Annual Report 2015

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The Provost

2015 has been a very special year for the College. Five hundred years ago, the fabric of the Chapel was completed; or rather, the College stopped paying the masons who did the work in 1515. This past year has been full of commemorative events to celebrate this anniversary; a series of six outstanding concerts in the Chapel featuring the music of each century, exhibitions, lectures and a multi-media event marrying materials inspired by the world of Samuel Beckett. In August, the Xu Zhimo Poetry festival featured a remarkable evening of Chinese and contemporary English poetry in the Hall and, more recently and as part of the China-UK cultural exchange year, King’s hosted the Kunqu Opera House of Jiangsu Performing Arts Group (China).

Three books relating to the anniversary have been published. The first is an illustrated book of essays about the art, architecture, people and music of the Chapel. The second is an excellent short history of the College written by my predecessor, Ross Harrison, as a modern replacement for the similar sized text by Christopher Morris. The third, which has just appeared, is a scholarly edition of John Saltmarsh’s “King’s College Chapel: A History and Commentary”; it previously had been available only in manuscript form to visitors of King’s College Archive Centre. [Copies of all three are available for sale in the Library and from the King’s Visitor Centre.]

Another major event in the Chapel was a lecture given by Amartya Sen, Nobel laureate and first winner of the Charleston-EFG John Maynard Keynes Prize. The Ante-Chapel was full to hear him speak on ‘The Economic Consequences of Austerity’. This prize is to be awarded yearly and it is hoped that future winners will similarly give a public lecture in the College.

King’s is presently notable for both birds and bees. The College now boasts a number of beehives and an active student beekeeping society. King’s bees have been sent to orchards near Cambridge to help pollinate the fruit. The College’s own orchard, featuring rare and heritage varieties, is now under construction in the field to the south of Garden Hostel. On a larger scale, a pair of peregrine falcons has taken up residence on one of the Chapel pinnacles and they have been keeping pigeon numbers down. It is a pity that they are unable also to deal with the flocks of Canada Geese that are now a serious nuisance all along the Backs.

There have been no extensive building projects within the College in the last year, though there has been a major refurbishment of Grasshopper Lodge (the graduate hostel on Grange Road), and work has commenced on the new Joint Colleges Boathouse funded by a generous gift from Robin Boyle. In the Front Court, the stonework of Gibbs’ has been cleaned, primarily as a conservation measure. The soft glow of the Portland stone now provides even more of a counterpoint to the Chapel and Hall, and its improved appearance gives great pleasure. It is hoped that more conservation cleaning will be possible over the next few years.

Richard Lloyd Morgan retired as Chaplain in July after twelve years’ outstanding service. Apart from his day-to-day work he also had twice to take on the role of Acting Dean in very difficult circumstances. To mark Richard’s distinguished tenure, the College has created the special position of Emeritus Chaplain and made him the first, and possibly the only ever holder. In his stead we have welcomed Andrew Hammond, also an accomplished singer. Originally an undergraduate at Clare, he more recently (in 2006/7) completed an MPhil at King’s when he was also at Westcott House, and now comes to us from the parish of St Mary’s Willesden.

As far as our academic performance goes, we remain at the centre of the Baxter tables overall, but once more score well on “value added”, and so...
New Life Fellows
Dr John Young

Fellows moving on:
The following left their Fellowships in King’s in the last year:
• Ross Harrison
• Pau Figueras
• Lorna Finlayson
• Felix Fischer
• Richard Merrill
• Flora Willson

New Honorary Fellow
JOHN ELIOT GARDINER
Having grown up on a farm in Dorset, in 1962 Gardiner won a history
scholarship to King’s where he became secretary of both KCMS and the Ten
Club and rowed in the College first eight. Finding himself torn between his
competing interests in history, music, the Middle East (having worked for
UNRWA for several months before coming up to King’s) and sustainable
agriculture and forestry, Gardiner was granted an additional exploratory
year between Parts I & II of the History Tripos by the College on the
recommendation of his Director of Studies, Edmund Leach (later Provost).
Ostensibly reading Classical Arabic and medieval Spanish, in practice
Gardiner spent a large part of that year researching and preparing a new
edition of Monteverdi’s ‘Vespers of the Blessed Virgin’ (1610), a work then
almost totally unknown in Cambridge. He recruited a choir and orchestra

The Fellowship
and trained them in this unfamiliar *italianate* style for a single performance he conducted in the Chapel on 5th March 1964.

It turned out to be the epiphany he was looking for: it led to his decision to become a full-time musician, studying first with Thurston Dart at King’s College London and then with Nadia Boulanger in Paris, and it marked the founding of the world-famous Monteverdi Choir. Gardiner traces his subsequent recognition as one of the foremost pioneers of the Early Music movement to those seminal years in which the College encouraged him to unite two of his strongest passions – music and history. His return visit to King’s Chapel on Ash Wednesday last year marked the 50th anniversary to the very day since he first conducted the Monteverdi ‘Vespers’ there as a 20-year old undergraduate.

Somehow in between the constraints and demands of a stellar career, both as artistic director of his own ensembles and as a guest conductor of the world’s leading orchestras and opera houses, Gardiner has found time to pursue one of his other passions – running a successful organic farm and mixed-species forest in North Dorset.

Recently appointed President of the leading research institute in Bach studies (the Bach Archiv in Leipzig) Gardiner’s portrait of the composer, ‘Music in the Castle of Heaven’, was published in 2013.

**New Fellows**

**Stephen Wertheim (JRF, International Law)**

Stephen Wertheim was born and raised in the suburbs of Washington, D.C., which helps to explain his interests in U.S. foreign relations and international law and order. After attending Harvard College, he did his doctoral studies in History at Columbia University. In one of his projects, he examined ideas that circulated across the North Atlantic in World War I to put collective armed force behind international law — ideas rejected by the architects of the League of Nations. His dissertation explores how, early in World War II, American political and intellectual elites first decided that the United States should be the world’s politically and militarily supreme power, despite having previously regarded armed supremacy as imperialistic.

Stephen occasionally writes reviews and commentary for *The Nation* and other journalistic venues. He is also a very amateur photographer. In his spare time, he thinks up comedy ideas, talks about them, and fails to carry them out.

**Surabhi Ranganathan (Fellow, Law)**

Surabhi Ranganathan joins the Faculty of Law and King’s College from Warwick University. She was previously a JRF at King’s and the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law. Her first monograph, *Strategically Created Treaty Conflicts and the Politics of International Law*, was published earlier this year by CUP; she is also assistant editor of the *Cambridge Companion to International Law* (CUP 2012). Surabhi has studied at Cambridge (PhD, St. John’s, Gates scholar), NYU (LLM, Vanderbilt scholar) and National Law School of India University, Bangalore (BA LLB Hons), worked at NYU’s Institute for International Law and Justice in association with two major grant-funded projects on regulating private military companies and global administrative law, interned with UNICEF and UNHCR, and clerked at the Supreme Court of India. For four years the assistant editor of the *British Yearbook of International Law*, she serves on the editorial or academic review boards of two other journals and a book series. At Cambridge, Surabhi will teach international human rights law, international criminal law and public international law. Her current research explores ideas about global commons and their intersections with debates on population, resources and developed/developing state relations, and the making of the law of the sea.

**Juan Garaycoechea (JRF Natural Sciences)**

Juan comes from Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he received a degree in Biotechnology at Universidad Nacional de Quilmes. As an undergraduate, Juan employed biocatalysis for the synthesis of nucleoside analogues.

In 2010, Juan was awarded the César Milstein Studentship to join KJ Patel’s lab at the MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology, in Cambridge. His
doctoral research uncovered how blood stem cells employ two distinct mechanisms to protect their genome from reactive, endogenous aldehydes.

As a postdoctoral Fellow at the MRC LMB, Juan’s main research interest lies in trying to understand how stem cells maintain genomic stability, and the consequences when this fails. Stem cells are responsible for the constant renewal of tissues throughout life, and damage to their genome has been suggested to underpin ageing and cancer. To gain insight into this question, Juan is currently studying mutational processes in stem cells.

**Megan Donaldson (JRF, Law)**

Megan Donaldson studied law and history at the University of Melbourne, before undertaking a Masters in Legal Theory at New York University. As a Research Fellow in the Institute for International Law and Justice at New York University, she worked on questions of governance and law in contemporary international institutions, with a particular focus on the rhetoric and practices of transparency, and on the languages of law and governance in international life.

Her doctoral work is an archivally grounded account of ideas and practices of secrecy and publicity in the international order, with a particular focus on the interwar years. Looking in particular at Britain, France and the US, she traces public contestation over secrecy and publicity in legislatures and the press, but also probes how officials in the League of Nations, foreign ministries and other government departments responded to criticism by reformulating justifications for secrecy, and preserving some scope for secret commitments and conversations within the interstices of a nominally public international legal order.

**James Taylor (JRF, Engineering)**

James Taylor was born and grew up in Walthamstow, East London. He read Engineering at King’s before continuing on to a PhD in Turbomachinery. He was supervised by Rob Miller and submitted in September 2015. His doctoral research was focused on the three-dimensional design of compressor blades for aircraft jet engines. His continuing work as the Rolls-Royce compressor research fellow in the Whittle Laboratory will use experiments and simulation to improve efficiency and robustness of high speed, small core, multi-stage compressors. Outside of fluid dynamics he enjoys whitewater kayaking, rock climbing and hill walking, just not in Cambridgeshire.

**Matthew Gandy (Professorial Fellow, Geography)**

Matthew was born in Islington, North London, and completed his PhD at the London School of Economics in 1992. He has taught at the University of Sussex (1992-1997) and at University College London from 1997 onwards where he was awarded a chair in geography in 2007, and where he was Director of the UCL Urban Laboratory from 2005-11. He has been a visiting professor at several universities including Columbia University, New York; Humboldt University, Berlin; Newcastle University; Technical University, Berlin; UCLA; and UdK, Berlin. His books and edited collections include Concrete and clay: reworking nature in New York City (2002), The return of the White Plague: global poverty and the “new” tuberculosis (2003), Hydropolis (2006), Urban constellations (2011), The acoustic city (2014), and The fabric of space: water, modernity, and the urban imagination (2014), along with articles in Annals of the Association of American Geographers, New Left Review, Society and Space and many other journals. He is a co-editor of International Journal of Urban and Regional Research and serves on a range of editorial boards. He is currently researching the interface between cultural and scientific aspects to urban bio-diversity and is holder of an ERC Advanced Grant exploring spontaneous spaces of urban nature. His book *Moth* is forthcoming in the Reaktion animal series in 2016.
Dr Valentina Migliori
Biological Sciences

Dr Perveez Mody
Social Anthropology, Senior Tutor

Professor Ashley Moffett
Medical Sciences

Dr Geoff Moggridge
Chemical Engineering

Dr Ken Moody
Computer Sciences

Professor Clement Mouhot
Islamic Studies

Dr Basim Musallam
Law, Study Skills & Equal Opportunities Tutor, Side Tutor

Dr Eva Nanopoulos
Latin American Cultural Studies, Side Tutor

Dr Rory O’Bryen
Ancient History

Dr Rosanna Omitowoju
Pure Mathematics

Professor Robin Osborne
Economics

Dr John Ottem
Engineering

Dr David Payne
History, Lay Dean

Dr Ben Phalan
Politics

Professor Chris Prendergast
Politics

Dr Mezna Qato
Middle Eastern Studies

Dr Oscar Randal-Williams
Pure Mathematics

Dr Surabhi Ranganathan
International Law

Professor Robert Rowthorn
Economics

Professor Paul Ryan
Economics

Professor Hamid Sabourian
Politics

Dr Paul Sagar
History, Lay Dean

Dr Mark Smith
History

Dr Michael Sonenscher
Politics

Dr Sharath Srinivasan
History

Prof Gareth Stedman Jones
English

Dr Aleksandar Stevic
Mathematics

Dr David Stewart
Applied Mathematics

Dr John Stewart
Asian & Middle Eastern Studies

Professor Yasir Suleiman
Physiology of Reproduction

Professor Azim Surani
German

Dr Erika Swales
Engineering

Mr James Taylor
Computational Linguistics

Dr Simone Teufel
Economics

Mr James Trevithick
Linguistics, Graduate Tutor

Dr Bert Vaux

Dr Rob Wallach
Material Sciences, Vice Provost

Dr Hanna Weibye
History

Dr Darin Weinberg
Sociology

Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex
German Literature, Graduate Tutor

Dr Stephen Wertheim
International Law

Dr Tom White
Physics

Professor John Young
Applied Thermodynamics

Professor Nicolette Zeeman
English

Honorary Fellows

Mr Neal Ascherson
Professor Atta-ur-Rahman
Professor John Barrell
Professor G W Benjamin CBE
The Rt Hon Lord Clarke of Stone cum Ebony
Miss Caroline Elam
Professor John Ellis CBE
Sir John Eliot Gardiner
Sir Nicholas Goodison
The Rt Rev and Rt Hon Lord Habgood
Dr Hermann Hauser CBE
Lord King of Lothbury
Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd
The Rt Hon Lord Phillips of Worth Matravers
Professor C R Rao
The Rt Hon Lord Rees of Ludlow
Lord Sainsbury of Turville
Professor Leslie Valiant
Professor Herman Waldmann
Ms Judith Weir CBE

Fellow Benefactor

Mr Robin Boyle

Mr Nigel Bulmer
Ms Meileen Choo
Mr Anthony Doggart
Mr Hugh Johnson OBE
Mr Stuart Lyons CBE
Mr P.K. Pal
Dr Mark Pigott Hon KBE, OBE
Mr Nicholas Stanley
Mrs Hazel Trapnell
Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson
The Hon Geoffrey Wilson
Mr Morris E Zukerman

Emeritus Fellows

Mr Ian Barter
Professor Anne Cooke
Professor Christopher Harris
Mr Ken Hook
Ms Eleanor Sharpston
Major Promotions, Appointments or Awards

Fellows

Professor Pat Bateson
Awarded the Frink Medal from The Zoological Society of London in 2015.

Dr Andreas Bender
Awarded the 2014 Corwin Hansch Award in Chemistry.

Professor Peter de Bolla
Awarded the fourth annual Robert Lowry Patten Award from Rice University.

Professor George Efstathiou
Awarded the Royal Society Hugh Medal for 2015.

Professor Robert Foley
Awarded the Fabio Frassetto International Prize for Physical Anthropology 2015.

Professor Chris Gilligan
Awarded CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2015 for services to Plant Health in the field of Epidemiology.

Professor Martin Hyland
Awarded an Honorary degree of Doctor of Science by the University of Bath.

Professor Chris Prendergast
Elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences
Awarded the RH Gapper Book Prize for his work Mirages and Mad Beliefs: Proust the Skeptic 2015.

Honorary Fellows

Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd
Awarded the Fyssen Prize for 2014.
Undergraduate life at King’s remained as vibrant as ever this year, with students continuing to take advantage of all the opportunities on offer in College. As well as participating in ever-popular extra-curricular activities and societies, students have been keen to make a number of changes in College life, in areas such as living costs and undergraduate financial support.

Freshers’ week
A new cohort of students was welcomed into King’s in the first weeks of October. The ‘College family’ system remains a great way of fostering relationships between year groups and of helping freshers settle in. Likewise, a number of events, including a picnic and a freshers’ fair, allowed first years to get a grasp on the range of activities in which they can get involved. Although a few problems with the KCSU mailing lists meant some first years were left unaware of a few events, the week was generally a big success thanks to the hard work of the KCSU Executive.

Sexual consent workshops have now become an established part of freshers’ week and are run directly by students. Nikita Simpson, our previous Women’s Officer, led a team of volunteers who put a considerable amount of work into ensuring the sessions were accessible for incoming students, many of whom may not have been aware of issues about sexual consent. Comprised of small group discussions, rather than a lecture, the workshops tried to foster an inclusive dialogue around such issues. Their success is reflected in their uptake by KCGS and other JCRs across the university.

Welfare
There have been a number of changes to further improve welfare for undergraduates in addition to the regular support provided by the KCSU Welfare Officers. Firstly, College Council approved an updated ‘Harassment and Bullying Policy’. This new policy is the product of numerous working
group meetings and provides students with information on how to take action in the event of harassment, bullying, and victimisation.

The second major change to welfare provision has been the introduction of the personal tutor system. Students have embraced this and took part in tutorial drinks, formals, and trips to the Chapel roof, even though some students admitted that they had yet to finalise their meeting with their tutor! I am certain it will prove a good way of improving and even providing an extra level of pastoral support. Indeed, the meetings that the Senior Tutor arranged between the KCSU Executive and personal tutors were very helpful.

Thirdly, on a sadder note, this was the final year that Richard Lloyd Morgan served as College Chaplain. He will be missed by everyone, but particularly those students who took up his weekly offers of tea and cake. Richard’s departure left the Dean with the difficult but exciting task of finding a new Chaplain. Many undergraduates jumped at the chance to be involved in this process – setting out their views on the chaplaincy that were used for subsequent interviews – and helped find a great replacement in Andrew Hammond.

Within other colleges and the university more generally, students remain concerned by university intermission procedures and by the out-dated practice of publishing students’ grades on public class lists. More recently, CUSU has voiced its support for the introduction of a reading week, in line with other universities.

**Access**

The KCSU Access Officers, Becki Nunn and Sophia Constable, have carried out some stellar work in terms of access. The College’s Admissions Office, organised the annual Access Bus and supported a student-run shadowing scheme. Many students also helped out with numerous visits from schools. Becki also coordinated an access week specifically aimed at prospective applicants for Medicine. In December, students were more than willing to take a shift at the interview desk.

Finally, Council is undertaking a comprehensive re-evaluation of the College’s financial support for undergraduates. The KCSU Access Officer and I sat on a working group, the aim of which was to establish how to allocate bursaries to students from low-income backgrounds. Though its large size made the group difficult to coordinate, we did make some headway under Tim Flack’s guidance. As the government implements new cuts to university maintenance grants, it will become increasingly important for the working group to make sure such issues remain a top priority for the coming year.

**Use of space**

The bar and coffee shop have to serve a variety of functions; the former is both a JCR and a bar. A new working group set up by the College’s Catering Committee is looking into these issues to find ways of addressing them in the coming year. Possibilities include making the coffee shop available outside of working hours, and carrying out aesthetic improvements to the bar, such as displaying photographs taken by students using their travel grants abroad.

As usual, the library became incredibly busy during exam term and the College helpfully permitted use of the Beves Room into an extra study area.

The Art Centre has been reinvigorated under the guidance of the Tutorial Office. A new Coordinator has been appointed and students are really looking forward to using this facility in the coming years.

**Societies, charities, and events**

King’s students continue to embrace a range of extramural activities. From participating in our well-established teams, such as the KCBC rowing crews, to newly formed ones, such as our mixed cricket team, engaging in sports remains a great way to let off some steam. Our representatives on Council worked hard with Council to enable a charity event to be held in College. As a result, KCBC were able to put on a fantastic ‘24 hour ergathon’, rowing 889,405 metres to raise over £2,000 for Alzheimer’s Research UK.

The calibre of events put on by student societies was also commendable. With the general election taking place in May, a number of political events
stood out. King’s Politics hosted a hustings between Cambridge’s parliamentary candidates, while KCSU laid on a screening of election night in the Bunker. The KCSU Women’s Officer organised a wonderful Women’s Dinner and Sandeep Vijayakumar, our Ethnic Minorities Officer, has replicated its popularity with a new BME dinner this year.

As usual, a number of social events were particularly memorable. Fun-day and King’s Affair were really well attended, as were weekly ‘Ents’, fortnightly Bunker nights, and termly Mingles. A special thanks goes to all the members of staff and student committees who made them possible and successful. Undergraduates are also very grateful for the effort that goes in to putting on occasions such as Matric dinner, Founders’ Feast, Halfway Hall, and graduation lunch.

The Executive
The KCSU Executive made a number of administrative changes in order to increase continuity between years. Under Chloe Bentley, our Chair, two online platforms were revived, Pnyx and Chiron. The former will help us to keep track of policy, while the latter will allow Executive officers to keep a record of their work and deliver on their manifesto promises. Pat Wilson, the Provost’s PA, was fantastic in providing us with all KCSU’s historical Council papers. The task of completing their input into our database unfortunately falls to the next Executive.

After a rather chaotic open meeting, KCSU also finalised some revisions of its standing orders. The main change was to the timing of elections: from 4th week Michaelmas to the end of Michaelmas and beginning of Lent terms. This should ensure that future executives are not decimated by students graduating in June, like this year, and instead are mainly comprised of second years who can carry on into the following year. With this came an attendant change to the timing of our financial year, now in line with that of KCGS.

To streamline the executive, the position of Governing Body representative was scrapped and its duties transferred to the President. The positions of Vice-President External and Council and Governing Body representative were also merged to create a new position: ‘Vice-President’. The positions of Vice-President Internal and Domus were changed to ‘Coordinator’ and ‘Accommodation and Amenities Officer’ respectively, to reflect their roles more accurately. All these modifications are in keeping with the College’s Statutes and Ordinances, and have been confirmed by Council.

Student engagement and campaigns
Open meetings remain one of the most effective ways for students to get their voice heard and make executive officers accountable. Their high attendance reflects KCSU’s position as one of the most active student unions in Cambridge. Each executive member can now be contacted anonymously via an online form and the website is being updated to provide students with more information about the work of their Executive.

KCSU working groups also continue to be a good means of engaging students in the Executive’s work. The Living Wage working group has been revived with the aim of pushing College to accredit as a living wage employer. Likewise, the Access and BME working group remains active.

An area that drew particular attention this year was living costs. Formed in 2013, a KCSU working group has been looking into the cost of renting, eating, and socialising for undergraduates. In a time of high tuition fees, in a city as expensive as Cambridge, the issue of living costs has become more pronounced.

In response to concerns about accommodation and canteen prices, KCSU campaigned for this issue to be considered in greater depth. After countless meetings and a temporary ‘show of support’/’boycott’ (choose depending on your inclination!), Council agreed to trial a new pricing structure in the canteen and this was implemented during the Easter term. As the College faces new financial constraints due to depreciation, I hope the new Executive and Council can continue to work cooperatively to keep a lid on students’ already extortionate debts.
Sam Harding Miller (1995-2015)
Students were deeply affected by the passing of a fellow undergraduate, Sam Harding Miller, in June. Sam had intermitted his studies in his first year and was very active in the student union, always speaking out at meetings and events when he saw political injustice. Sam was as popular as he was principled, and his death is a great loss to everyone who was lucky enough to know him. A memorial event was be held at King’s in the Michaelmas Term. Sam will be greatly missed.

A final word
On behalf of KCSU, I would like to thank, among others, Perveez Mody, the Porters, Tutorial Office, Vicky Few, Mike Proctor, Rob Wallach, Tim Flack, Phil Isaac, John Dunlop, the housekeeping team and the canteen and coffee shop staff, for making another year so enjoyable for undergraduates. I am also grateful to all the members of Council who patiently sat through countless debates on Tuesday afternoons about canteen prices!

Finally, the KCSU Executive officers deserve a huge thanks. It isn’t easy to balance this workload with other extra-curricular commitments and academic study. Yet they showed up to (most) Sunday meetings and put in a big shift when needed. Indeed, our SSF Officer, Kaamil Shah, managed to carry out his duties while achieving celebrity status for sporting a leather vest on University Challenge. Making it into most mainstream newspapers, the sight of his fashion reportedly made the British public “both outraged and deeply aroused” – a paradox befitting King’s!

Barney McCay
KCSU President 2014-15
Graduate life in Kings continues to be enriched by the vibrant community, excellent volunteers and a close collaboration with the college. It is an exciting time for the society, with many projects recently completed and positive plans for the future.

Graduate Work Spaces
A large focus for the King’s College Graduate Society (KCGS) was the improvement of study spaces available in college. Earlier this year, a keen team of volunteers went to work on converting an old unused TV Room in A staircase. After much elbow grease and partnership with college maintenance, the Robinson Room was born. The room adopts its name from the well-known economist and King’s alumni, Joan Robinson, and now affords a quiet study space for graduates. The space is particularly valued by the community during peak times of the year, when the smaller study area in the graduate suite is often at capacity. KCGS are now looking forward to the additional redecoration that is being undertaken through the renovation of A-staircase.

Alumni Events
This year has seen many graduate alumni events in college, with the ‘Graduate Suite Open House’ on many schedules. These events afford great opportunities for alumni guests to meet current graduate students, hear about our research, and enjoy the grad suite area together. We have many more events planned to showcase the variety of research happening at King’s, including the reunion event on the 7th November, when seven graduates will have the opportunity to present their research followed by an informal Q&A session in the grad suite.

Social Events
Social events this year have ranged from Friday graduate drinks, formal dinners and Czech beer tasting to chapel roof tours, intercollegiate mixers and even a swap trip to New College in Oxford. Of course, many thanks are owed to the Catering department, who have worked tirelessly to arrange outstanding themed graduate formals, including ‘Midsummer nights dream’ ‘St. Patricks Day’ and ‘All I want for Christmas’. The theme for the next graduate Super-formal is soon to be released, and has been kept a closely guarded secret for a long, long time...rumoured to take place in a galaxy far, far away...

The KGB
The King’s Graduate Bar (KGB) continues to serve Graduates the finest cocktails known to humankind out of the finest broom cupboard at the back of the Munby Room. Recently, the KGB have introduced such highlights of late-20th century technology as the battery-powered rotating disco ball, the lava lamp, and instant-print photography. Thanks in no small part to these important additions, the graduate bar continues to serve as the lynchpin of the graduate social scene in college. Alongside this, the bar has additionally taken on the new role of generating sufficient profit to underwrite the cost of the ever-popular weekly grad drinks. This has, naturally, resulted in a feeling amongst graduates that it is their duty to the community to provide the grad bar with regular, enthusiastic patronage in admirable determination to keep grad drinks afloat. A new loyalty card scheme (in the style of KGB papers) has been set up to reward such fierce devotion to regular attendance with KGB-branded paraphernalia. All in the grad community hope that the KGB will continue to promote responsible drinking and inter-graduate fellowship for many years to come.

Future prospects for the society
In addition the task of maintaining the continued success and smooth running of the graduate society, there are many pressing issues that KCGS would like to address in the coming months. One important issue is review of KCGS affiliation status given to fourth year undergraduates (an issue which, since 2013, we feel has still not been sufficiently resolved), and will require discussions between KCSU and KCGS. We also hope to renovate
the Bathroom and Kitchen areas of the Grad suite – perhaps including an installation of a much-needed dishwasher!

LEWIS MERVIN
KCGS, President 2014-15

Since the Annual Report looks back on the past year, it is easy to speak predominantly of its most recent annual milestone – Graduation, and of course, the June results. These are vitally important, but they do not begin to capture the excitement and promise of the new academic year (the point at which this report is actually written) arriving as it does, with nerves, bags and boxes heaved onto the cobbles drawing Matriculation firmly upon us. Given its immediacy, it might be worth saying one or two things about last year’s Matriculation that caught my eye.

Along with the team of personal Tutors, we see all the Fresher undergraduates and graduates collectively and individually in a variety of contexts on Matriculation weekend – including the most popular event of all, Fresher tours of the College chapel roof. In my individual meetings with our newbies in Oct. 2014, I learnt many wonderful things, got to know their faces and some fleeting detail of their lives and following a conversation with Tess Adkins about Matriculation in her day, I began by asking the same brief questions to the entire year of undergraduates. I asked each student, how they had travelled up to Cambridge, and why they had applied to King’s. From this I learnt that almost all the UK students arrived in Cambridge with parental chaperones (very few made their way here alone); that the sheer beauty of the Chapel, the College’s architecture, and the relaxed atmosphere they encountered at Open Days or visits encouraged them greatly to apply, and finally that the College’s progressive political reputation amongst the Cambridge Colleges was a reassuring factor, particularly for female students. I mention these details because they are interesting, will remind past students of their own arrivals (and reasons for wanting to come to King’s), as well as serving as an antidote to the extensive number crunching that follows in this Annual Report.

The exam results for 2014 were gratifying on many fronts. 24.9% of all our students taking exams achieved Firsts. Our Finalists were even more
impressive: 30.7% of our Third and Fourth years achieved a First, taking us to seventh of all the Cambridge Colleges in the Baxter Tables for Finalist results. I suppose, every College wants to crow, but we really do deserve to make a lot of our academic success, since it is so hard won. We continue to admit large numbers of students whose schools and families have no prior history of an Oxbridge education, and we help them to develop into stars at Tripos. Our results also reflect our confidence in making academic judgements and believing in those who show talent and serious academic commitment.

Not the least encouragement with regard to both our current reputation and our future opportunities in undergraduate education is that in the 2014 Undergraduate Admissions round we received 1090 [980] valid applications – a new record. We continue to grow in popularity for prospective candidates: News is just in that King’s has had another record breaking year for applications for admission, with a year on year increase of above 10% – the University’s numbers for the 2014 admissions cycle was 2% down. The challenge for our admissions round is to admit the best of these many candidates and provide opportunities for those who are most likely to be able to thrive here. Of these, we saw a rise in the percentage of applicants from schools in the UK 59.8% [51.0%], and a small fall 19.5% [23.5%] from the EU or EEA, and 20.7% [25.5%] from overseas. 44.9% [45.9%] of our applicants were female, 55.1% [54.1%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 82.8% [81.6%] were from the maintained sector, and 17.2% [18.4%] from independent schools.

We made 154 [151] offers, 144 [148] for immediate and 10 [3] for deferred entry. Of these 70.1% [75.5%] went to candidates from the UK, 15.6% [13.2%] to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 14.3% [11.3%] to overseas candidates. 45.5% [44.4%] of our offers went to women, and 54.5% [55.6%] to men. Of the offers made to UK applicants, 76.9% [71.9%] went to candidates from the maintained sector, and 23.1% [28.1%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 86 [76] or 31.5% [29%] of our pooled applicants received offers from other Cambridge colleges – another sign that our applicants were not merely numerous but of high quality, and that our good judgment of them was recognised as such by our colleagues in other colleges.

We continue to have the highest ratio of applications to undergraduate places of any college in Cambridge – this reflects well on the continuing academic reputation of the College, as well as the amazing job done by our Fellows and staff. Despite our application numbers breaking new records each year, the whole exercise of interviewing our candidates ran exceptionally smoothly, a measure of the outstanding dedication, and efficiency of the admissions team in the Tutorial office.

In Graduate Admissions, of the 3900 or so postgraduates admitted at Cambridge, 501 put King’s as their first choice of College, making us the second most popular Graduate destination. For 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 133 [128] offers made (on the basis of 501 applications received before we closed on 14 April 2014) yielded 59 [66] (rather than the target 70) new graduate students, 28 for a Ph.D, 31 for an M.Phil (or other Master’s course) and 3 students continuing to clinical medical studies. 10 King’s undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 10 ’new’ graduate students are King’s MPhil students continuing to PhD. Of these, we have a very nice balance of 32 females and 30 males, with 34 in the Arts and 28 in the Sciences. 10 King’s graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds. You can see the names and dissertation titles of our Graduate students who successfully completed their PhD’s during this past academic year at the end of this report.

Consequently in October 2015 we have 386 [381] undergraduates, 1 [1] affiliated undergraduate, 3 [2] Erasmus students, 1 [1] MIT student and 262 [281] graduate students in residence. 4 [2] undergraduates are currently intermitting, 9 [11] undergraduates are away on a year abroad (as part of a languages degree, or an exchange programme), and 16 [10] of our graduate students are spending the year undertaking research elsewhere.
The Graduating year of 2014-’15 is a cohort that leaves King’s with the legacy of tuition fees. The College has grasped the challenge and undertaken an extensive review of Student Support. While we continue to provide vast amounts of financial help to our students (the Supplementary Exhibition Fund, the Fund set up in the late nineteenth century by Fellows, students and alumni to support students in financial hardship, is overspent each year) we continue to want to do more through a variety of initiatives that make King’s the lively and entertaining place it is. After a period of some neglect, the Art Rooms have been given an extensive make-over and under the care of a newly appointed Art Rooms Co-ordinator, students and Fellows are re-colonising its space on a staircase, organising exhibitions, art lessons and an Arts Society. The Tutors continue to be an invaluable source of student support, steering, guiding and encouraging the shared spirit and unique energy of this very special community.

