had met and become close with on family sailing holidays when he was home on vacation from King's. The couple were married in England and settled in Ottawa where they had two children, Paul and Sally. Although Tim was often at work or away from home on expeditions, when the family were together they would go on much-loved sailing trips, or entertain the many visiting scientists that Tim hosted in his home. Indeed, Tim would become a visiting scholar himself. After almost a decade spent collecting and classifying hundreds of Triassic ammonoid specimens from the Sverdrup Basin in the high Arctic, and from a particularly perilous journey up the Liard River in British Columbia in 1960, he began the laborious task of producing an ammonoid-based chronology for the marine Triassic in Canada which also outlined implications for the rest of the world: his remarkable research culminated in what is considered to be his classic work, *A Standard for Triassic Time* (1967). Now a world-class Triassic researcher, Tim followed up his publication with further research in key locations around the globe, including Siberia, South China, Tibet, Nepal and, of course, the Canadian Arctic. Mike Orchard, a colleague who travelled with him, remembers how, while studying fossil collections in these far-flung lands, Tim would enthusiastically explain his ideas to others; he recalls that, although Tim defended his findings to the hilt, he was never mean-spirited, his earnest dialogue infused with good-natured laughter, and gracious praise for the achievements of his 'opponents'. In fact, it was this sort of interaction with his colleagues that got Tim thinking about the personalities that lie behind such fundamental research, and his next publication, *The Trias and its Ammonoids: the Evolution of a Time Scale* (1984) not only examined the development of Triassic chronology in the historical contexts of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, but also delved into the lives of the period's main protagonists. By the 1990s, Tim's work had gained a monumental quality: he had categorized and explained the chronological relationships of all known genera of Triassic ammonoids in Arctic and Western Canada, produced work for an astonishing 130 publications, and, in 1994, published his final work, *Canadian Triassic Ammonoid Faunas*, which was the largest palaeontological discourse ever published by the GSC.

Tim's numerous achievements were recognised by equally numerous awards, and over the years he won accolades such as an election to the Royal Society of Canada (1966), the Royal Geographical Society Founder's Medal (1969), the Order of Canada (1993), and the Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee Medal (2002), many of which he won jointly with Ray Thorsteinsson. Despite his acceptance into an impressive constellation of scientific scholars, though, his friends remember vividly how happy and comfortable Tim was around his students. A keen teacher and excellent orator, Tim took great pleasure in sharing his knowledge with others. One friend remembers an occasion on which, while giving a lecture, Tim got so excited about his topic that he accidentally walked off the edge of the stage on which he was giving it, regaining the stage to massive applause from his audience. Moreover, while out in the expansive spaces of the Arctic, Tim loved camp life and the camaraderie it instilled in the teams he worked with; he also loved the opportunities it gave him to play practical jokes and indulge his impish sense of humour. Tim retired in 1995 after one final expedition to the Canadian Arctic, the incredible terrain which Tim had come to know and build his life's work around.

Tim died on 26 December 2010 in Vancouver, where he and his family had lived since the 1990s. He was 82. Tim will be remembered by his friends and colleagues as an open, honest, and unpretentious man, and a first-class international practitioner of geology, a truly global science. His children note that the momentous successes that he achieved during his career were always eclipsed, for them, by the devoted father he was to them, and the caring husband he was to Ruth.

Sadly, Ruth predeceased Tim in 2010. He is survived by his children Paul and Sally.

MAURICE SHERBROOKE TURPIN (1921) was born on 27 December 1903 and was educated at Clifton. After coming to King's he had a change of heart and migrated to the other place, achieving his BA in 1926. He subsequently became a solicitor and joined Osborn, Ward and Co in

Bristol. Just days before the onset of the Second World War he was commissioned as a pilot officer in the Auxiliary Air Force.

By the start of 1945 Maurice had joined the Rugby firm of solicitors Wratlaw Bretherton and Crofts which was renamed Bretherton Crofts and Turpin (and has since evolved into the well-known Brethertons LLP). King's knows nothing further of Maurice's life except that his death was registered in Rugby during February 1991.