Perveez Mody

Scholarships

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

First year

ALCOCK, NATHANIEL
Computer Science Tripos, Part IA

BERNINK, GABRIEL
Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos Part I

DU PLOOY, JOSHUA
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

EIDE, EIVIND
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

FLYNN, JOEL
Economics Tripos, Part I

GABBOY, MIRANDA
History of Art Tripos, Part I

GOWERS, RICHARD
Music Tripos, Part IA

HADDADIN, WARD
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

JENKINS, JAMES
Music Tripos, Part IA

JONES, CHRISTOPHER
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

KAPUR, MILAN
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos, Part IA

LAULAINEN, JOONATAN
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

LIN, KEVIN
Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

LOMAS, ADRIAN
Economics Tripos, Part I

MCCABE, CONNOR
Linguistics Tripos, Part I

PEARCE, ABIGAIL
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

QUACH, ANDY
Economics Tripos, Part I

STRAUSS, HUGO
Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

SYED, JAZA
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

WILLIAMS, CHRISTOPHER
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos, Part IA

2nd Year

ALISHENAS, YASMIN
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos, Part IB

BAEHREN, LUCY
Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos, Part IIA: Biological Anthropology

BARNES, ISABEL
Architecture Tripos, Part IB

BONHAM-CARTER, JOSEPH
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

BURREWORTH, SIMON
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

CARROLL, LAUREN
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

COUREA, ELENI
Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos, Part IIA: Politics and International Relations

DAVIS, HANNAH
Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos, Part IIA: Sociology and Social Anthropology

DUDMAN, KATHERINE
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

ERLEBACH, BEN
Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

ETHERIDGE, THOMAS
Historical Tripos, Part I

FIELD, THOMAS
Music Tripos, Part IB

FLEMMING, GABRIEL
Historical Tripos, Part I

GEORGE, NAVEEN
Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos, Part IB

GLEVEY, WILLIAM
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

GOKSTORP, FILIP
Engineering Tripos, Part IB
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tripos</th>
<th>Part(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HECKMANN-UMHAU, PHILIPP</td>
<td>Architecture Tripos</td>
<td>Part IB</td>
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<tr>
<td>KOCER, CAN</td>
<td>Natural Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATHAM, ISABEL</td>
<td>Theological and Religious Studies Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEANDRO, LORNA</td>
<td>Medical and Veterinary Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEWIS HOOD, KATE</td>
<td>English Tripos</td>
<td>Part I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAHEN, SHANE</td>
<td>Economics Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCCORMACK, CAMERON</td>
<td>Chemical Engineering Tripos</td>
<td>Part I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REXHEPI, PLEURAT</td>
<td>Economics Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMITH, JACK</td>
<td>Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOMSON, LILY</td>
<td>Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TREETANTHIPLOET, TANUT</td>
<td>Mathematical Tripos</td>
<td>Part IB</td>
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<td>TRUEMAN, SAMUEL</td>
<td>Engineering Tripos</td>
<td>Part IB</td>
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<tr>
<td>WILLIS, LOUIS</td>
<td>Human, Social and Political Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>YETMAN, SAMUEL</td>
<td>Music Tripos</td>
<td>Part IB</td>
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### 3rd Year

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tripos</th>
<th>Part(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>ATHANASIOU, NIKOLAOS</td>
<td>Mathematical Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
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<tr>
<td>BECK, MICHAEL</td>
<td>Engineering Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BENTLEY, CHLOE</td>
<td>Politics, Psychology and Sociology Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRADLEY, ANNA</td>
<td>Politics, Psychology and Sociology Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*CARVER, DYLAN</td>
<td>English Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORNAGLIA, MARGHERITA</td>
<td>Law Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAVISON, ANDREW</td>
<td>Mathematical Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DUNACHIE, PATRICK</td>
<td>Music Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FELDNER, MARK</td>
<td>Law Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*GRANT, THOMAS</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic Tripos, Part II</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HARRINGTON, SOPHIE</td>
<td>Natural Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part II: Plant Sciences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*HAWKINS, ROBERT</td>
<td>History of Art Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HENDERSON-CLELAND, ARCHIBALD</td>
<td>Classical Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUGHES, DAISY</td>
<td>English Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDRRISS, MARJAM</td>
<td>English Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
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<tr>
<td>KARLIN, LISA</td>
<td>Linguistics Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
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<tr>
<td>KELSEY, MAX</td>
<td>Historical Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAHON, Eoin</td>
<td>Linguistics Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MATTHEWS, JOSHUA</td>
<td>Mathematical Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCCAY, BARNABY</td>
<td>Politics, Psychology and Sociology Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUKHOPADHYAY, MAYUKH</td>
<td>Economics Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACEY, HOLLY</td>
<td>Natural Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part II: Physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCOTT, JESSICA</td>
<td>Theological and Religious Studies Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIMPSON, NIKITA</td>
<td>Arch. and Anth. Tripos, Part IIB: Social Anthropology</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TALBOT, COLM</td>
<td>Natural Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part II: Astrophysics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WALDRAFF, CHARLOTTE</td>
<td>Economics Tripos</td>
<td>Part IIB</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4th Year

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tripos</th>
<th>Part(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANDERLJUNG, MARKUS</td>
<td>Natural Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part III: History and Philosophy of Science</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRUDER, ANTON</td>
<td>Modern and Medieval Languages Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORTEVILLE, DANNY</td>
<td>Law Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISAN, VLAD</td>
<td>Mathematics Tripos</td>
<td>Part III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRISFORD, TOBY</td>
<td>Mathematics Tripos</td>
<td>Part III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPERRON, FELICITY</td>
<td>Mathematics Tripos</td>
<td>Part III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HITCHCOCK, CHRISTOPHER</td>
<td>Asian and Middle Eastern Studies Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUBBARD, ELLA</td>
<td>Classical Tripos</td>
<td>Part II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HUHN, OISIN</td>
<td>Natural Sciences Tripos</td>
<td>Part III: Systems Biology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*LAUGHTON, HELENA
Asian and Middle Eastern Studies
Tripos, Part II

MORTIMER DUBOW, TALITHA
Modern and Medieval Languages
Tripos, Part II

College Prizes presented by the Directors of Studies meeting Tues 15 July:

Harmer Prize (Church Music): Tom Etheridge

Walter Headlam Prize i) awarded on the basis of best dissertation in Classics
by a Finalist – Ella Hubbard

Gordon Dixon Prize for ‘best performance in Part II Mathematics’
– Andrew Davison

The following junior members have also been awarded a University Prize:

Anglo Saxon, Norse & Celtic – The H M Chadwick Prize – Thomas Grant

Geography – The William Vaughan Lewis Prize – Tomohito Shibata

Mathematics – The Tyson Medal – Felicity Eperon

Theology – The Theological Studies Prize – Jessica Scott

Among our graduate students, the following research students successfully
completed degrees of Doctor of Philosophy:

Hawraa, Al-Hassan (Asian & Middle Eastern Studies)
Literature and propaganda under Saddam Hussein: a study of Ba’Thist
cultural production (1979-2003)

Akram, Hassan (Sociology)
The house that Hayek built: the neoliberal economic model in Chile

Bachmann, Anna (Sociology)
An inquiry into faith, finance and economic development

Bastos Lopes Alves, Joao (Clinical Neurosciences)
Strategies to block inhibition and restore plasticity in the central nervous
system after injury

Biggs, Alison (Theoretical & Applied Linguistics)
Dissociating case from Theta-roles: a comparative investigation

Brown, Jessica (Biochemistry (WTClP))
Ubiquitin-like proteins and the DNA damage response

Cole, Ross (Music)
Ballads, blues, and alterity

Dorrell, Richard (Biochemistry)
Coevolution of plastid genomes and transcript processing pathways in
photosynthetic alveolates

Edwards, Alison (Theoretical & Applied Linguistics)
English in the Netherlands: functions, forms and attitudes

Evans, Nicholas (Social Anthropology)
The exemplary system: hierarchy, ethics and responsibility for India’s
Ahmadi Muslims

Gallagher, Kaleen (German)
Female suicide in German literature and film since 1955

Giusti, Elena (Classics)
The enemy on stage: Augustan revisionism and the punic wars in
Virgil’s Aeneid
Gotham, Mark (Music)
The metre metrics: Characterising (dis)similarity among metrical structures

Greenbury, Sam (Physics)
General properties of genotype-phenotype maps for biological self-assembly

Gruen, Andrew (Sociology)
Accountability journalism in the digital age

Heller, Janosch (Clinical Neurosciences)
Transplantation of retinal pigment epithelium in age-related macular degeneration

Higgins, Josephine (Physiology, Development and Neuroscience)
Maternal hypoxia and the mouse placenta: Morphological, transport and mitochondrial phenotype

Hori, Satoshi (Oncology)
A study of the endogenous negative signalling regulator similar expression to FGF (Sef) in prostate cancer

Lecommandeur, Emmanuelle (Biochemistry)
A metabolomic investigation of the mechanism of two lysosomal lipidoses: drug-induced phospholipidosis and Sandhoff disease

Lewis, Simon (Slavonic Studies)
A wild hunt: memory and mourning in Belarus

Lian, Chaoqun (Asian & Middle Eastern Studies)
Language planning and language policy of Arabic language academies in the Twentieth century

Loane, Edward (Divinity)
William Temple and the practice of Church unity: A theological and historical assessment

Malkin, Rachel (English)
Ordinary pursuits: experience, community, and the aesthetic in American writing since modernism

McKechnie, John Scott (Physics)
Methods towards high-throughput computational screening of organic chromophores for dye-sensitized solar cells

Middleton, Francesca (Classics)
Homer remixed: textual manipulation and the politics of creativity in later antique poetry

Morelli, Peter (English)
John Clare, Community and the Ideal Nation, 1793-1864

Reid, Adam (Chemistry)
Quantum tunnelling splittings in water clusters, from ring-polymer instanton theory

Ridge, Alexander (Engineering)
Modelling and control of tubular linear generators for wave-power applications

Sagar, Paul (History)
Moral psychology, sociability, and the foundations of politics in David Hume’s science of man

Siclovan, Diana (History)
Lorenz Stein and German Socialism 1835-1872

Siekhaus, Daniel (Management Studies)
On value: reasoning, identity work, and collective action in the fields of performing arts and cultural heritage
Soundararajan, Krishna (Engineering)
Multi-scale multiphase modelling of granular flows

Steinruecken, Christian (Physics)
Lossless data compression

Tisdall, Laura (History)
Teachers, teaching practice and conceptions of childhood in England and Wales, 1931-1967

Turnaoglu, Banu (Politics & International Studies)
The formation of Turkish republicanism (1299-1923)

Unruh, Daniel (Classics)
Talking to tyrants: interaction between citizens and monarchs in classical Greek thought

Watkinson, Ruth (Biological Science @ MRC LMB)
Intracellular antibody receptor TRIM21 in viral neutralisation and innate immune signalling

Whitfield, Joseph (Latin American Studies)
Punitive cultures of Latin America: Power, resistance, and the state in representations of the prison

Woods, Jordan (Criminology)
Queering criminology: The (non)engagement of mainstream criminology with LGBTQ populations and theories

Wright, Fiona (Social Anthropology)
Conflicted subjects: an ethnography of Jewish Israeli left-wing activism in Israel/Palestine

The Research Committee aims to support and enhance the research activities of Fellows and the general research culture in the College. This typically involves appointing four new Junior Research Fellows and six College Research Associates per year, providing financial subvention and other forms of support for conferences and workshops, work-in-progress seminars, and College seminar series, administering research grants to Fellows, and a number of regular events in which Junior Research Fellows and College Research Associates are able to share their work with the College community.

The Research Committee elected one non-stipendiary and three stipendiary Junior Research Fellows who began their tenure in 2015. For the International Law competition, underwritten in part by POLIS and the Lauterpacht Centre we appointed Megan Donaldson and Stephen Wertheim. The stipendiary JRF in Biological Sciences was awarded to Juan Garaycoechea (molecular biology); this was subsequently converted to non-stipendiary due to Dr Garaycoechea having MRC funding. The non-stipendiary JRF was awarded to James Taylor (engineering, turbines).

The three stipendiary JRF competitions initiated in the autumn of 2015 for appointment in October 2016 are currently being long-listed for interview. These include one in Physical and Chemical Sciences/Mathematics/Engineering, and two in Visual Studies/Digital Humanities/The Future City.

The 2015-16 academic year marks the second year of our experiment with integrating into the College as College Research Associates talented individuals or groups who have procured post-doctoral fellowships in the University. This year six CRAs have joined us: Andrew Casey and Paula Jofre (Astronomy), Krishna Soundararajan (Engineering), Erica Stamper (Molecular Biology), Franck Cornelissen (Education), and Katie Reinhardt (Visual Culture).
The Research Committee has for the past few years run evenings wherein the beginning and departing JRFs present their research to the College, followed by a communal dinner. The first-year event in February and the fourth-year event in September for outgoing JRFs Lorna Finlayson, Richard Merrill, and Flora Willson proved highly successful.

Following on the success of these JRF research evenings, we are planning several sessions over the course of the 2015-16 academic year in which our CRAs present their research to the College.

The Research Committee supported a number of conferences and workshops run by Fellows: “Interpreting Communities” (McIntosh); “Non-coding RNAs: Exploring technologies to uncover new functions” (Migliori); Intellectual Property Rights and Public Interests in International Investment Law (Nanopoulos and Grosse Ruse-Khan); “Politics in Commercial Society” (Sagar); “Africa’s Voices for Maternal Health” (Srinavasan, Moffett, Ahnert, Dunne, Good, and Vaughan); and “Creative labour and the anthropology of the work of art” (Willson and Tinius).

The Research Committee also committed funds for a new seminar series “Kings in the Middle East – A seminar series on history and society”, organized by Dr Qato.

In the summer of 2015 we were able to fund a number of student collaborations with Fellows as part of our “Short-Term Student-Fellow Research Collaborations” scheme. Collaborations funded in 2014-15 included Jack Clough working with Dr Braybrook on a project entitled “Getting to the light: hormones and growth in the Arabidopsis thaliana hypocotyl”; Joshua Jaye du Plooy working with Valentina Migliori (“Characterising the function of the non-coding RNA SRA1 and its modification”); and Paige Wallace working with Dr Vaux on a book entitled “Armenian dialectology”. The Committee provides an online application and terms of reference for the Collaborations scheme, which can be found on the College intranet at http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/private/fellows/application-student-fellow-project.pdf.

The approved 2014-15 budget for activities in the remit of the Research Committee was £599,903 (up from £503,992 in 2013-14). The greater part of this actually spent (£454,201 or 76%) was devoted to covering the salaries and living costs for our Junior Research Fellows. The Research Committee budgeted £60,000 for research grants to Fellows, which was overspent (when one includes computer grants, for which there is no separate line in the budget) by £8441. Research expenses for Fellows are available up to a maximum of £1000 per annum.

In total, the actual expenditure for 2014-15 was £559,346, or 93% of the allotted budget. The main causes of the underspend were (i) CRA costs coming in at £4249 vs the budgeted £13,000 (thanks in large part to receiving subvention from the University), (ii) only £10,621 of the £17,000 budget for conferences being spent (due largely to some of the supported conferences not yet having taken place), and (iii) an underspend of £37,002 on JRFs (due largely to early departures).

**GEOFF MOGRIDGE / BERT VAUX**
Rupert Brooke died of septicaemia on the island of Skyros on 23 April 1915. This year is the centenary of his death and has been marked by events in King’s and elsewhere. But this year has also seen the largest purchase of modern papers King’s has ever made, that of John Schroder’s Rupert Brooke collection. With the help of the National Heritage Memorial Fund, the Friends of the National Libraries, and a number of private donors, King’s acquired the Schroder manuscripts at Maggs Brothers, almost exactly a hundred years after Brooke’s death. In 1931 King’s had acquired substantial holdings of Rupert Brooke’s manuscripts from his former literary executor, Edward Marsh, and from the Brooke trustees appointed by Mrs Brooke, Rupert’s mother. This acquisition formed the nucleus of the Modern Archives that were built up when A.N.L. ‘Tim’ Munby was Fellow Librarian of King’s after the Second World War. John Schroder’s private collecting was encouraged and guided by Munby, and came to include most of the important Brooke manuscripts not already at King’s. So it is very appropriate that this collection should be acquired by King’s in this year of Brooke’s centenary.

Highlights of the Schroder collection include the papers of his literary executor Eddie Marsh, and relevant papers of Brooke’s publisher, Sidgwick & Jackson, as well as much private correspondence between Brooke, Marsh and their friend the composer Denis Browne, who like Brooke died in 1915. We put up an exhibition in the Chapel in September 2015 to allow as many people as possible to see some of the new Schroder acquisitions and some of the papers from the Brooke collection acquired in 1931 and subsequently. This year has also seen the inauguration of another exciting project, the ‘Introduction to Archives: Rupert Brooke’ website at www.kings.cam.ac.uk/archive-centre/introduction-archives/index.html. Using the Rupert Brooke archive as a case study this beginner’s guide to archives is intended for A-level students, as well as bright and motivated GCSE students. It can be used in the classroom or at home. It is also the best introduction to Brooke and his manuscripts available on the World Wide Web. The website’s author is Peter Monteith, Assistant Archivist at King’s, who is also the co-editor (with Bert Vaux) of the forthcoming publication by the College of John Saltmarsh’s History of King’s College Chapel. He has had a busy year!

Another Library project has made great strides this year, the online catalogue of the rare books left to the College in 1946 by John Maynard Keynes. Enabled by contributions to the Munby Centenary Fund Dr Iman Javadi will continue cataloguing the Keynes Library until the end of 2015. Some of the great books he has catalogued this year are described on the Library’s new blog, King’s Treasures, at kcctreasures.wordpress.com. The November entry is on ‘Flying Sheets’ and charts the dispute between Sir Isaac Newton and Gottfried Leibniz over priority in invention of the calculus. Catalogue entries for Keynes books can be found in the King’s online catalogue, accessible from the Library pages of the College website or via the Newton catalogue on the University Library’s website. We recommend the blog as an entertaining guide to the extraordinary variety of books and documents held in special collections at King’s.

Continuing the theme of sharing our special collections with the wider world, we took part again this year in the Open Cambridge weekend. On 11 September, 188 visitors came through the Library (inaugurating our newly installed carpet) to see an exhibition on ‘Cads and Cats: the Earl of Rochester, TS Eliot and the Man who Knew them Both’, said man being John Davy Hayward (KC 1923) who, like his roommate TS Eliot, died 50 years ago this year. As an undergraduate Hayward edited the collected works of the Restoration rake John Wilmot, second Earl of Rochester, played by Johnny Depp in the 2004 film The Libertine. The exhibition was repeated for University alumni during the festival weekend a fortnight later, with a special showing for Kingsman on the Friday evening and Saturday morning.

Other notable exhibitions were a display of papers on 21 July for the Chinese Ambassador, the Vice Chancellor and other dignitaries, in conjunction with an opening of the Chapel exhibition about Yeh Chun.
The Chapel has been the subject of a great deal of attention this year. And rightly so as we have planned for and begun to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the completion of the stonework, and also 500 years of worship. The splendid book edited by Jean Michel Massing and Nicolette Zeeman was launched to great acclaim on the evening of Sunday 16th November and has been enjoyed and praised by many. It is itself a work of distinction and adds significantly to the way in which the Chapel is regarded and understood.

The academic year began with a service for Freshers and their guests the day before they matriculated, and ended with a service for Graduands on the eve of their graduation. The first of these services is now a tradition, the second was an innovation. While it is wonderful to have so many members of the general public with us day-in, day-out, it is particularly special to have a distinctively College service. Preachers in Michaelmas term were The Reverend Jesse Zink, Assistant Chaplain at Emmanuel College, The Right Reverend Tom Butler, formerly Bishop of Southwark, Sister Gemma Simmonds of the Congregation of Jesus and, on Remembrance Sunday, The Right Reverend John Saxbee, formerly Bishop of Lincoln and College Visitor. We also heard from the Venerable Master Xuecheng, Abbot of the Beijing Longquan Buddhist Monastery at a special event in the Antechapel in November.

In January our 500th celebrations were launched with a special sequence of words and music that replaced Evensong on January 22nd. The Choir was joined by King’s Voices for the first and last pieces and the readings were from sources as diverse as the Will of King Henry VI and Michael Jaffé’s Sermon Before the University in 1994. An extract from a paper by Eric Milner White written in 1916 outlining his vision for the Chapel was apposite and moving, and it was a delight to be able to read from Nicolette

**Peter Jones**
Dean of Jesus College, The Reverend Rose Harper, Chaplain to the Bishop of Buckingham, the Reverend Canon David Kennedy, Vice-Dean of Durham Cathedral, The Bishop of Lincoln, Mr Calum Zuckert, an ordinand affiliated to King’s and, on Trinity Sunday, The Reverend Dr Brian Hebblethwaite.

We continue to webcast one service or organ recital every week, and it is remarkable how many people find and listen to them: services that we webcast essentially increase their congregations many, many times over, and about a third of these listeners are in the USA. Future plans for webcasts include an organ recital series to mark the restoration of the organ and recordings of concerts performed by the Choir abroad. We are also active in developing our web presence though social media which allows us to connect directly with tens of thousands of people every week, and has seen continuous and strong growth. For instance, you can follow the Dean (@StephenCherry1), the Director of Music (@SJCleobury), the Chaplain (@AndrewFrRaphael) and the choir (@ChoirofKingsCam) on twitter. One recent email summed up very nicely some of what we are trying to achieve: “It seems that the Chapel and Choir is doing all it can to humanise its public face, and become more friendly to those, like me, who want to feel part of it in a small way.”

One of my first administrative innovations as Dean was to set up a ‘Chapel Fabric Sub-Committee’ and identify a list of twenty one discrete projects that we are working on. During the year five such projects were completed. So we now have a new access ramp in the Antechapel, a new silver safe, better audio recording equipment and new portable lights. We have also found a simple way to reduce the risk to the floor from moving furniture in the choir areas. This time next year there will be several more projects to report on including the sound reinforcement system in the Antechapel and the restoration of the organ, both very significant projects funded by donations.

The Easter Festival has become an important occasion for many in Cambridge, and though broadcasting, to many beyond. Three late night services of Compline, each with a homily and a sequence of readings,
tours and its administration. Mr Benjamin Sheen has served as ‘Media and Recording Officer’ for a number of years now, and continues to have a key role in allowing us to record and communicate our music and services. He continues as ‘Communications and Recording Officer’. Mrs Andrea Crossman served as Dean’s PA for the year. I am grateful to them all.

It is always a delight to welcome Non-Resident Members back to the Chapel and particularly pleasant if we know that you are coming. It would be both helpful and delightful if you introduce yourself to the Chapel staff on arrival, and clergy as you leave. It is also very interesting to receive feedback on our broadcast and webcast services from those too distant to be able to attend in person.

**Stephen Cherry**

Looking back over the year from a very clergy-centric perspective it is impossible not to note that this was the first year of a new Dean and the last year of a long-serving and much-loved Chaplain, Richard Lloyd Morgan. My job as Dean was to settle in as quickly as possible and work out what had changed and what hadn’t since I left the post of Chaplain twenty years previously, and to begin to find ways to continue to develop the strong sense that the Chapel is both a distinct and iconic beacon of excellence and an integral part of the College. Richard’s role as Chaplain was to continue to provide pastoral care, advice, and support across the College, and to add warmth and welcome to the ethos of the Chapel. Such, I think, alongside his professional approach to singing and speaking and helping others to speak in the Chapel, were his especially valued contributions. The esteem in which Richard is held by the College was marked by the Governing Body creating the category of ‘Chaplain Emeritus’ and immediately electing Richard to it – as the only person who is ever likely to meet the exacting criteria. Richard was a very strong presence in the College though some very difficult years. He was widely and warmly appreciated and will be greatly missed. Nonetheless things move on, and one of the main decanal tasks last year was to run an appointment process for a new Chaplain. The Reverend Andrew Hammond was appointed to the delight of all involved. Andrew comes to us from a parish in Willesden having served as a Minor Canon at St Paul’s. Like his predecessor, he has a background as a professional singer. And also like his predecessor, he is very much his own man.

Other staffing changes during the year included adjusting the two key roles in the Chapel team so that the Chapel Administrator, Mrs Jan Copeland, became the ‘Chapel Manager’ and the Deputy Chapel Administrator, Mr Ian Griffiths, became ‘Dean’s Verger’, taking the major responsibility for preparation for liturgy and the logistical aspects of services. Mrs Copeland has left her post at the end of September after five years of dedicated service which have seen huge developments, especially in the area of tourism and its administration. Mr Benjamin Sheen has served as ‘Media and Recording Officer’ for a number of years now, and continues to have a key role in allowing us to record and communicate our music and services. He continues as ‘Communications and Recording Officer’. Mrs Andrea Crossman served as Dean’s PA for the year. I am grateful to them all.

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The Dean and Chaplain of the College have an important role in the life of the choristers, choral and organ scholars. This year we welcomed The Rev. Dr Stephen Cherry as the new Dean. Previously Chaplain here, and so quite familiar with the life of the Choir, Stephen has already shown himself to be a strong supporter of the Choir in his new role. Sadly, Richard Lloyd Morgan, who was Chaplain for the past 12 years, retired in the summer. While so many in King’s have reason to be grateful to him in so many different areas, succeeding generations of the Choir have had the benefit not only of hearing his wonderful singing in chapel services, but also of his occasional visits to choir practice on Saturday mornings to give advice and encouragement in the art of singing, much of this derived from his own earlier career as an opera singer. On a regular basis the choral scholars are fortunate to be taught vocal technique by Justin Lavender and Russell Smythe.

The Choir’s concert activities this year began and ended in Germany. A concert in Erzgebirge in the far east of Germany provided the chance to visit Prague on the return journey, while the summer tour comprised performances at four major summer festivals, and a day’s sight-seeing in Berlin. In November, the Choir, with the OAE, opened the Cambridge Music Festival. Pre-Christmas concerts were given in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh, at the Barbican (with the Britten Sinfonia) and in the Royal Albert Hall (with the Philharmonia). In the Easter vacation, five concerts were given in the USA; beginning in New York City, moving on to Washington DC, Minneapolis-St-Paul, and Chicago, the party was glad to find warmer weather in Dallas. The Choir was received with a standing ovation by a capacity audience at every venue.

The Holy Week and Easter services and concerts soon followed, these including a broadcast of Bach’s ‘St John Passion’ by BBC Radio 3. Other concerts ‘at home’ included a performance in June with ‘His Majestys Sagbutts and Cornetts’ of music by Giovanni Gabrieli from his 1615 collection. This latter was in connection with a recording of this repertoire, which, together with a sequence of popular hymns, were the main CD projects during the year. The Gabrieli will be the first classical music disc to be released in Dolby’s new ‘Atmos’ format.

The College has been celebrating this year the 500th anniversary of the completion of the stone fabric of the Chapel. Such institutional celebrations always turn to music for assistance, and the Choir has contributed to a series of ‘15’ concerts, being involved in those for 1615, already noted, and 1515, in which the music was plainsong from the Sarum Rite, as would have been heard in the early days of the Choir, and pieces from the Eton Choir Book. This music also formed the repertoire for a broadcast of choral evensong recorded for transmission on 8 September. Two other evensong broadcasts took place. One presented music by women composers, including the premiere of a new work by Sally Beamish, which was the first in a series of six new commissions in memory of Michael Boswell (KC 59). The other was the annual service sung jointly with St John’s College Choir. On the last Sunday of the academic year the second ‘Boswell’ anthem, written by Robin Holloway (KC 61) was premiered.

As always, I welcome enquiries from potential choristers and choral scholars. Please contact choir@kings.cam.ac.uk or telephone (01223) 331224.

STEPHEN CLEOBURY C.B.E

The King’s College Music Society

The first major KCMS concert of this academic year was ‘Christmas at King’s’, a big end-of-term feast of musical treats, ranging from extracts from Bach’s ‘Christmas Oratorio’ to Vaughan Williams’s ‘Fantasia on Christmas Carols’. This last work was a particular delight to perform, as not only did we have the
College Orchestra on fine form, and a massed choir of College singers, but also the chaplain Richard Lloyd Morgan singing the baritone solo part. This concert drew in a record number of audience members for a Michaelmas concert, both from within the College and from other Colleges and the public; it provided a truly festive atmosphere in which to end Michaelmas term.

Lent term brought the inaugural KCMS ‘Music at King’s’ Festival: a series of concerts in the Chapel over three days. The concerts ranged from a wonderful recital of string duets by Stephane Crayton and Aditya Chander (forming the Aula Ensemble), to a concert of Gesualdo’s ‘Tenebrae Responsories’ by Cambridge vocal group The Gesualdo Six. It culminated in a concert by King’s Voices conducted by Ben Parry, featuring music by Purcell and Schubert, and a stunning performance of Mozart’s ‘Sinfonia Concertante’ by Nicholas Bleisch (KC 2013) and Hannah Gardiner (KC 2014) both students at King’s, with the College Orchestra.

These two concerts, with consistently high quality performances and accordingly large audiences, paved the way for the highlight of the KCMS calendar – the May Week concert. This year, the choral highlight was the Mozart ‘Requiem’, with combined King’s College Choir and King’s Voices, conducted by Stephen Cleobury. Contributions from this year’s graduands were a ‘Fantasia on Henry VI’s Prayer’, written by King’s composer Alex Tay and conducted by Philip Barrett, and a selection of William Byrd’s consort songs with viols, sung by Patrick Dunachie. Perhaps the most memorable part of the concert, however, was our orchestra’s beautiful performance of Vaughan Williams ‘Fantasia on a theme by Thomas Tallis’, which works so wonderfully in the acoustic of King’s Chapel – a performance conducted by Benedict Kearns, a second-year music student. Again, we performed to a packed-out chapel, and afterwards enjoyed strawberries and fizz on the back lawn.

In the Chapel, we had weekly lunchtime recitals throughout the year, given by some of the University’s top musicians, ranging from harpsichord, to cello, to solo recorder. All of this comes in the context of constant music-making in King’s and all over Cambridge by King’s many musicians. From choral scholars to instrumental award holders, members of King’s Voices to the many bands and groups formed amongst the student body, there is always a great deal of high quality music being made in Cambridge by students of the College.

**Patrick Dunachie**

The King’s Men

The academic year of 2014-2015 saw The King’s Men continuing the good and acclaimed work of the previous year. The total number of live performances has increased and there have been positive reviews and feedback. In particular, concerts performed by The King’s Men for members of the University and the local public (such as the Christmas concert in Hall, Singing on the River, performances at May Balls and singing for the guests of The Fitzwilliam Museum Society’s event Love Art After Dark to name a few) garnered much attention, with record audiences.

The group also continued to outreach to schoolchildren; seen in the performances to the Hackney Youth Choir and to Uppingham School. The King’s Men Christmas trip to Addenbrooke’s Hospital saw the return of this rewarding event to the calendar after a one year hiatus.

The two tours around England in August, one in the North and one in the South, were highly successful.

The largest single project of the year was the recording of fourteen Christmas songs for our next CD. Recorded in late June and early July it will be released on the College label in late 2016 with, we hope, similar success to *After Hours*.

**Robin Mackworth-Young**
The past financial year has seen significant changes in the College, both to its fabric and its operation. Programmes to repair and improve have begun to be embedded in the College and to bear fruit. The changes, both those of our own making and those imposed on us, have not always been easy to bear. The overall conclusion, however, is positive and augurs well for the forthcoming years.

The most visible changes have been to the fabric of our buildings. In order to prevent expensive damage to the stonework of the Gibbs' Building, we began the process of cleaning in the summer of 2014, as also has been mentioned briefly by the Provost. This summer we have been able to complete the cleaning although the necessary repairs to the stone will not be complete until next year. The process was not without difficulty. We discovered how decay to the stone had undermined the seals around windows when the powder used in the cleaning got into rooms and set off fire alarms. Nonetheless, the final result is a building that looks very attractive and that will not require expensive repairs to the stone. We have also appointed the architect Giles Quarme to oversee the repairs necessary to the staircases and the basement of the Gibbs' building. This will be a long process but it should restore one of our most interesting buildings to beauty and usefulness.

There have also been other changes resulting from work around the College. The entrance to the College bar has been renovated and improved. That process will lead to similar work throughout A staircase to be completed by the end of June 2016. The gardeners have been busy conserving and replanting throughout the College. The most dramatic effect has been in Webbs' Court, where overgrown shrubs and ivy have been removed and replaced by more attractive and colourful plants. There have also been similar improvements in the more hidden area of the Provost's garden, which was much appreciated at graduation.

In the Chapel there have been few visible changes but a lot of work has been done to prepare for the repair of the organ. After the Christmas services this year, the organ will be removed and restored by Harrison & Harrison in Durham. They will then reinstall it at the end of the summer. This is the first major repair since the 1930s and ought to preserve the instrument for the next fifty years. When it is removed, we will have a good opportunity to examine and conserve the organ screen. We will be able to survey it so we understand the Tudor construction properly, as well as cleaning and repairing it where necessary. There will be a grand organ concert before the instrument is taken away and another celebration when it is returned. This will make a major difference to the Chapel and has been made possible by very generous donations which we much appreciate.

Since the year end, we have also begun work on a new boathouse, together with the three other users. Once again, this has been funded through the generosity of an anonymous donor.

All of the above work is part of an ambitious twenty year programme, the aim of which is to ensure that our buildings will be in a good and attractive state for the coming generations. There have also been less visible changes to our investments and our accounts. Our investments performed well compared to the UK market but less well than in recent years. The capital value rose 5.0% in 2014/15 compared with 9.4% in 2013/14. Over the same period the FTSE All Share index fell 0.8% compared with a 9.4% rise in 2013/14. The Investment Committee completed its review of our equity investments and decided to continue to take advice from Schroders, now part of Cazenove. It also agreed to transfer £28 million to the Cambridge University Endowment Fund. This fund is managed by Nick Cavalla, one of our Fellows, and has performed exceptionally well since its creation and his appointment. Our investments remain volatile with high correlation between the major markets. We are nervous about how this may affect the College in the future but still remain very largely invested in long-only, risk assets. At the end of last financial year, 30th June 2015, we had 62% of our endowment invested in UK and international equities, 26% in property, and the remaining 12% in cash. For 2014 the corresponding figures were 68%, 25%, and 7%.
In our annual income and expenditure accounts, we have faced considerable difficulties over the past several years over the valuation of our buildings and how both to assess the cost of maintaining them and to budget accordingly. When the accounting standards for the Cambridge colleges were introduced, our buildings were valued but, like most other colleges, the value taken proved to be far too low. As a result, the amount by which we depreciated the buildings was well below the average amount we thought it prudent to spend on maintaining the quality of our stock. The danger in this was that we believed the low depreciation figure and so thought we had more available to spend on other causes. Last year the College agreed to have a full revaluation of its buildings to check that we were neither spending too much nor too little on them. As a result, the depreciation charge will increase from £1.2 million in 2014-15 to £2.5 million for 2015-16. This is closer to the £2.57 million that we have been spending, on average, on our buildings for the past decade. This is a dauntingly large figure, even if it gives us a sounder base for future planning and improvements to our buildings. We were very fortunate to have this change at a time when our internal budgeting is strong. The income producing parts of the College, particularly catering, conferences, and tourist charges all achieved significantly more than budget in 2014-15, despite having set a budget that we thought was demanding. Expenditure was also kept well under control. As a result, the increase in depreciation by £1.3 million for 2015-16 will only lead to a budget shortfall of £300,000. This looks a manageable figure in a context where we have increasing investment income and good budgetary control. So we will aim to balance the budget in the next year, while still maintaining our expenditure on the main purposes of the College.

The College would like to spend more, particularly in addressing student hardship and in supporting research but it needs to budget prudently. Over the past five years, we have been able to increase income and to use this to spend a little more on areas important to us. So, operational expenditure has risen by 17% while staff costs have been kept down to a 6% increase. We hope to be able to continue to increase expenditure despite the financial pressures on fee income so that we can meet rising costs.

The College is very dependent on its staff. We are very fortunate to have employees in all parts of the College who work hard and imaginatively to give support and encouragement. They provide a lot of help to me and I am very grateful.

Keith Carne
Staff

Staff Retiring
The following members of staff retired:

- Jacqueline D’Souza – Domestic Assistant (16 years’ service)
- Michael Hills – Handyman (13 years’ service)
- Brian Arnold – Handyman (10 years’ service)
- Irene Dunnell – PA to the Dean (7 years’ service)
- Ray Budd – Gardener (6 years’ service)

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

- Gill Yik – Domestic Assistant (11 years’ service)
- Elizabeth Hannah – Senior Sales Assistant (10 years’ service)
- Simon Wood – Chef de Partie (9 years’ service)
- Peter Pride – Clerk of Accounts (8 years’ service)
- Peter Young – Clerk of Works (8 years’ service)
- William Dawson – Chef de Partie (6 years’ service)
- Katarzyna Czapczynska – Domestic Assistant (6 years’ service)
- Cora Ogrissek – Deputy Food Service Manager (5 years’ service)

Staff arriving

- Adam Fox – Deputy Food Services Manager
- Roger Blows – Chef de Partie
- Claire Mayne – Breakfast/Commis Chef
- Andrew Walker – Second Chef
- Poppy West and Michal Wolf – Commis Chefs
- Amber Nash – Events Coordinator

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

MRS SHEILA CAMPBELL, who worked in Housekeeping for 9 years; Sheila died on 25th December 2014.

MRS ENID LOCK BROWN, who worked in the College Office for many years; Enid died on 3rd March 2015.

MR GEOFFREY MCGUIRE, who worked as a Porter for 7 years; Geoff died on 2nd February 2015.
The Development Office at King’s has a two-fold purpose. It exists to develop strong and lasting relationships with and amongst Members and Friends and to build philanthropic support for the strategic development of King’s College as a place of education, religion, learning and research.

Our staff provides general alumni services (access to a website for Members and Friends, email for life, the opportunity to attend reunion and other special events, maintaining name and address information to facilitate receipt of College mailings and communications), and solicits, negotiates and stewards gifts (all levels, from the annual telephone campaign to principal gifts) and negotiates and stewards legacy pledges in support of the College.

Events, Travel, Music and Publications
This year saw the publication of King’s College Chapel, 1515-2015: Art, Music and Religion in Cambridge, edited by King’s Fellows, Jean Michel Massing and Nicolette Zeeman. The book launch was the kick-off to the Chapel 500th celebrations, which took place throughout 2015. The Chapel book (available for purchase or mail order through the online Shop at King’s and at the King’s College Visitor’s Centre) featured at nearly every Development Office event in 2015. The Editors and several contributing authors spoke about the Chapel and King’s generally at events in King’s and in the United States. Fellow Bert Vaux, and Assistant Archivist, Peter Monteith, released the complete manuscript of John Saltmarsh’s King’s College Chapel: A History and Commentary in November, and former Provost Ross Harrison completed ‘Our College Story’, a short history of the College.

A number of other 500th celebration events and activities took place during the year; these have been described by my colleagues in other parts of this report. The Provost led the College Working Party on the 500th anniversary celebration, which discussed and encouraged these activities leading up to the 500th anniversary. Many of the celebration events in College were initiated by Fellows, NRM’s and current students, and supported by special 500th anniversary grants awarded by the anniversary Grants Working Party and coordinated by the Vice Provost. The Dean and Chapel staff deserve a very special thank you for their important contributions to the events held in the Chapel throughout the year.

Beyond the 500th anniversary activities, the College held a wide range of events this year. A record number of Members and Friends attended – 1,839 of you attended events in Cambridge, London and Edinburgh, and in the US, Germany, France, Hong Kong and Singapore. Events ranged from anniversary dinners (and a special 60th anniversary luncheon) and the Foundation Lunch to book talks, drinks receptions in London, a Choir tour and related events in the USA, dinners in the Far East, the Women’s Dinner, May Bumps, Golf Day, the 1441 Dinner and the Legacy Lunch. Music featured prominently throughout the year, and included the presentation of concerts featuring 500 years of music in the College, with performances and special services exploring music from 1515, 1615, 1715, 1815, 1915 and 2015, as well as a remarkable organ gala held in November.

Many of you tune in to the Chapel’s regular webcasts, which continue this year. Our Digital Media Officer, Benjamin Sheen, has produced several special presentations featuring the organ; it will be removed for restoration in January 2016 and reinstalled in September 2016. We are delighted Ben continues this year in both communications and fundraising for the Chapel and Choir. Ben’s role adds a welcome digital element to the outreach and engagement work of the Development Office; his efforts reached more than a million people this year, online and in print. Among several special initiatives, Ben has helped to raise funds to create an in-house sound and recording studio; next year’s report will describe how it is used. We continue to welcome gifts in support of our webcasts, and sponsorships for our recordings. Several new recordings were issued this year and are available in the online Shop at King’s.
Hemingway (Natural Sciences), Emily Johnstone (Law), Nicoletta Knoble (Social Anthropology), Sachin Parathalingam (Law), Nekane Tanaka-Galdos (Politics-PPS), Krystyna Waterhouse (History). Thanks also to the Senior Tutor, Pervez Mody, who wrote the very compelling TFC case for support and to Provost, Mike Proctor, who hosted a wonderful thank-you reception for the student callers. Adam, Mhairi and Jane H supported every element of the TFC, and their good work is much appreciated.

Once again, a select number of NRMs will be fortunate enough to make the list for the 2016 TFC, which will run in early April 2016. If you would like to receive a call from a student and you do not receive a letter about the campaign in March 2016, please do get in touch to request a call or to renew your gift.

This year, the College received a notable £5.9 million in new gifts and pledges from 1,785 donors. This compares to £2.1 million in gifts and pledges in 2010, received from 1,428 donors. Your gifts were directed to student support, research, buildings and the Chapel and Choir, with the remainder unrestricted, to be spent on the College’s strategic needs and priorities.

While King’s has a sizeable endowment, valued at £130.8 million as of 30 June 2015, the income provided by the endowment does not meet the all of the College’s present and future needs. An increasing number of NRMs and Friends of King’s are recognising the difference their gift makes to the College today, and we deeply appreciate your support. If you would like to read the fundraising Case for Support or our paper on managing the College’s finances, please do send a request to the Development Office or visit our website for more information on the ways in which you might support the College.

Legacy giving offers a meaningful and often tax-efficient way to plan your benefaction to the College. The HMRC (UK) and other government agencies around the world offer guidance on ways to reduce your taxable estate by making meaningful gifts to qualifying charitable organisations, including King’s. Qualified legators become members of the College’s Legacy Circle; legators who have made a pledge of £100,000 or more become members of

We would be happy to help arrange your visit to King’s, to help with your event registration or to otherwise assist. Simply email us at members@kings.cam.ac.uk or call on +44 (0)1223 331313. If you would like to assist with the events programme, whether to plan your own reunion of friends and classmates, offer suggestions for new events or be involved as a sponsor, we would be delighted to hear from you. This year we helped several alumni develop special anniversary events, as well as get-togethers as far away as Japan. Many thanks to Alice, Felicity, Georgia, Mhairi and Amy for their work on events and engagement this year.

The 14th TFC ran from 14 March through 1 April 2015, following several months of preparation. Thirteen current King’s students worked very hard throughout the campaign to raise a remarkable £350,000 in gifts and pledges, primarily for student support. Fifty-seven per cent of the funds raised were directed to the Supplementary Exhibition Fund, which supports students with financial need. The participation rate was 67 per cent, amongst the highest of Cambridge colleges. This compares very favourably to the campaign held in 2010, which raised £175,000, with a 45 per cent participation rate. Many thanks to everyone who accepted a call from a student and particularly to those who made a gift to the campaign.

A special thank you goes out to our hard-working student callers: Qurrat Ain (Chemistry), Anton Bruder (MML), Talitha Mortimer Dubow (MML), Katherine Dudman (Natural Sciences), Kate Erin (Medical Anthropology), Roland Goodbody (Linguistics), Aidan Haslam (Med & Vet Sciences), Chloe Hemingway (Natural Sciences), Emily Johnstone (Law), Nicoletta Knoble (Social Anthropology), Sachin Parathalingam (Law), Nekane Tanaka-Galdos (Politics-PPS), Krystyna Waterhouse (History). Thanks also to the Senior Tutor, Pervez Mody, who wrote the very compelling TFC case for support and to Provost, Mike Proctor, who hosted a wonderful thank-you reception for the student callers. Adam, Mhairi and Jane H supported every element of the TFC, and their good work is much appreciated.

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This year, the College received a notable £5.9 million in new gifts and pledges from 1,785 donors. This compares to £2.1 million in gifts and pledges in 2010, received from 1,428 donors. Your gifts were directed to student support, research, buildings and the Chapel and Choir, with the remainder unrestricted, to be spent on the College’s strategic needs and priorities.
participated in focus groups and one-on-one meetings with the Provost to discuss the College’s needs. Each of these sessions has helped us to understand your perspectives on the future of King’s, and we have benefitted tremendously from your observations, ideas and challenges. In addition, the continuing success of the fundraising programme demonstrates a real interest in ensuring that the College continues to be a remarkable place of learning and research. Thanks you for helping us to shape the future of King’s.

As always, the work of the Development Office would not be successful without the participation of many members of the King’s community. In particular, thank you to the Fellows and students who accept our invitations to dinners, lunches, meetings and calling sessions, and to the College departments and staff who make our events and programmes possible: Housekeeping, Catering, IT, Accounts, Chapel, Gardens, Library and Archive, Maintenance, and the Porters and Custodians. And I extend my deepest appreciation to the Development team for their good work on behalf of the College and its members and friends: Adam, Alice, Amy, Arti, Ben, Felicity, Georgia, Jane C, Jane H, Mhairi, Najia and Sue.

I write this in my final weeks at King’s – it has been a great pleasure to be a member of this most remarkable College for the past six years.

**Recognition**

The 1441 Foundation recognises the College’s most generous benefactors with Lifetime Membership, with additional recognition available for donors at the Guild Level and for Fellow Benefactors and Fellow Commoners. Membership in 2010 was 49; today there are 80 members of the 1441 Foundation. It was a great honour for us to be able to recognise Robin Boyle (KC 1955), Fellow Benefactor for his contributions to the College at last year’s dinner.

It is important to thank not only our 1,785 donors and 143 legators, but also to recognise the following donors for their extraordinary gifts: Fellow Benefactor, Dr John Sperling (KC 1953), whose very generous legacy gift was realised this year; Robin Boyle (KC 1955), for his remarkable gift which enabled the College to move forward with the construction of the new shared Boathouse; Sir Adrian Cadbury (KC 1949), for his significant gift to the organ restoration; the legacy gift of Ernest Buckler (KC 1932) for student accommodation; to William Owen, for his continuing support of organ scholarship at King’s; and many thanks for two significant anonymous gifts, which helped fund special projects. In addition, the Fellowship elected Mo Zukerman (KC 1966) as a Fellow Commoner. A very warm thank you to all of our donors, legators and volunteers – your good work and philanthropic support makes a difference to King’s.

As King’s develops ambitious plans for a fundraising campaign to meet identified strategic needs, a number of NRM’s and Friends have participated in focus groups and one-on-one meetings with the Provost to discuss the College’s needs. Each of these sessions has helped us to understand your perspectives on the future of King’s, and we have benefitted tremendously from your observations, ideas and challenges. In addition, the continuing success of the fundraising programme demonstrates a real interest in ensuring that the College continues to be a remarkable place of learning and research. Thanks you for helping us to shape the future of King’s.

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**Julie Bressor**
# Appointments & Honours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Honours</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Penny, N.B.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Awarded KBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2015 for services to the Arts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slaymaker, O.</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>Appointed Member of the Order of Canada for “advancing the field of geology” in the New Year’s Honours 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stallard, G.M.</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Awarded OBE in 2015 New Year’s Honours for services to Education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taylor, C.J.</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Awarded MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2015 for services to General Practice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, C.R.</td>
<td>1969</td>
<td>Awarded the Outstanding Achievement in ICT Education at the BETT Awards 2015.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crichton, A.</td>
<td>1936</td>
<td>Awarded the Légion d’honneur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpanga, G.</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Named No 5 in the BBC’s Sound of 2015 shortlist.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Awarded the Blaise Pascal Medal in Materials Science 2014.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstfeld, M.</td>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Appointed Member of President Obama’s Council of Economic Advisers 2014.</td>
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</table>
ANTHONY WILLIAM BULLOCH (1961) was born on 26 August 1942 in London. He came from an English family, but with Czech and Jewish roots, his grandfather Friedrich having emigrated from Karlsbad to London. He was educated at University College School in London, and then at King’s College, reading Classics and gaining the BA in 1964 and the MA in 1968. Whilst a student Anthony was president of the Herodoteans (Cambridge University Classical Society) during 1963–64. In 1965–66 he spent a year at the British School of Archaeology in Rome, and in 1966 at the University of Freiburg. He returned to King’s as a Fellow in 1967 and married his first wife, Penelope Ann Ward, in the same year. Anthony remained at King’s until 1976, serving as Dean-in-College in 1968 and as Financial Tutor (1970–72). He was awarded a PhD in Classics in 1972 at King’s, his dissertation being ‘A Commentary on the fifth hymn of Callimachus’.

Anthony embarked on a new phase in his life in 1976 when he moved to the University of California at Berkeley as a lecturer in Classics, initially for one year. He subsequently served there as an Assistant Professor (1977–79) before being promoted to Associate Professor (1979) and full Professor in 1986. In 1982 he married his second wife, Linda Anne Colman. During the 1983-84 academic year Anthony was an Honorary Research Fellow in Greek at University College London. By this time Anthony had made a considerable name for himself as a scholar through his contributions to the study of Hellenistic literature. Indeed, the study of Hellenistic poetry was still a newly burgeoning field in Classics at the time. He had published various articles during the 1970s on Callimachus and Apollonius which touched on literary
O B I T U A R I E S

Anthony was working on a major textbook on Greek mythology. This work will now be completed by his colleagues. Anthony is survived by his wife Linda, and their two children Tanya and Alex.

Sir Adrian was also fully committed to supporting education, both by generous financial donations and also by serving as Chancellor of Aston University for twenty five years. For the College, Sir Adrian worked as a fundraiser for the King’s boat club in addition to supporting restoration of the Great Organ, the Chapel Foundation appeal and the Supplementary Exhibition Fund for student support.

At King’s, Sir Adrian pursued his keen interest in rowing. He replaced Alastair Eddie as stroke for the King’s first boat in 1950. Along with another King’s student, G.T. Marshall, he represented the University in the annual boat race against Oxford in 1952. The May bumps of 1952 were particularly memorable for the King’s boat club and, to this day, are considered their most successful; the King’s first to fifth boats jumped 4, 1, 4, 9 and 4 places respectively. In July of that same year, Sir Adrian rowed for Great Britain in the Helsinki Olympics, finishing fourth in the coxless fours. He has been quoted as describing the experience as ‘the greatest thing that ever happened to me’.


Whilst at Berkeley Anthony was known particularly for devoting himself to undergraduate teaching. His lecture courses were especially popular with students which was reflected by the large number of students enrolling for them, particularly those on Greek myths and religion. Students fondly remember his story telling in his teaching, and many of those majoring in Classics attributed their decision to do so to Anthony’s inspiring Greek myth classes. He was known for offering support and advice to undergraduate students, and one of his other roles at Berkeley was Assistant Dean in the Office of Undergraduate Advising of the College of Letters and Science. In 2005 he was cited at Berkeley as one of 200 UC Berkeley ‘unsung heroes’, namely staff or instructors cited in a major survey of undergraduate students for going beyond the call of duty to provide students with help in personal and academic matters.

Anthony’s widow, Linda, remembers his great sense of fun and friendship, and tells us how he was ‘always in touch with the turning seasons, he would return home with red, blue and black berries in summer, heritage apples in October, and glowing orange persimmons and pomegranates in November . . . No one loved Christmas more than Anthony did, and no one got as involved as he in decorating and in celebrating the season through music. And springtime? Particularly in the spring, Anthony would record nature’s rebirth with his ever-ready camera.’ She continues, ‘his enjoyment of life was social as well as sensory. A people-person through and through, he was always the last one to leave the party.’ His friend and colleague Tony Long tells us ‘friendship, admiration and collegiality fill my mind as we reflect now about what Anthony gave the Classics Department and the Berkeley campus at large’. At the time of his passing Anthony was working on a major textbook on Greek mythology. This work will now be completed by his colleagues. Anthony is survived by his wife Linda, and their two children Tanya and Alex.

SIR ADRIAN CADBURY (1929-2015)

Honorary Fellow Sir (George) Adrian (Hayhurst) Cadbury died aged 86 on Thursday 3 September. Having studied Economics at King’s, he went on to become a pioneer of corporate governance, producing a seminal report on the subject in 1992. Throughout his very successful business career (including chairing Cadbury Limited for twenty four years), he maintained his family’s tradition of social responsibility, a tradition shaped by their Quaker heritage.

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Brian Frederic Carl Clark (1955) was a pioneering professor of structural biology and tRNA discovery, an inspiring mentor for many scientists and a strong advocate of biotechnology and international cooperation.

Born in Milford Haven in Wales in 1936 and educated at the local Grammar School where he was Head Boy, Brian came to King’s as an Exhibitioner to read Chemistry. He graduated in 1958 and went on to further research, continuing at Cambridge for his PhD on the chemistry of phosphoinositides, and subsequently moving on to MIT and to the National Heart Institute in Maryland. He worked in collaboration with five different Nobel Prize winners during his career: Lord Todd, Marshall Nirenberg, Francis Crick, Sydney Brenner and Sir Aaron Klug. He was married to Margaret Woolcock in 1961.

Brian came to the newly-formed Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge in 1964 from Bethesda, where in the laboratory of Marshall Nirenberg the first decisive step in breaking the genetic code had been made three years earlier. Brian then joined Francis Crick’s Division of Molecular Genetics and set up a small group to continue to work on the code; he soon teamed up with a Danish visitor Kjeld Marcker who had discovered a key molecule which initiates protein biosynthesis.

In 1974, Brian moved from his beloved Cambridge to join Marcker at Aarhus University, where he laid the foundation for the current Institute of Molecular Biology and Genetics. For this and other achievements, he received many international distinctions, a Fellow of the Royal Danish Academy for Science and Letters, Member of the Danish Natural Science Academy and Honorary Professor of the Beijing Genomics Institute.

Brian was a strong driving force and advocate of converting basic research to biotechnology and facilitated and encouraged the interaction between academia and biotech companies in Denmark and elsewhere. Indeed, he was founder of two biotech companies. Brian was widely involved in global research activities as President of the International Union of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Chairman of the Federation of European Biochemical Societies, Vice-Chairman of the European Molecular Biology Organization and Vice-President of the European Federation of Biotechnology.

However, Brian was completely different from other stuffy professors; he was lively, fun and loved interacting with students. He brought a fresh, energetic, international outlook into the biostuctural chemistry group. Suddenly, the institute was teeming with international notabilities and great scientists. Brian was an inspiring team leader and made his department a fascinating and dynamic place to be for a young student. Others looked on with envy as he raked in external funding and support for projects; sometimes the biostuructural chemistry group had more funds than all the rest of the institute put together.

His most infectious enthusiasms were for organising projects and he was keen to get his friends to help him, although by ‘help’ he often meant getting them to do all the work for him. Nowhere was this more apparent than in the many summer schools in molecular and cell biology he initiated over a period of 47 years, which took place on the beautiful Greek island of Spetses, a setting which attracted many of the world’s finest lecturers. Numerous Nobel Laureates were listed among its speakers. Brian became a local hero on the island, where many of the hoteliers and restaurant owners knew him by name and where a lecture hall is now named after him. These summer schools were a major force in European molecular biology at a time when universities in the US saw potential in the field far in advance of their European counterparts.
Nevertheless, Oliver’s skilful investments did make money for his clients, including the University of Cambridge, where, his friend and colleague John Schlater remembered, he almost single-handedly looked after more Cambridge money than all the other fund managers put together. Oliver also gained a reputation in the City for his intelligence, integrity, and honesty. Adrian Cadbury, who studied with Oliver at King’s, recalled, ‘For me, Oliver stood for all the right things.’ Oliver was also a loving family man; William thought that ‘he was never happier than when he had the whole family together for a long walk, or a family dinner.’ He remembered holidays in Cornwall, where the company of family and friends made up for Oliver’s lack of interest in golf. While not a man of many hobbies, Oliver did enjoy walking and bridge.

After his retirement, Oliver reconnected with his old college, using his talents in investment to help King’s music, and regularly attended services in Chapel when he was down at his weekend cottage near Cambridge. In the late 1990s, he donated enough to cover half the cost of proper music rooms for King’s, which were completed in 2001, and sat on the King’s Investment Committee and two of the University Trust Committees during the rest of that decade. In 1994, he was appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to be the Cambridge nominee on the Church Commissioners, and in 1996, he was elected a Fellow Commoner of King’s.

Oliver died on 21 December 2013, aged eighty-three. Oliver’s memorial service was held in King’s College Chapel, a fitting place to honour his contribution to the College. He is survived by his wife Elizabeth, his children Charlotte, William and Henrietta, and his four grandchildren.

OLIVER NAINBY DAWSON (1949) was an investor in the City and Fellow Commoner of King’s. He skilfully managed King’s investments, alongside those of a number of other colleges, over many years, and, most recently, orchestrated the raising of £2 million for the Chapel Foundation to safeguard King’s College Chapel and its music.

Oliver was born in Shrewsbury in 1930, and educated at Eton, where he distinguished himself by being the only boy in the school to take the Financial Times. However, Oliver’s interest in investment had begun at an even earlier age; after badgering his parents, he was taken to London on his eighth birthday to meet their stockbroker. At Eton, he won a scholarship to King’s, where he gained a First Class degree in Economics, graduating in 1952. During his time at King’s, he attended Chapel fairly regularly, although he was not involved in college music himself. From 1954 onwards he worked for the firm of stockbrokers, Buckmaster & Moore, where he enjoyed a distinguished career, becoming a senior partner in 1976 and director in 1977. He was also Chairman of Foreign & Colonial from 1981 and of the London Life Association from 1984. His son, William, recalled that he was once told by a friend and former colleague of Oliver’s that Oliver, ‘was one of the few people that he had come across who worked in the City not simply to make money, but because he genuinely loved and believed in the whole system of how money and economics worked.’
Andrew Hodges writes: ‘In 1948, at Cambridge, Nick had become friends with Alan Turing, the mathematician and founder of computer science. The link between them, was, of course, their homosexuality, but they enjoyed also a shared culture of humour and dissent from convention, and some shared friends, notably the logician Robin Gandy. Alan Turing’s suicide in June 1954 must have come as a heavy and long-lasting blow. Nick had agreed to be Alan’s executor, and for the rest of his life administered the Turing literary estate. He also played a positive role in ensuring the eventual publication of Alan Turing’s collected works in the 1990s. In the preface he wrote ‘I was a friend of his and found him an extraordinarily attractive companion, and I was bitterly distressed, as all his friends were, by his tragic death—also angry at the judicial system which helped to lead to it. However this is not the place for me to write about him personally.’ Nick remained notably, even strangely, reluctant to do that writing. And yet he had in fact played a critical part in communicating to his circle of friends what he knew of the punishment and surveillance that preceded Alan Turing’s death. Although he seemed to shrink from the business of trampling over such sensitive and distressing ground himself, his quiet outrage did in fact inspire others (myself amongst them) to take it up as a matter of great seriousness. He lived long enough to hear a prime minister make public apology for the deeds of the judicial system that had so angered him.’

In due course (1971) Nick found the ideal academic position, at the Open University, where he was able to write rather than to talk. His colleague there, Dennis Walder, was advised and encouraged by Nick. ‘Nick had an eye for the ridiculous, which made him an amusing, but also sometimes uncomfortable colleague. He used to sit bolt upright, sphinx like, eyes half-shut, through meetings, rarely offering more than a brief comment because of his stammer. On one rare occasion he attended a class I was running on one of our Literature summer schools at York University. I tried to involve him in the discussion, but he simply shut his eyes and shook his head. He was more forthcoming during viewing of O.U. television programmes. One such team gathering I recall began with a shot of a colleague standing up to his knees in a boggy Kent marsh while explaining the opening of Great Expectations. ‘W-w-w-why don’t we see him in his usual environment,’ stammered Nick. ‘S-sitting in his office

Piers Brendon met Nick during his Macmillan years in the 1960s. He writes: ‘Even by Cambridge standards, Nick was intellectually formidable. He seemed to have the whole of western culture at his finger-tips, not just the literature, but painting, sculpture, music, philosophy, history and much else besides. Butler, Svevo, Diderot and Defoe [he wrote books on all these] were all grist to his mill. He was the best editor of others’ work I’ve ever known, meticulous, deeply perceptive and apparently omniscient. I remember a piquant instance: in a draft of my book The Dark Valley I translated fessistes (a 1930s play on the word Fascists) as arses; Nick corrected me; it actually meant “arse-ists” and so it appeared in print. His reviews were masterly and he wrote exquisite little essays on class and on the word “image”. They managed, and this epitomised the man himself, to be both incisive and elliptical. But like E.M. Forster, whose biography was Nick’s masterpiece, he valued life above art, matters of the heart over matters of the mind. In fact he was in direct descent from Bloomsbury, many of whose survivors he knew. He combined energetic liberalism with fierce integrity, to the point of not bearing gifts when he came to stay or writing thank-you letters (“Collinses”) afterwards, plainly regarding such bourgeois conventions as exercises in hypocrisy. And he could be merciless towards polite platitudes and intolerant of those who fell below his own rigorous moral and intellectual standards.’
behind his desk?’. Or there was the time when the same academic was shown in long shot walking over the bridge from Yeats’ Tower while we heard him expatiating on the importance of the Tower for Yeats. Said Nick: ‘Th-th-these Oxford voices do carry so!’ He used to sit in the same uncompromising posture wherever he was, including in the Tube, where he usually held a furled umbrella between his knees. He once told me he’d used the umbrella to beat off a mugger in Camden, an action he demonstrated with a few fencing moves. He was remarkably fit, and he was tough, too, exhibiting moral as well as physical courage.’

In retirement Nick was even more prolific as a writer than before. With his colleague W.R. (Bob) Owens he wrote a remarkable book, The Canonisation of Daniel Defoe (1988), in which they not only traced the increase, over the centuries, of attributions of anonymous pamphlets to Defoe, but produced brilliant psychological studies of the Defoe scholars who were so keen to build up Defoe’s output. Two further studies in disattribution followed, and then a monumental edition of The Works of Daniel Defoe in forty-four volumes, ten of which Nick edited himself. Another interest of Nick’s was the French encyclopedist Denis Diderot, and in 1992 he published Diderot: A Critical Biography, a book as pertinacious in tracing the rackety life and radical thinking of the Frenchman as the Forster book had been in exploring a gentler existence. It won the first Truman Capote prize for literary criticism in 1995.

For King’s people, and lovers of Forster, Nick’s biography of Forster will still have most resonance. His time during his King’s Fellowship had not been easy, despite his deep friendship with Forster and his pleasure at being back at Cambridge. Nick felt he was, to a degree, feeding on a living man whom he saw every day, nor did Forster make it particularly easy, answering his questions but otherwise just opening a locked drawer from time to time, and doling out two or three letters for his biographer to get on with (Nick was also to be the editor with Mary Lago of a two volume selection of Forster letters). The biography took him a long time to complete, but when it was finally published in 1977-78 it took its place as the definitive account of Forster’s development as a man and an author.

Noel Annan wrote in the TLS: ‘He has done what Forster asked his biographer to do: he has told the truth without reservation, but without vulgarity, affectation, archness, facetiousness and those other lice which crawl over the pages of less serene biographers.’

Nick died on 27 June 2014.

**ERIC JOHN ERNEST HOBSBAWM (1936)**

was an eminent and extraordinary historian whose life and works were shaped by his lifelong commitment to radical socialism. He was a member of the Communist Party from 1936 until its collapse after 1989 and was one of the country’s most prominent intellectuals, regularly appearing on the radio and television and becoming a Companion of Honour, a rare accomplishment for a Marxist. His scholarly career was as an influential chronicler of sweeping historical forces such as democratisation, industrialisation and nationalism, a career which spanned more than five decades. He described his own ‘private perch’ from which he observed the world as ‘a childhood in the Vienna of the 1920s, the years of Hitler’s rise in Berlin, which determined my politics and my interest in history, and the England, and especially the Cambridge, of the 1930s, which confirmed both.’

Eric was born in Alexandria, Egypt, which was then a British protectorate, to an English Jewish family in 1917. His father Leopold Hobsbaum (a clerk misspelled Eric’s surname at birth) was the son of a cabinet maker from London and his mother Nelly came from a family of Viennese jewellers. The family resettled in Vienna after the First World War, where Eric gained his first political memory when workers burned down the Palace of Justice in 1927. They were struggling to make ends meet when Leopold died suddenly in 1929 on his own doorstep, probably of a heart attack, and
Nelly two years later of TB. He described this traumatic time in his autobiography, *Interesting Times* (2003): ‘In the late evening of Friday 8 February 1929 my father returned from another of his increasingly desperate visits to the town in search of money to earn or borrow, and collapsed outside the front door of our house. My mother heard his groans through the upstairs windows and, when she opened them on the freezing air of that spectacularly hard alpine winter, she heard him calling to her. Within a few minutes he was dead... In dying, he also condemned to death my mother.’

The orphaned Eric was sent off to live with his uncle Sidney in Berlin where, by the age of fourteen, he became a communist and remained so for the rest of his life. Eric remembered seeing, on his way home from school, a headline announcing Hitler’s election as chancellor, and it was around this time that he joined the Socialist Schoolboys, keeping the organisation’s illegal duplicator under his bed. He enjoyed being part of German radical politics as a student, slipping political flyers under the doors of apartments; he remained in Berlin until 1933 when Uncle Sidney and his dependents were sent by his employers to England. Once he became committed to communism, he remained so for life, saying that during those transformative years it was impossible to believe that Europe had any kind of future at all unless the world was fundamentally changed at its roots.

Eric settled with his sister in Edgware and concentrated on his studies at Marylebone Grammar School; he did not find school a problem despite being thoroughly German. He was introduced to jazz for the first time by a cousin, and won a scholarship to King’s, where he joined the Communist Party in 1936 (although he was never a member of the spying circles), edited *Granta* and accepted an invitation to join the Apostles, where everyone was of the view that the crises of the 1930s marked the beginning of the end of capitalism. Maurice Dobb of Trinity was his intellectual and political mentor in his student years. Eric graduated in 1939 with a double-starred First in History. He went on to receive his master’s degree in 1943 and a doctorate in 1951.

When war broke out, Eric volunteered for intelligence work, like many other communists, but he was rejected as his politics were hardly a secret. Instead he became a sapper in a British army engineering unit for the duration of the war.

Eric’s first marriage, to Muriel Seaman, ended in divorce, and he subsequently married Marlene Schwartz, with whom he had a daughter Julia and a son Andy; he also had another son, Joshua. His marriage to Marlene was intensely affectionate. They always bought each other Valentine cards, sometimes the same one, and often behaved like young lovers, touching and holding hands whenever they could. As they grew old together, Eric continued to load the dishwasher and make the coffee after dinner parties and regretted the fact that Marlene had to do so many of the other chores.

Jazz was always a passion of his, after first hearing it at the Streatham Empire in 1935. He spent a time in the 1950s as jazz editor of the *New Statesman* and published a book *The Jazz Scene* under the pseudonym Francis Newton, a name chosen to honour the communist jazz-trumpeter Frankie Newton.

During his time at King’s, unlike many other college dons, Eric required essays from his undergraduates to be delivered to his rooms at least three days before the submission date; this gave him time to read it thoroughly and prepare to tackle the points he thought worth pursuing. He epitomized rigour; eighteen-year-olds coming straight from school were frightened by him. Neal Ascherson (KC 1952) remembered arriving at King’s straight out of service in the Royal Marines in a small war called ‘the Malayan emergency’, where he had been fighting against communist Chinese guerrillas who were protesting against working in European-owned tin mines and rubber plantations; somewhat uneasily, as he could see that the Chinese working class had no economic rights or access to public education. In his first few days at King’s, Neal found himself at a Feast in Hall, to which he decided to wear his naval service medal with a ‘Malaya’ clasp. Invited back after the meal to join others at Eric’s rooms in Gibbs, Neal came face to face with Eric Hobsbawm, the brilliant economic historian he had always admired. Eric
spoke to Neal: ‘What’s that medal you’re wearing?’ ‘It’s my National Service campaign medal. For active service in the Malayan emergency.’ Eric pulled back and said, very sharply but without violence, ‘You should be ashamed to be wearing that.’ Neal left the party immediately, angry and shocked, but unpinned the medal and never wore it again. Soon Eric became his supervisor, and gradually, his friend; Eric said exactly what he thought, with a seriousness about history as a process which was never overshadowed by his detailed knowledge. His judgements were austere but never unkind.

Eric’s closest friend at King’s was probably the art historian Francis Haskell. Eric’s generally charitable view of his Cambridge contemporaries did not extend to Sir John Sheppard, whom he described in his autobiography as ‘a lifelong spoiled child of quite appalling character’. His hostility was reciprocated; Sheppard disliked Eric’s informal dress when visiting to supervise students (he wore tennis shoes) and was entirely overwhelmed by his detestation of Eric’s politics.

Although Eric could be formidable, he was also very kind, with a genuine enthusiasm for and appreciation of people, exemplified in the elegant and graceful funeral orations he gave for friends and his pleasure in sharing his memories and his knowledge with others.

Eric remained a stalwart of the British Communist Party even after many leading intellectuals abandoned membership after the Soviet invasion of Hungary in 1956 and of Czechoslovakia in 1968, and after the atrocities of Stalinism came to light. He stayed with the British party although he knew that he was on the losing side, bitterly pained by the worst excesses of the USSR and yet retaining his membership throughout his life, finding in communism the solution to what he considered to be the inequities of capitalism.

He taught at Cambridge, Stanford and at the New School for Social Research in Manhattan, but his longest and closest association was with Birkbeck College in London, beginning with his appointment to a history lectureship in 1947 and culminating in his appointment as President in 2002. Eric was a prodigious writer, initially making his name as a chronicler of working class history rather than assuming, as many other historians did, that the upper classes were the really interesting ones. He helped to launch Past and Present, a journal that charted new territory by writing with empathy about the working class, women, and people who were colonised. This publication was hugely influential in history departments throughout the world with its progressive and exciting approach.

Throughout his writings, Eric engaged Marxist ideas of the unfolding of class relations to shed light on tradition, language and non-economic aspects of life. His achievements are many; perhaps his best known work is a quartet of volumes tracing world history from the French Revolution of 1789 to the collapse of the Soviet empire in 1991. The books examined the upheavals that transformed Europe in terms of politics, society, culture and economics.

Eric’s work was influential in the evolution of New Labour in the 1990s; he was called by Tony Blair ‘a giant of progressive politics history … a tireless agitator of a better world’ although Eric did not return the compliment, saying ‘Labour Prime Ministers who glory in trying to be warlords – subordinate warlords particularly – certainly stick in my gullet.’

In 1997 to celebrate his 80th birthday the historians of King’s put on a special dinner and celebratory party for him, in which the King’s singers sang a selection of jazz and popular songs from the 1930s, reminding him pleasurably of his days as Francis Newton the jazz critic. In 2003, Eric was awarded the Balzan prize for his work on the history of Europe in the twentieth century, a prize that recognised his brilliance as an historian of literary talent, and that brought him almost £250,000 to spend on a research project of his choice. He chose to study the reconstruction of Europe in the immediate aftermath of the Second World War, insisting that the process of physical reconstruction down to the bricks and mortar should be included. The history of material life was as important to Eric as the history of culture; for Eric, this project would be significant in exploring how communism as well as capitalism contributed to the rebuilding of Europe following the destruction of the war. Eric insisted, sometimes obstinately, in addressing the importance of economic history, whether or not it was fashionable to do so...
Peter Florence, director of the Hay festival of which Eric was president, when asked why Eric’s many books retained such an appeal to generations of festival goers, replied simply, ‘He just writes better than anybody else.’

At the end of Eric’s life, shortly before his death from pneumonia and leukaemia, he had just finished editing a collection of his writings; he had been given a party to celebrate his 95th birthday and Marlene’s 80th, and their 50th wedding anniversary. He is survived by Marlene, his sons and daughter, seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

**PROFESSOR LISA JARDINE (1944-2015).**

Professor Lisa Anne Jardine, Honorary Fellow, has died aged 71 on Sunday 25 October. An undergraduate at Newnham, she became Fellow and College Lecturer in English at King’s in 1975, her first Cambridge post. She had just published her thesis, *Francis Bacon: Discovery and the Art of Discourse* (1974), when she was appointed to King’s. She completed her graduate work with Robert Bolgar (Fellow 1946-85), whose influence on Renaissance studies was profound. After her appointment at King’s, she soon received a University Lectureship and Fellowship at Jesus College (1976-89).

Her interest in Shakespeare and Elizabethan and Jacobean plays resulted in the publication of *Still Harping on Daughters: Women and Drama in the Age of Shakespeare* (1983). Lisa worked closely with the Princeton historian Anthony Grafton, producing two seminal articles on the reading of texts in the Renaissance and one highly acclaimed book, *From Humanism to the Humanities: Education and the Liberal Arts in Fifteenth and Sixteenth-Century Europe* (1986). Lisa also wrote a strikingly original biography of Erasmus, *Erasmus, Man of Letters: The Construction of Charisma in Print*, showing how the great scholar used print technology to disseminate a (largely false) image of himself. This was awarded the prestigious Bainton Book Prize for 1993. By this time she was Professor of English and Dean of Arts at Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London.

Lisa was as much a feminist and engaged Labour supporter as she was an academic. While at Cambridge she had been on the executive of the Cambridge Labour Party and wrote regularly for the press on women’s rights. She served as a trustee of the Victoria and Albert Museum and chaired the UK Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority. She was equally proud of her work as a governor of schools in Cambridge and London. A brilliant broadcaster, Lisa was heard to best effect on Radio 3’s The Essay, talking vividly and persuasively about events and issues, domestic, national and international. She inspired a whole generation of graduate students, to whom she was devoted. Her Honorary Fellowship at King’s in 1995 recognised how much she still regarded the College as an intellectual home. Her biography, *On a Grander Scale: The Outstanding Career of Sir Christopher Wren* (2002), was followed very quickly by *The Curious Life of Robert Hooke: The Man Who Measured London* (2004), and a diagnosis of breast cancer in 2005 only spurred her to more activity.

Lisa was married to the architect John Hare, with whom she had two sons and a daughter.

An online version of the above appears on King’s website, which is regularly updated. This can be accessed at: www.kings.cam.ac.uk/news/2015/lisa-jardine.html

A fuller edition will appear in the King’s Annual Report 2016.

**NICHOLAS JOHN SEYMOUR MUNRO MACKINTOSH (1981),**

known to all as Nick, was born on 9 July 1935 in London to parents Ian Mackintosh and Daphne Cochrane. He was educated at Winchester College (1948–1953) and then at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he obtained a BA in Psychology and Philosophy in 1960. He married his first wife, Janet
Ann Scott, in the same year, and the couple had two children. He remained at Oxford where he obtained the DPhil degree in 1963. Nick’s first teaching post was at the University of Oxford where he was a University Lecturer and Fellow of Lincoln College (1964–67). New horizons beckoned in 1967 when Nick took up the Killam Research Professorship at Dalhousie University in Halifax (Canada). He remained in Canada for six years, returning to the UK in 1973.

Upon his return to the UK he took up a professorship at the University of Sussex, a post he was to hold for eight years until 1981. Whilst at the Laboratory of Experimental Psychology at the University of Sussex Nick published his monograph *The Psychology of Animal Learning* (1974). It is considered to be a work that laid the foundations for contemporary thinking about learning, both in psychology and the behavioural sciences, and has long been regarded as possibly the greatest book on the subject, and which continues to be used and valued some forty years later. After divorcing in 1978, Nick married his second wife, Brenda Wilson, and the couple had two sons together.

In 1981 Nick left Sussex to come to King’s as a Professorial Fellow. From the same year, until his retirement in 2002 he headed the Department of Experimental Psychology in Cambridge. Nick’s major contribution to psychology was acknowledged by the British Psychological Society in 1984 when they awarded him the Biological Medal, and again in 1986 when he was awarded the President’s Award. The latter is awarded to mid-career researchers currently engaged in research of outstanding quality in recognition of exceptional contributions to psychological knowledge. In 1987 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1989, Nick and Brenda divorced, and Nick married Leonora Brosan in 1992, with whom he had one son.

One of Nick’s other main areas of academic interest was the contentious issue of human intelligence and IQ testing. He authored a number of research articles on the subject during his career, and one of the most scholarly textbooks on the subject: *IQ and Human Intelligence* (1998, 2nd edition 2011), and it was praised by one academic as ‘by far the best textbook on this topic’. The area was to become his major research focus during the last decade of his career.

Nick retired in 2002 and became Emeritus Professor of Experimental Psychology at Cambridge (from 2005) as well as Distinguished Associate in the Psychometrics Centre in the University. During his career he held a number of visiting professorships including those at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of California (Berkeley), the University of Hawaii, the University of New South Wales and Yale University.

Throughout his career he remained extremely committed to undergraduate teaching, and continued to lecture after his retirement right through until the Michaelmas term before his death. He was regarded by his students with the utmost respect and affection which was reflected by the popularity of his lecture course. In 2011 Nick was commissioned by the Royal Society to chair a working party on ‘Neuroscience and the Law’, to consider the question of whether neuroscience can inform issues of criminal justice and civil law. His report was acclaimed by the press, who noted his modesty and caution about the use of neuroscience in legal cases. Nick’s contribution to and influence on psychology is regarded as profound and enduring, and being perhaps greater than that of any other comparative psychologist of his generation. Within King’s Nick was a willing participant on college committees and working parties. His laid back and sardonic manner did not mask his essential kindliness and helpfulness, and his sense of humour was irrepressible. He passed away on 8th February 2015 in Bury St Edmunds after a short illness.
JOHN GLEN SPERLING (1953) was a pioneer of for-profit education who turned a $26,000 investment into the multibillion-dollar University of Phoenix, calling himself an ‘unintentional entrepreneur and an accidental C.E.O.’ He was born on 9 January 1921 in a log cabin in rural Willow Springs, Missouri. His childhood was marked by a near-fatal lung infection, dyslexia and frequent beatings by his father. He was fifteen when his father died. It was the happiest day of his life, he wrote in his memoir, Rebel with a cause (2000). Graduating from high school unable to read, he joined the merchant marine, and learned to read there. He was introduced to literature by his fellow sailors, who lent him works by Fitzgerald and Dostoyevsky, as well as works by Marx. He embraced socialism.