DAVID JOHN WADDAMS (1947) brother of HMW (1930) and EWW (1934), and uncle of SMW (1963) was born in 1926. He went to King's Choir School as a chorister, then to King's School Bruton. Due to a lack of available teachers he had the opportunity to take on a Maths teaching post at Christ Church School, Oxford, for a few months before doing his National Service. He then realised that he had a natural aptitude and liking for teaching.

After National Service in the Navy, he became an undergraduate at King's, reading Maths and Economics. He chose Economics largely because it included statistics, a subject which he particularly enjoyed.

After graduating, he spent a short time at The Prudential in London. He wished for something more adventurous and successfully applied for a teaching post at the International School in Ceylon, where he spent three interesting and eventful years.

He returned to England and initially taught at Framlingham College, where he met his wife-to-be, Gill. After marrying in 1954, he took up teaching posts in various parts of the country, firstly in Ely; then St Peter Port, Guernsey; Lichfield; Rousden in Devon; and eventually at the Avery Hill Teacher Training College in Eltham, London in about 1966.

In London he was able to pursue his great love of singing. He joined various amateur choirs, including the New London Singers and BBC chorus. He particularly enjoyed touring and singing at the major concert venues.

His teacher training led him to be involved in various local schools, sometimes as a governor. He had a showman streak to his nature, and enjoyed amateur dramatics. Often he took up offers to play prominent roles in local school productions, notably in Gilbert and Sullivan operas.

He took early retirement, but became an Open University tutor in statistics for some years, receiving numerous letters of thanks from appreciative students for his excellent tuition and mentoring.

After the untimely early death of his wife, he subsequently settled in Rye, East Sussex with his new wife, Janet in 1987. He became a well known and admired member of the community, attending church regularly, and continuing to sing and perform in the local drama group, including the ever popular yearly pantomime.

David enjoyed walks in the countryside and had a fondness of real ales and strong beer. He was also a keen solver of the *Times* crossword. He was an articulate man and well known for his amusing anecdotes and witty remarks. He liked to return to King's by attending the reunion dinners.

In early 2011, an operation revealed he had bowel cancer, and he died at home in September, aged 85. He is survived by his wife, and his two sons and two daughters from his first marriage, and seven grandchildren.

[Our thanks to Mark Waddams for supplying this obituary of his father.]

JOHN LEONARD WALTERS (1942) was born on 27 October 1923 in Frensham, Surrey and was educated at Trent College. He served with the RAF during the war. He came up to King's to read Geography and also pursued sporting interests, captaining the College cricket team and acting as secretary for King's hockey. After graduating he joined C & J Clark Ltd, the shoe makers, as a sales representative before being appointed as area sales manager for the south west in 1959. He married Susan Jennifer Walwin in 1957, and the couple went on to have four daughters.

John then decided on a change of career and joined King's College Taunton Junior School (at that time known as Pyrland Hall) as a teacher and housemaster; he stayed there for the rest of his working life. A friendly and sociable man, colleagues remember him as a raconteur, bon viveur and excellent all round sportsman, who on one occasion won the annual staff cricket match single-handedly. For many years he lived at Ruishton, just outside Taunton, where he played an active role in village life, serving as church warden, school governor and on the flower show committee.

After Susan's death John married again, this time to Elisabeth Pentney, a union which brought him four stepdaughters. He died on 29 June 2009.

JEREMY GEORGE DILLON Warburton (1950) was born on 22 January 1930 in Exeter, to parents Percival Dillon Warburton and his wife Marjorie Steevens Warburton. Educated at Winchester College, Jim served in the Royal Signals as Second Lieutenant before coming up to King's in 1950 to study Mathematics, which he left behind in his third year to complete a Part II in History. Jim had fond memories of his time in Cambridge: he was an active member of the Oxford and Cambridge Club throughout his lifetime, and always an avid reader of the King's College Alumni magazine.