In the Second World War he served in the Army Air Forces, and as a beneficiary of the G.I. Bill went on to earn a bachelor’s degree from Oregon’s Reed College in 1948. He received a master’s degree in history from Berkeley, and came to King’s as the John Ehrman Student in History in 1953. Peter Stansky, as a fellow American graduate history student, remembers that John was very proud of Reed College, which boasted more Rhodes Scholars in relation to the size of its student body than any other U.S. college or university. John told Peter that a favourite Reed activity was to gather under lampposts and read poetry.

John wrote a Cambridge PhD thesis on English eighteenth century economic history, and later published a short work on the South Sea Bubble (1962). His first academic post was at Ohio State University, but by 1960 he had moved to San Jose State as a tenure-track professor of history. While at San Jose he received national publicity for burying a Cadillac while giving a class on American materialism. He tried to organise a faculty strike in 1968 in support of black studies programmes, but without success. His career as a left-leaning academic was not exceptional in the 1960s, but in 1972 he ran a federally funded project to teach police officers and schoolteachers about juvenile delinquency. When his students told him they wished they could take more classes and earn degrees, John pitched the idea to his superiors. They dismissed it. Convinced of its potential, he took a leave of absence and approached the University of San Francisco, which saw his experiment as a potential boon to its ailing finances. Taking his savings of $26,000 John affiliated with the university and started the Institute for Community Research and Development in 1974. The evening and weekend classes were popular with working adults, and they adopted an egalitarian approach that rejected lectures in favour of a student-teacher partnership model.

Political vendettas led John to transfer to Arizona in 1976, where, despite opposition from the higher education establishment (in his memoir he called it ‘The War in Arizona’), he was able to gain accreditation and to found the University of Phoenix in 1978. The University of Phoenix went on to found satellite campuses in more than thirty US states. In 1989 he bought a defunct distance-learning company and laid the foundation for a boom in online learning as the internet began to expand. He pioneered the first electronic textbooks and introduced publishers to online higher education markets. His Apollo Education Group became a publicly traded company in 1994 and made John very rich indeed, a billionaire according to Forbes in 2006. To criticism of his business model, he replied: ‘Why do people say such things about us? Fear! Fear! Fear! They are scared to death of us.’ He pushed back hard against regulators, and other who sought to hem in his business, and forged ties with lawmakers through extensive lobbying and political donations. John retired in 2004, only to return two years later as executive chairman. He retired again in 2012. The University of Phoenix’s online operation reported 212,000 students in fall 2013, according to federal data, making it the largest higher education institution in the USA. Nevertheless government data also show about a quarter of former Phoenix students default on federal student loans, and in recent years oversight has increased and student enrolment has begun to fall.

John devoted his wealth to a number of causes close to his heart. With fellow billionaires George Soros and Peter Lewis he formed an alliance seeking to
undermine the so-called War on Drugs (John’s battle with prostate cancer convinced him of the medical benefits of marijuana). They decried the focus on criminalisation of drugs rather than treatment. Together they sponsored citizen backed initiatives in seventeen states focusing on treatment and education as opposed to jail time for non-violent offences, and on decriminalising marijuana used for medical purposes. John also funded research in plant genetics that contributed to a new understanding of crop nitrogen efficiency and salt tolerance, which hold the promise of reducing toxic fertiliser run-off and bringing millions of acres of farmland back into useful production. He championed major solar initiatives in the states of California and Arizona. John also acquired various biotechnology companies and founded The Kronos Optimal Health Company in Scottsdale, AZ, to which he attributed his long life and seemingly boundless energy. He cloned his pet dog Missy, and Missy 2 was to outlive him. John was twice married and divorced. He died on 22 August 2014, survived by his longtime companion Joan Hawthorne, and his son Peter, from his second marriage, who is the current chairman of the Apollo Group. Despite the evident differences between John’s educational philosophy and that of King’s, he was very generous to the College and was elected a Fellow Benefactor.

NIGEL DAVID WALKER (1973)
was born on 6 August 1917 in Tientsin (now Tianjin) in China where his father (David) was a British Vice-Consul. His mother was Violet (née Johnson). The family lived there for 10 years and Nigel was educated at Tientsin Grammar School until the threat of invasion by the Japanese prompted his father to go into the wool business in Karachi while the rest of the family returned to Edinburgh. Nigel attended Edinburgh Academy where he turned out to be academically gifted and became Dux in 1935. According to Nigel’s daughter, he was ‘a bit of a handful as a child’. Apparently on one occasion he climbed on to the top of the tigers’ cage at the zoo, from where he had to be rescued by a keeper.

Nigel read Classics at Christ Church, Oxford where he was awarded the Chancellor’s prize for an original Latin poem and was made an honorary scholar. Initially his tutor predicted he would get a first-class degree and he had aspirations of an academic career. However, when Nigel became engaged to Sheila Johnston, his tutor privately withdrew his prediction for Nigel’s degree class and academic future which turned out to be correct. Nigel had to abandon his academic plans and enter the civil service. Sheila and Nigel married in 1939, and it was a marriage of longevity, lasting until Sheila’s passing in 2007.

After the outbreak of the Second World War Nigel joined the Cameron Highlanders (in 1940) before transferring later to the Lovat Scouts. His daughter Valerie tells us how ‘he became weapons training officer at Dunbar. He then became part of the bodyguard to the royal family when they were at Balmoral (where his duties included playing grandmother’s footsteps with the princesses).’ During the war he also did service in the Rockies in North America and also in Italy where he saw action. A flesh wound as a result of being shot in the leg meant that he was removed from the front line for the rest of the war.

After the war Nigel spent eleven years in the civil service, based at St. Andrew’s House (Edinburgh), during which time he held no fewer than nine different posts. During that time he wrote a PhD thesis on ‘The Logical Status of the Freudian Unconscious’ (Edinburgh, 1954) and a book A Short History of Psychotherapy. After 11 years in the civil service Nigel was entitled to a year’s sabbatical which he had as an Honorary Fellow at Nuffield College, Oxford. Upon the retirement of the Reader in Criminology in 1961 Nigel was invited to apply for, and was appointed to, the post, despite the fact that (as Nigel later wrote in his autobiography) he knew no academic criminology. He held this post until 1973, and his 1965 book Crime and Punishment in Britain was to become a standard work on the subject.
One of Nigel’s special interests was the relationship between mental illness and crime. His monograph on the subject focused on how the law in England had dealt with offenders with mental disorders from Saxon times onwards (Crime and Insanity in England, vol 1, 1968) and resulted in the award of a DLitt from Oxford University and an Honorary Fellowship of the Royal College of Psychiatrists. It is still considered the definitive work in its field. At Oxford Nigel set up a small research unit known as the Penal Research Unit in 1966 which later became the Oxford Centre for Criminology. Nigel was also interested in the theory and practice of punishment, and was very keen on humane rehabilitation. He believed strongly in the importance of face-to-face contact with the subjects of his research, much of which he did at Grendon Prison in Buckinghamshire, sometimes with his students in attendance. His 1969 book Sentencing in a Rational Society was highly regarded.

In 1973 Nigel was appointed Wolfson Professor and Director of the Institute of Criminology at Cambridge University and he became a Fellow of King’s College in the same year. One of his first priorities at Cambridge was to improve the standard of teaching and examination. In addition to his teaching and research responsibilities, Nigel served on various working parties and Home Office committees, the most important of which were the Floud Committee on the Dangerous Offender and the Butler Committee, whose recommendations were responsible for the setting up of secure psychiatric units in each region of the country. Nigel was awarded the CBE in 1979.

Nigel retired in 1984, but continued to write and teach. His 1996 monograph Dangerous People remains on reading lists of criminology courses today. Of his fifteen published monographs, his last was his rather mischievous memoirs (2003). An annual Cambridge lecture was named after Nigel—the Nigel Walker lecture in Criminology—which was first given in 1997. Nigel’s leisure activities included chess and hill walking. His daughter fondly remembers how much fun her father was: ‘he was a debunker of myths. He was a risk-taker: he continued climbing in the Dolomites until well into his seventies. He enjoyed his grandchildren and his great-grandchildren and he enjoyed a good argument’. In the Octagon of the SCR at King’s he spent many lunch-hours in chess combat with Graeme Mitchison, frustrated only by the ban on smoking. He passed away on 13 September 2014, and is survived by two sisters, one daughter, two grand-daughters and four great-grandchildren.

SIR DAVID WILLCOCKS (1919-2015)
Sir David Willcocks, Honorary Fellow, has died aged 95. Sir David died peacefully at home on the morning of Thursday 17 September.

Sir David’s connection with King’s began as an Organ Scholar in 1939; he was elected to a Fellowship in 1947 and subsequently held the post of Director of Music from 1957 to 1974.

Stephen Cleobury, Director of Music since 1982, writes:

David Willcocks, whose connection with King’s goes back to his arrival as Organ Scholar (1939), made, during his lifetime, a contribution to the music of King’s – Chapel and College – of immeasurable value. The legacy of his tenure as Organist and Director of Music (1957-1974) is to be seen in the many musicians whom he mentored and encouraged here at King’s and in Cambridge generally, who have gone on to make their own successful careers in music; in his many published arrangements and occasional compositions; and, above all, in his long catalogue of recordings with the Chapel Choir, in many of which the Choir was joined by a prestigious orchestras and distinguished soloists. He set new standards for choral singing not only here, but through his wide influence, all over the world. The College owes him an immense debt of gratitude.

A fuller obituary will appear in the 2016 edition of the King’s Annual Report.
Frances Rose was a strong character, and her drive and determination were formative influences on his character. From 1936 to 1942 he attended St Paul’s School in London, and was taught by the Marxist historian George Rudé, with whom he remained friendly for many years.

War broke out when James was 16, and he well remembered a visit to the school by General Montgomery (himself an Old Pauline) who strode up and down the stage, forcefully repeating that ‘Every boy must learn to shoot!’, a performance greeted with much hilarity by the schoolboys. Evacuated with the school to the Sandhurst area, James, underage, joined the Home Guard. Here he had a number of unusual experiences, including saving the life of someone who threw a live grenade straight up in the air during a training exercise. James also recounted an incident where, as a Corporal and ‘training’ men in the art of stripping weapons, one man listened with exquisite politeness to James’s exposition before quietly demonstrating his own expertise – it turned out that he was a former artillery sergeant from World War I, and the crackshot of his regiment.

Upon leaving St Paul’s, James became a ‘civilian on active service’ – a ‘boffin’ – at RAF Coastal Command, Watford, where his quick mind was used to good effect helping a range of scientists analyse the flood of incoming intelligence data. He sometimes went out on flights which involved action against the Germans, including over the Bay of Biscay. His independent character saved his life on one occasion, following a disagreement with his superior who insisted on taking James’s place on a flight over Arnhem – the plane never returned.

After the war, and without qualifications, having always struggled to pass exams, James turned to the eminent biologist J. B. S. Haldane to seek a university place. James had previously submitted a publication that Haldane had seen and deemed to be of such a calibre that he supported James’s application to matriculate at University College London, where he studied Zoology. In true style, James undertook vacation work on plant chromosomes at the John Innes Institute, then, as now a leading research centre on plant biology.
In 1971, James joined the School of Biological Sciences at the University of East Anglia, where he was an ebullient teacher for some thirty years, passionate that the students must have a ‘hands-on’, practical and comprehensive understanding of biological organisms. Together with his colleague Tony Sims (supervisor to Sir Paul Nurse), James ran an undergraduate laboratory class each year for final-year students that was renowned, revered and feared, for the exacting standards and the high level of commitment it demanded. He was infamous for occasionally surreptitiously adding some mystery inhibitory compound to cocktails of reagents to put the best students on their mettle when results did not emerge as in the textbook version. Never happier than when working practically in the lab, James continued to work at UEA for many years after his official retirement, always trying hard to provide opportunities for young scientists to develop and display their talents.

At the age of 75, after a long career in research and teaching, including a stint at the University of Tübingen from 1987 to 1989, James finally left his laboratory work behind and turned his attention to an exploration of the history of research on yeasts. Written as a series of fourteen essays, originally published in the journal Yeast, these papers were then compiled into a single volume, Yeast Research: a Historical Overview (2011). Eloquent, readable, and written with a passionate, forensic acuity honed over a lifetime, these articles uncovered the foundations of the modern disciplines of microbiology and biochemistry, stretching from the late eighteenth century and the time of Lavoisier and Pasteur right until the present day.

James died on 17 February 2015 in Norwich. He leaves behind his wife Linda, his daughters Penelope, Annabel and Chloë, and six grandchildren, and was predeceased by his daughter Marion.

DEREK STANLEY BENDAI was born in Coventry on 15th July 1930. His father was a Master Draper and his mother a schoolteacher and keen naturalist.
Derek went up to King’s in 1950 to study Natural Sciences, graduating with First Class Honours in Biochemistry 1953. He stayed on in the Biochemistry Department for graduate studies, completing his PhD in 1957 under the supervision of Robin Hill.

After PhD, Derek spent a year in Louvain, Belgium working on subcellular fractionation, before returning to Cambridge in 1958 to begin two years working on the biochemistry of tea. This was an industry sponsored project aimed at determining what led the tea grown on Mlanje Mountain in Nyasaland (modern day Malawi) to be of particularly low quality. It was also in 1958 that Derek married his wife Fay, who was then a postdoctorate in Robin Hill’s lab.

In 1960, Derek was appointed to be a University Demonstrator in the Cambridge Biochemistry Department. This role was for a limited term of five years, with intense competition for the chance to secure a rarely offered Lectureship at the end. As such, it was a matter of some prestige when Derek was indeed appointed as a Lecturer in 1965, beginning a permanent employment with the Biochemistry Department which was to last for the rest of his working life.

During his career, Derek was to focus mainly upon photosynthesis, making significant contributions to our understanding of electron transfer during that process. Derek would often collaborate with his former supervisor Robin Hill in this area, though he would also maintain individual projects. Derek also pursued research in many other fields, though. Notably, he would continue to return to research on the biochemistry of tea, supervising PhDs on the subject and leaving a book on the matter unfinished at the time of his death.

Though he officially retired in 1997 Derek was to continue working in the department for another 14 years, right up until a few days before his passing. He continued to lead the way on innovative research in a number of areas, and in particular on protein-protein interactions in photosynthesis. Derek’s great expertise on photosynthesis was also of significant utility in allowing himself and colleagues to establish the Algal Biotechnology Consortium, which sought to promote the use of algae in various practical applications, including the production of renewable energy.

Despite his high productivity throughout his career and into retirement, Derek was careful to maintain a healthy balance between academic and home life, and was a devoted husband and father. Derek enjoyed a number of past times. He was a keen musician, playing the piano, and even making instruments from scratch; his crowning achievement being a full string quartet of violins, viola and cello. He was also an accomplished gardener, both at home and around Darwin College, where he was a fellow.

Derek away following a brief illness on 4 December 2014, aged 84. He is survived by his wife, Fay and their daughters Sarah, Rachael and Kate, as well as their own families. Derek is remembered as a warm hearted and personable man; as a true gentleman whose keen intellect was always accompanied by great modesty.

**ERNEST WOLFGANG BRAUCH** (1965) was born in Vienna in 1933 and educated in England before moving to New York in 1941, where he graduated from the Bronx High School of Science in 1950. He earned a Bachelor of Arts at New York University in 1961 and a Master of Arts at Columbia University in 1963; whilst at King’s, he was a research student in the history and philosophy of science. He was a lifelong learner and continued to take classes at various colleges and universities until he was in his seventies.

Ernest started his career in real estate in England before trading commodities. Unfortunately his career did not always go smoothly; he was arrested for masterminding a $600,000 mail order computer scam, and continued to take orders for his electronics business over the phone from prison. Sometimes he had to fight the other inmates for the phone, but otherwise he was getting along just fine, reported the Pittsburgh Press after speaking with him. At one stage he was extradited for violating English criminal laws, and charged with forgery and with fraud.
sight of the dishevelled young man and his questionable vehicle, they called the police. Giles loved to travel. Shortly after leaving Cambridge, having attained a degree in Natural Sciences, he flew to South Africa in an old DC3 (a three day journey at that time) and found work in a wire factory before deciding to travel 2000 miles overland across Kenya, using every available means of transport; buses, trains, rickety matatus and leaky ferry boats.

Bulmers had been founded in 1887 by Percy and Fred Bulmer, using apples from their orchard at Credenhill. In common with his brothers, Giles gained a good understanding of the practice of cider making through working in the factory during school holidays and vacations whilst at King’s. As a young schoolboy, his father would take him to the factory on Saturday mornings, and his first job whilst still at school was to assemble wooden crates that transported the flagon bottles of cider.

Giles’s study of Natural Sciences gave him a unique insight into the chemistry of cider making, helping his understanding of the vital fermentation process in the making of good cider and his particular interest in the way in which it was produced. He was also a good linguist, speaking excellent French (his mother had studied French and Italian as an undergraduate at Newnham College). In many years, when the supply of local apples was inadequate to meet the demand, Giles sourced them from Normandy and Brittany. He sought out apples from growers, setting up contracts for the purchase, transportation and delivery to the channel ports for subsequent shipment to Newport, and then by rail to Hereford.

Giles was a hands-on person who enjoyed travelling the world seeking commercially attractive sources of raw material for the cider and pectin processes. Traditionally, pectin was extracted from the dried residual solid of the juiced out apples, to be used as a gelling agent in the jam and confectionary industries. Giles recognised a superior quality pectin was present in citrus peel after the production of lime and lemon juice. He sourced lemon peel in Mexico (where, many years before, his maternal grandfather had been murdered for the payroll of the company for whom he was working at the time).
The best source for citrus pectin is lime and Giles found high quality sources in Domenica, Florida and Ghana. In Ghana, he set up a joint company with Roses Lime Juice called Rombeluse (an anagram of Bulmer and roses), which transferred the residual solid after extracting the juice to Hereford for pectin production. He spent three years at a Cadbury plant in Tasmania producing apple juice which for shipment to both the newly established Bulmers Australia factory at Sydney and to Hereford.

Apart from his long involvement with Bulmers, Giles other passion was the vast house at Bodior, a thirty room mansion with a 600 acre farm situated on Holy Island. This had been acquired by his father Bertram in 1948, when Giles was ten, and included some of the most beautiful coastline in the British Isles.

With its glorious views of the sea and the Snowdon range, the extended family gathered at Bodior to entertain, extraordinary cuisine and hospitality a hallmark of life on the estate. Here, Giles was most in his element, whether it was foraging for mushrooms and other edible fungi, shrimping amongst the seaweed, digging for cockles in Black Ditch, or fishing for mullet and mackerel. Giles was also instrumental in overseeing the maintenance and restoration of the estate. He was never more in his element than when he was in his old boiler suit, stripping down a pump, cleaning and oiling a shotgun, or wiring a lobster pot. His cousin, Roger Cooke, recalls his distracted expression, completely immersed in the world of making things work, which was a key part of his make-up. In the 1980’s, Bertram had also made a shrewd investment, buying a caravan park on the coast at Silver Bay. Over the years, Giles and his brother Nicholas oversaw its development and expansion into the stylish timber Silver Bay holiday resort with stunning views across the white sand to the sea.

Giles had also repurchased the Old Rectory at Credenhill, which was his family home for thirty years. A substantial late Georgian house with a splendid garden, it had, a century earlier, belonged to the Reverend Charles Bulmer, father of Fred and Percy. After Charles’s death, it had spun out of the Bulmer orbit and it was an imaginative and masterly stroke of Giles to restore it to the family some forty years later.

Giles had a deep sense of public service. He was a trustee on various Bulmer charities and supported his wife Gilly in her charitable activities. He also played a pivotal long-term role on the Trust set up to find the running costs for a new hospice at Bartlestree, St Michael’s, which opened in 1984 and has gone from strength to strength. When Hereford Hospital was trying to fund a new scanner and Giles got wind of it from one of the hospital consultants, a cheque for the £100k shortfall was forthcoming within days. With characteristic modesty, Giles put this down to the generosity of his fellow trustees.

Giles is remembered as being unfailingly courteous and kind, particularly to those less materially advantaged than himself. Many remember his great sociability, with friendships extending across numerous networks, from the local farming and orcharding communities and his old colleagues in the cider industry to his class of 1969 when he spent four months studying international business management at Harvard Business School.

It was therefore no surprise there were more than five hundred who attended Giles’s memorial service.

His marriage to Gilly was a marriage of equals which brought happiness and fulfilment to his life and he derived enormous pleasure in helping bring up his three sons, Callum, Charles and Jeremy. Giles died peacefully at home on Sunday September 7 2014 surrounded by his family.

(Our thanks to Roger Cooke for helping with this obituary)

PROFESSOR CHARLES ARTHUR CAIN (1958) was an unusual man who lived his life according to the core values of family, Manx identity and a determination to strive for excellence. Although a talented musician with a beautiful singing voice, he forged his career in the offshore finance sector, and was the founder of two highly successful businesses with a worldwide reach. Closest to his heart, though, was being closer to home, and as a dedicated politician who was fluent in his native Manx Gaelic language, he made enduring positive changes to life on the Isle of Man.
Charles was born in Peel on 28 April 1938, the second son of prominent advocate His Honour The Deemster James Arthur Cain, whose own father had started the family law firm T. W. Cains. It was a prestigious legacy to be born into, and Charles lived his life partly in honour of the request made by his father the last time they saw each other – ‘Do well for me.’

The outbreak of World War II led to a period of relative upheaval for the family. Charles’ father joined the RAF, and the family moved with him first to Belfast, then to Cambridge, where Charles and his older brother William were first introduced to cathedral music. After a short stay in Harlow, they returned to the Isle of Man, and Charles attended a small local school with his sister Deidre.

In 1947, Charles followed William to King’s College Choir School, where they sang evensong in the cold, gloomy Chapel (whose stained glass windows had not all yet been returned after the war), entertained crowds at college feasts and concerts, made recordings, toured Switzerland and were taught by the celebrated Boris Ord. From there, Charles attended Marlborough College. Sadly, the year he finished school, aged 18, was blighted by tragedy, as his father died young at age 50.

Before going to university, Charles did his National Service as an officer with the Cameronians of the Black Watch, where he learned Scottish country dancing and performed at the Edinburgh Tattoo. He was subsequently stationed in Nairobi and Bahrain, and received the General Service Medal, although once complained in a letter home to William that there wasn’t a blade of grass out there – to which his brother obligingly responded by sending him a single blade of Manx grass as a memento.

Charles came to King’s in 1958 to read Economics, graduating in 1961 with a Third in Part II. Music was just as important to him as studying, and he was once again part of King’s Choir alongside several of his old Choir School classmates. He also excelled on the rugby field, and succeeded in persuading several other choristers to form a choir VIII to row in the May Bumps races.

He started his career in banking, joining Barclays’ Dominion, Colonial and Overseas section in 1961. During his training in Liverpool he met Miss Angela Tripp, and soon they got married. Together they did two tours of duty for the bank in Africa, one in Kenya, where Charles ran the Nairobi Cathedral Choir, and the other in Jinja, Uganda, on the northern shores of Lake Victoria. Their first two sons James and Edward were born during this time, followed by the twins upon their eventual return to the UK in 1970.

From 1970 to 1972, Charles worked for the private banking group Alex Lawrie Factors in Manchester, spending his morning commute learning to be proficient in his native tongue, Manx Gaelic. The efforts of these daily train rides paid off, as he was soon fluent, and in 1972 the opportunity arose for him to return to the Isle of Man as manager of the local branch of the British bank Slater Walker. He would remain based on the Island for the rest of his life, though globe-trotting frequently to meet overseas clients face to face. He was soon breaking an independent path, too, as after serious problems with the parent company of Slater Walker, he left the firm to found his own business, proudly eponymously named Charles Cain and Company.

With his expertise and ingenuity, the company blossomed, and Charles found time to become more involved in local affairs. He stood for election to the House of Keys in Tynwald in 1976, though was not chosen, partly due to strong opposition from the protestors of local group Fo Halloo, who disliked the burgeoning financial sector. Despite this, Charles was elected to the Ramsey Town Commission, and spent a valuable period learning about the town’s strengths as well as its ongoing problems. He served as a Commissioner for thirteen years in all, including time spent as Chairman, and also chaired the Isle of Man cultural festival, Yn Chruinnaght.

In 1981 he stood again in the Keys elections and was successful. Charles was an old-fashioned orator in the best sense – cogent, witty and concise, with well-formed opinions and imaginative solutions to the island’s seemingly intractable problems. During his four-year residency, he brought about great positive changes, by modernising the antiquated
Board system, steering through the Data Protection Act, amalgamating the two electricity authorities, and making a ground-breaking motion on the official recognition of Manx Gaelic by the government which helped to secure the future of the native language of the island.

His decision not to stand again in 1986 was prompted by the demands of his growing business concerns. Progress faltered a few years later, when he suffered a serious heart attack and decided to sell the company. Happily, he made a remarkable recovery, and started a new business in 1991 named Sky Fiduciary Services Ltd, which did equally well.

Energetic and driven, Charles became known as an expert in the financial sector. He lectured at both the Isle of Man Business School and St Thomas University in Florida, where he was made Adjunct Professor, edited the Offshore Investment magazine, contributed to the annual Oxford Offshore Symposium, and even published two books, Guarantee and Hybrid Companies in the Isle of Man (2004) and Understanding Offshore – A Primer (2014).

At home on his beloved Island, meanwhile, Charles was a frequent collaborator on Manx Radio’s current affairs programme, and maintained a keen interest in local history and national identity. He managed to combine this interest with his enduring love of music, developing a musical act in the 1970s with his friend Charles Guard that was inspired by the traditional music hall songs of the Island. Together with a group of musicians including Alan Pickard and Joyce Corlett, they formed the Jubilee Ensemble, and recorded a classic LP entitled The Old Iron Pier, accompanied by an authentically jangly piano borrowed from the Palace Lido. An early member of the Tallis Consort, who ran the choir for some years, Charles also steadily promoted the music at the Church of Our Lady, Star of the Sea and St Maughold, where he was both loyal member and benefactor.

Charles died on 19 March 2015 on the Isle of Man, having suffered with great dignity and bravery for many months with Parkinson’s disease. A man of deep and warm generosity and a dry sense of humour, he could also be impatient and critical at times, but never at the expense of honesty or integrity. He is remembered as a fine, upstanding member of the community, a great friend, and a beloved husband and father, leaving behind his wife Angela, sons James, Edward, Benjamin and Matthew, and five grandchildren.

ANDREW GILBERT CAUSEY (1959) was one of six undergraduates to embark on Cambridge’s new course of ‘Art History’ in 1961, and helped established this subject as a professional discipline. Born 11 April 1940, Andrew forged a life-long career as a leading historian of 20th century British art and sculpture. Following his PhD dissertation on Paul Nash, and drawing on a childhood in rural Cornwall, Andrew developed an enduring interest and profound understanding of the relationship between nature, painting and landscape. His notable works include Paul Nash (1980), a biography and catalogue raisonné, and Paul Nash: Landscape and the Life of Objects (2013). He also wrote extensively on other artists, including Peter Lanyon, Edward Burra, and Ivon Hitchens, as well as on the drawings of Henry Moore and the environmental sculptures of Andy Goldsworthy.

For the first seven years of his life, Andrew lived in rural Cornwall, overlooking the south coast at Carylon Bay. During the war years, access to the beach at Carylon Bay was closed and the shore used in preparation for D-day landings. His mother, Ellen, was a social worker, and his father, Gilbert, a GP. Andrew remembers riding with his father to the inland farms and receiving the occasional Cornish pasty from a farmer’s wife or mother.

But big changes were afoot for the Causey family: they moved to London in 1947. Gilbert gave up general practice, and there were soon to have five children. Taking a job as a research scientist, Gilbert later taught at the University College then at Royal College of Surgeons. Though Gilbert cultivated a big garden in the London house, it was perhaps the prized formal productivity of the London garden which drew Andrew closer to his yearning for the rural countryside. Luckily, the family held onto the
Andrew said that it was above all the experience of wandering through the remote Cornish lands and fields which gave rise to his feelings for landscape. Standing atop one of the tall hedge-like banks in Cornwall, Andrew felt the impact of silence, hearing only the smallest sounds of insects, birds and the wind. He thought of life there, free from modernity and even the human voice.

While the remoteness of Cornwall proved a formative experience for Andrew's appreciation of landscape and land art, it also provoked family and friends to suggest Andrew adopt a more ambitious path for schooling. To compensate for his hitherto remote upbringing, Summer Fields, Eton, and King’s were to be his path, a trajectory very much supported by bursaries and scholarships.

Andrew was a King’s scholar at Eton and matriculated at King’s in 1959, reading History. He was finding the history course dull (and indeed, the radical historian, Tony Judt, not quite a contemporary, was soon to bring about a revolution in history teaching). For his final year, Andrew was one of the first six undergraduates to join a new course: Art History. Initiated by Michael Jaffé, who before it began decreed a summer in Florence as necessary for taking in the art on hand and learning the language, art history was run through architecture at Cambridge. Modernist architect Leslie Martin and his colleague Colin St John ‘Sandy’ Wilson, architect of the British library and one of a handful of serious collectors of modern British art at the time, directed the new course. Andrew remembers visits to Martin’s house where he was excited to view the works of Ben Nicholson and Piet Mondrian, brought there by the artists themselves.

Graduating from King’s in 1962, Andrew worked as a freelance art critic, for *Financial Times* and *Illustrated London News*, where he met his future wife, then editor, Sue Bennett. He returned to academia in the late 1960s, completing a PhD at the Courtauld Institute of Art under the supervision of Alan Bowness, whom he first met when Bowness lectured on the modern period at Cambridge. What drew Andrew to Nash originally was his easy access to the Marylebone Public Library. There he found the attraction to Nash’s work instinctive, particularly for the romantic early drawings of the 1948 Nash memorial volume.

As Andrew remarked in his Oral Histories interview for the Association of Art Historians (AAH), to study and teach modern and contemporary art in the UK in the 1960s and early 1970s was to be something of a pioneer. Reports by William Coldstream (1960) and Sir John Summerson (1963) called for the introduction of art history and complementary studies to what had overwhelmingly been studio-based teaching in art schools. Andrew was singularly well-fitted to answer this call and usher in the new wave of teaching. Not all teachers were on board, however; there could only be so many pioneers. Studio staff at St. Martin’s School of Art, where Andrew taught from 1968 to 1972, were resistant to their students ‘wasting’ time in art history. They wanted their students to use art history only in cases of immediate problems. Despite this resistance, the students’ work excited Andrew, especially the work of the sculpture department. As one of the most dramatic and controversial in Britain, the department had Anthony Caro teaching and new graduates, like Richard Long and Gilbert and George, moving in innovative directions. Andrew later drew upon his close encounters with them in producing his inclusive and insightful study of the many turns in modern sculpture, ‘Sculpture Since 1945’ (1998).

In 1972, Andrew accepted a lectureship at the University of Manchester, where he remained until retirement. Attaining professorship in 1997, Andrew retired as Emeritus Professor in the History of Modern Art in 2008. At the University of Manchester, Andrew served as Head of Department three times. Though he retained a measured view of the overly bureaucratic demands, he willingly volunteered for and undertook tedious administrative tasks with good grace. He had an unwavering sense of loyalty to the department and was proud to help establish the BA Hons degree in the History of Modern Art in the 1990s. Countless students have
benefited through this course and Andrew’s teaching generally. He was energetic and innovative with his students, even if he was a private man and seemingly reserved. Those latter parts of his personality allowed him to offer kind, calm guidance to many postgraduates and younger colleagues forging their first steps in academia.

Andrew’s teaching is at once notable for its breadth and its forensic precision. The scrutiny he applied to every minute detail extended into his personal life, and he often said he should have been a lawyer. One friend recalls visiting the Bavarian Baroque churches with Andrew and Sue. He watched as Andrew devoured the scenes, submitting every particle to analysis by his intellectual microscope. Sue too joined in the investigation, spending hour after hour alongside Andrew exploring every square foot of each church. Never before had the friend come across someone with such a deep, all-consuming passion for the understanding and appreciation of art. Andrew lived aestheticism.

Precision followed Andrew into his writing as well. Lund Humphries, the art book publisher, characterised Andrew as one of their most meticulous (and unassuming) authors. From 1971 Andrew published regularly on Nash. His essay ‘Paul Nash and Englishness’, for Tate Liverpool’s Paul Nash Modern Artist, Ancient Landscape, encapsulates the heart of his understanding of the relationship between nature, painting and landscape. He curated many exhibitions of his work, including the Tate exhibition Paul Nash (1975). And because he demonstrated a breadth of approach to the contemporary arts, he of course expanded his writings beyond the artist of his dissertation. He curated the Hayward Gallery exhibition Edward Burra (1985) and helped organize the Royal Academy exhibition British Art in the 20th Century (1987). With his Burra exhibition and writings, he introduced many for the first time to the extraordinary late landscape paintings of a most quirky English artist. He wrote numerous catalogues and catalogue raisonnés not only for Nash and Burra, but also for Peter Lanyon and Ivon Hitchens.

He even highlighted the importance of Henry Moore’s drawings, not just as studies for his sculptures but as works of art in their own right. A trustee of the Henry Moore Foundation, he helped the Foundation’s acquisition in this field and published The Drawings of Henry Moore (2010). Widely praised, this book was the first to discuss the entire range of Moore’s drawings in a single volume (Andrew’s breadth and precision striking again). The book established Moore’s drawings on equal footing with his sculptures and received a second printing.

His profound interest in contemporary art practice was evident in how he chose to live his life outside of writing and teaching. He always knew what was happening in the art world and seldom missed a show, whether with a dealer or in a public gallery. As Chair of the Grants Committee for the Henry Moore Foundation, the major funding source for sculpture in the UK, he was as assiduous as ever, visiting artists’ studios, exhibitions and installations however far afield.

In addition to the Henry Moore Foundation, he remained active in many arts bodies, including the Advisory Council of the Paul Mellon Centre and the Association of Art Historians, for which he was a founding member. He also remained an active writer, even into retirement. In fact, even into his final illness. Though he suffered from cancer for many years, he did not stop writing. His book, Stanley Spencer: Art as a Mirror of Himself (2014) was completed during his illness and is regarded as equally rigorous as his previous works. Fittingly, Andrew’s last piece of writing for Lund Humphries described the genesis of the 1948 monograph on Paul Nash, that which Nash prepared in his final years and which was published posthumously. Andrew penned his text from his hospital bed, providing text as polished and erudite as ever.

Though Andrew was not always easy, he was much adored. He had a singular sense of humor and a strong feel for the absurdity. He was courteous and charming, even acting as a gracious host from his hospital bed. He was also courageous, though not always in the typical fashion. He was courageous to switch his degree and to help pioneer a new field. But there is one story that stands apart, that of moral courage from Andrew’s days at Summer Fields.
On a very cold and snowy winter’s day, the master in charge forced the boys to run a considerable distance (even for the stronger boys) in only their football clothes. Andrew pleaded with the master in charge to drop his demand; the task was proving too much for the younger boys. When his plea was unsuccessful, he announced that he would report the conduct of the master on duty to the headmaster. At that time, none of his friends ever imagined complaining to the headmaster about another master – they were sure they could face a beating for that. Yet Andrew was adamant. Before Andrew and his friends could complain, the master on duty heard of their plot and told his version of the story first. The headmaster said that all had been sorted, and though no outward reward of courage given, Andrew exemplified a rare breed of moral, even physical, courage at a very young age.

Andrew was a private person who revealed himself slowly, even to his wife. He had a constant background interest of how to discover a spiritual standpoint in non-religious world. He believed, as one student noted, that God was in the detail. While this statement demonstrated his shirking of generalization in art as well as his imperviousness to the ‘new’ art history, whether feminist or social history of art, it is undeniable that detail was important to Andrew. So much so that he planned his funeral program ahead of time, equipped with his hand-picked quotes, recollections, and a theme: the passing of time and endurance. His quest for the spiritual standpoint aligned with his quest for exploring art, as Nash had once written: ‘to perceive through the image and monuments of man some glimmerings of an ordered plan, some movement of the rhythm animating the universe – this must be the impulse of the modern writer on art’ (Back to the Sources, 7 February 1931). For Andrew, the rhythm lay in the land, in the enduring cyclical patterns of nature.

As Andrew’s health deteriorated, he left his hospice and was cared for at home by his wife Sue. A specialist in Russian art and culture and distinguished Russian linguist, Sue shared intellectual and cultural interests with Andrew. They loved travelling, walking and the country. And evidently from the story of Baroque church visits, Sue too enjoyed exploring the details of art. In recent years, their greatest passion together, besides their family, was the garden they created at their home in Somerset.
Philip’s initial impression of university life was not particularly favourable afterwards referring to his short time at Cambridge as being ‘dismal’, lodging in freezing digs in Eltisley Avenue. He recalled food was scarce and he subsisted largely on tinned kidney soup and shredded wheat. His digs seemed to be miles out of town, so he bought a very second hand ‘bone shaker’ bicycle on which he made his way to and from lectures and compulsory military training at the University Army ‘Corps’. It was therefore with a feeling of relief he went down early in March in order to start his war service.