The year after he graduated from King's, Jim accepted a position in Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service and embarked on a career that took him travelling extensively throughout the islands that would become Malaysia. Posted initially to Pulau Pinang as a Special Affairs Officer, Jim was able to exercise his enthusiasm for languages, proving himself a talented linguist as he added fluent Cantonese, Malay and the Chinese language Hakka to his repertoire. Although he only spent a short time in Pulau Pinang, he nevertheless had a road named after him to commemorate his time in office. He was then moved briefly to Seremban, Malaya before being transferred again in 1958 to Sibu in East Malaysia, where he was promoted to the position of Administrative Officer. It was during his time in Sibu that Jim met and befriended the Johnny family, with whom he

became very close: the family took him in as their foster child, and Jim continued his relationship with them for the rest of his life, even when his work took him to other far-flung parts of Malaysia. Returning to Sibu intermittently throughout his time in the Overseas Civil Service, he served variously in Jesselton of North Borneo, Binatang, and Kuching, and was one of the expatriate officers still serving during the formation of modern Malaysia in 1963. It was in Kuching in 1966, while attached to the State Financial Secretary's Office, that Jim was awarded an MBE by the British Government for his work as Deputy State Financial Secretary. He retired from the Overseas Civil Service in 1967 and returned to England.

Jim's stay in Britain did not last for long, but while he was back home he began to consider business ventures in areas that had fascinated him in his early years. A keen sailor, he spent some time working with a British company who specialised in the manufacture of boats from a material called 'seacrete', a form of specialized, reinforced concrete. In 1969, on obtaining a license from the company to manufacture with the material, Jim moved to Singapore to start up his boat building business with his foster brother Lucas Johnny, under the name Cotley Industry. The business was based in a Singaporean boatyard, where the pair shared facilities owned by some Chinese friends. It was a demanding project, and Jim worked steadily, successfully completing a number of different boats over the next few years. The enterprise, however, was not to last, and in the years to come Jim and Lucas explored various enterprises, many of which drew on the passions Jim had nurtured in his youth. On one occasion Jim put his woodworking skills to use crafting timber doors with inlaid decorative veneers, which he hoped would be used in the ongoing construction of housing in Singapore at the time. Producing beautiful and practical goods, Jim completed a handful of big contracts before the demand for housing increased: the business found itself unable to keep up with orders, and unable to compete with the advent of cheaper plastic moulded doors. Always resourceful though, Jim turned his hand to computer programming in the 1980s, teaching himself and becoming skilled at his work to the extent that he began to produce customised software for local Singaporean businesses. Eventually Jim and his foster

brother left Singapore and their business behind and moved together to Miri, Sarawak in 1992. Jim loved the peace of this place, and took time in his retirement to devote himself to the community: he was an enthusiastic member of the Sarawak Association, the Sarawak Pensioners, and the Malaysian Nature Society, which he helped to found in 1996.

Jim died on 8 December 2010, aged 80, at the Columbia Asia Hospital in Miri; his dying wish was to be buried in that place. His friends and family remember him as a kind-hearted man who was excellent company for those around him, and who loved the Malaysian islands to which he devoted almost all of his life.

EDWARD FRANK WATSON (1945) came to King's on a short US Army course. He was born in Grand Rapids, Michigan on 12 May 1921 and was educated in the same state at Albion College. Ted served with the 8th Armored Division in the Cavalry Reconnaissance Unit. He married Cherry Evelyn Moffett in July 1946 and completed his education at the Thunderbird School for International Management in Arizona. Proficient in Spanish, Ted worked for a time for Ford Ferguson, establishing tractor dealerships in South America, but spent most of his working life with the Dow Chemical Company as a sales manager. The couple lived at numerous locations, both in the US and abroad, and they were seasoned travellers. Ted retired from Dow in 1983. He and Cherry finally put down roots in Zionville, Indiana where Ted died on 10 August 2009.

ANDREW LAUCLAN MACLEAN WATT (1955) was a Wykehamist scholar and the grandson of the Moderator of the Church of Scotland. An Exhibitioner at King's, he studied English for Part I and Law for Part II. His bias was for Jacobean drama and also for Dr Johnson, whose sane equability and broad common sense reflected Andrew's own temperament. As a reaction to his dour childhood in a wartime manse he introduced a poker school in King's, and also a troupe of beautiful debutantes into the women-deprived world of 1950s undergraduates.

Andrew started his career in market research in London and the US and lived and worked in Japan for forty years, running his own consultancy in Tokyo. Andrew was a serious collector of ephemera, and was author and editor of several books relating to Japan, notably *The Truth about Japan* (1967); he wrote numerous articles about Natsume Soseki, the distinguished Japanese novelist. His collection included *Visions of the Future* which is now housed at the Maison d'Ailleurs, a science fiction museum in Yverdon-les-Bains, Switzerland.

Andrew married Takako Yamamoto in 1969, who survives him with his son Sandy and his daughter Jenny.

Andrew was hugely sociable, a natural networker and a restless traveller to Paris, Amsterdam and the US. He collected friends from all over the world who enjoyed antique postcards from his ephemera collection. His car was a 1960s bubble car; he lectured in Edinburgh on Sherlock Holmes, wearing a deerstalker; he owned and loved an island lighthouse outside Skye.

He was diagnosed with motor neurone disease in 2005 and was incapacitated for 6 years before his death on 12 January 2012.

[Our thanks to Nick Hobson (1955) for providing this obituary of his friend.]

COLIN DEREK WHITE (1957) was born on 4 April 1937 in Chiswick, Middlesex. He later joked that he came into the world the day before the end of the tax year, so he could help his parents to reduce their tax liability.

He won a Barclays scholarship to Cranleigh and after completing his National Service with the Royal Navy he went up to King's in 1957. There he read Spanish and Law, but his extracurricular passion was and would always remain cricket. Colin played for the University XI and later as the 12th man in the varsity match, but was cheated of the coveted full blue by a stray throw from a New Zealand fast bowler, which claimed four of his front teeth and sent him to Addenbrooke's. Friends recall him being an extremely

enjoyable and stylish batsman to watch, distinguished for the way he gave the impression that his every contact with the ball relied on studied timing above force. Being ambidextrous made him a valuable asset as a midfielder too, since he could pick up and throw the ball with either hand.

His love of sport also found outlets on the fives court, for which he gained a half-blue for all three of his undergraduate years, and the rugby pitch, where he played against young men who would go on to represent their country in the sport.

Colin's accomplishments on the cricket pitch would prove a space of relief from the assertive bank manager he would become. His career with Barclays began in 1960, when he joined their Wimbledon branch, before moving to the Charing Cross branch. There he would ask colleagues to let him know whenever a customer called Elisabeth Cullis came through the doors so that he could serve her. A year later, in 1964, they were married, with their sons Andrew and Matthew and daughter Joanne following soon after. Colin was only 37 when he was appointed as the new manager of the Sutton Station branch, and he quickly went on to manage high-profile branches in Lowndes Square and Mount Street. He retired in 1994.

Captaining the Barclays 1st XI and playing with the United Banks XI cricket teams allowed Colin to merge work and play, but his sporting talents were also put to use at the Old Cranleigh Cricket Club, where he was a regular player and later served as president. He also formed the Alexander United Football Club, a local club for young boys. AUFC still thrives today. No Name Golf has a similar success story: Colin was amongst the founders of the local group which now has over 40 members.

He had an exceptionally wide circle of friends, the extent of which was only surpassed by his diligence in keeping in touch with them all.

Colin was sadly diagnosed with leukaemia in 2010, but his sense of humour persisted to the end. He died on 27 February 2010.

DENIS GEORGE MONTGOMERY WILLIAMS (1933) was born on 15 August 1915 in Stockport. He had a privileged upbringing; when he was in his teens the family moved to 'Styche', an elegant Georgian house in rural Shropshire, built by Clive of India, and Denis went to school at Radley. He was advised at first to apply to Oxford, but his father knew the uncle of John Maynard Keynes, who offered to have a word with his nephew, and that was how Denis came to King's to read first Economics and then Moral Sciences. He enjoyed his time at the College, recalling attending small group meetings with Wittgenstein (a high point) and recalls M. R. James reading his ghost stories. He also reminisced in later life about jumping from the window of his shared room in Gibbs Building and landing on T.S. Eliot, who was walking along the path below with Keynes.

Alan Turing (1931) became a friend at King's. He and Denis went on a College skiing trip in 1933; later they cycled around Germany shortly before the outbreak of war. They rowed in the KCBC Trial Eights, and both gave papers to the Philosophical Society in 1936. After the war, Alan's work at Bletchley Park, did not get him a Cambridge job, so he moved to Manchester University. Denis' wife Ruth remembers Alan spending evenings playing chess with one of the very early stored programme capable computers. Alan lived in Wilmslow, near to Denis and his wife, and was a frequent weekend visitor, enjoying discussing philosophical problems with Denis, and remembered as being a caring person with an unusually persistent mind.