Philip was twenty-two when he returned to Cambridge. In the course of four years war service he had seen and experienced much, but had yet to discover how little he knew of the peace-time adult world. Unsurprisingly he found it a difficult adjustment back to juvenile student life and as a consequence worked much too hard, because he felt obliged to get on and qualify as soon as possible. Having obtained a good degree, he was called to the Bar Inner Temple in 1949.

Philip was born in South Africa in 1924, the son of Gerard Duncombe Clough, then Attorney General of Southern Rhodesia. Philip’s father died of enteric fever just before being appointed Chief Justice of Northern Rhodesia when Philip was three. His early childhood was spent with an assortment of relatives in South Africa whilst his mother (who later remarried) worked as a teacher. His background gave Philip a certain resilience whilst instilling in him the importance of family. Throughout his life, he remained close to his older brother, Duncombe Gerard, and was diligent in keeping in touch with his extended family and African heritage.

Philip attended Rhodes Estate Preparatory School, learning to play rugby, before being sent top England educated at Dauntsey’s School, Wiltshire (1936-41) becoming hooker for the First XV. He worked for the Federal Counsel of the Colonial Legal Service from 1951 to Malaysian Independence in 1958. He then returned to England and spent twenty years in Practice at the Chancery Bar in London and between 1978-1981 was legal Affairs Adviser in Brunei, before joining the Hong Kong Judiciary. It was there he was first appointed as District Judge, then as High Court Judge, and finally as Justice of Appeal, an appointment he held until his formal retirement in 1992. However, in 1997 Philip was created a Non-Permanent Judge of the Court of Final Appeal in Hong Kong. (He was a great admirer of the Hong Kong Chinese, comparing them favourably with the British). This was followed by appointment as Justice of Appeal in Gibraltar in 1992 and then in Bermuda, where, at the age of eighty, he heard his last case.

After a life of globe-trotting, Philip enjoyed his retirement in Urchfont in Wiltshire, enjoying croquet and cricket and village life generally, and driving the Urchfont Community Bus. He also found time to work as a volunteer with the Society of St Vincent de Paul, a Catholic charity supporting the elderly and infirm. Judge turned bus driver, Philip treated people from all walks of life with the same kindness and respect. His friends and family remember him as modest with a fine sense of humour and one full of worldly wisdom and simplicity at the same time. He and his wife Margaret were welcoming and generous to their family and friends both in Wiltshire and lastly in Salisbury in his final years.

Philip was married twice, first to Mary Elizabeth Carter (divorced) and secondly to Margaret Joy Davies. He died just before his 91st birthday, at home surrounded by his family. He leaves his widow, Margaret, children Mark, Kate and Henry and seven grandchildren. His former wife Mary also survives him.

**ALAN GEORGE DAVIS** (1944) died in 2004 following open heart surgery. He came to King’s in 1944 from the Wirral Grammar School to read Natural Sciences, and played an active part in college life, especially as a sportsman. He became Captain of King’s Rugby Club and also played cricket and occasionally soccer for the college; he was affectionately known as ‘Hoss’ and established something of a reputation as a chef with a penchant for cooking breakfast menus at tea time.
After graduating, Alan joined Unilever as a management trainee in Merseyside, and was posted two years later to Nigeria where he worked as production manager in Lagos. In 1955, Alan was married to Pat Comish, the sister of his King’s friend Doug Comish, and together they returned to Nigeria where Alan had responsibility for building and running a factory at Abba. They had two daughters, Mandy and Susan, and returned to England in 1962. Alan was appointed Production Manager at Van Den Bergh’s on the Wirral, close to his childhood home, and a succession of mergers led him to become works manager at Quest foods. John left Unilever in 1983 and continued as a consultant in the food industry until his retirement in 1990.

Alan was a keen golfer and also a member of the Rotary Club, where he was held in high esteem. He played a very active part, organizing and sorting food parcels at Christmas for elderly people in the area while wearing the ridiculous bright blue hairnet that food hygiene regulations required, and playing Father Christmas at various events.

Both Mandy and Susan married, and Alan and Pat had six grandchildren, two boys and four girls. Sadly their first granddaughter Victoria became ill with leukemia and died in 1992. Alan and Pat were devoted to her, and after her death became closely involved with Claire House Hospice in the Wirral, volunteering and fund-raising with energy. Alan was awarded the Paul Harris Fellowship in 2003, the highest honour in the Rotary Club, in recognition of his community service and work for others.

Both Janak and his sister attended boarding schools in Darjeeling; Janak was described as both improvident and frugal, as both grounded and capricious, he either had conflicting traits, varying impressions on people, or a combination of both.

One constant in Janak’s life, however, is the way he made others feel. He was always welcoming and constantly meeting new people without prejudice. He was a charming and light-hearted person, leaving everyone with fond memories of his outgoing personality. Even those who recalled him as a ‘bad penny’ did so with affection. As for his eventual career path, it was ultimately quite enviable to others, allowing him the freedom and flexibility to tour Europe and beyond.

Born October 6th, 1938 in Calcutta to a high caste Indian family, Janak lived with his younger sister, Rita, and their father. Janak’s grandfather was Professor of Philosophy at Presidency College in Calcutta while his father Niren De was a barrister and later Attorney General of India. Janak’s mother, Nirmala, was a journalist with a PhD from Columbia University, and she lived in New York for many years, becoming the voice of India’ for the VOA (Voice of America) broadcasts during the 1950s.

Both Janak and his sister attended boarding schools in Darjeeling; Janak went to St. Joseph’s School, North Point and Rita went to Loreto Day School. At North Point, Janak earned himself the nickname of Prof Loco for his eccentricities, often gazing at the night sky and telling wild tales about astronomy. He was also keen on sport, running the 100 yards in 10 seconds, and on acting, playing the role of Pirate King in The Pirates of Penzance.

In order to enjoy himself more fully, Janak spent his money freely. When his fellow classmates graduated, he was not permitted to do so until he had paid off his debts. He had the cost of a marriage to think about, as he had met his future wife, Yvonne Sidos. In 1963, they married at a church in Cambridge, with a wedding ‘on the cheap’ for which Janak borrowed money from a friend to cover some of the costs. In 1964, their son Dennis was born, followed by their daughter Yasmine in 1965.

With experience in law and economics, Janak was convinced that India, and perhaps China, would become a dominant economic power. Yet he did not want to pursue a career in law or business after graduation, as his family
expected of him; Janak wanted to explore the world instead. Though his jobs of selling Encyclopædia Britannica door to door in England and teaching in South London did not initially fulfill this desire, he later taught English in Saudi Arabia and in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In Saudi Arabia, the family lived in Ras Tanura, jutting into the Persian Gulf, from 1966 to 1969, a time period which encompassed the Six Day War in 1967.

In Ntondo, a small village of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Janak and Yvonne joined Baptist missionaries to build a secondary school. By 1971, however, their own children were in need of schooling, and the family decided to move back to Europe. Relocating to Germany, Janak taught at a college in Gerolstein, near the borders to Luxembourg and Belgium. Interestingly, he retained his driver’s license from the Democratic Republic of Congo, never having passed an official test. For this reason, understandably, he was not particularly familiar with the rules of the road nor was he particularly good at manoeuvring his car.

Unfortunately, the marriage between Janak and Yvonne did not last; in 1978, they divorced. Janak moved within Germany to the city of Fulda, within the state of Hesse, where he taught at a boarding school. After this final teaching post, he switched to a partnering position with a publishing house in the Principality of Liechtenstein in 1982, where he worked until his retirement in 2005, when he settled in the Czech Republic.

The publishing house, as well as retirement, afforded Janak with ample opportunity to travel. He visited some thirty countries. Achieving fluency in eight different languages, Janak met new friends and visited old ones. He seemed to have friends from all over. And if ever lost, he was always willing to stop to chat with anyone, pay that person a compliment and ask the way.

Whenever he travelled to England, he always tried to visit King’s. At one point, Janak turned up in England as a representative selling entries for an international directory of business fax and telex numbers. Upon finding his activities suspicious, the British police placed him under investigation. He was later released, staying with friends in London.

Despite the suspicious nature of some of his activities, he was evidently a good salesman, with the right personality to convince people to buy what he was selling. People found themselves generally pleased to see him. His engaging, friendly personality was, after all, what allowed him to meet so many new people as he toured Europe.

Travelling became more difficult, however, as Janak was limited in mobility due to diabetes and Parkinson’s disease. He was on a rather heavy dose of medication, and he walked with some difficulty. His condition worsened from 2008 onwards; however, he still visited his native India, often on a whim. In 2010, he landed in Mumbai and travelled onwards to Calcutta where he met with one of his old classmates from North Point. He spoke of past and future travels. He moved on to Darjeeling, the place for which he had a special predilection and feeling of security. While staying at the Bellevue Hotel, with beautiful views of the mountains, he died on January 10, 2010.

CHRISTEN THORPE DE LINDE (1950) was born in 1930 in Hong Kong. Chris attended Harrow, like his father before him, then did his military service in Germany. In 1950 he came to King’s to read History and Spanish at King’s College, and fifteen years later, Applied Linguistics at Edinburgh University. Although not particularly academic, Chris was full of character, intellectually curious and convivial company.

He also made it his business, wherever he was in the world, to learn about the people and places and immerse himself in their culture, adopting their cuisine and on occasions, their dress. During his lifetime, he mastered several foreign languages: French, Spanish, German, Danish, Bengali, Hindi, Sanskrit and some Mandarin.

He began his career in India in 1954-58 working as a manager for an import/export agency. He then went to work for the British Council in Kano in Northern Nigeria, followed by postings in Sierra Leone as Regional Director, and then Calcutta in 1962-66 as Assistant Representative. Chris married Josephine in England in 1965 and she joined him in Calcutta. The British Council in the 60s and 70s had its fair
and got a First. An academic career seemed the obvious path, but this did not attract him and he moved to London as a consultant to a shipping firm.

In the late 1950's Arthur moved to the USA and began working in the computer industry when it was still very much in its infancy. He had no difficulty in finding employment, but being of a very independent nature, rarely stayed long with any one firm (even if it happened to be Microsoft). Eventually he moved to Los Angeles, and lived there for about thirty years. However, he eventually tired of the Californian scene and moved to Sydney in the early 1980's, where he set up his own consultancy business, and settled down to a somewhat solitary, though happy enough, life (he never married).

Arthur had lost interest in the Roman Catholicism of his youth, but frequented the Unitarian Church and made a number of very close friends. He also contributed considerable voluntary help at St Vincent's Hospital for over ten years (2003-2013), using his computer skills to keep their Medical Records up to date. The Manager of Records at St Vincent's recalled after his death:

'Many staff in the department were very fond of Arthur and saw him outside of his volunteering hours. He had a keen intellect and possessed a great sense of humour, once sending a friend a completely black postcard from New Zealand, captioned 'New Zealand By Night.'

He further reflected ‘...like Wittgenstein, Arthur was highly intelligent and quick-tempered. Unlike Wittgenstein, he was dissuaded to believe in a personal God by the major religions which he thought were ignorant and corrupt.’

At his Memorial Service, there were people attending from the Rationalist Association of NSW of which he was a member and others from Dying With Dignity. While the group was small, those there held fond memories of Arthur, always attired in his perennial hat. They commented on his dry humour, commitment and loyalty, his occasional abruptness and his great love of books and movies. A private man, he was remembered by all those who knew him.
the libretto for an opera, with Philip Radcliffe setting it to music. However, its satire of allied nations in the midst of the Second World War meant that it was not approved for performance. After this frustration, Winton would devote his efforts towards the study of opera rather than penning it himself.

Winton was fantastically productive throughout the whole of his long life, and made a great contribution to music scholarship and criticism. He produced important work on a wide range of subjects, from French Revolutionary opera, to the influence of Shakespeare upon composers. Winton was especially known for the great quality of his scholarship. He was particularly sensitive to the historical context of his musical subjects, and committed to the analysis of all aspects of archival materials, making observations of copyist’s changing handwriting and even of the watermarks on original documents. In all aspects of his studies, Winton was unafraid to spend as much time as was required to ensure that he had been absolutely systematic and exhaustive in his work.

In spite of all of this though, Winton eschewed a career in academia, never holding a permanent university position, or even studying for a doctorate (though he did receive an honorary MusD from Cambridge in 1996). Instead, he has been described as one of the last ‘gentleman scholars’, maintaining the freedom to pursue his own interests as he saw fit.

Winton’s first book, published in 1948, was on Bizet. However, he would become best known for his subsequent focus on Handel, becoming the world’s premier authority on that composer’s operas. Winton’s first volume, *Handel’s Dramatic Oratorios and Masques* was published in 1959. This was followed in 1969 by *Handel and the Opera Seria*, developed from a lecture series given at the University of California, Berkeley. He regarded this title merely as a preliminary survey though, and sought to put together a much more detailed exposition on the composer. On finding that the older academic John Merrill Knapp was interested in a similar enterprise, the two decided to collaborate on what was to become Winton’s magnum opus. However, the relationship between Winton and Knapp was strained from the beginning, and soon disintegrated into
O B I T U A R I E S

Thalia bore three children; Brigid, Stephen and Diana, though both daughters were unfortunately fated to die in childhood. Brigid passed away aged 10 of the rhesus factor, though it was the death of Diana in a tragic accident when she only one week old which was to deliver a deep psychological blow to Winton. Later the couple would adopt a baby girl also named Diana. Thalia suffered a stroke in 1987 and predeceased Winton in 2000. Winton continued working until the end of his life, with the second volume of Handel’s Operas published when he was aged 90. In his later years, his son Stephen was to provide diligent care for his father, as well as aiding him in editing his last three books.

Winton passed away in his Surrey home aged 97 on 19 December 2013. He is survived by Stephen and Diana, as well as his grandchildren Camilla and Julien. Winton is remembered as a keenly intelligent man who was possessed of a strong personality often straying towards the dogmatic. However, those who knew him easily saw his fundamentally goodhearted character and that his forward nature was simply of a function of his deep passion for his interests and the very sincere views which he held with regards to them.

ARTHUR GRAHAM DOWN (1949) benefited from a British education but spent the majority of his life dedicated to the American educational system. From teaching students in New Jersey to advocating for educational policy in Washington D.C., Graham solidified his legacy as a beloved teacher and advocate for the liberal arts. He was also a particularly gifted musician, generous man and active socialite.

Arthur Graham Down was born August 30, 1929 in Great Malvern, Worcestershire. The son of an Anglican priest, he attended Marlborough College before serving two years of National Service in the Royal West African Frontier Force. Graham came to King’s in 1949 to read History. He then earned an education diploma at Christ Church, Oxford. After teaching at the Royal Masonic School in Bushey, Hertfordshire, he set sail from...
Southampton on the SS Liberté on August 27, 1955, bound for the US. Originally the SS Europa, the SS Liberté was the flagship of the French line CGT after the loss of SS Normandie in World War II. The ship delivered Graham to New York, and he made his way to Saltsburg, Pennsylvania for a teaching position at the Kiskiminetas Springs School. Within a year, Graham was recruited by Allen V Heely, headmaster of the Lawrenceville School in New Jersey, to teach at their prestigious school, where he spent ten years serving as a much adored history teacher, glee club accompanist, chapel organist, and housemaster. As one friend recalls, 'his vigour banished apathy; his trenchancy scourged shoddiness; his wit subverted the earnest on behalf of the serious'. Though he embarked on a new career in 1967, he retained close ties with the school, visiting often. Some of the ‘boys’ recently celebrated with Graham during their 50th Reunion.

Graham was most often described by others as kind and generous. He was widely read in many fields, exhibiting a superb intellect. But he wasn’t simply a library of historical facts and figures – he was a thoughtful, up-to-date conversationalist. Most importantly, he was wickedly funny.

Throughout his life, he remained a devotee to the humanities, focusing greatly on liberal arts education in K-12 students. Graham moved to Washington, D.C., becoming Executive Director and then President for the Council for Basic Education. Though the non-profit organization is now defunct, Graham campaigned for excellence in the American K-12 education for two decades through the CBE. He also served as acting Director of the College Board’s Advanced Placement program as well as positions for numerous boards and scholarships, including Chair of Davies-Jackson Scholarship Committee at St John’s College and Branch President of the English Speaking Union.

Alongside his long career as an educator and advocate of the humanities, Graham displayed an equally long career as an accomplished musician. Organist, pianist and harpsichordist, Graham dedicated much of his time to performing regularly, whether as a part music director or organist in Washington churches or as a musician in private concerts at his own home.

And most impressively for this gentleman perceived by Americans as a modern Renaissance man with a ‘plummy Oxbridge accent’, he continued to share his passion for education as well as musical talents well into his 80s. At the age of 82, he was happily recruited as the first online book reviewer for Education Next in 2011. Two years later, he hosted an important discussion on the future of higher education as the Branch President of the English Speaking Union. That same year he hosted a lunch for the King’s College Choir before their concert at the National Cathedral in Washington D.C.. Graham’s lunches, served with cocktails of course, were known, along with his small concerts, as highlights of Washington cultural life.

For the bon vivant that he was, his final day was quite fitting. The afternoon before he died, Graham celebrated his 85th birthday alongside nearly one hundred of his closest friends and colleagues. At the Cosmos Club (of which he was a member), he spoke gracefully and eruditely about the future work that lies ahead for those wanting to advance learning. In discussion with Vice President of Policy for the American Council of Trustees and Alumni (ACTA), Michael Poliakoff, Graham shared encouraging words about how that future work may be accomplished specifically through ACTA.

Meanwhile, over 400 miles away from the Cosmos Club in Guildford, Vermont, William McKim played preludes and fugues of Bach and Buxtehude, composers Graham favoured for his concerts, on the Guildford tracker organ. This organ had special significance; it was the baroque-style organ that Graham originally installed. With a vacation home in Guilford, he used the organ as a practice instrument and inspired former students and colleagues to move to Guilford. The Friends of Music nonprofit corporation formed when Graham sold his home and a group of friends decided to purchase the organ. Friends of Music’s Zeke Hecker explained that Graham ‘founded more than a concert series; he founded a community’. Even at the age of 83, Graham performed for the Memorial Day Weekend program in Guilford.

The timing of the concert too was befitting as a celebration for Graham’s final day. Just as he had shared words of encouragement about education,
so too had he shared words of encouragement just days prior to Zeke Hecker’s weekend performance in Guildford. This gracious gesture was by no means a one-off. He often gave encouragement for the Guildford performances and had even worked on several occasions (with technician Lawrence Nevin) to re-voice many of the stops of the organ, establishing an overall tonal coherence which finally matched what he had envisioned when he first brought the organ to Vermont.

On his birthday, August 30th, 2014, Graham died unexpectedly at his home. Fortunately, he had secured many decades’ worth of sharing his gifts and talents with those he met. It is very curious that living to the ripe age of 85, no mention is made of any personal or intimate relationships. He seemed to have exercised much privacy in such affairs. Nevertheless, his personality and memory remain in the minds of numerous friends. Of the many admirable traits he espoused, his forthrightness continues to stand apart for at least one friend: ‘Not all wise men also must the courage to be direct. Graham always did.’

**ROBERT WILLIAM DUNNING** (1953) was born in Canada in 1918 and came to King’s as a postgraduate student, studying with Meyer Fortes. He returned to Canada after completing his studies at Cambridge and joined the Faculty of Anthropology at the University of Toronto. There he introduced trends in British anthropology into Canadian anthropological studies. In the early 1960’s he travelled to remote parts of Tibet studying the culture and habitat as a precursor to finding suitable areas in Canada for the settlement of Tibetan refugees then residing in Nepal.

Professor Dunning was heavily involved in negotiations and relations between the Canadian government and Canada’s First Nations and Inuit communities. In particular, he worked in the 1970s on research projects surrounding the Grand Council Treaty No. 9, which examined the problems associated with delivery of government services to more than forty communities within the Northern Ontario treaty area.

As professor at the University of Manitoba, University of British Colombia and University of Toronto, he exercised a creative influence on such students as Stuart Philpott, Samuel Corrigan, Kristyna Sieciechowicz and Sally Weaver. A substantial collection of his papers concerned with the field of native studies are now housed in the University of Toronto Archives, ranging through topics as different as the modern Lebanese family and the formation of the Inuit Tapirasat of Canada.

Bill was regarded as a ‘towering presence’ by other academics in his field, and his full impact on the development of anthropology in Canada has yet to be evaluated.

In 1981 he retired and moved to New Zealand, where he worked on some further research at Otago University. Bill was married to Jessie (nee Maclean), who predeceased him. He died in Dunedin, New Zealand on the 3 July 2006.

**JOHN ARTHUR DUTCHMAN** (1943) was born on 8 November 1925, in Harrogate. He was schooled at Cockburn Grammar School in Leeds, before starting at King’s in 1943 to read Geography.

The demands of the war meant that John would put his studies on hold for service with the Royal Air Force, where he trained as a bomb aimer in South Africa with the 85th Squadron. Perhaps strangely, whilst there, he also penned a dissertation on ostriches. John was scheduled for active service in the Far East just when the American atom bombs were dropped and the war abruptly ended. Having risen to Flight Lieutenant by the end of the war, John was posted to Germany, where he was Sports and Welfare Officer for the entirety of the north of the country.

In 1947 John left the RAF and returned to finish his degree at King’s, graduating in 1949. After King’s, John trained as a teacher in Scotland before taking up a post teaching Geography at Chigwell School in 1950. He would stay at Chigwell for the entirety of his career, and became greatly respected by
the staff and pupils. John would eventually rise to Head of Geography, and for a time supervised the senior boarding house with his wife Margaret. Such affection was felt towards John at Chigwell that the School and the Old Boys held a dinner to mark 60 years of his association with the institution.

Any account of John’s life though, would be sorely lacking without proper mention of his great achievements as an amateur football player running parallel to his professional life. As early as his days his days at Cockburn Grammar, he drew the attention of Leeds United, where he played 30 games for the Reserves as well as a number for the First Team. In the RAF, John was captain of the combined services side which beat Scotland. At Cambridge, he won his football blue twice, both before and after his military service, and was later part of the Pegasus combined Oxford and Cambridge team which won the FA Amateur Cup in 1951. After Cambridge, whilst teaching at Glasgow Academy, John played for Queen’s Park, and showed sufficient flair that he was apparently told that had he been born in Scotland, he would have been selected for the national squad.

In his time at Chigwell, he played for the local Corinthian Casuals, Walthamstow Avenue and the Old Chigwellian Veterans. He notched up an outstanding record with Corinthian Casuals and would go on to become the first player from that club to be selected as an England Amateur, winning caps against Ireland and Wales in 1952 and 1954. Not only a player, whilst teaching at Chigwell, John was head of football at the school and eventually a senior official in the Independent Schools FA.

There is no doubt that a football player as obviously gifted as John could have played the sport professionally had he decided to pursue the option. However, in the 1940s and 50s, with capped wages and little job security, this was far from the career that it has become in recent times. It is for this reason that John’s father cautioned his son to keep his involvement in football at an amateur level and to enter a profession with security and a pension.

John passed away aged 89 on 22 June 2014, following a long illness. He is remembered fondly by friends and former teammates and colleagues as a gifted sportsman possessed with a calm, reasonable and very amiable character.

**PROFESSOR JOHN RUSSELL EVANS** (1968) known as Russ, was born in Newport, South Wales on the 24 November 1949, the first child of Trevor and Nancy. The family would later grow with the addition of Russ’s sister Christine and brother David.

Initially the Evans family lived in the small town of Risca, but soon moved to Newport, where Russ attended St Julian’s Infant and the Junior School. In due course, Russ passed his eleven plus and attended St Julian’s Boys Grammar School.

As a boy, Russ had many interests and hobbies. He was a keen young photographer, took part in rugby and cross-country running and enjoyed model plains and railways, as well as full size steam trains. In particular though, the young Russ developed what would be a life long love of music. He enjoyed music of all kinds, but had a special fondness for jazz. Singing as a treble, he was asked to perform a solo at a school carol service, and played the organ in the Baptist Church which his family attended. Indeed, Russ became very interested in organ music, joining the Newport Organ Society, with which he travelled the country to see and play famous organs.

Russ went up to King’s to read Mathematics in 1968 as the first person in his family to attend university. It was shortly after both had first arrived in King’s that Russ met his future wife Marion, taking her to a Muddy Waters concert for their first date.

After graduating from his bachelor’s in 1971, Russ went to Warwick University for his MSc in Pure Mathematics, before returning to Cambridge for a PhD in Geophysics under with a scholarship from Shell which he completed in 1975. With his PhD complete, Russ married Marion and left Cambridge for post doctoral research in the Terrestrial Magnetism department of the Carnegie Institution in Washington. Here he crossed
Russ partially retired in 2009, allowing him to spend more time with Marion. The pair enjoyed travelling together, taking trips to Italy and to the United States. Russ also continued to do valuable work in the BGS right up until just before his death though. His last major project saw him heading up the BGS component of a major initiative to set up a Europe-wide research infrastructure. Russ was determined to push through the first phase of the plan, even after he became ill, and was happy to hear that it was a success.

Russ passed away on 1 December 2014 aged 65, having been diagnosed with a rare and aggressive form of cancer earlier in the year. He died in hospital in Edinburgh, where he experienced no pain and was surrounded by his family. Russ is survived by his wife Marion, their two sons Iestyn and Gethin and granddaughter Jessica. He is remembered as an astute scientist and devoted family man who had all the brilliance required to carve out a very distinguished research career whilst always putting his loved ones first.

Douglas Scott Falconer (1941) who died in 2004 at the age of 90, was a geneticist who wrote the first and definitive book on the subject Introduction to Quantitative Genetics. He undertook important research on the inheritance of traits such as body size, growth rate and milk yield. It has been used by generations of students and researchers as their introduction and reference text; what makes it so popular is Douglas’ clarity of written style, simplicity of expression and avoidance of unnecessary technical mathematical detail.

Douglas’ family were from Edinburgh, where he was brought up and attended school, but he was born near Aberdeen. Neither of his parents were scientists; his father was a minister of the United Free Church. After a five-year delay in starting university at St Andrews, because he had contracted tuberculosis, he read Zoology and was awarded a First without being required to take a written exam, and then came to Cambridge for his PhD under James Gray on wireworm, an important arable pest; this led to his interest in genetics.
Andrew took a gap year working in Honduras teaching English before coming to King’s on a Classics scholarship; this was partly because of a lifelong relationship he had with Homer’s Ulysses. He changed to Social and Political Science for Part II where he focused on Latin American Studies and achieved a Starred First. A somewhat shy student with a streak of pink dye in his hair, Andrew loved everything about Cambridge and was a keen rower, long-distance walker and passionate member of the Caving Club. From the complexities of Latin American politics to the secrets of an underground cave, if it could be explored and opened up and added to experience, Andrew was there and ready to be first in the queue.

Andrew’s interest in social and cultural issues remained a constant throughout his life where he specialized in working in the charitable and arts sectors, starting in London. His work at the Directory of Social Change saw him pioneer the first ever ‘Charity Fair’ which was a three day networking and showcase event for over 300 charities to assist in strengthening the voluntary sector. Andrew went on the Arts Council where he was tasked with devising strategy for the new lottery funds for London arts. Next he moved to the Millennium Commission, where he conceived, launched and managed the prestigious Millennium Awards scheme that promoted the work of hundred of exceptional individuals across the country.

During these years, Andrew met Annika Bluhm who captivated him with her energy as a dancer and actress. Their wedding was a celebration of music and dancing, and their married life had a vigorous tempo as they made the most of everything London life had to offer. The couple became proud parents to Griffin and Arden. Andrew was delighted by fatherhood and loved cycling around London with his toddler children, taking them swimming, playing games for hours as a family, and cooking for them. The family moved out from London to Wiltshire, where Andrew suffered in 2006 a devastating injury to his spinal cord when he fell out of a tree. He was paralysed from the chest down, and spent a year and a half in hospital recovering as much as he could and learning to adapt to his new situation. Once he came out of hospital he began to pick up the traces of his life; however, the losses were many and profound, and included his marriage.

ANDREW RALPH MITCHELL FARROW (1984) was a man of extreme talent with an adventurous nature and a first-rate but restless brain. He took pride in his athleticism and his intellect, which endured even in the face of tragedy: after becoming paralysed in 2006, he surprised himself in becoming a champion of disabled sailing.

Andrew was born in 1965 and educated at Bryanston, where he was quiet but noticed for his talents both academically and musically; he had a thoughtful idealism with dreams for his future life beyond school and the ways in which he was going to make a difference to the world. Andrew shone at school, winning prizes for writing and classical oration and serving as Head Boy.
Gradually, fitness became important to Andrew again. He worked hard to be able to drive alone, and he took up swimming; he volunteered at Brunel University for a research project into paralysed muscle development. This was done through the application of electric impulses to the thigh muscles via an adapted rowing machine, and it brought Andrew great joy not only to benefit research but to see his upper legs regaining something like their previous musculature.

Gaining back his confidence he accepted a part-time post as a fundraiser with Splitz, a groundbreaking charity working with the perpetrators and victims of domestic violence. He also worked as a consultant fundraiser for three other charities benefitting young people’s creativity, homeless youth and ex-offenders, raising an extraordinary £1.4 million in under three years; he had a talent for creating remarkable relationships with funders. He was also an active hospital governor at Salisbury Hospital where he had made his recovery.

Andrew’s adventurous nature led him to look for another sport, and he took up sailing, using a boat designed in such a way that it could be sailed and raced by both able-bodied and disabled sailors as equals. Thanks to a grant from the Southern Spinal Injuries Trust, Andrew bought a boat and competed against some of the world’s top sailors in the World 2.4 metre Championships in 2013. He felt utterly transformed by this and wrote a beautiful and at times painfully raw blog ‘Journey to the Worlds’, through which he rapidly became a spokesperson for disabled sailors, and was in demand as a speaker on the radio and television and at schools and public events.

Like everyone, Andrew was a complex character, whose determination to be self-reliant was both a virtue and a vice. He always needed new challenges and could be restless; perhaps it was not surprising that Ulysses was his favourite text.

The serious depression that overtook the second half of Andrew’s life affected all around him; he fought it with his characteristic determination and strength but it also led him to episodes of crushing self-doubt and self-harm, which in the end he could not survive. He died on 7 July, 2014, at the age of 48 and is survived by Annika, Griffin and Arden.

(Our thanks to Jane Trowell for helping with this obituary)

DAVID NIGEL WILLIAM FIELLER (1958) was the son of statistician E.C. Fieller (1926), nephew of K. Keast (1927) and brother of N.R.J. Fieller (1966). He had a long and fruitful career serving the British Council from 1962 until retirement in 1995. Though he completed numerous postings throughout Africa, his heart always remained within the Somali community.

Born in Nottingham in 1939, David moved with his family in 1946 to Teddington in west London. He completed his secondary education at Latymer Upper School in Hammersmith, specializing in modern languages: French, German and Russian. His language studies led to many exchanges with families in France and Germany, one of which had Basque connections in northern Spain. Trips to the Basque exchange family relatives helped him develop reasonable fluency in Spanish and Basque and also encouraged his taste for foreign travel.

At school, David played in the first XV and took an active part in dramatic productions. His deadpan deliveries of Victorian poetic gems were a regular feature of the annual Jantaculum. He arrived at King’s in 1958, continuing his studies in Modern Languages, studying French and Russian with subsidiary Serbo-Croat. After Cambridge David took a British Council-sponsored Diploma of Education at the University of London, focusing on teaching English as a foreign language.

On graduating in 1962, his long connection with Somalia began. His first post was at the secondary school in Amoud near Borama. After a strain in Anglo-Somali relations in 1965, however, the British Council withdrew and insisted that David return to London. The decision was so sudden that David was given no time to pack. He arrived in a cold, wet and windy Heathrow with just the clothes he was wearing when he left. After some months of
JOHN COURTNEY FORTUNE (J.C. WOOD) (1958) was an actor and satirist of the golden generation of Oxbridge comedians of the 1960s, alongside his friend, college contemporary and writing partner John Bird and others: Peter Cook, Jonathan Miller, Alan Bennett, David Frost, Eleanor Bron and John Wells.

He was born in 1939, the son of Hubert Wood, a commercial traveller, and Edna Fortune, and grew up in a house with no indoor bathroom in a working class area of Bristol, where he was educated at Bristol Cathedral School (1950-57) before coming to King’s to read English, as did John Bird. He attended lectures by F.R. Leavis and wrote and performed in Footlights revues; his first significant appearance was at the Footlights in 1961 under his real name, John Wood. While at King’s, he met Peter Cook and dabbled with Trotskyism.

On graduating, he had originally planned to make a career in adult education, but instead he decided to help Peter Cook open his Establishment Club in Soho. He worked there, and then in theatre and television, for more than fifty years, appearing in Alan Bennett’s On the Margin sketch show in 1966 and then in Bennett’s Forty Years On much later, with Stephen Fry.

John’s friendship with John Bird led to a BBC sitcom in the 1970s called Well Anyway, set in a scruffy flat in Earl’s Court. His long career encompassed a television version of Timon of Athens, comedy shows with Rory Bremner in the 1990s, a duo The Long Johns with John Bird, appearances in the films Saving Grace, Calendar Girls and Woody Allen’s Match Point. He was tall and gangly with a warm smile, but most typically wore a default expression of a kind of aghast indifference, especially when he and Bird were improvising apparently rambling sketches on the state of politics and the economy. They would take the form of an interview, where there was a pompous establishment figure such as a diplomat or businessman or banker – always called George Parr – being interviewed by an increasingly baffled and incredulous interviewer who could not help but reveal the ignorance or sometimes criminality underpinning the establishment. John had an air of making his points by accident, neatly skewering the banking crisis, the UK’s defence policy and the inability of...
the politicians of New Labour to get along with each other as he piled up absurdity upon absurdity. Each statistic or detail was of course rigorously researched and checked by lawyers before it was broadcast.

Despite the sharpness of his comedy, John was a kind, honest and caring man, who described his hobbies in *Who’s Who* as ‘lounging about’; he was also a keen collector of antique ethnic textiles. He was married first to Susan Waldo in 1962, with whom he had a son and a daughter, but the marriage was dissolved in 1976. He married Emma Burge in 1995 and they had a son together. John died after a long illness on 31 December 2013, at the age of 74.

**JOHN ALAN KEITH FRAMPTON** (1948) – Growing up, John’s children remembered a house filled with piano music, laughter and conversation, sounds which perhaps characterised a man who brought his trademark skill, charm and intelligence to a long career in the swiftly evolving data communications market.

Born on 10 November 1926 in Nottingham, John was the younger child of Keith and Doris, with one older sister Rosalie. His lifelong love of music came directly from his mother, a concert pianist, who taught John to play piano as a child, and he continued to play all throughout his life. It was partly a way of remembering his mother, who died from cancer when he was only eight years old. John’s father was a vicar, and a lifelong scout. Although it was not easy being the vicar’s son or growing up without his mother, John enjoyed the outdoor pursuits of scouting and was proud of his father’s achievements, including the dedicated stained glass window at St John’s Church in Mansfield.

When John was ten, his father sent him to the choir school in Chislehurst, Kent, later known as the Royal School of Church Music, a specialist institution which only took ten boys aged nine to fourteen. His mother had been keen for him to attend, and John later thought of it as the best decision his father ever made, proudly supporting the school for the rest of his life. A particular highlight of his time there was a special visit for the choir to the Royal Chapel at Windsor Great Park, to sing before the King and Queen, and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. He would often describe the awe he felt as the royal party walked to their seats in the chapel.

In 1939, when John was thirteen, war broke out and he left the school at Chislehurst to attend Trent College in Nottingham, where his father had been both pupil and teacher. Here John’s academic side came through strongly, and eventually engineering won out over music. He spent three years doing National Service with the Royal Navy, and then came to King’s in 1948 to study Mechanical Sciences, completing his BA in 1951.

After leaving King’s, John worked in Coventry for a short time before returning to the area to work as Assistant to the Works Manager at Cambridge Instrument Company, where he stayed from 1954 to 1960. During this time, he married Valerie Scott, with whom he had two children, Michael John in 1959 and Caroline Anne in 1961.

In 1960, John moved to ICL, where he became a Senior Network Consultant. Initially involved in development work, he soon moved to specialising in both standards and signalling, spending most of his time there studying data communication. John often joked happily that his boyhood fascination with trains had stood him in good stead, as signalling in computers was not so different from signalling on the railways.

During his time at ICL, John was heavily involved in the work of various trade associations, dealing with the need to regulate the connection of communications equipment to the public telephone market. He worked first with ETA then with BETA in the late 60s and 70s, and chaired the Data Communications Working Party around 1976, leading also to attending the corresponding British Standards Institution (BSI) committee and its international equivalents. In 1982, he was named Chairman of the BSI Technical Committee TCT6, a group which dealt with ‘lower layer’ or ‘physical layer’ issues and was responsible for a set of standards covering physical connectors and interconnectors between data communications equipment, data flow control and signal quality. He...
demonstrated his mastery of European languages and his facility for learning others. He enjoyed postings in Persia, Portugal, Egypt and Libya and was plenipotentiary in the Yemen during the revolution of 1962. Despite his success, he retired prematurely in 1968 and went to live in a modest ex-council house with a splendid garden in Oxford. His professional life continued at St Antony’s College, and he wrote numerous articles on Asia and the Middle East, providing summaries of the political, economic and cultural events in countries of the Near East for the Annual Review.

Christopher’s retirement in Oxford marked the beginnings of his serious activity as a collector. He documented all his purchases carefully. His taste was wide but he had a distinct preference for the work of Victorian artist travellers; he reserved his greatest affection for Edward Lear. Although Christopher began by simply buying what he liked, he later bought works of art with their eventual home in the Ashmolean in mind. His collection of Lear drawings was extensive, with sketches and a few finished watercolours as well as several of the small monochrome studies Lear made from favourite landscape subjects late in his career as illustrations for a projected edition of Tennyson.

His collection was his only extravagance; in all other areas of life he lived simply and was very frugal. He shared a car with his brother but bicycled everywhere and was vociferous in his criticism of others’ dependence on the motor car. He loved entertaining at home for his wide circle of friends; although his repertoire was limited, he was an excellent cook. He stored most of his collection in his bedrooms but brought down different pieces to arrange according to the interests of his guests. Christopher bequeathed a painting by Vanessa Bell, Church in the Roman Forum to King’s; Clive Bell was a relative of the Gandy family on their mother’s side.

Christopher never married, and died on 9 December 2009.

DR DAVID GARDNER-MEDWIN (1955) was a paediatric neurologist who specialised in muscular dystrophy. Noted as a man of high principles, David was always very kind, a real teacher in every sense. He was also a naturalist and
ornithologist. In retirement, he developed these other interests, becoming an expert on Thomas Bewick, the 18th century Tyneside engraver.

David was born 13 November 1936 in London to Robert, an architect who later held the Chair of Architecture at the University of Liverpool, and Margaret, a Canadian who met Robert on a transatlantic voyage. When war loomed, David was evacuated to Canada with his mother which was a life of blissful, wilderness and canoes, the perfect environment in which to awaken an interest in nature. His interests in the natural world were furthered when his family moved to Barbados and then Scotland where a trip to the Isle of Arran, tagging along with a skilled ornithologist he had just met, secured his passion for natural history.

Family history was another keen interest, especially tracing his medical connections. His uncle, Jack Kilgour, was a doctor along with his two great uncles, John and Tom McCrae. John wrote the memorable war poem ‘In Flanders Fields’, and both uncles worked with the renowned physician Sir William Osler. One of David’s most precious possessions was a signed photograph of Osler. He was to prove an important influence in David’s life, as David strove to emulate, with considerable success, Osler’s Counsels and Ideals.

When David was just eleven, his younger brother, Chris, developed influenzal meningitis. Streptomycin saved his life but it also had the serious side effect of damaging his hearing. David witnessed his parents’ fears for Chris, as well as their subsequent determination to ensure Chris learned to speak and read lips. This experience laid an important foundation for one of David’s key paediatric skills, his great respect when listening to mothers’ concerns for their children with disabilities.

For his schooling, David attended Edinburgh Academy, where a biology master fostered his passions for bird watching. David used binoculars inherited from his grandfather, the same pair he used for the rest of his life. His diary includes a teenage entry from his trip with fellow pupils to Tiree for research on bird migration in which the young David describes himself as ‘ornithologist, botanist and photographer’. Arriving at King’s in 1955, he started reading Natural Sciences, an obvious choice based on his blossoming passion for natural history. He published his first scientific publication at Cambridge on the study of bird migration across the Pyrenees. However, David switched to medicine, embracing his medical heritage (his English grandfather had been a doctor too). Natural history had to wait for later, as a second career upon retirement.

After Cambridge, David trained at St. Bartholomew’s Hospital, as his grandfather had done before him. He completed house jobs and a pathology post, a choice influenced by Osler’s insistence that doctors should not practice clinical medicine without understanding pathology. In 1962, David returned to King’s to marry Alisoun Shire, daughter of King’s fellow E S Shire. Set in the King’s College Chapel, their ceremony included wonderful music played by Simon Preston. The psalm was sung unaccompanied by five choral scholars, some of whom were supervised by Alisoun’s mother, Helena Mennie Shire. The music for David’s funeral service included music that they chose together for their wedding.

David’s next ambition was to work in neurology, under Henry Miller and John Walton in Newcastle. So sure was he about the post that he immediately bought a house with wonderful views across the Tyne Valley before he returned to London with the news for Alisoun. Luckily, his wife approved.

A founding member and secretary of the British Paediatric Neurology Association, David’s subsequent medical career focused on the treatment and care of patients with muscular dystrophy, a genetic condition affecting young boys. Until recently, no effective treatment existed for this degenerative disease, and there is still no cure. When David started working on this disease in the 1960s, patients were not expected to live beyond their early teenage years. He worked as a research fellow with Professor John (now Lord) Walton in Newcastle, who studied the female carrier of the gene responsible for the condition in its most severe form; David spent long hours sitting with the mothers of disabled boys as they voiced their anxieties and frustrations with the uncoordinated care system.
After a stint as a Harkness Fellow in the United States (where his children developed Bostonian accents), he returned to Newcastle as its first consultant paediatric neurologist. Drawing from his conversations with mothers, he recognised the need for a multidisciplinary approach, long before such an approach became fashionable, establishing a service which could better coordinate the needs of children and their families. A 2009 report by the Muscular Dystrophy Campaign highlighted the increased life expectancy of those treated according to the measures he suggested: the median age of death in the southwest region was 19 years while the median death in Newcastle was almost 30 years.

As the only consultant paediatric neurologist serving the Newcastle area, he singlehandedly serviced a population of approximately 3.5 million across the north of England. When he retired, he was replaced by four consultants. Thanks to the groundwork he laid, the Newcastle unit has risen as a world leader in the treatment of neuromuscular disorders, becoming a WHO reference centre for muscular dystrophy.

Retiring at the age of 60 in 1997, David’s main concern upon retirement was that he would miss the children. Never patronising, always listening and valuing their input, David enjoyed their company immensely. He continued to the end to hear of his boys, always sending his best wishes to the patients, who remembered him fondly.

When David retired he indulged his other passions with vigour, saying that he had 30 years in education, 30 years in a job he loved and that he hoped he would have another 30 pursuing his interests. Retirement represented his second career, as a gentleman scientist and philanthropist. Almost immediately upon retirement, he immersed himself into a major public inquiry into expansion activities at the Otterburn military range. His work brought important concessions to the benefit of wildlife.

At the heart of his second career were his lifelong interests in natural history and ornithology. Having received a first edition of *Bewick’s British Birds* for his 20th birthday from his grandmother, David developed a deep and lasting appreciation of the 17th century naturalist best known for his wood engravings of birds. Living only a few miles from Bewick’s childhood home, David became the scholarly mainspring of the Bewick Society, editing his studies and undertaking original research into the Bewick family.

David served as Chairman of Council and Vice-President for the Natural History Society of Northumbria. His work ethic was evidently prodigious; he never stopped reading, researching, or collecting books. He became known to local and national antiquarian booksellers, and his children recall his late Tuesday evenings when he first started bookbinding, restoring old books with much respect for their provenance.

David developed severe leukaemia in early 2014 and died on 14 June 2014 survived by his wife, Alisoun, their son, Robert, a civil servant, and a daughter, Janet, who practices as a rheumatologist.

**JOHN PATRICK HENRY GOODISON** (1950), known as Patrick, son of EHG (1912) and brother of NPG (1955) was educated at Marlborough College where he studied Classics in the sixth form under Alan Whitehorn, who achieved legendary status among his pupils for the breadth and depth of his teaching and his humorous and non conformist style. He required the boys to learn by heart the *Aeneid*, Sophocles’ *Antigone* and a substantial body of English poetry. Patrick was editor of the *Marlburian* and wrote verse and poetry strongly influenced by Bello, Lear and Carroll.

On leaving Marlborough in 1947 he went into the army for National Service, but was not commissioned because he was considered medically unfit, and instead served as a clerk in the Royal Army Service Corps in the Cameron Highlands in Malaya.

Patrick studied Classics and Law at King’s. He had a room in the Garden Hostel and it was here he acquired sophisticated climbing techniques to scale various buildings after the gates were closed. He had always been
somewhat adventurous, his younger brother Nicholas recalling how when they were boys, Patrick attached a sail to their canoe, ‘Stroks’, (named after the rhinoceros in Kipling’s Just So stories) and launched it on the Thames at Lechlade. The boys took a tent and camping equipment and set off on a journey akin to Three Men In A Boat. Their trip ended in a similar manner to Jerome K Jerome’s story, with the pair agreeing rain and camping were incompatible; not least because of their encounter with a figure with a dog, brandishing a shotgun. When asked why they were trespassing on his land, Patrick, completely un-phased, smiled sweetly and offered him some scrambled egg.

Nicholas and Patrick learned to sail on the River Waveney when their father was stationed there during the war, and later, on family holidays on the Broads. Patrick continued to sail whilst at Cambridge, as a member of the University Cruising Society, sailing on the Ouse. After university, he bought and began racing a Firefly in the National Firefly Championships. Sailing was his passion, and he became a competitive racer, mainly on the Welsh Harp, at Frensham and various places along the south and east coasts. He also organised the Old Marlburian Sailing Club and later supported the Hertfordshire Boys’ Sailing Club, based at Ludham in Norfolk, passing on his considerable skills. Nicholas remembers him as being highly excitable and determined when competing, with lots of tactical sailing and loud shouts (some of it offensive) at the crew, as a prelude to the deep sense of harmony and calm that came as they glided towards the finishing line.

Given Patrick’s talent for writing, perhaps it is unsurprising he did not continue with law after leaving university and instead joined one of the leading advertising agencies, S.H. Benson. The potential for creativeness and the literary amusement of dreaming up new advertising copy very much appealed to him, and he particularly enjoyed working on the Guinness account. In 1962 he joined Keymer Advertising and also became an Associate Director (and later Director) of David Williams and Partners and remained with them until 1984. In 1985 he formed his own PR and marketing firm, Riverside Marketing and Communications, which he ran for a few years before he allowed it to lapse. At David Williams he had many leading clients such as Vickers, United Rum and Prudential.

He was an energetic and exuberant man, with a restless curiosity about the world. His love of wordplay showed itself not only in his fondness for P.G. Wodehouse but also in his hobby of creating crossword puzzles with complex anagrams and palindromes. Patrick had a well-developed sense of humour, and he loved parody humorous verse, including Belloc and Lear. He was also someone who liked to have things done his way. He devoted much time to a long correspondence with the local council commenting on the shortcomings of their service, unable to comprehend their bureaucratic obtuseness. At times he probably tested their tolerance, such as when he registered his tortoise Ptolemy (which he inherited from his father and looked after for nearly forty years) on the Electoral Register.

Patrick was married in 1956 to Anne Findlay and they had two children, Simon (1956) who is a GP and Louise (1958), an architect. The marriage did not last, and Patrick was subsequently married to Edwina Greenfield (1967) and then to Kay Hughes (1972). These also ended in divorce. As time passed, the children, who had remained with their mother after the divorce, spent holidays with him in Cornwall and various other places, and this continued when they had their own families.

Patrick’s partner for the last twenty-five years was Fran Black, a professional photographer from South Africa, and their partnership allowed him to enjoy a long period of happy stability. Patrick died on the 16 December 2014, leaving behind his partner Fran, two children, seven grandchildren and a brother, Nicholas.

(Our thanks to Sir Nicholas Goodison for his help with this obituary)

ASSHETON ST GEORGE GORTON (1951) was a highly respected production designer who combined a resourceful practicality with the eye of a painter. During his long career, he worked on films with Tom Cruise,
Meryl Streep, Michael Caine, Ringo Starr and Michelangelo Antonioni, to name but a few. However, he was as happy in the company of the man who swept the studio floor as he was to mingle with the stars.

Assheton Gorton was born on the 10th July 1930 in the Winder House of Sedbergh School in the Yorkshire Dales. His father was the Right Reverend Neville Gorton, School Chaplain and subsequently Headmaster of Blundell’s School Devon and latterly Bishop of Coventry.

Assheton did his National Service in the army in Hong Kong before coming to King’s to study architecture. He had wanted to become an artist but was persuaded to study a more practical subject. However, whilst at Cambridge, he found an outlet for his artistic flair designing stage sets for student productions, including the Restoration parody The Rehearsal (ADC Theatre, 1953). He subsequently went on to study art at the Slade School of Art in London, but found ‘…they were burning their paintings and throwing paint and stuff around. I wasn’t into that’.

Assheton liked to tell the story of how, at the start of his career, he ruined his chances of working for the BBC when he told the interviewer exactly what he thought was wrong with the sets for a recent play – only to discover that he was speaking to the person who had designed them. ABC, one of the new commercial television companies in the 1950’s subsequently employed him as a draughtsman. It was not a glamorous job, his main task being to count the number of windows, doors and fireplaces for use on sets.

Having worked on dozens of editions of Armchair Theatre, Assheton moved into films in the 1960s to work on Richard Lester’s The Knack…And How to Get It (1965), which won the Palme d’Or at Cannes, and Blow-Up (1966). The 1960s proved to be an exciting time in the film industry and London was very much the ‘happening’ place to work.

He preferred location work to sound stages, observing, ‘You can manipulate locations…by finding the location you want. You can edit things out. You can look for things that give a dramatic impetus to the scene.’ When he collaborated with Antonioni on Blow-Up (1966), he achieved the director’s request for heightened colours by painting the grass green and a large part of the Elephant and Castle black.

At the beginning of the 1970s he presented a very different view of Britain in the gritty thriller Get Carter (1971) with it’s bleak Tyneside setting.

He commented: ‘…When you are doing a period picture location, you do the research and arrive with images already formed in your mind. But the actual location imposes its own reality. With this kind of landscape, you can’t work against it; you just have to go with it.’

Assheton was nominated for an Oscar for The French Lieutenant’s Woman (1981) where he skillfully restored a section of Lyme Regis to how it must have appeared in the mid 19th century, with cobbles, flagstones, cooper’s barrels and horses and carts. Many of the properties were repainted to recreate the 1867 setting. He also drew on the architect Charles Voysey’s designs, using a combination of Voysey’s Lake District Building, Broad Leys, the back of his Surrey house Norney, and a purpose built set for the interiors. Afterwards, Assheton was particularly pleased to receive an enquiry from the Voysey Society, saying they knew of all the Voysey houses in England and were dying to know where this particular one was located. In 2000 he based Cruella de Vil’s house on that of Sir John Soane.

He was also ahead of his time in terms of special effects. For Legend (1985), he covered the 007 stage at Pinewood Studios, one of the largest in the world, with trees three times their normal size, so that humans, including Tom Cruise, appeared dwarfed by them in comparison, and placed mirrors on the walls, so it appeared a never-ending forest.

For Rob Roy (1995) he did meticulous research before constructing an 18th century outlaw’s cottage at Bracorina on Loch Morar. Assheton was a perfectionist who especially relished the surreal and fantastical and was passionate about and influenced by the poet and artist William Blake. Vampire (2000), his penultimate film, was a tour de force in terms of
With the end of the war, Barry opted against completing his degree, but instead returned to Bridlington to join the family shoe shop business. Barry would later run a set of holiday flats, which were subsequently converted into the residential home which he would run until a few years before his death.

Apart from his time away during the war, Barry was a lifelong resident of Bridlington. He obviously felt a strong affinity for the place, and gave up a great deal of his time in service to his home town, becoming a well known and respected local personality in the process.

Following his father and grandfather, Barry became the third generation of his family to be elected to The Lords Feoffees and Assistants of the Manor of Bridlington. This organisation is an historic charitable trust dating back to the seventeenth century, which makes donations to good causes in the town from the revenue generated by its property portfolio. Initially Barry was elected as an Assistant Lord in 1968, though in 1975 he rose to become a Lord Feoffee. He would go to be Chief Lord on five occasions.

Barry was involved with the running and preservation of Bridlington Harbour for four decades.

He joined the Bridlington Harbour Commissioners in 1961, following both his father and grandfather into service as he had with the Lords Feoffees. He excelled in this voluntary role, and eventually rose to become Chairman of the Harbour Committee and represented Bridlington Harbour to the British Small Ports Authority. At all times Barry was concerned to maintain the independence of the harbour from political interference so that it would be best able to serve the interests of its users and the inhabitants of Bridlington. He was also National Chairman of the National Small Ports Council and the British Ports Association. It was for his years of committed service in this area that Barry was awarded his MBE in the 2001.

For many years, Barry was also heavily involved with horse racing, and harness racing in particular. Besides being a regular sight at York...
Raceway, he was a steward and chairman of the York Harness Racing Club, a steward of the British Harness Racing Club for almost 20 years and the owner of champion harness race horse Afton Dream.

Barry passed away aged 83 on 6 December 2007 in Bridlington following four weeks in hospital. In the last years of his life, Barry had been cared for by his housekeeper and companion Muriel Preston. He was survived by Muriel as well as his first wife Josephine, along with their two sons Gregory and Robert, two grandchildren Emily and Tim and great grandchild Lucas. Barry was predeceased by his second wife Val, but was survived by his two step-sons Tye and Darren.

JEFFERSON CAISELY GRIEVES (1951) was a copywriter, working for various agencies and finally with IPC Magazines.

Jefferson's father, James, a decent light baritone who sang in amateur Gilbert & Sullivan, like most of the males in his family, had spent much of his working youth at the coalface of North Seaton colliery. But in 1930 he broke with family tradition and moved to London to join the Metropolitan Police. Jefferson's mother, a graduate of Aberystwyth University, was a teacher who taught him to read at an early age and instilled in him a lifelong love of literature. The war years were spent between Wales and London, Jefferson recalling vividly the blitz and the 'doodlebugs'.

After the war, Jefferson attended Wandsworth Grammar School where its policy of all being actively involved in the arts helped nurture his love of music and theatre. He was a gifted amateur pianist, giving solo and chamber recitals locally; and he also rose to be one of the school's finest actors, debuting as the abolitionist Frederick Douglas in Thornton Wilder's Abraham Lincoln.

After eighteen months of National Service, Jefferson came to King's in 1951 to study English, changing in his third year to Modern Languages. Whilst at Cambridge, he developed his thespian interests, acting and directing plays, mainly for the Mummers.

After leaving Cambridge, Jefferson had no clear idea of career, other than it being an essential component that he use his writing skills, and after a few false starts, he became a copywriter.

Jefferson’s love of drama stayed with him throughout his life, and in retirement the theatre continued to be his chief recreational activity. In 1993 he toured with a professional company playing the part of Dr Rank in Ibsen’s A Doll’s House, and his translation of Strindberg’s Miss Julie was produced on the Edinburgh Fringe. He also translated and directed a production of The House of Bernarda Alba. The professional actors who recorded his radio and television voice-overs were often envious of the roles he got to play; Malvolio, Tartuffe, Salieri, and Chasuble among them.

Jefferson’s first wife, Eva Birgitta Lundgren, was Swedish. Their son Marc is a talented painter and member of the Society of Marine Artists. After divorcing in 1968, he married Mary Adam and had two more children. Imogen, born in 1969, died of cancer in 1998. Corin, born in 1971, is a computer engineer.

Jefferson’s early retirement coincided with his divorce from Mary in 1992. After a five-year partnership with the popular novelist Lynda Chater, he lived alone. But John Heald (1951) his close and lifelong friend from King’s, also lived in Guildford and they remained in constant touch. Fate was cruel for as Jefferson’s life drew to a close, he was deprived of his sight, his hearing and finally his mind. At the time of his death he had been planning to move to Norfolk near his first wife Mary. Jefferson died peacefully in Surrey on 30 September 2014.

(Our thanks to John Heald for helping with this obituary)

FREDERICK ATWOOD HAGAR (1955) known as Freddy, was born on 28 December 1922 in Quincy, Massachusetts, and attended the nearby Marshfield High School.
Mike’s father served as a new manager to Margaret’s Hope, and though the family moved to Taunton, Somerset in 1938, his father returned to Darjeeling as manager during the war years, while Mike remained in the UK, studying at Taunton School. In 1947, he became a farm student at the Somerset Farm Institute in Cannington, before completing his BSc degree in Agriculture at the University of Aberdeen. He came to King’s in 1953 and left with a Diploma in Agriculture.

The next year Mike married the woman who had stolen his heart in Aberdeen, Barbara Mary Doig. However, soon after they married, they were separated for six months while Mike was studying Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad. On his next adventure, he took his new wife with him to Tanganyika when he served with Her Majesty’s Colonial Service. At the age of only 26, he managed and developed a 2000 square mile estate in Tukuyu as Agriculture Officer.

Soon after, Barbara and Mike had a son Timothy and a couple years later, a daughter Sarah. In 1961, they returned to England, with Mike as Agricultural Adviser to Spillers, later Dalgety. He enjoyed a successful and rewarding career, rising to Deputy Chief Nutritionist and Pension Trust Director; upon retirement in 1987, he travelled across UK, Europe and the Middle East as a consultant in animal nutrition.

Mike was an avid ornithologist, a talented artist and photographer. He was a keen sportsman, playing hockey to an international standard as well as tennis and following rugby and cricket closely. He faced his final illness with courage, humour and his dedication to sports – telling the doctor to get a move on because he had a game of squash the following week. He was devoted to Barbara and his children, creating a warm, secure and loving family environment. He was thoughtful and unselfish and called upon a deep wealth of knowledge and experience with his quiet, inquisitive manner. During the nearly 60 years of marriage together, Barbara and Mike explored culture and history throughout their travels, particularly enjoying their time in hot climates. They loved their holidays on the tip of Costa del Sol, in Nerja, Spain.
Mike was devastated by Barbara’s death in March of 2013, but in the same way he faced his final illness, he remained pragmatic and dignified. He picked himself up and moved house to Warfield, Berkshire to be closer to his family. Despite health setbacks, he made tremendous progress forward, ensuring a more comfortable and rewarding time with his family.

Mike died peacefully in the presence of his family on May 4th, 2014 in Royal Berkshire Hospital in Reading, survived by his son, daughter, and four grandchildren.

JOHN STUART HARTLEY (1968) was born in 1949 and educated at Burnley Grammar School before gaining a place at King’s as a Choral Scholar to study Music. He always spoke of his time at Cambridge with huge fondness, recalling his days in the choir under the direction of Sir David Willcocks. Stuart (as he was known) taught mathematics for fourteen years at Sandroyd School in Salisbury before joining the staff of Lambrook in January 1985 as Director of Music. In his position, he brought expertise and intellect to the school that was put into good effect in the classroom, music room and chapel. In 1993, Stuart became Head of Mathematics, handing over the Music department at the time of the merger with Haileybury Junior School in 1997.

Generations of Lambrook pupils benefited from the high standards demanded by Stuart, enabling them to achieve their best, whether in scholarship, Common Entrance, or in music. He may have appeared overly strict, but they knew where they stood, knowing if they did not cross the line, all would be well.

Stuart had a sharp wit and was not afraid to share his opinions with his colleagues and the numerous headmasters he served. When he retired in 2010, his playing of the organ in chapel and sensitive accompaniments to musicians were much missed. Some of the House Songs Stuart accompanied were not always to his personal taste, but were always expertly played, whether from Abba or musical theatre. Much more to his liking were the classical and sacred pieces he performed as répétiteur, accompanist and chorister with the Lambrook Singers, of which he was a founder member. He continued to participate with the latter in his retirement and also preserved his association with Ascot Priory; a regular venue for the ensemble, and Stuart’s favourite place of worship. It was thus entirely fitting that he had asked for his own choir to lead the music at the Requiem Mass in Ascot Priory – his final resting place. Stuart, who never married, died on the evening of the 19 February 2015.

NICHOLAS HAYDON (1955), known as Nic, was born on 8 September 1934 in Hersham, Surrey. Tragically his father, who managed the Highland Park distillery in Orkney, died two years later. Nic spent his early years growing up in London and then Kent, where his family moved during the Blitz. He was educated at Downside School, where despite his frequent homesickness he was academically brilliant, and usually top of the class in Classics.

Deferring his National Service until after his degree in the hopes that its imposition would soon be abolished, Nic came to King’s to read Classics in 1952, having won a scholarship. Here his infectious instinct for fun occasionally got him into trouble; he was once arrested by the proctors for invading the stage during a show by the singer, dancer, impresario and striptease artist Phyllis Dixie at the now defunct New Theatre. At the time, the Lord Chamberlain’s rules dictated that women could pose naked on stage but were forbidden to move, resulting in a sort of posed tableau. Nic and his friends climbed onto the stage armed with water pistols, hoping to cause some of this forbidden movement among the women. His friends were all ejected from the theatre, but, perhaps due to a lack of sporting prowess, Nic was the only one caught.

Nic graduated from Cambridge with a 2:1 in 1955, later being awarded his MA in 1961. He was immediately faced with submitting to the required National Service, which was not abolished until 1960, and served two years in the Irish Guards based at Caversham in Surrey. He failed the
Colleagues, friends and family particularly remember Nic’s kindness, intelligence and delightful wit, describing a quiet man with an understated and erudite but wickedly funny sense of humour. He was the boy born with a harelip who grew into an attractive and sophisticated gentleman; the respected leader at Lloyd’s who was also an interested and loving father. Above all, he had a strength of character supported by his quietly practised Catholic faith, which helped him to bear with stoicism and dignity the growing burden of Parkinson’s disease after he was diagnosed in 2004.

Nic died peacefully at home on 28 February 2015, fortified by a final anointing by his priest. He is survived by his widow Connie, four children from his two previous marriages, and a stepson.

JULIUS HEINRICH ROBERT DANIEL HIRSCH (1949) known as Daniel, was born on 6 September 1929, the son of Kurt and Elsa. He was to be joined by a sister, Sabine, in 1932.

Daniel’s family were so poor around time of his birth that his father Kurt had to wait three years after the acceptance of his Mathematics PhD by Berlin University to actually receive the degree, as he could not afford to have his thesis printed. Though he maintained an interest in research, Kurt became an increasingly successful science journalist with the respected Berlin newspaper Vossische Zeitung. However, with the ascendency of the National Socialism in Germany, Vossische Zeitung soon found itself under pressure due to its liberal sympathies, and was finally closed down by the Nazis in 1934.

Facing growing persecution as a Jewish family living in Nazi Germany, the Hirsh’s decided to emigrate to Britain in 1934. Despite already having his Berlin PhD, Kurt decided that he should take a British doctorate at well, himself coming up to King’s that year. After finishing his PhD, Kurt went on to a successful academic career in mathematics.

Daniel was schooled at Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester, before going on to complete his National Service with the RAF at Coltishall,
Norfolk. Having been given dispensation to serve less than the normally required two years, Daniel was able to leave the RAF to attend university, following his father into mathematics at King’s and graduating with his bachelor’s in 1952.

After Cambridge, Daniel embarked upon a successful teaching career in mathematics. His first positions were in secondary education, as an Assistant Master at Goole Grammar School in East Riding from 1952-55 and then from 1955-59 at The Royal Grammar School in Newcastle. Following these postings though, Daniel moved into work in tertiary education with a position as Lecturer at Rutherford College of Technology (now Northumbria University).

At this point, Daniel briefly returned to study, earning a master’s from Durham in 1962, before taking the momentous decision in 1963 to leave the UK to take up a position as lecturer at Makerere University in Uganda, where he stayed until 1970. It was during this time that Daniel had his paper ‘A note on non-commutative polynomials subject to degree-preservation’ accepted for publication in the Journal of the London Mathematical Society in 1967. In 1968, Daniel was to marry Muriel Stanley, with whom he would go on to have a son, Robin, in 1976.

In 1970, Daniel returned to Britain, settling in Crawley and working first as a Senior and then Principal Lecturer at the City of London Polytechnic (now London Guildhall University) until his retirement in 1992.

Interestingly, Daniel not only inherited an interest in mathematics from his father, but also his passion for chess, of which Kurt had been a gifted player. As a schoolboy, Daniel won the Leicester Junior Chess Championship in 1946, and competed in the British Boys Championship in 1947. He went on to be a member of the Cambridge University Chess Club, though he did not play in a Varsity Match.

Daniel was not able to find as much time for chess during his professional career, but he took it up again in earnest after his retirement. During this time, he was a keen player with and eventually chairman of the Crawley Chess Club, moving to the East Grinstead Chess Club when the former closed down. Daniel was a formidable player, with a peak English Chess Federation grading of 178 (over 150 is very respectable for a serious player) and won many prizes both as part of teams as an individual contender.

What really made an impression on the chess community though, was Daniel’s commitment to the game and his fellow players. Within his own club and for the Sussex county side, he was always keen to help wherever he could, and would give freely of his time and resources; coaching juniors, driving teams to matches even when he was not playing and paying for refreshments out of his own pocket. He would even transport heavy equipment around by train when he was without a car. Daniel was also involved in administration, serving for many years at the Sussex delegate to the Southern Counties Chess Union.

All this made Daniel very fondly thought of within the Sussex chess community, and his selfless service to the game was such that it was eventually recognised in 2002 with the Ken Gunnell Trophy for special service to Sussex chess. It was only at the end of 2011 that Daniel stopped attending club meetings, apparently due to failing health.

Daniel passed away on 22 February 2014 aged 84, having been predeceased by his wife Muriel in 2006. He is survived by his son Robin.

**SIMON DAVID HOGGART** (1965) was a writer for The Guardian and the Observer for 45 years, a very popular and entertaining columnist with an incisive cleverness and wit. Along with Matthew Parris of The Times and the late Frank Johnson of The Daily Telegraph, a new genre was formed, that of the parliamentary sketchwriter, which involved treating the Chamber as if it were theatre and commenting on it often with a degree of frivolity; not because politics is trivial but because an understanding of personality and image is essential for the understanding of how politicians operate in the modern world.
Simon Hoggart was the eldest of three children, born in Lancashire to Richard and Mary Hoggart while his father was awaiting demobilization. Professor Richard Hoggart was well-known as a cultural and academic critic and the author of *The Uses of Literacy*, a book about the dying values and cultural aspirations of the northern working class. Simon’s early years were governed by his father’s employment, first in Hull and then in Leicester, where Simon went to the grammar school and developed a lasting affection for Leicester City football club. Richard’s book meant that there was a steady stream of interesting visitors to the house, including J.B. Priestley, and W.H. Auden who taught Simon how to make a dry martini and talked to him about drugs.

Simon came to King’s at a time when youth culture and anti-establishment satire were prominent. He came to read English but devoted most of his time to *Varsity*, the student newspaper, where he interviewed important people such as Auden and Malcolm Muggeridge, as well as writing a column under the pseudonym ‘Mungo Fairweather’ where he recorded the activities of his contemporaries, among them Jonathan King, Clive James and Germaine Greer. He joined *The Guardian’s* Manchester office as a graduate trainee in 1968 and spent five years reporting on the Troubles in Northern Ireland before moving to London to continue his media career as he became deputy to the political editor. Although he often wrote with humour, Simon took his role in the media very seriously, paying attention to the craft of writing and the responsibilities of reporting. He moved to the *Observer* in 1981, becoming their Washington correspondent for five years, during which time he and his wife Alyson had a son and a daughter, and then returning to London as political editor. He had thrived in the US, understanding immediately the nature of Reagan’s presidency and his appeal.

When the *Observer* was taken over by the *Guardian* in 1993, Simon was removed from his role as the *Guardian* wanted its own man in the job. Simon was bitter at his dismissal; he never enjoyed the internal politics of a newspaper office. He returned to *The Guardian* to write a daily sketch, which was well received for over twenty years. He appeared regularly on television and on the radio, most memorably as the chair of the *News Quiz*, and on chat shows especially those hosted by David Frost. His celebrity status was a mixed blessing; when the then Home Secretary, David Blunkett, hit the headlines over an affair with the publisher of *The Spectator*, Kimberley Quinn, Simon found himself also a victim on account of his own brief liaison with her, which for a while rocked the happy family life he had been enjoying in Twickenham. He managed to live the scandal down and continued to work, although soon after, he stood down from the News Quiz and was replaced by Sandi Toksvig.

Simon’s approach was a mixture of disgruntled and funny. As a great raconteur, he could find the absurd side of anything, even a Gordon Brown speech, once commenting: ‘Mr Brown said sorry but looked as full of contrition as a frog is full of toothpaste.’ Politically, Simon was always on the left, but he despised Tony Blair’s New Labour as ‘ghastly people’.

One huge source of pleasure for Simon was travelling around the country with his wife, to speak at literary festivals, where the audience was always almost entirely his own readers whom he enjoyed meeting.

Simon was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in June 2011, by which time it had already spread to his spleen and metastasized in his lungs, and so it was deemed terminal. This form of the disease is particularly aggressive and the usual life expectancy of a patient with pancreatic cancer is five to seven months from the point of diagnosis, but Simon managed to battle on, with the aid of the Royal Marsden Hospital, for another three and a half years. Finishing work was never an option for him and his last *Guardian* article was published less than a month before his death on 5 January 2014 at the age of 67.

GERALD HOWSON (1944) was a photographer, author, painter and Spanish guitarist whose recent exhibition of photographs of Cold War Poland met with widespread critical acclaim. Articulate, compassionate and intelligent, with a vibrant past stretching from military service in Palestine to flamenco in Francoist Spain and the music clubs of London, Gerald was
a beloved husband and father, a respected teacher and an insightful artist still able to captivate audiences in the final few days before his death.

Born on 29 November 1925 in the Cambridgeshire village of Buckden, Gerald spent most of his childhood growing up in the East End of London. The arts were already part of his world, as his father, Vincent, had been an actor with a dramatics group in Sadler’s Wells before settling down as an Anglican vicar in Limehouse. After the family home was destroyed in the Blitz, the Howsons moved to Covent Garden, where Vincent took charge of the ‘Actors’ Church’ in St Paul’s. On cold, wet evenings, Gerald would often dismay his mother by inviting rough sleepers into the vicarage for the night.

As a boy, Gerald attended King’s School Canterbury, before being drafted into the army in 1944 when he turned 18. After the war ended, Gerald served in Palestine, during the turbulent period before the creation of Israel and the subsequent Arab-Israeli war. His father had also been a soldier, fighting in World War One and surviving as a German prisoner of war for two years, and the war did awaken in Gerald a strong interest in military aircraft and arms – he later wrote a book entitled *Aircraft of the Spanish Civil War* (1996), and argued a strong thesis exposing the cynicism of Soviet Russia in another, entitled *Arms for Spain: The Untold Story of the Spanish Civil War* (1998).

The war surrounded him, therefore, but it did not consume him. At the end of his military service, he was sure his main calling lay in the creative arts, and he returned to England to enrol at Chelsea Art School. Here he focussed on painting, but developed a passion for Spanish guitar music, and determined to spend time learning about it at the source. From 1954 to 1957, Gerald lived in Galicia and Andalucía, ostensibly working as an English language teacher. Most of his spare time and the majority of his heart, though, was thrown into the life of flamenco musicians and Gypsy culture. Living among them, he learned fluent Spanish and became an accomplished flamenco guitarist.

His time in Spain was the subject of his first and most famous published work, a vivid and candid memoir titled *The Flamencos of Cádiz Bay* (1965). Described by critics as beautiful and engaging, the memoir wove its way masterfully between the romance and the hardship of contemporary Spain, this elegant honesty as much a hallmark of his later work in photography as of his other writings.

Finally returning to London in 1957, Gerald earned a modest living playing guitar in clubs and other venues. It was here that he met his wife Vera, leading to a loving partnership of 55 years and two children, Rebecca and Robert.

It was shortly afterwards, when Gerald moved away from performance into photojournalism, that he received an assignment for *Queen* magazine to provide illustrations for an article about Poland, for which the novelist Frank Tuohy had been commissioned to write the text. In 1959, Gerald set off for Krakow, Nowa Huta, Lublin and Warsaw, deliberately photographing ordinary people and everyday scenes. Although unable to speak a word of Polish, he had a knack for putting people at ease. The results were carefully composed and poignant, with a frankness that reflected the brutal realities of the Cold War era in a war-scarred country. In an interview in 2012, Gerald remembered wryly that when the Polish cultural attaché was furious with the lack of smiling faces in his photographs, he had replied, dryly, that there weren’t any to photograph.

The article itself was never published, and so the pictures remained in a chest of drawers, unseen from the public, until they were discovered many years later by fellow photographer Bogdan Frymorgen, and put on exhibition in a gallery housed in the European Commission’s London offices. Gerald’s work was also collected into an associated book, *Gerald Howson: A Very Polish Affair* (2014).

To support his growing family, Gerald balanced his journalistic work with a post teaching part-time as Head of Photography at Wimbledon College of Art, where he remained until his retirement in 1992. He spent increasing amounts of time writing, too, returning again to the subjects of
conflict and crime. His works include studies of history’s great tragic anti-heroes, from Thief-Taker General: The Rise and Fall of Jonathan Wild (1970) to The Macaroni Parson (1973) and Burgoyne of Saratoga (1979).

When he died, Gerald was working on a revised edition of Arms for Spain (1998), and was sometimes spotted on a bench at Charing Cross station, editing his footnotes with characteristic care.

Interviewed in 2012 about his upcoming Poland exhibition, Gerald spoke about the meaning behind composing photographs with a camera. ‘Beyond the frame, the world goes on,’ he explained, and ‘we have to put some order in what we see by chance’ – an act which ‘puts the viewer in mind of the universality of everything you see. That’s roughly it.’ His careful insight, humanity and enthusiasm for life will live on through the works he left behind.