Denis had returned to Manchester after Cambridge and joined the family firm, J. D. Williams and Co., now part of the N. Brown group. The firm, a mail order business, had been founded by Denis' grandfather in 1875 and by 1882 he was an early adopter of the UK's parcel post service, using it to send his company's products directly to customers. Management of the business passed to J. D. Williams' four sons, and subsequently to their four sons; it was at one time one of the largest privately-held companies in Manchester. A professional colleague commented, 'Denis was definitely the most studious of the four cousins that made J. D.'s such a powerhouse. He

always wanted to know the reason behind an answer. His wisdom was accepted by all.' The business was sold in the 1960s but Denis stayed on, as a director for five years and then as a board member, only retiring in 2005.

Dennis married Ruth in 1944. She was from a cultured Viennese family but came to England as a refugee, having escaped from Austria via France and reached England in March 1940. Because of the differences between Denis' and Ruth's backgrounds, Ruth's mother had concerns, but was soon reassured and came to believe Denis to be a 'splendid person ... above prejudice'.

When he was able to leave the company full-time, Denis was free to return to academia and earned an M.A. in what was to him a new subject. He was regarded with respect, amusement and affection by the staff of Manchester University's somewhat left-wing Sociology Department who referred to him as 'the man who knew Wittgenstein'. He stayed on to teach at Manchester and to tutor for the Open University. He was an active member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society for over sixty years, serving as Chairman of the Arts section and Vice-Chairman of the Social Philosophy section. Denis took an interest in philosophy all his life and his letters to papers and journals would appear from time to time on the subject of philosophical trends. Denis and Ruth moved to Alderley Edge in Cheshire in 1949 and as a local walker with a long memory, his evidence at several public enquiries helped to add a number of disputed footpaths to the local map. Denis was also a champion of Basic English, which ultimately had limited acceptance but has influenced Voice of America's Special English used for broadcasting and Simplified English used for writing technical manuals.

Denis is remembered as a man whom everybody liked; mild-mannered, tolerant, amusing and kind. Having grown up in a more formal era, he was an old-fashioned gentleman, valuing good manners and proper etiquette. He was a true intellectual who was always reading, and who loved the theatre, going to performances for more than seventy years. He enjoyed travel and company, and was a good family man. Denis was a lifelong supporter of King's and is commemorated by the Williams Papworth Studentship, established by the Williams family and by his son-in-law Bill Papworth.

He died peacefully on 23 December 2011; although affected by memory loss in his final years, he retained his qualities of courtesy, kindness and a rigorously logical mind. He is survived by Ruth, to whom he was married for 67 years, his son Colin and his daughter Hilary.

[We are grateful to Hilary Papworth for providing this obituary of her father.]

NEVILLE WILSON (1967) was born in Blackpool on 23 March 1936 but spent most of his life in the United States. He received his undergraduate education at Tufts University in Massachusetts before moving on to Stanford. He then came to King's as a research student in English.

Neville subsequently returned to the States to take up an appointment as Professor of English at the University of Maine Portland-Gorham (now the University of Southern Maine). After several years he decided to take a different direction and joined his wife Reta, whom he had married in 1960, in the retail sector. Neville ran several businesses in Kennebunkport, Maine where the couple lived. He retired in 2002 and pursued his interests of painting and poetry; a collection of poems *The Early Morning Clapboarder* was published in 2007.

Neville died on 21 October 2010 and was survived by Reta, their son Cameron and three grandchildren.

For many years the College had neither heard from nor of **WATSON STILES WOODRUFF** (1923). However we have recently discovered that he died on 21 August 1929 at the age of 28.

Born on 6 January 1901, Watson was educated at Yale before spending two terms at King's. Whilst in Cambridge he played for the University golf team. After returning to the US he entered the seed business; S D Woodruff and Sons was the family company. In 1925 Watson was involved in an accident which left him an invalid and which may well have contributed to his untimely death.

JOHN MILTON WRAY (1944), brother of KAAW (1938), hailed from Norfolk. He was born in Diss on 17 March 1927 and was educated at Gresham's School. He came up to King's to read History; he was an Exhibitioner and served as secretary of the College Cricket Club. After National Service in the RAF he studied at the University of Manchester and obtained a BMus. He subsequently became a schoolmaster at a preparatory school.

When the ten pound flights to Australia became available John took advantage of the scheme to relocate and became a history teacher at Sydney High School. He later moved to Brisbane and instructed people in driving motor vehicles. He lived with his mother until her death but then developed dementia and was taken into a home where he died on 24 November 2007.

ALAN KEITH WRIGHT (1964) was born in Swansea, South-West Wales, on 23 November 1944, and was educated at the local Bishop Gore Grammar School. At King's he read Mathematics, lived in 'the Drain' on the far side of King's Lane and mostly kept the company of fellow former grammar school boys. He graduated in 1967.

The mathematical grounding acquired in Cambridge prepared Alan for a variety of jobs that would take him around the country and the world, working in the burgeoning industry of computer programming in the days when it was first becoming the specialised sector we know (and depend so much upon) today. His work took him to the UK Atomic Energy Authority in Manchester, then to ICL (International Computers Limited) at their premises near Reading. Though a young company when Alan joined them, ICL would go on to build computers for prodigious public sector clients such as the Department for Work and Pensions, the Ministry of Defence, and the Post Office

But alongside his advancing career, Alan's primary interest had for some time been in his spiritual development. He found that regular meditation allowed him to calm and control his mind, whilst his readings spanned and surpassed much of Buddhist thought and teaching. In the 1970s his

spiritual life took him to Poona in India, where he became a sannyasin under the Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, a spiritual teacher who went on to gain an international following. Alan's dedication to better understanding life, the universe and the divine source of all things was to last a lifetime.

The 1980s brought Alan across the Atlantic and over to the US, where he lived and worked in Oregon and Boston, Massachusetts. They also saw him marry Irene Penta, in 1984, with whom he later settled in Colorado, where he made his skills available as a programmer and software contractor for local companies. This was a long way from the calibre of clients he had been working for in the UK, but was testament to his gentle, unassuming manner: Alan was someone who never drew attention to himself, but who would welcome and enjoy the company and conversation of anyone. Friends also recall his wry sense of humour.

In later life Alan's health started to fail, and he was eventually diagnosed with dementia, though he remained cognisant and rational until the end. He died peacefully on Tuesday 26th July 2011 in Colorado.

MARTIN FRANCIS YOUNG (1945), nephew of G Mackworth-Young (1903) and Sir MAY (1905), grandson of Sir WMY (1860), great nephew of Rev ASWY (1860), brother of SBY (1949) and cousin of RCM-Y (1945), BWMY (1945) and DEY (1946), was born in Gibraltar on 27 February 1927, the second son in a family which for three generations had been dedicated to Imperial service. Martin's childhood was spent at various preparatory schools in England alternating with far more rewarding holidays in Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and other outposts of the Empire where his father, Sir Hubert Young, was posted. Martin and his younger brother Simon spent the first years of the Second World War at Trinity College School in Canada when Sir Hubert was Governor of Trinidad and Tobago. In the summer of 1942 it was deemed safe for Martin to return to England and begin life at Eton.

The reports of his housemaster show that he already possessed many of the characteristics that were to mark his life. Immense energy was one of these:

he rowed, ran, boxed, jumped, played football, declaimed and sang (he had an exceptionally fine bass voice), all with distinction. Intellectually he was just as ambitious and, in spite of the fact that his education in Canada had not equipped him to cope with the classics-dominated tradition of Eton, he more than held his own in academic life. His housemaster had no doubt that, in some sphere or other, he was destined to shine brightly.

In 1945 Martin came to King's with a scholarship, and continued to shine in a variety of fields, especially music. Although he was not overly conscientious in his application to academic honours, he applied himself seriously enough to gain a 2.1 in Spanish. Following Cambridge, Martin joined the Royal Horse Artillery and then passed the intensely competitive examination for entry into the Diplomatic Service, starting work in the Foreign Office in the early autumn of 1948.