Gerald died on 7 June 2014, aged 88. He is survived by his wife Vera and his two children.

MICHAEL JAMES HUGILL (1936) was born on the 13 July 1918, the younger son of the late Engineer Rear-Admiral and Mrs Rene Charles Hugill. The cousin of RH Blackwell (1933), he was educated at Oundle School before coming to Cambridge in 1836 as an Exhibitioner to study Maths. Having graduated with an excellent degree, Michael joined the Royal Navy Volunteer reserve and trained as a radar officer. His wartime service earned him the Atlantic Star, the African Star, the Africa Star, the Italy Star, the Pacific Star, but he was never in the UK long enough to earn the Defence Medal and was eventually demobbed as Lieutenant-Commander. It was only after Michael’s death his family came across reports of how highly he was regarded by his superior officers in the Royal Navy. Ever self deprecating, the only story he ever told about his time in the war was of dropping his pipe in Sidney Harbour, and being most impressed when Dunhill said there would be no bill for the replacement sent out from London.

After a short period of working in East London immediately after the war, Michael began teaching, which proved to be his great love (he never married). After teaching at Stratford Grammar School and Bedford Modern, he was appointed Headmaster of Preston Grammar School when he was still exceptionally young for such a role. After Preston, Michael was appointed Headmaster of Whitgift School in Croydon. A man whose horizons were considerably broader than the sports field, his style was in contrast to his predecessors. For this reason, perhaps, it was a while before his talents were recognized and appreciated. One of the Captains of the School in his day remembers him as the most charming dinner guest. With his puckish sense of humour and an infectious chuckle, Michael was a man of with an endless supply of topics of conversation. He was also an accomplished public speaker, managing to strike the right note for the occasion, whatever the audience. His thespian talents were also remembered by Bedford Modern School in their obituary, referring to the revues he had organised.

After his fourteen year tenure as Headmaster at Whitgift, Michael returned to teaching, being appointed – over dinner at the Athanaeum it is claimed – by Dr John Rae, to teach scholarship mathematics at Westminster School, where he taught happily for many years. During this time he published a book on statistics which is still in print, and which helped one great-niece get into Cambridge and another into Georgetown University.

Michael had a deep interest in art history and became very knowledgeable on the subject. He frequently went to Paris to photograph, yet again, the Pont Alexandre Trois. He was a talented musician and often played piano duets with his brother at the end of a convivial evening. He had a penchant for coloured socks, particularly red ones, and delighted in wearing them in contravention of any formal dress code. Michael died aged 95 on the 28 August 2013.

DR WALTER CLIFFORD JONES (1941) known as Cliff, was born in Liverpool on the 13 April 1923 and was the son of Herbert Jones, a bank clerk, and his wife Edith. Cliff was the youngest of two sons, and by all accounts, had a happy childhood until the untimely death of his mother when he was nine
years old. After failing to win a scholarship to secondary school, Cliff's academic development thrived at Liverpool Collegiate School, where he won a number of prizes. Having decided to study Zoology at King’s, World War II intervened, and on the advice of his tutor, Cliff switched to a degree in Physics. This he accomplished in two years, whilst also undergoing officer training. After graduating in 1943, he underwent training in the rapid advances of radar technology and was commissioned into the REME as a Radar Maintenance Officer, serving mainly at Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands. Cliff rose to the rank of Captain before being decommissioned in 1946. He then returned to Cambridge to study Zoology, and was the R.J. Smith Student, gaining a degree in 1949 and a Ph.D in 1952. Cliff then secured a post at Bangor University as Lecturer in Zoology and Comparative Physiology. Whilst at university, he had become fascinated by sponges and what they can teach us about how life evolved. Much of his subsequent research career was devoted to the subject, and he published 40 academic papers, several now available online. He also edited European Contributions to the Taxonomy of Sponges (1987). In 1978 Cliff was awarded a DSC and was promoted from Senior Lecturer to Reader.

At school, he had developed a passion for hockey, captaining the school team before going on to play for King’s and Bangor University. In 1953 he played for Wales against Ireland, and after retiring from the team in 1964, continued to umpire for several years.

Whilst at Bangor in 1957 Cliff met his future wife, Valerie Smith, a mature student studying for a degree in Biology. They married in Jersey at the end of 1958 and had three children; Stephen, Sarah and Alison, in the early 1960s. In 1974, the family moved from Bangor to a rambling old house in Llangoed Angelesey, where Cliff, in his free time, developed his considerable skills in woodwork, plumbing, roofing, gardening and general electrical systems.

Cliff retired in 1990 and although still active, his health began to fail. The death of his wife in 1998 and his eldest daughter Sarah in 2008 hastened this deterioration. However, he continued to enjoy the company of his family and was visibly moved by their attentiveness at his 90th birthday. Cliff died peacefully on the 22 September 2014.

ALAN HAROLD KENDALL (1958) was a talented soloist, successful editor, prolific biographer and diligent local politician whose life was driven by a love of music and writing. He had a beautiful voice which some described as a ‘revelation’, and a gift for relating the lives of famous composers to a broad, captivated audience via print. Beneath the sublime, he was also a stalwart – a conscientious and hard-working man who cared deeply about his local community.

Alan was born on 19 October 1939 in Stockton on Tees, though his family later lived in Sedgefield, County Durham. The war coloured his early years through the prolonged absence of his father, a pilot who was kept as a prisoner of war after being shot down over Denmark. He was largely brought up by his mother until his father returned after the war, the reunion of father and son at Darlington station in 1945 remaining a vivid memory for Alan throughout his life.

Educated at Barnard Castle, Alan won a prestigious choral scholarship and came to King’s to read Theology under the supervision of Alec Vidler. Already, Alan’s twin passions for music and prose were clear – he was already writing, including producing an account of Vidler for the 1998-1999 Choir Association yearbook, later published as an expanded booklet. During his time at King’s, Alan sung under David Willcocks. His was a high and distinctive counter-tenor, which he continued to be able to use well into his seventies.

Upon graduating, Alan’s first wish was to be ordained, but when this proved unfeasible he turned to teaching, gaining the post of Assistant Master at Canterbury Cathedral Choir School in 1961. Soon, however, he yearned for something more challenging, and uprooted himself over the Channel to Paris, where he worked for four years at Hachette Publishers as an editor of the periodical Réalités. Alan threw himself into life in Paris with characteristic zeal, nearly becoming a naturalised French citizen. He juggled his editing job with a burgeoning career as a freelance musician, studying with the eminent Nadia Boulanger, and singing the role of Oberon in the French radio première of Benjamin Britten’s A Midsummer Night’s Dream.
On his return to England in the mid-sixties, Alan took up a job as editor at Weidenfeld and Nicolson. At the same time, he continued his musical career, singing with the BBC and performing solo recitals. The audience were often struck by the clarity and tone of his voice, which was of great beauty. He was also appointed to St George’s Chapel in Windsor Castle as a lay clerk in 1970.

Around this time, however, he started to long for the freedom to write, and gradually moved away from editing to become a freelance author. Alan published more than twenty books in his career, ranging all over the world of music to produce lively and evocative biographies of Vivaldi, Beethoven, Rossini, Tchaikovsky and Britten, as well as his old mentor Boulanger. In the 1980s, he was a central collaborator on the Heritage of Music project, helping to put together a richly illustrated and accessible history of western classical music, designed initially for the Japanese market but ultimately appearing in six or seven different languages, including an English edition published by Oxford University Press.

Meanwhile, his skills as a musician and choirmaster were becoming widely recognised, and he was invited to teach at King’s College School, Wimbledon. Later, he moved to Emmanuel School in Wandsworth, where he established a sophisticated and multilingual singing department. In 1982, he returned to choral singing once again, becoming a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in Hampton Court Palace.

Eventually, Alan moved to the borough of Winkfield and Cranbourne, where he was inspired to return to a family tradition of politics. A dedicated member of the community, he was elected first to Winkfield Parish Council in 1995 and then to Bracknell Forest Council in 2000. Alan served the borough council in many capacities, including as Chairman of the Licensing and Safety Committee, and Executive Member for Educational Services, where his long experience in teaching enabled him to work with noted distinction. In 2013, he was elected Deputy Mayor of Bracknell Forest Council, becoming Mayor in May 2014, shortly after being tragically diagnosed with pancreatic cancer.

Alan, beloved partner of Andrew Whitehouse, died peacefully on 18 November 2014 in Winkfield, Berkshire.

NICHOLAS HALLAM STUART KINDERSLEY (1957) was a noted Middle Eastern archaeologist in his youth, going on to become a successful hotelier and popular local Transport Supervisor in County Longford, Ireland. Recognised as one of the foremost upcoming young British archaeologists while working with the British School in Iraq, Nicholas was also an adept manager, a skilled driver and a magician who could breathe life into damaged machinery. He was frequently the one upon whom people relied to solve problems, usually coming up with the requisite skills to fix them himself. Above all, those who knew Nicholas remember a considerate, perceptive and imperturbable man who had the easy ability to make friends wherever he went, from the dusty heat of Iraq to the idyllic green landscapes of Ireland and Northumberland.

Born on 4 April 1939 in London, Nicholas was the son of Lucy Emily Ovens and Edward Murray Kindersley. Nicholas was educated at Marlborough College, where he was a school prefect and a keen actor, playing Louis Dubedat in a school performance of George Bernard Shaw’s The Doctor’s Dilemma. Thriving in the arts, he did well in History and initially took an English scholarship exam before ultimately coming to King’s in 1957 to read Archaeology and Anthropology. At King’s he pursued a growing interest in the Middle East (sparked by a brief period, aged 17, working at the Nimrud excavations under prominent British archaeologist Max Mallowan), studying ancient Mesopotamia with noted British assyriologists Margaret Munn-Rankin and James Kinnier Wilson. He graduated in 1960 with a 2:3 in Part II of the Tripos, and received his MA in 1987.

Embarking on his career as an archaeologist, Nicholas first worked as an itinerant digger in the Mediterranean, impressing the resident specialists with his patience and good humour, as well as the skill with which he rebuilt the large water-jars recovered from Mycenae. From 1961 to 1965, he then worked as an excavation assistant at the British School of Archaeology in Iraq (now the British Institute for the Study of Iraq), focussing on the excavations at Nimrud and Tel al Rimah. Nicholas soon proved himself an able leader, planning and overseeing the extremely successful construction of the Rimah dig-house, and providing crucial support to visiting academics
As an archaeologist in his own right, Nicholas’s most important discovery came at Nimrud in 1963. Having suddenly been placed in charge of the large workforce investigating the city wall beside the heavily fortified palace of Shalmaneser, his oversight led to the excavation of a famous stone postern gate, complete with wall paintings and inscriptions of Assyrian King Esarhaddon (681-669 BC).

Nicholas’s contribution to the British School’s work in Iraq went much further than the discoveries listed in the history books, however. His cool-headed reliability and efficiency, added to a diverse range of extra skills, frequently made him the man to turn to for problems of all shapes and sizes. Accustomed to shooting wild boar with a rifle at Yarim Tepe in order to add something to the pot for the evening, it was Nicholas who took on the responsibility for driving out a particularly large and aggressive boar which had taken up residence near the workers’ tents by the waters of the Kara Su. At another excavation site, it was only he who was able to operate the ancient pressure lamps enabling work to continue after dark, and also he who designed a scheme to light a deep trench containing a carved throne base when publishable photographs were needed. A fearless driver on bogy and treacherous paths, he could also operate the bulldozers, mend punctures on the spot, repair ailing Land Rovers in the courtyard and whip round in his stylish 1930s Lagonda, brought out from England, when all the other cars failed.

After five years in Iraq, Nicholas returned home, and in 1965 married Susan Marion Richenda Combe. In 1968, the couple settled in Ballymahon, County Longford, transforming an old convent house into a successful hotel. Over the course of the next decade, Nicholas ran the hotel with his wife, and concentrated on being an active and generous member of the local community. Always willing to accommodate local groups at the hotel for functions and meetings, Nicholas was also instrumental in the introduction of the international hot air balloon championships which still take place in Ireland today. For years, Forgney golf club played its home games in the hotel grounds, Nicholas representing the club several times in Scor competitions. Rekindling a love of acting from his youth, he became an active member of the local drama group, once taking the lead role in a recitation of Oliver Goldsmith’s *She Stoops to Conquer*.

After ten years of management, the couple sold the hotel and moved to Derryglougher Lodge in Kenagh, where Nicholas took up full-time farming for a few years. In 1979, however, the position of Transport Supervisor became available in Bord Na Mona, and he took up the job, his natural curiosity about machinery piqued by the opportunity to operate a freight train track nearby. True to character, he was instrumental in the restoration of a clock tower in Kenagh which had fallen into disrepair, and also became involved with the Bord Na Mona union as shop steward for many years. In 1991, he received the Irish Management Institute Certificate in Supervisory Management.

Susan’s death in 1996 marked a turning point in Nicholas’ life, and he sold Derryglougher Lodge to the ISPCA, an organisation the couple had both been very involved with, on the promise that the house would be turned into an animal sanctuary. Leaving Ireland, he moved to Northumberland, and remarried in 1999 to Veronica Anne Maitland Makgill Crichton, with whom he lived happily in a house in Riding Mill.

In his school days, Nicholas was once described as ‘mature and self-disciplined, yet disinclined to follow the merely conventional.’ It was a prediction borne out by a fascinating and varied career, and by a man who will be remembered fondly by people as far apart as northern England, the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Nicholas died peacefully on 24 January 2015, aged 75, following a long illness. He is survived by his wife Veronica, children Sebastian and Serena, step-children Anthony and Julian, two grandchildren and seven step-grandchildren.
ProFessOR ALexaNdER OSeI ADuM KwaPong (1948) was an eminent Classics professor and university administrator who played a crucial role in the formative years of both the University of Ghana and the United Nations University in Tokyo, later extending his expert guidance as a senior advisor to the government of his home country of Ghana. A true public figure, he was widely respected and felt to be the steady support at the heart of many international academic organisations.

Born on 8 March 1927 into a family with traditions of intelligence and achievement, Kwapong attended Akropong Salem School and then Achimota College in Ghana. He came to King’s in 1948, winning a scholarship to read Classics. He graduated with First Class honours in 1951.

A learned and gifted man with a dedication to excellence, he pursued a career in academia, and after King’s soon started lecturing in Greek, Latin and Ancient History at the newly established University of Ghana. In 1957, he achieved his PhD, and spent a year from 1961 to 1962 teaching as Visiting Professor of Classics at Princeton University in the USA. Upon his return to Ghana, he was made full professor, and made numerous publications in learned journals.

His later career was characterised by an advance into university administration at the highest level, and on a truly international scale. Initially serving as Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Ghana under Cruise Connor O’Brien, in 1966 he became the first Ghanaian Vice Chancellor of the institution. Stepping down from this post during the stormy days of social upheaval in 1976, Professor Kwapong moved to Tokyo, where he became Vice-Rector for Institutional Planning and Resource Development at the fledgling United Nations University (UNU).

Working at the UNU in the late 1970s and 1980s alongside first rector James H. Heter and second rector Dr. Soedjatmoko, Kwapong helped to lay many of the foundations for the university’s success, securing vital funding in the early stages of its formation. He was instrumental in the establishment of the first UNU Institute, for Development Economics Research, as well as the first of its kind in his home continent – the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa, based in Accra.

In 1988, Kwapong shifted upon the world stage again, this time moving to Canada to take up a position as Professor of International Development at Dalhousie University. Later, he served as Director of Africa Programmes for Commonwealth of Learning in British Columbia, as well as on the boards of a myriad other international associations, including the Association of African Universities, the Ghanaian Education Reforms Committee and the World Philosophy and Humanities Council.

Later in life, Professor Kwapong returned home to Ghana, settling in the capital. He continued to be held in high esteem around the world, receiving honorary doctorates from the Universities of Ife in Nigeria, Warwick in England, and Princeton in the United States. At home, too, his experience and wisdom were recognised, and from 2001 to 2005, he served as Chairman of the Ghanaian Council of State, an advisory body to the president and government.

Friends and colleagues remember a tall, striking man with a commanding presence, softened by an affable, gentle and humble demeanour. His frankness, unblemished sense of honour and ability to be impartial above religion, race or politics made him a deeply respected public figure and a truly valued friend.

Professor Kwapong died on 9 August 2014, aged 87, in Accra. He is survived by his wife Evelyn and six daughters.

GraHaMe edWiN Lock (1967) began his academic career studying philosophy at UCL, where he was already noted as an exceptional undergraduate student, achieving the best First awarded in many years. Jerry Cohen, his tutor from 1966-67, described him as ‘an undergraduate of uncommon originality and acuteness’. Grahame came to King’s in 1967 as a postgraduate student under the supervision, among others, of Brian Barry...
and Bernard Williams, defending his PhD thesis, ‘Old and New Theories of Ideology’ in 1974. Having studied at the École Normale Supérieure in Paris (1971-73), where he was a pupil of Louis Althusser, he proceeded to hold the post of Professor of Political Theory and Philosophy at both the Universities of Leiden (1982-2010) and Nijmegen (1982-88), until 2009 when he moved to take a Faculty Fellowship in European Philosophy at Queen’s College, Oxford. He was also an Honorary Professor at the University of Lisbon.

Grahame was born on 26 August 1946 at Horndean near Portsmouth. His father flew on RAF bombers and took part in the liberation of the Netherlands. He died, like Grahame, before his time. Whilst his mother survived well into her nineties, Grahame’s brother (whom he referred to as being a brilliant mathematician), died tragically early when still in his twenties.

When Grahame was appointed Professor of Political Theory in Nijmegen in 1982, he joined a deeply troubled Institute of Political Science, a hotbed of feuds and fights, where staff and students, anarchists, anarchosocialists, Leninists, Maoists, Trotskyites, neo-Marxists, methodologists, etc. were fiercely debating the future of political science and the impending world revolution. When the department split into three in 1988, they were put under the roof of the newly formed Faculty of Policy Studies – regarded as the place where undesirable departments would wither and die. Grahame was one of the organisation given the task of creating its founding ideology. Today, the faculty is flourishing, having just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Grahame regarded himself as a communist of a curious kind – perhaps best described as an aesthetical communist. He thought of communism as a means to an end, not good in itself; a possible consequence of having been a student of the great and most consequential thinker Bernard Williams at King’s. (However, it has been suggested Grahame was at odds with the humanistic implications of William’s moral philosophy). It was during the period in the seventies when taught by Louis Althusser he picked up his lasting research interest in the complex relations between structure, state, ideology and quasi-autonomous self. At the same time he was also profoundly influenced by the diametrically opposed Jerry Cohen, a proponent of Analytical Marxism, who Grahame referred to as ‘one of the best analytic philosophers ever’.

However, the Fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 (which he heartily welcomed) brought disillusionment, when he noted forty years under a structure and a state resulted in the liberated citizens of Stalinist East Germany flocking West in their millions to embrace capitalism.

He was a Marxist who rejected the charge of elitism by arguing scientific ideas, to have any value, must penetrate the working class. But latterly, he regarded the masses as being unable to absorb these ideas and therefore unable to take charge of their own destiny; a stance some critics saw as a policy of resentment.

Grahame Locke was a maître-penseur. In the perspective of intellectual work, which he passionately professed, he taught the lasting significance of what we do is that we are chains of transmission that are constantly in danger of being broken. He was particularly troubled by what he saw as the devastation of learning and of the institutions in charge of its reproduction as a fait accompli almost everywhere in Western society. The teaching that we are ‘dwarfs standing on the shoulders of giants’ was at the heart of his attitude towards knowledge in general. His philosophical creed was based on two fundamental principles, namely that the philosophical fight over words is part of the political fight, and what we need are ideas capable of helping solve contemporary political problems. His familiarity with both the continental and analytic traditions of philosophical traditions brought him to emphasis ‘what can be said at all can be said clearly’. Grahame observed that propositions that apparently make no sense do not necessarily play a merely negative role. Questions surrounding the existence of God, the possibility of the resurrection, and the existence of evil are themes he explored in some of his last work. Grahame cultivated his own faith with discretion and respect, a Christian in the High Church tradition of the Church of England.
ALEXANDER RICHARD EUGENE LODDING (1949) was born on 23 June 1930 in the town of Trutnov (Czech Republic). He and his brother remained in Bohemia until 1942 when their Jewish father died at the hands of the Nazis. Alex’s mother, who had married a Swede shortly before the war, then procured Swedish citizenship for them. The Germans interned both brothers in the notorious Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Alex was only twelve years old. Both boys survived and when the camp was liberated in 1945 they were able to join their mother in Sweden, where Alex took the baccalaureate examination in 1948 in Gothenburg.

On his eighteenth birthday in 1948 Alex came to England. After a year of schooling at The Leys (and elsewhere) Alex matriculated at King’s in 1949 to read Natural Sciences. He settled in remarkably well at King’s, despite his earlier life experiences and having to learn and improve his English at the same time. It was whilst in Cambridge that he met his future wife Kerstin Nilsson. His friend and contemporary Hans Blix remembers the Cambridge years: ‘Our fields of study were far apart, Alex doing physics and I doing public international law, but we were on the same wavelength and our Swedish roots, irreverence, temperaments and mother tongue created a special bond. It was a happy time. I remember Alex introducing me to mango and ice cream at the Taj Mahal and to frankfurters with sauerkraut—both exotic dishes for someone coming from Uppsala. There were endless discussions, much tea drinking and innumerable Sunday walks with Nordic girls and other friends to Linton, Abingdon and Grantchester.’ Alex graduated in 1953 and proceeded to do Swedish National Service during 1953–54.

Alex and Kerstin were married in 1958, and graduate studies were to follow in Sweden at Chalmers University of Technology at Gothenburg where Alex received his PhD in 1962. His dissertation topic was isotope transport phenomena in liquid metals. During 1962–63 Alex spent a year undertaking postdoctoral work as a research associate at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy (New York). Alex returned to Chalmers as a research associate, gathering a group of students around him and initiating different experimental techniques to study electromigration, convection...
and thermodiffusion in liquids then to successively general aspects of atomic transport and kinetics of trace elements in the solid state.

In 1969 he was promoted to Reader in Physics, and in 1978 to Professor of Materials Science, a role he retained until 1995. In 1983 Chalmers had inaugurated a special laboratory for applied studies and Alex became its first director. With its powerful equipment, especially its dedicated secondary ion mass spectrometer (SIMS) he soon pioneered a range of new applications in medicine, odontology, metallography, semiconductor technology, and even archaeology. During his illustrious career Alex published some 200 articles in scientific journals on such subjects as condensed state physics, interdisciplinary materials science and surface analysis. He also held a variety of other posts, including a Fellowship at the Centre of Chemical Physics at the University of Western Ontario (1993) and he was the Vice-President of the Scandinavian Archaeometry Centre (1990).

Outside of science Alex had wide-ranging interests. In his youth he played the cello and classical music remained a life-long passion. He was fluent in many languages and had a very broad knowledge of literature and history. He is remembered by those who knew him as someone who had a very generous personal nature. His daughter reminiscens about him: ‘many have been fascinated by his brilliant intellectual capacity, his many interests, his quest for knowledge and his musicality …he seemed to acquire knowledge through osmosis, apparently without effort’. He is survived by his wife Kerstin, two daughters and one son.

DR ARCHIBALD MAFEJE (1964), known as Archie, was an internationally influential academic who broke new ground in the field of social anthropology, particularly on land and the agrarian question in Africa. A critical and socially engaged scholar from early on in his career, having been excluded from work in his home country by the severity of the apartheid system, Archie spent his exile teaching and writing in many prominent North American and European institutions, always striving to transcend the limits of his own discipline and to reject the ‘othering’ of Afr and its history. By the end of his career, when he was finally able to return to South Africa, he had challenged and successfully altered the parameters of practice in his field. At the same time, he had become an inspirational figure for many at home, now remembered as an ‘intellectual pathfinder’ who contributed significantly to the fight against injustice and marginalisation.

Archie was born on 30 March 1936 in Ngcobo in South Africa. His parents, who were both involved in education (his father the headmaster of a primary school, his mother a teacher) soon instilled in him the values of learning and conscientious study. He was also greatly influenced by his school history teacher, Livingstone Mqotsi, who taught at Healdtown.

After finishing high school, Archie enrolled at Fort Hare University and studied Zoology for a year, before moving to pursue his studies at the University of Cape Town (UCT), where he majored in Social Anthropology. He graduated with a First Class Honours degree and then completed an MA despite the growing atmosphere of police harassment and repression. In fact, it was during his time at UCT that he became most aware of and involved in politics, inspired by the Non-European Unity Movement, and later belonging to the Society of Young Africans, which was associated with the All African Convention.

In August 1963, Archie addressed a crowd which was deemed ‘illegally gathered’ by apartheid law, and was sent to Flagstaff to be tried. In the end, he was merely fined and sent back, but this was a straining point in his relations with the South African government. At around the same time, he was appointed lecturer in Social Anthropology at UCT, but was prevented from taking up the post by the government, his removal sparking a protest by student leaders and academic staff alike. Five years later, an estimated 600 students carried out a nine-day occupation of the Bremner Building demanding his reinstatement – the University Council, its hands still tied by law, answered as best it could be establishing an Academic Freedom Research Award in Archie’s honour.
Archie, meanwhile, left the country and came to King’s to start a PhD in Anthropology, in what would be the beginning of a long though prestigious and international exile. He obtained his doctorate in 1969 for a thesis on large-scale farming in Buganda, and moved to Tanzania to act as Head of the Department of Sociology at the University of Dar es Salaam. Two years later, he moved to Amsterdam, where he worked as part of the Urban Development and Labour Studies programme at the Institute of Social Studies (ISS). Here he received the title of Professor from the Dutch government, and met his future wife Dr Shahida El Baz, an Egyptian activist and academic working at the same institute. Together, they moved back to Cairo in 1975, Archie joining the American University there as Professor of Sociology.

After several decades spent working at research institutions across the world, Archie moved back to South Africa, where his erudition, experience and scepticism towards the academic status quo were as in demand as ever. In 2000, he was supported by the National Research Foundation to take up a post as Research Fellow at the African Renaissance Centre at the University of South Africa. The following year, he became a member of the Scientific Committee of the Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), being awarded Honorary Life membership in 2003, and receiving an appointment as Distinguished Fellow in conjunction with the Africa Institute of South Africa in 2005. For three years between 2000 and 2003 he worked with the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, producing a successful programme paper entitled ‘The agrarian question, access to land, and peasant responses in sub-Saharan Africa’ (2003).

In his academic work, Archie was meticulous and scientific, his clear Marxist sympathies never causing him to substitute dogma for rigorous investigation and argument. At the same time, he was adaptable, writing on a wide variety of subjects, from class formation to ethnicity, religion, democracy and even the failings of anthropology as a discipline. In characteristically elegant, energetic prose, he published seminal work on the European ideology of tribalism, as well as significant reflections on development theory and the challenges of expanding the social sciences in Africa.

Archie was a combatant scholar, well-versed in rhetoric and not easily swayed by adversity. However, he was animated by curiosity, an avid reader of others’ research, always seeking out the most interesting research circles wherever he was and engaging as an active member of them. Friends and colleagues remember him as someone who eagerly joined the fight against segregation and unfairness, and raised the benchmark in his field of study, especially for other African scholars, but they also describe an sophisticated and dignified man, a reliable friend, and a relaxed, generous host of legendary dinner parties, where he would show off his first-class knowledge of fine wines and a keen culinary skill. Among many other personal and professional tributes paid to Archie from around the world, the United Nations African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Dakar has recently launched a dedicated Archie Mafeje Research Institute as a permanent honour to his life and work.

Archie died on 28 March 2007 in Centurion, South Africa. He is survived by his wife Shahida and their daughter Dana.

REVEREND ALEC JOHN MCGUIRE (1969) came to King’s initially to study Natural Sciences, but after only a year he realised his interests lay more in Philosophy and changed subjects. Alec threw himself wholeheartedly into Cambridge’s societies and was president of the Chetwynd, KC Wine Tasting and Gaselee Dining societies, and member of a great many more. The Chapel was also a big part of his college life and he became the Head Server.

After two years lecturing in philosophy at Plymouth University, he returned to Cambridge to train for the ministry at Westcott House, taking the Theology Tripos as a part of his preparation. Alec spent three years as a curate at Hungerford and five years as Precentor for Leeds Parish Church, where he became known for his excellent preaching. During this time, however, Alec had become increasingly dissatisfied with the church’s approach to a range of social issues, and eventually he chose to leave the ministry, though he retained his permission to officiate throughout his life.
Having left the ministry, Alec moved into working with social services, initially helping drug addicts, then those affected by HIV/AIDS at the height of the epidemic. In 1989 Alec set up the Leeds Crisis Centre, a new mental health service which aimed to use counselling and support to help people to avoid the need for hospitalisation. The organisation grew enormously during the years Alec was involved with it. He retired in 2001 due to ill health, but continued to run a small private practice as a Jungian psychotherapist. In 2009 he returned to the ministry as an Assistant Priest for St Hilda’s Church, Cross Green.

Alec was a lecturer in psychology at Leeds Beckett University. He was also Chair of Research and Evaluation for the British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy and a frequent contributor of articles to psychology journals.

Throughout his life, Alec held a strong interest in liturgy and regularly published on the subject. He was also an amateur composer, writing polyphonic masses and anthems. He died on 29 April 2015 at home in Leeds.

**Hugh Lister McMullen** (1952) had his destiny as a surgeon set out early, being named as he was after his father’s friend and mentor Joseph Lister, the pioneer of antiseptic surgery. Hugh was born in London on 13th February 1917, the youngest of four children. He educated at Oundle School and came to King’s to study Natural Sciences and Pathology. He was awarded the prestigious Senior Broderip Scholarship, joining Middlesex Hospital in London as a house surgeon working under the tutelage, amongst others, of David Patey (the pioneer of the Patey mastectomy). However, working in central London during the war must have inevitably concentrated his skills surgical trauma and orthopaedics, which is where he found his great passion. His lifelong interest in mathematics, material science and engineering meant he was especially fascinated by the mechanical as well as the clinical aspects of orthopaedics.

Hugh met Joy Tilby, a nurse on the wards at the Middlesex, and they married on the 30th April 1945, the day Hitler died. After the war, he served with the Royal Army Medical Corps on the North West Frontier, in what was then still British India. Joy, who had just become pregnant, remained in England. Hugh developed a huge respect for the people, and he talked fondly of entertaining Hindus, Moslems and Afghan Tribesmen at the officers’ table. He took care to dispatch the parties individually for fear of what might happen if they encountered one another on the way home. Hugh remained on the North West Frontier until Independence and the formation of what is now Pakistan. He then returned to England in 1949 to his wife and met Barbara, his two-year old daughter, for the first time. A son, David was born in 1949 and another daughter, Wendy, in 1960. Hugh completed his orthopaedic training in Mansfield and in 1951 he became a consultant at Doncaster Gate Hospital, Rotherham and Victoria Hospital, Worksop. He worked cross-site and singlehandedly for many years at a time when the focus was on mining accidents, tuberculous joints and polio on call every night for 29 years until a second consultant was hired in 1980.

After retiring he continued to work part time as a locum and to sit in on medical tribunals and remained involved in the British Orthopaedic Association, of which he had been an early member. His lively interest in medicine, and orthopaedics in particular, never waned.

Hugh was fond of classical music and a supporter of young musicians. He could often be found at the Proms or at other classical concerts. He was most passionate about the artistic expression of emotion and the human condition through literature and music. He was also a keen player of bridge and an expert on British railway routes, as well a lover of travel and literature. Hugh is remembered as an astute and gentle colleague, and a man more inclined to listen than to speak, though possessing a remarkable array of general knowledge about which he was always modest. He took the complete works of Shakespeare to India and returned with an encyclopaedic knowledge of the sonnets and plays.

BRIAN WILFRED HENDERSON MOLTENO (1953) was a management consultant and data administration specialist for the NHS; he was also a contradictory, whimsical and yet profoundly heart-driven man. Brian was defined by contrast as much as by continuity. A King’s classicist by training, he disdained affected intellectualism and purposely misquoted Shakespeare. The author of a Sheffield university thesis on the psychology of music, he was equally at home dismantling stage sets by hand at the ADC. He was a southerner who fell in love with the North, an eternal boardroom diplomat with a strong community spirit, always interested in how people thought and interacted – a polymath who preferred to study the world by taking an active part in it.

Brian was born on 6 March 1933 to Malcolm Christian Molteno and Thelma Janet Henderson, intelligent and liberal parents who fostered Brian’s early interest in the classics, drama and music. He attended Dartington Primary School and Bryanston Secondary, and learned to ski as a child in pre-war Austria. He carried out his National Service with the Royal Artillery in Korea and Hong Kong, and in 1953 returned to England and came to King’s to read Classics. A proficient sportsman, he rowed for the college first boat in Mays 1954 and with a King’s IV at Henley Royal Regatta the same year, yet preferred to spend his time behind the scenes of the local theatre.

A gifted (though self-effacing) linguist, many international career paths were open to him upon graduation, but instead he chose what the records dubbed somewhat darkly ‘various posts in industrial management’. He was often aware of the undercurrents of English class snobbery, though always with some amusement. His family recall him relating the tale of once being introduced at a smart cocktail party as ‘This is Brian Molteno. He went into commerce.’

At work Brian was one of the frontrunners of the developing field of management consultancy, and in 1971 moved to the NHS Information Management Centre to work on data security for healthcare, ultimately retiring as Director of Corporate Data Administration. He made various academic publications during the 1980s and 1990s, questioning the standardising impulse of national health policy and arguing instead for a nuanced approach to the heterogeneous and diverse NHS.

In 1959 he married Kate de Quincey Martino, and the couple had four children, Nicholas, David, Matthew and Juliet. Tragically Kate predeceased Brian aged only 33, and later he was remarried, to Barbara Anita Kukso, with whom he had another daughter, Sophia. A passionate and loving husband and a father by turns warm, whimsical and stentorian, he would often joke of his five boisterous children that ‘they’re all so different, it can’t be my fault.’

He made a home with this large family in a large house in Sheffield, and spent much of his spare time walking in the countryside, adding to a rich patchwork of trails taken over the course of his life, both alone or with wives and children, from the rolling hills of Dorset to the moors of stormy Scotland.

As a businessman travelling to the murky, industrialised districts of Derbyshire, he found himself in a rural station late one night in the days of steam power, and decided that he wanted to live there. Later, upon his retirement, he moved to a picturesque, green village in the Peak District which was close to that first, fateful station stop.

Brian was a truly social and community-minded man, often quoting E. M. Forster’s ‘only connect’. In Litton, where he was a parish councillor, he masterminded the rescue and renewal of the village shop and post-office, converting an old smithy into a volunteer-run hub providing refreshments and reflection to tourists and locals alike. It was while serving behind the counter himself that he also completed a Sheffield University degree, writing his thesis on the psychology of music and analysing what drove people to sing in amateur choirs, while studying characters in real life as they
Richard continued climbing well into his 70s, astounding men half his age. His courage and leadership as a mountaineer are particularly remembered by his friends and family. His son Jonathan recalls how his father first took him climbing at Windgather, Jonathan secured safely in a rucksack on his father’s back. His son noted that despite having Mark Vallance as a friend, his father was never a big fan of complicating things with baggage such as helmet, harness, belay plates and rock protection generally. His last climb was on the week he turned 80; father, son and grandson successfully scaling Devils Slide on Lundy.

Richard was also a keen gardener, skier and walker, as well as an amateur horologist. He was an energetic, focussed and determined individual with a deep sense of services to causes he felt passionate about. Friends and family recall him as courteous, thoughtful and generous with a serious side, but also a great capacity for fun.

In 1966, he married Sarah Unwin, having met her on a skiing holiday. His son Daniel repeats the story of how his mother apparently changed her mind twice before the wedding, but Richard showed the endurance that is a hallmark of any true mountaineer and finally won through. A telegram to a friend communicated his belated success in four words: ‘The Iceberg has Melted.’

Richard and Sarah had two sons, Jonathan and Daniel, and six grandchildren, of whom Richard was inordinately proud. Richard died on the 17 February 2015.

RICHARD FRANCIS MORGAN (1950) was educated at Charterhouse and after two years of National Service was awarded a scholarship to King’s. He initially studied Classics for Part One, but for Part Two changed to History, unable, he said, to bear the idea of leaving university without having read a book written after nought AD.

At Cambridge, Richard joined the Mountaineering Club and began a lifelong passion for mountain climbing. As well as participating in regular trips with the club to the Peak District, Richard put his mountaineering skills to more creative use – climbing King’s College Chapel in the dead of night and placing a union flag on one of the spires to celebrate the Coronation in 1953. The culprit was never identified.

After graduating, Richard trained as a chartered accountant and simultaneously qualified as a lawyer. After a period with an accountancy firm, he joined IFC, a finance corporation providing capital to small and medium sized companies. He then decided he would prefer to move nearer the coal-face and work directly in the industry. This led to his being appointed Finance Director of several Public Companies, retiring at sixty. Richard was respected by his colleagues for his acute perceptions and superb ability to see to the root of problems.