He served first in Havana and then, after a stint in the Foreign Office in London, as Second Secretary in Saigon where his understanding of the political scene was much valued by his Ambassador. He learned Arabic, and his first post was as First Consul in Jerusalem. It seemed likely that his career would be spent mostly in Arabic-speaking countries; however, Martin was at heart a European, life in the Middle East did not appeal to him and the attractions of a diplomatic life were wearing thin.

Although he was highly intelligent, an excellent linguist and keenly interested in current affairs and travel, the life of a diplomat was not ideal for him. He seldom concealed his opinions and disliked compromise. Eventually he resigned from the Diplomatic Service and decided to live in mainland Europe, first in Greece and then in Spain with visits home to England to see his friends. He played bridge, made many new friends, read omnivorously and began to write books, first a travel guide to Corfu and then a history of language, an immensely ambitious undertaking that he worked on for over forty years.

In 1983 Martin began work with local builders to create a beautiful house in Andalucia, where he displayed the art he had collected from around the

world; he also worked with considerable expertise to plant a spectacular garden. He stayed there until at the age of 80 he decided the house and garden were too big for him to be able to manage any longer.

His friends had taken it for granted that he would always remain a bachelor, but when he was 60 he married Carlotta Marshall, whom he had first met in 1964. They lived together for ten happy years until Carlotta, who was affected by multiple sclerosis, reluctantly concluded that her life would be more easily managed at home in New York. The couple remained in close and affectionate contact.

The last six years of Martin's life were made difficult by increasingly malignant cancer, with which he coped stoically. He died on his 83rd birthday on 27 February 2010.

Deaths of King's members in 2011/12

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.

Bhalchandra Pundlik ADARKAR (1928)

Kenneth Royse ANDERSON (1948)

Tom Dudley Ottiwell ANDERTON (1926)

Dr Mortimer Louis ANSON (1923)

Cyril John Snowden APPLEYARD (1926)

Herbert Joseph George BAB (1937)

Commander Lawrence King BEAUCHAMP (1921)

Dr Alison Margaret BINNS

Basil BLECK (1922)

Dr Daniel McGillivray BROWN (1953)

Arnold George BURNES (1923)

Dr Peter William CALDWELL (1967)

Arthur Graham CATFORD (1938)

Ewan Miles CLAGUE (1945)

John Keate COLERIDGE (1944)

David George COLLINGWOOD (1945)

Ivan Howard COOK (1919)

Francis Robert COURTENAY-THOMPSON (1920)

Douglas Hugh Stuart CRAVEN (1921)

Roger Stephen CROUCH (1980)

Adrian Marshall CULSHAW (1964)

Count Norman Wilfrid Louis Eugene D'ARCY (1920)

Milton Phillips DEVANE (1950)

Michael Grylls Hatton DILLON (1964)

Fitzwalter Robert Julian DONNER (1919)

Simon Geoffrey DUFFEN (1984)

Palmer Woodard EVERTS (1919)

The Hon Richard Temple FISHER (1948)

Dr Roderick Campbell FISHER (1952)

John Alan Keith FRAMPTON (1948)

Winsor GALE (1921)

Donald Anthony GEE (1946)

Michael Charles Sinton GLEDHILL (1961)

Walwin Simon Abeywardena GOONESEKARA (1930)

Gerald Frank Julius GOULD (1920)

Henry Evans GRAY (1919)

Dr Peter Harold Thompson GREIG (1952)

Professor Frederick Atwood HAGAR (1955)

Eithne Margaret HANNIGAN (1975)

Richard Alfred HARMAN (1923)

Douglas Frank HARRISON (1919)

John Ralph HENDERSON (1921)

Clarence Martin HEUBLIN (1919)

Dr John William Dominic HIBBERD (1961)

Lawrence Edwin Arthur HOLT-KENTWELL (1961)

Professor Sir Gabriel HORN (1958)

Eric Earnshaw HOWELL (1905)
 Kenneth Gordon HOWKINS (1947)
 Philip Heber HULL (1921)
 George Geoffrey Floyd JOHNSON (1909)
 Professor Trevor Alan JONES (1956)
 Eric Angerstein KENDALL (1906)
 Leonard Grantley KINGDOM (1937)
 Ernest Carr KINGHORN (1910)
 Nicholas James KNEALE (1990)
 Rudolph KOPELMAN (1924)
 John Foster LAWSON (1921)
 Benjamin Keith LEVY (1952)
 Joseph David Marsh LYONS (1945)
 Malcolm MACTAGGART (1919)
 Eric MARTIN (1927)
 Lt-Colonel Michael Ernest MELVILL (1929)
 Dr Henry Artis MILEY (1936)
 Geoffrey MILNER (1912)
 Myles Falkiner MINCHIN (1941)
 Dr Frederick Wall MOORE (1925)
 Joseph Coleby MORLAND (1956)
 Christopher John Easton MORRIS (1944)
 Frank Albert NATHAN (1936)
 Revd William Everett NEAL (1969)
 Graham Philip NOBLE (1920)
 Kanetaro NOMURA (1923)
 Norbert Franklin O'DONNELL (1945)
 Ronald Fraser Bayford OWEN (1927)
 Dr Richard Warwick Thomas PEMBERTON (1975)
 Raymond PIERCEY (1942)
 Cecil George PILGRIM (1920)
 Frank Sydenham PITT (1927)
 Ernest Lionel RAYMOND (1911)
 Herbert Eyton RHODES (1910)

Dr David John RICHES (1965)
 Dr Gareth ROBERTS (1983)
 Michael Mark de Vahl RUBIN (1948)
 Commander Percy Gordon SANDERSON (1921)
 Dr Colin Robertson SHARPE (1970)
 Catherine Elizabeth SIDE (1973)
 Gordon Grady SINGLETON (1919)
 Raymond (David) SMART (1940)
 Peter Gillett SPAFFORD (1944)
 David George STOLLERY (1921)
 Cosmo Gordon STUART (1921)
 Professor Robert SUMMERS (1951)
 James Bradley THAYER (1920)
 Edward Piers TYRRELL (1946)
 Chief Jerome Oputa UDOJI (1945)
 Frank Reginald USHER (1944)
 Heinrich Erich Helmuth VON TIEDEMANN (1904)
 Peter Robert WALWYN (1951)
 Niranjana Nath WANCHOO (1932)
 Sir Derek WANLESS (1967)
 John Edgar Hutchinson WHITE (1924)
 Commander Lionel Sewington WIDDICOMBE (1920)
 John Vernon WILD (1934)
 Bernard Landon WILKINSON (1923)
 Donald Wesley WILLIS (1945)
 Brownlow Villiers WILSON (1919)
 The Rt. Hon. Lord (Patrick Maitland) WILSON (1933)

Our warm thanks to the Obituarist, Libby Ahluwalia, to her assistant Jane Clarke and to the student obituarists Patrick Sykes, Laura Tisdall 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

You may apply for two tickets for the Procession for Advent Service every four years. Please contact the Chapel Secretary (email: dean@kings.cam.ac.uk).

Using the King's Served and Coffee Shop

You may use these at any time. Please 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 three nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is recommended.

Please pay on arrival. To book, contact the Porters Lodge on +44(0)1223 331100, or email guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk. Rooms must be cancelled at least 2 days in advance to receive a full refund. On the day: Please go to the Porters Lodge to collect your room key anytime after 12pm. Checkout time is 9.30am.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00am until 9.15am and brunch is available in Hall on Saturday and Sunday from 11.00am to 1.30pm. Please bring your Non Resident Member card and pay with cash at the till.

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 +44 (0)1223 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, James Clements (tel: +44 (0)1223 331232; email: james.clements@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. Please see the College website for punting regulations.

Address / Achievements

Please let the College Office know of any change of address, or achievements, so that they may be recorded in the next Annual Report.

SENIOR MEMBERS

Non-resident Senior Members of the College are defined by Ordinance as those who:

- a) have been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University; or
- b) have been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts by the University, provided that a period of at least six years and a term has elapsed since their matriculation; or
- c) have been admitted to the degree of Master of Science, Master of Letters or Master of Philosophy by the University, provided that a period of at least two years and a term has elapsed since admission to that degree.

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
- You may bring a guest, £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
- You may only book 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

- 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

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.

Please note, all this information is also published on www.kingsmembers.org, along with up-to-date information about opening times.



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