He retired in 1989, but continued with various non-executive directorships for the next fifteen years, as well as becoming Treasurer of several charities, including the Mount Everest Foundation and the Putney Society.

Robert John Nicholson (1943) was a Royal Navy serviceman, Econometrics specialist and University administrator whose work was always guided by thoughtfulness, sensitivity and good humour.

Born on 6 December 1922 in Waterlooville, Hampshire, John spent much of his childhood moving around England with his family, first to St. Austell in Cornwall, then to King’s Lynn in Norfolk, and finally to Grays in Essex. Later, as an eminent university economist, John in turn provided a home
His approach to his field was nuanced and progressive, believing that the sometimes separate worlds of economic theory and economic measurement (econometrics) should work together to increase understanding of development and growth to the benefit of society. This co-operative mindset was recognised in 1974 with John’s appointment as Chairman of the Economic Studies department at Sheffield.

As well as his academic expertise, however, John was respected for his integrity, and the high regard in which he was held by his colleagues was indicated by his successful nomination in 1983 for the post of Pro Vice-Chancellor. Again facing a crisis of austerity measures, this time in university funding rather than housing shortages, John voluntarily took on the contentious and difficult task of reducing staff numbers and implementing a national early retirement scheme. Looking back at a time where the future of the University itself hung in the balance, John is remembered by colleagues as a man of utmost sensitivity and uprightness, someone who played a quiet but crucial role in the survival of the institution. Shortly after his retirement in 1988, he was awarded the title of Professor Emeritus in recognition of his distinguished professional service, both in academia and in administration.

In his retirement, John brought the same diligence and care to his role as first Secretary and then Chairman of the Stumperlowe Probus club, formed of retired professionals and business men. A popular and respected member, he rarely missed a meeting and was also known for his hospitality, often organising bridge sessions at his house with two teams of four and plenty of good red wine. Bridge, in fact, became a driving passion, and he applied the full force of his formidable intellect and enthusiasm to it, studying all aspects of play and bidding and attending regularly at Sheffield bridge club.

Although there was a deeply private side to John, including a ream of unpublished and personal non-academic writing, the leisure activities he most enjoyed were sociable ones, and he often played a pivotal role as the entertainer, enabler and inspiration at the heart of family gatherings. A great storyteller, inventive charades player, enthusiastic theatre-goer and skilled (if self-critical) pianist, he invented fearful quizzes for his nieces.
David gained a love of music from his parents and was a keen musician, having been taught the piano by his mother Mitzi. He met his wife Jo when he was playing as the accompanist at Scottish dancing classes and the two of them enjoyed performing in Scottish dancing demonstrations around the country. He also coached opera singers and accompanied them at both the Bath and Cheltenham Music Festivals, taking great pleasure in their achievements. David introduced his eldest daughter, Liz, to an eclectic mix of interests including Chopin and Strauss, the Goons, Flanders & Swann and P.G. Wodehouse, whilst his younger daughter Victoria inherited his love of stamp collecting and travel.

In his retirement David returned to Classics, completing a translation of the Iliad his father had begun, as well as travelling around Europe. In illness, he retained his quirky sense of humour and scientific detachment, always hopeful for a successful outcome. Above all, David valued his wife Jo and their two daughters, Liz and Victoria. David died on 15 June 2014.

DR DAN SYLVESTER TUNSTALL PEDOE (1958) was born in Southampton in December 1939, as the elder of twin boys with his brother Hugh (1958). Both of Dan’s parents were academics, having met whilst they were teaching at Queen Mary College, London. His father, Daniel Pedoe, was a respected mathematician and his mother, Mary Tunstall, was a Geography lecturer. The family would later move to Birmingham and finally London, when the twins were eight years old.

Dan and Hugh boarded together in London at Haberdashers’ Aske’s and Dulwich College, before both won scholarships to read Medicine at King’s. Dan left King’s in 1961 with a first class honours in his Bachelor’s to complete his medical studies in St Bartholomew’s Hospital in London.

Throughout his studies, Dan pursued what would be a life-long passion for distance running. At Cambridge, he represented the University against Oxford, and was President of the King’s College Athletics Club in his final year. At St Bart’s, he won London University Purples in Athletics and Cross Country.
After qualifying from St Bart’s in 1964, Dan spent a stint as a junior doctor in India under a Nuffield Scholarship in Tropical Medicine. Here, he had the misfortune to develop an abscess in his tooth. Happily though, fate had it that it was during the treatment of this ailment back at St Bart’s, that Dan would first meet his future wife, Diana Robin Shankland (known as Robin). The pair were married three years later in 1968, and went on to have three children; Nadine, Simon and Ian.

Dan went on to Wolfson College, Oxford to study for his DPhil on blood flow velocity in humans and animals, which was awarded in 1970. Then, in 1973, after a period of research in San Francisco, Dan and Robin settled in Hackney in East London, where Dan began work as a consultant cardiologist and lecturer at Hackney Hospital and St Bart’s.

Throughout his career, Dan was deeply committed to the values of the National Health Service – so much so that, despite frequent requests, he only very rarely took on private work in his time as a clinician. He additionally felt that the patients under his care in East London had been at times ill served by their hospitals, and sought to secure for them the very best treatment which could be provided. On starting in Hackney Hospital then, Dan took a small and underfunded department and built it up greatly. During this time, he also pioneered a new and method of measuring blood velocity using the Doppler effect, which importantly allowed for the non-invasive diagnosis of cardiac conditions.

Eventually, when Hackney Hospital was due for replacement, Dan was made chief of the commissioning team for the new Homerton University Hospital. Here, he was key in delivering a well planned new facility which represented a significant improvement on its predecessors. Throughout his career in East London, Dan was also an excellent and enthusiastic teacher, and continued in this role well after his retirement.

Despite all these impressive achievements though, the most well known aspect of Dan’s medical career was actually outside of his hospital work, where Dan’s professional expertise in cardiology allied with his personal passion for running made him an obvious choice as Medical Director at the inception of the London Marathon in 1981.

The London Marathon’s founder Chris Brasher was keen not to restrict participation to elite athletes, but to give members of the general public the chance to take part in the event. Many doctors at the time decried this idea as dangerous, claiming that the 26 miles would prove too much for many amateur runners, leading to an unacceptable number of deaths.

Dan, however, disagreed and was prepared to stake his reputation on the matter. He saw the popularisation of marathon running as a prime example of the kind of active lifestyle which the NHS was supposed to encourage for the benefit of public health. Dan believed that, whilst the race itself might not be particularly good for an individual’s health, the training certainly was, and that the benefit of the later would outweigh the risks on race day. This was especially so as he believed such risks to be significantly overstated and easily minimised by appropriate precautions. Dan believed in the cause sufficiently that for years he would fulfil his duties as Medical Director unpaid, on annual leave from his hospital work.

The first London Marathon was a success both generally and from a safety specific point of view. Dan led from the front, running the marathon himself before immediately returning to duty in the medical tent. The race would go on to expand greatly in the 27 years with Dan as its chief medical officer. In 1981, for 7500 competitors, Dan was the only doctor, assisted by two physiotherapists, one podiatrist and a small number of personnel from St John’s ambulance. Twenty years later though, the race had swollen to over 30,000 competitors, and medical provision ballooned to almost 40 doctors, 50 physiotherapists, 30 podiatrists and over one thousand St John’s ambulance staff.

In that first 20 years, Dan was proved more than correct as to the safety of public marathon participation, with only eight deaths amongst 530,000 competitors. Indeed, it was often remarked that the quality of medical
**DR ARTHUR MACKENZIE PEERS** (1949) known as Art, was born on 22 December 1922 in Partick, Glasgow. His father, Duncan was a shipyard worker and veteran of the Great War. With the beginnings of the Great Depression starting to affect the shipyards by 1927, Duncan decided that his own household should follow extended family in emigrating to Canada.

After around 18 months living in small towns in British Columbia, with Duncan working in construction, the family relocated to Vancouver. Here, Art would attend high school, graduating in 1940. With no hope of being able to afford to attend university, Art started work as an elevator boy in a Vancouver Hotel.

After a few months though, Duncan – who was now working in the employment office – suggested his son apply for a position as a low level laboratory job with the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company. Art got the job and moved to the “company” town of Woodfibre, which existed only to serve the pulp and paper mill.

In the laboratory, Art met the resident qualified chemists, as well as students from the University of British Columbia who worked there in their holidays. Art decided that he too should attend university, and put aside money from his salary so that he could eventually afford to start at the University of British Columbia the autumn of 1942. Art proved a very able student, and surprised himself by doing well enough in his first year to earn a scholarship that would cover his costs for the second.

Though Canada was embroiled in the Second World War, as a university student, Art was exempt from all but minimal military service with the University Cadet Corps. Art’s conscience began to bother him over this though, especially since his brother Bill had lied about his age to join the military in 1939, and was now flying in bombing raids on Germany with the Royal Air Force.

In Canada, all overseas military duty was voluntary, and so Art paused his studies and enlisted with the Royal Canadian Air Force. He started out in
completed his MA studies, with an immediate place as a fireman on a British cargo ship. Having been advised that it was possible to start doctoral studies without a completed master’s, he decided to seize his chance, quickly collecting academic references and packing a small case. Art spent the next two months shovelling coal four hours on, eight hours off in unending repetition. This was gruelling work, which he was not suited for, but it allowed him to eventually arrive in London with a pay packet in his pocket which would support him whilst he searched for a PhD place.

Art had left Canada without a place on any course awaiting him, or even much knowledge of the British university system. However, having been informed that Imperial College, University of London would be the best place in the city to study science, he approached the Chemistry Department there and, after a meeting with the department head, found that his references were sufficient to secure a fully funded PhD position. After only a few months in London though, a trip to Cambridge to visit an academic there convinced Art that he would be much happier there. Again, he was very quickly awarded funding and a place at King’s where he would complete his PhD in Physical Chemistry in 1953.

During his time at Cambridge, Art was briefly associated with the University Communist Party. However, Art had picked up a passion for jazz and the blues back in his high school, and he soon eschewed politics for the University Jazz Club, which was to be the backbone of his social life throughout his time at Cambridge.

After PhD, Art remained with the University, being offered a university research position in the Low Temperature Research Station and bridging the gap between PhD study and his new employment working as a gardener at the Garden House Hotel.

Whilst in this position, Art read a paper on the use of radioactive isotopes for investigating electrochemical processes at the Laboratoire Curie in
Paris. Art wrote to the director of the lab, asking if he could do some work there investigating adsorption at an electrode surface using radioactive tracers. He was accepted and, typically trusting his luck, left Cambridge for Paris in 1957 without speaking a word of French. Though Art had not intended on staying in France for very long, he ended up working in the Laboratoire Curie for 14 years, picking up French from his colleagues and meeting his French wife Hélène via some old Cambridge friends.

In 1971, Art, Hélène and their two daughters Sarah and Dinah moved to the Dordogne when Art was offered a job at the director of research in an archaeological laboratory which was supposed to be set up in a chateau in the area. Though this archaeological project ultimately fell through, Art remained in the Dordogne for the rest of his life. Up until his retirement, he worked for the Centre d’Etudes Nucléaires in Bordeaux-Gradignan, conducting neutron activation analyses for biological studies. After retirement, he worked from home, editing publications for the International Agency for Research on Cancer in Lyon.

To the end of his life, Art maintained his passion for jazz music, and would play piano with a local jazz group. He was always a wonderful dancer, and was known for his sharp sense of humour – in both English and French. Art was a very discreet and modest man. Even with all the success he had enjoyed in life and the fact that it had been won despite great adversity in the early years, he seldom spoke anything of his past, even to his close family. It was only at the age of 82 that Hélène managed to convince her husband to write down something his life before they met.

Art passed away on 24 January 2015, aged 93. He was survived by his wife Hélène, their two daughters Sarah and Dinah and three grandchildren.

**BRUCE RUSSELL PENFOLD** (1949) studied as an undergraduate at the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand and came to King’s as a postgraduate. At King’s his research focussed on X-ray crystal structures, an area of research which was at the time an extremely lengthy process. His PhD work covered only three simple organic molecules, work which, by the time of his retirement, could have been done in a single day thanks to modern computers.

After receiving his PhD, Bruce returned to Christchurch and took up a post as a lecturer in the Chemistry Department of the University of Canterbury, where he remained throughout his career. He became a professor in 1968, and Head of Department in 1981. He focused throughout his career on small molecules which were important in mainstream chemistry. His greatest scientific result was the first publication of the structure of the complex compound Cs3Re3Cl12, which sparked similar studies of other metals by scientists around the world. Bruce was passionate about the importance of research in universities, even where that research was not recognised by the community, and argued that universities need to work harder to reach out and promote their research to the general public. In 1978 he was chosen to serve as a Royal Commissioner to investigate chiropractic in New Zealand. The Commission submitted its report in 1979, having conducted what was at the time the deepest ever review of chiropractic treatment. He was a member of the Royal Society of New Zealand, and served on its committee and as its President.

Bruce pushed hard to make sure his department’s laboratories were equipped to the highest possible standard, and in 1962 he acquired the very first university computer in New Zealand, having realised their vital importance in facilitating the research he did while on sabbatical in the United States.

Bruce was a keen sportsman, playing tennis and cricket as an undergraduate in New Zealand and continuing his passion at Cambridge. He won Lawn Tennis Blues in 1950, 1951 and 1952 and in 1952 captained the Cambridge team to victory. Although he was not himself a hockey player, he was an administrator for Canterbury and New Zealand hockey. He was also a keen musician, singing in several choirs around Christchurch and serving as a member of the organising committee of Christchurch Orchestra.
John Humphrey Murray Pinder (1942) was a prominent European federalist who pioneered the study of European integration as both an academic and a practitioner. As an advocate of the vision of a federal Europe, able to overcome emotional political nationalism and work cohesively for the protection of peace, trade, climate and human rights, John was by necessity also an optimist, but one who worked tirelessly to provoke change through negotiation, writing and teaching. A political activist above all, he made lasting contributions to academia and public policy from outside the ivory tower, and did more than anyone to promote a philosophy of federalism based on rationality, goodwill and respect.

A member of the today perhaps increasingly rare breed of British federalists, John was nevertheless very proud of his Scottish background, and of the parents who instilled in him the values of self-discipline and erudition. He was born on 20 June 1924 in London to Lillian Murray, of Taymount in Perthshire, and Harold Pinder, a brigadier from the Leicestershire Regiment who fought in both World Wars. Harold was an easygoing and liberal-minded man, much like John, with a talent for diplomacy. Although feared drowned in the sinking of the Lancastria in 1940, he returned safely to his family after service in France, and was assigned as a liaison to the Free French forces under de Gaulle.

While his father was often away on foreign service, John’s childhood was spent in the UK. His first home in Manchester Square, bought with an unexpected inheritance received by his mother in the early 1920s, was sold after receiving bomb damage during the war, and the family moved to Burghclere Grange, near Newbury. John attended boarding school and often spent his holidays in Scotland with his Murray and MacGregor relations. After completing his schooling at Marlborough College, he came to King’s in 1942 with an Exhibition to read Mathematics, and gained a First in Part One of the Tripos the following year.

The Second World War intervened in his degree, however, and in 1943 he was enlisted in the Royal Artillery. He served in the West African Artillery from 1945 to 1947 as a lieutenant, where, already a promising linguist, he

Bruce married Dorothy in 1955 and took care of her until her death in February 2014. He died only a few months later on 4 August 2014, and is survived by his four children, eight grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.
learned fluent Hausa. John returned to King’s in 1947 after being invalided out of the army, and completed Part Two of the Economics Tripos in 1949, gaining his MA in 1950.

Yet the wartime interruption to John’s studies, and specifically the prolonged stay in an army sanatorium, had made a profound mark on his future. Having read about the European federalist cause from his hospital bed (in a ward which he claimed to have shared with George Orwell) and become deeply interested in it, he spent the months immediately after his graduation travelling and living in France and Germany, becoming fluent in both languages. Later in his career he would also speak Italian and Russian well, and be able to make conversation in at least another four languages.

Already possessing serious academic and ‘European’ credentials in 1950, John joined the Press Office at the Federal Union. In 1952, he moved to the Economist Intelligence Unit, and a few years later had risen to become International Director of the organisation. It was here that he met his future wife, Pauline, and the pair married in 1964, the same year that John left to become Director of the new thinktank Political and Economic Planning (later the Policy Studies Institute), where he would remain until 1985.

Working at the forefront of the newly developing political thinktank scene, John became a leading figure in European public policy, crossing paths with many of the famous names of post-war European integration, a group to which his own name has now been deservedly added. After his Directorship at the Policy Studies Institute, he served for six years as President of the Union of European Federalists, at the same time also acting as Vice-President of the International European Movement and Chairman of the Federal Trust. For thirty years, he taught as a Visiting Professor at the College of Europe in Belgium, breaking ground with encouragement of European Studies, and counting among his former students many current high-profile supporters of the EU. In 1973, he received his OBE, which he used to refer to with pointed humour as the ‘Order of Britain in Europe’, and was later the first recipient of the University Association for Contemporary European Studies’ Lifetime Achievement Award, for all he had done as both an academic and a practitioner.

Although John spent much of his career outside the often enclosed world of universities, he was a prolific and respected academic who pioneered the study of European integration at a time when this field lacked both a vocabulary and a frame of reference. Among his numerous scholarly articles and research collaborations were fifteen published books, including Britain and the Common Market (1961), Europe against de Gaulle (1963), The Building of the European Union (1991) and Multinational Federations (2007), the latter as a joint editor. One of his recent publications was a paperback book titled The European Union: a very short introduction (2001) which sold so well that it reached three editions and was translated widely, including in Arabic. A stalwart in support of the academic study of federalism, the fruits of his lifelong dedication were made clear by the tributes paid at his memorial by leading policy experts, professors, politicians and former students from all over Europe.

In his private life, John was very close to his wife Pauline, and missed her deeply when she died in 2012. He loved music and opera, especially Mozart, literature and walking holidays, and was a lifelong cricket enthusiast who was ecstatic to see Don Bradman play at Lords in 1938. An inheritance from his mother allowed him to make substantial charitable donations throughout his life, and his generosity was amplified by his lack of personal materialism and desire to live frugally.

To others, John often appeared refined and reserved, a gentle and unassuming man in an immaculate charcoal grey suit and a dapper military moustache. The self-control instilled in him from an early age meant that he rarely complained, even during his difficult last few years, and he would often avoid argument or confrontation, although insincerity, whether on a quotidian or high political level, incensed him. Though not seen as one for small talk, John is remembered as having a welcoming smile and sometimes sharing favourite anecdotes, such as the time when he unknowingly discussed weather reports on an Austrian mountain with...
Republican governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. He was also fond of quoting Harold Macmillan’s famous remark that a group of former Prime Ministers should not be called ‘a gaggle of PMs’ but rather ‘a lack of principals.’

As a teacher, John was an inspiring and encouraging mentor to his students, a seemingly vast repository of facts and a greatly informative speaker. John died on 7 March 2015 in London, aged 90.

MARK BEREFSORD RAMAGE (1945) was the son of the late Cecil B. Ramage (barrister, actor and Liberal politician) and Cathleen Nesbitt (actress of stage, film and television), who was a muse of the poet Rupert Brooke. He was born on the 5 February 1924 and attended the Dragon School and Eton College.

John Mortimer, a fellow pupil at the Dragon, recalled how Mark, a budding thespian, had been promised the role of Richard II in the 1937 school production. Mark had already performed the part of Shylock the previous year, to great acclaim. He duly began to learn the part of Richard, only to be told by the producer, ‘Cheese’ Vassall, that a young actor called Mortimer had been given the lead. Ramage was cast as Bolingbroke, the deposer of Richard, instead. But John Mortimer recalled Ramage’s fury and his hurt at being cast aside at such short notice in his autobiography, A Voyage Round My Father. It was an episode that rankled long afterwards, according to Mortimer.

On leaving Eton, Mark was commissioned on the 22nd May 1943 into the King’s Royal Rifle Corps. Having joined the GHQ Liaison Regiment (Phantom) he was recruited by the Intelligence Section and in 1944 was second in command of ‘Kite’ patrol deployed with the II Canadian Corps, subsequently serving with the US VII Corps during the Battle of the Bulge and the Ardennes Offensive. He was one of the first soldiers to arrive on the scene of a concentration camp at Nordhausen; something he never forgot.

On being demobbed, Mark was entitled to the 1939-45 Star, the France and Germany Star, and the 1939-45 War Medal. In September 1945 he came to Cambridge to study History. Whilst at King’s he passed his flying test in a DH82 at Marshalls Flying School. After the war he joined the Queen Victoria Rifles (TA) and became a Signals Officer. On 28 June 1948 Mark was granted acting rank of Captain and in 1954, the acting rank of Major.

Mark subsequently worked in the advertising industry and forged a successful career, holding a number of senior appointments, including Managing Director of Sharp MacManus Intermarco Ltd. Mark died on 22 May 2013. He never married.

WILLIAM JAMES RENTOUL (1983), always known as Jamie, and brother of JR (1977) died from cancer at the age of 50 on 12 May 2015.

The youngest of four children, Jamie was born in Bangalore, India on 8 July 1964, and lived there with his family to the age of 5. Photos and family memories celebrate a joyful childhood, including summer holidays in the hill town of Ooty. As an adult, inspired by happy memories, Jamie travelled back to India, most recently with his wife Rowena and son Billy. Love of his family was central to Jamie’s life.

Iona was the other special place for Jamie. On leave and on return from the UK, the family spent wonderful summer holidays there throughout the rest of his childhood, yards from the beach. After Jamie and Rowena’s son Billy was born in 1998, Iona became the favourite holiday destination for the new generation. Jamie and Rowena were married on the beach in 2010.

Once back in England, Jamie grew up in Bristol and then Wolverhampton, where he attended the boys’ Grammar School. In his year off before university, Jamie volunteered in a kibbutz, getting up before dawn to do the milking.

Jamie came to King's in 1983 with an Exhibition to read Natural Sciences. His brother John was at King's from 1977 to 1980, and his aunt Tess Adkins was Senior Tutor.
1983 was the first year of Margaret Thatcher’s second term as Prime Minister, and King’s was a welcoming bastion of liberal values and attitudes in a university steeped in tradition. During the 1984-1985 miners’ strike, the students’ union hosted miners’ benefits, and students collected donations outside the front gates. Jamie fitted very comfortably into this environment.

Jamie flourished at King’s academically, socially and at football. He secured a First in Part One despite a bout of glandular fever, and was awarded the top First in the university in his Finals in Psychology in 1986. Jamie always worked hard, but managed to disguise this well and to combine work apparently effortlessly with a host of other activities. He was a regular on the dance floor in the Nelson Mandela Cellar Bar on Mondays and Tuesdays; he could often be found battling for the highest score at Asteroids and pinball, or competing relentlessly at table football.

Jamie was cherished as a friend by people who met him at all stages of his life. He was the central figure in a group of friends from Cambridge, who established bonds that remain very close to this day. Jamie constantly nourished these friendships, enthusiastically initiating and participating in regular get-togethers and celebrations of this group of some 20 people, contemporaries from King’s and other colleges and their partners.

Jamie was an interested and reflective listener, whether we were seeking advice, comfort, sharp-witted debate, or a patient ear. He was always eloquent in discussing anything, from politics to sport and music, helped by his dry wit and fearsomely strong memory. We looked up to Jamie as a friend, and he was fantastically kind and supportive to us at times of need. We all experienced a dominant sense of fun and happiness when spending time with Jamie, at big events and casual get-togethers. We were all enormously proud and grateful to have been a friend of Jamie’s; he enriched our lives and that of many others.

In 1985, Jamie took on the role of organizing a group of us to plan and run the June Event. He demonstrated his strengths as a leader in getting a bunch of students to work well together, and make a huge success of it; his powers of negotiation secured Aswad as the main act, and at a price that came within our limited budget.

King’s in 1983 was not known for its sporting reputation. Jamie was an outstanding exception, being immediately selected for the University football team. He played at Wembley in the Varsity match in 1984 and 1985, with both the Oxford and Cambridge teams fielding players from Wolverhampton Grammar. Jamie only missed his third Blue due to injury. Jamie was an elegant and accomplished centre back, whose strength in the tackle attracted both respect and protest from opponents and referees alike.

After Cambridge, and a Far East tour with the University football team, Jamie moved to London and began a distinguished career as a public servant. Jamie had a succession of increasingly senior jobs as a civil servant, working under a long series of Secretaries of State for Health from John Moore to Jeremy Hunt in roles from speech writer to policy lead. He played a significant role in taking forward the legislation for tobacco control, which has directly reduced morbidity and mortality related to smoking in this country.

In 1995, Jamie went to Stanford, California for two years to study for an MBA, where again he shone. Characteristically, Jamie managed to combine the rigours of the academic course with fantastic hospitality to friends and family, extensive travel across the States, rollerblading, skiing, and options in French and tennis.

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Jamie spent more than ten years on secondment from the Department of Health. Under Tony Blair, he worked for six years in the Cabinet Office, first as Deputy Head of the Performance and Innovation Unit and then as Executive Director of the Prime Minister’s Strategy Unit. He was frustratingly discreet about his work and his political masters when talking to friends and family, only giving us the occasional glimpse into his world at the centre of the Whitehall machine.

Jamie was Head of Strategy at the Health Care Commission, and went on to become the first director of regulation and strategy at the newly formed
Care Quality Commission. When he left the CQC in 2010 to return to the Department of Health, observers noted that the CQC was losing some of its best brains.

Jamie’s final job was as Director of Health and Wellbeing at the Department of Health. It is a sad irony but a fitting tribute to Jamie that in this role he commissioned a campaign to promote earlier detection of cancer. Throughout his career, Jamie brought an unwavering commitment to making a difference. Fantastically bright and able, he is remembered fondly by colleagues as a caring, supportive and inspiring leader and colleague, a funny and witty man, and a dedicated mentor.

Jamie had a very strong creative side. He met his wife Rowena in 1990 at a ceramics class at Morley College, where he was a skilled and prolific student, specializing at one period in very large pots. He was an avid and very accomplished photographer of people and places and generous in the appreciation of others’ photos.

He was a proud and loving father and husband. Jamie and Rowena were a wonderful couple, and created beautiful and welcoming homes wherever they lived. Jamie was a supportive champion of Rowena’s career as a ceramic artist, and always a beaming host at open house exhibitions and private views. When terminally ill, Jamie completed an album of photos recalling the treehouse he and Billy designed and built together in their garden.

Jamie is survived by his wife Rowena, their son Billy, his parents Robert and Mary, sisters Brigid and Sue, and his brother John.

(Our thanks to Will Huxter (1983) for this obituary of his friend)

**SAMUEL SCOLNICOV** (1969) was Emeritus Professor at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and a leading expert on Ancient Greek philosophy who specialised in the writings of Plato. A true scholar in the Platonic mould, he moved naturally among different languages, cultures and academic approaches, and believed passionately in the teaching of philosophical thought outside the narrow world of universities.

Samuel was born on 11 March 1941 in Porto Alegre, Brazil, and moved to Israel in 1958. Here he attended the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, obtaining a BA in philosophy and Hebrew language and literature in 1964. The following year, he married Hanna Bergman, who also became a distinguished professor, teaching Theatre Arts. In 1967, Samuel was awarded his MA in philosophy for a thesis on the epistemological significance of Plato’s theory of ideal numbers, completed under the supervision of Shlomo Pines. He was also awarded a high school teaching diploma by the university, marking the start of a lifelong interest in education.

In 1969, Samuel won a British Council Scholarship and came to King’s to study Classics as a graduate student. He studied under the direction of Bernard Williams, and received his PhD in 1974 for a dissertation on ‘The Hypothetical Method in the Mature Dialogues.’ With his international background, Samuel was exceptional among his cohort for being very well-versed in continental philosophy compared to those trained in the English-speaking analytical tradition. He was thus able to make valuable contributions to his seminars on Ancient Greek philosophy, although at times his interventions had to be translated back into German or French and then paraphrased into English once more to be understood by the other participants.

The years spent in Cambridge made vivid impression upon him, and he maintained a strong affection for the university and its ancient traditions, later in life often spending sabbaticals here with his wife Hanna, herself a Life Member of Clare Hall. Samuel particularly loved the architecture and music of King’s, and after a tour from John Saltmarsh, became an expert on the Chapel, enjoying acting as a guide for friends who came to visit. He was often to be encountered strolling across the front court in the summer, or dining in the Hall as an honoured member of High Table.

After completing his PhD, Samuel returned to his old alma mater, taking up a post as lecturer in philosophy and philosophy of education in the Faculty of Humanities at the Hebrew University. Over the years, he rose steadily through
academic ranks until appointed as a full Professor in 2005, and Emeritus Professor in 2010. His research focussed above all on Ancient Greece, especially Plato and his predecessors Heraclitus and Parmenides, with a particular interest in theories of education and the hypothetical method. Among his many publications were monographs on Plato's Metaphysics of Education (1989), Greek Philosophy (1997) and Euthydemus: Ethics and Language (2013), as well as a co-edited volume entitled New Images of Plato: Dialogues on the Idea of the Good (2002), which sprang from a colloquium he organised in Gaflei, Lichtenstein. A prolific and driven scholar, he translated and edited many complex Ancient Greek texts, contributed multiple entries on philosophy to the Hebrew Encyclopaedia, wrote numerous articles, and carried out extensive work on the philosophy of education and the place of humanities within both the university and the wider world.

To the field of education, in fact, he devoted just as much energy, holding additional posts at the Hebrew University’s School of Education as Head of the Pedagogic Department (1992-1994), Head of the Section of Philosophy and History of Education (1996-2004) and Head of the Educational Thought Section (1996-2001). Alongside Lazarus Weinrib, he developed an Open University course on Greek philosophy, and between 1975 and 1991 sat as the Chair of a committee dedicated to developing curricula in philosophy for high schools in Israel. The Ministry of Education and Culture itself recognised his expertise, appointing him Inspector of Philosophy in high schools from 1989 to 1991, and afterwards Chair of the Philosophy Supervisory Committee.

A real polyglot, Samuel was Visiting Professor at prestigious universities all over the world, giving lectures in the country’s native tongue no matter whether it was Sicily, Brazil, Canada, England, Mexico, France or North America. Although most known for his research in English, he also produced celebrated works in Portuguese and Hebrew.

He also made significant contributions to the fabric of academic culture, being a founding member of the Israel Philosophical Association in 1973 and the International Plato Society in 1989, which now has over three hundred members worldwide. As President of the Society from 1998 to 2001, he hosted the triennial Symposium in Jerusalem, where the widespread respect held for him as a person was key to the conference’s success amidst the political instability caused by a fresh outbreak of hostilities. After his retirement, he continued to support the Society’s events, even attending the 2013 Symposium in Pisa, where the only sign of frailty was his regretful refusal to ascend the Leaning Tower.

Friends and colleagues remember Samuel for his warmth and wit, his openness and friendliness, and his ability to be the life and soul of the party, especially in his native Portuguese. He was a committed and inspiring teacher, a true Humanist, and passionately argumentative about the ideas that interested him – familiar to everyone was the turn of his body and head when a question caught his attention, with a discussion guaranteed to follow. The rigorous pursuit of clarity and ethics inherent in philosophy was not simply of purely academic interest to him, but a practice that informed his everyday life and supported his unselfish, cosmopolitan ideals.

Samuel died on 13 August 2014, aged 73, from complications related to diabetes. He is survived by his wife Professor Hanna Scolnicov, daughter Anat, sons Ariel and Haggai, and six grandchildren.

Michael Charles Scott-Joynt (1961) became the 96th Bishop of Winchester and an active participant in the House of Lords, who maintained a firm belief that the Anglican clergy could not accept homosexuality within its ranks, and felt that the Church was threatened by the increasing support within secular cultural society for changes to the definition of marriage.

However, although a traditionalist, he was steady and respectful rather than aggressive in his views, and critics who labelled him bigoted for his opinions perhaps did discredit to the depth of the research and agonising in prayer which underlay these views, as well as to his dedicated advocacy
for reform of the arms export trade, greater responsibility from Western nations for global poverty, and increased efforts by the Church to combat negative perceptions of Islam. In everyday life, moreover, and to the people whose lives he directly touched, Michael was an energetic, humble and dependable member of the community, a gentle giant at 6 foot 7 inches tall who was often seen cycling around on his iconic Metropolitan policeman’s bicycle to offer his support – the Admiral on the Bridge, as one colleague described him, who was always delving into the engine room with his screwdriver.

Michael was born on 15 March 1943 in Bromley, and was brought up and schooled in a traditional Church of England environment. His father, a classical musician who had once belonged to the choir of St Paul’s Cathedral, gave up his career to be ordained when his son was 15, something which had a profound early effect on Michael’s desire to join the church himself.

After attending Bradfield College in Berkshire, Michael won a scholarship to King’s in 1961, reading Classics Part I and subsequently Theology Part II, in which he graduated with a First in 1965. During his time in Cambridge he forged links with the Society of St Francis, who much later asked him to be their Bishop Protector.

It was also while at King’s that Michael met his wife, Louise White, when both were rehearsing for the Cambridge Greek Play in their second term as classicists. They spent a lot of time together in College and in the Chapel over the next few years, and were happily married in 1965, beginning a long and supportive marriage of more than 49 years, Lou playing a huge part in Michael’s ministry.

Encouraged by Lou, Michael went to Cuddesdon Theology College in 1965 to prepare for taking Holy Orders. He was an able and impressive student, and when he was ordained in 1967, the school rector asked him to stay on for a few years as Cuddesdon’s curate and chaplain. His career progressed steadily from there, serving from 1972 to 1975 as Team Vicar for Newbury, and then as Rector for Bicester Area Team Ministry and Rural Dean of Bicester from 1975 to 1981. In Bicester, his energy and enthusiasm won him many lifelong friends and admirers, although he was never fond of hierarchy, insisting on the use of Christian names rather than titles and surnames. Lou meanwhile founded a Young Mums and Toddlers group which very quickly had over one hundred young children and filled Michael’s Mothering Sunday and Christingle services to the brim.

In 1981, Michael moved to St Albans Cathedral as Canon Residentiary, also serving as Director of Ordinands and In-Service Training. Six years later, he was appointed as suffragan Bishop of Stafford, in the large diocese of Lichfield. The post involved extensive pastoral responsibility, plus chairmanship of the Board of Education, but Michael thrived in the face of the challenge, working long hours to extend the church as a social and international institution. He was a member of the Trentham and Silverdale Colliery Closure Steering Group, picketing alongside the miners, vice-chaired the Staffordshire Rural Community Council, and sat on the executive board of the Stoke on Trent Citizens Advice Bureau. Strengthening the diocesan links to Malaysia, he made an extended visit to the country in 1993.

The most important move in his career came in 1995, when he was appointed Bishop of Winchester at the relatively early age of 52. His selection for this historic see, which included the office of Prelate of the Order of the Garter, and status as Visitor to five prestigious Oxford colleges, caused some surprise, by breaking with the convention of choosing someone who was already a diocesan bishop. Michael, who was aware that the long delay in his appointment might indicate that he had not been first choice for the role, used to respond to comments about it with characteristic modest humour, pointing out that he had been fourteenth on a previous selection list and had therefore improved upon that for Winchester. Undaunted by the pressure of the expectations on him, Michael proved to be a diligent pastoral bishop, frequently to the point of overwork, managing to be both well-known and well-liked across a large diocese which included as many as 400 churches as well as the Channel Islands.
As in Bicester, Michael worked hard to further the diocese’s links with churches overseas, particularly in the conflict-torn countries of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, feeling that their views were often forgotten in English debates about the Church’s future. He acted as a patron of the Congo Church Association from 2000 until his death, visiting all the dioceses in the country over a period of ten years, and finding his ministries greatly valued. A tireless advocate for justice for the DRC in the House of Lords, he felt personally affected by his first-hand experience of the churches there, whose perseverance in regions of acute hardship inspired him in his reading and use of scripture.

His friendship with African bishops also entrenched his views on the family, however, and in the Lords he was jocularly nicknamed ‘Mr Marriage’ by Robert Runcie. In 2000, he chaired a committee which urged a change in the Church of England’s ban on remarriage in church for divorcees whose previous spouses were still alive, providing that their conduct had been blameless – causing some media excitement when he stated that this change would not necessarily permit the Prince of Wales to marry Mrs Parker Bowles.

Having worked hard all of his life, Michael could not stop entirely upon his retirement in 2011, becoming an honorary assistant bishop and serving as a trustee for the Marriage Encounter Movement alongside his wife. Nonetheless, he and his family hoped that retirement would bring him a period of greater freedom, such as the liberty to take off into the South Downs for a beloved long walk whenever the fancy caught him. An active and outdoor-loving man throughout his life, Michael walked the West Highland Way in his sixties and climbed Ben Nevis on the final day. His children remember that his ideal summer holiday would be spent in a cottage near mountains, up and down which he could lead his family in all weathers.

A strong swimmer, Michael loved the sea, although enjoyed the beach rather less, famously wondering despairingly how it could be possible to get burnt through socks. This animosity was soothed greatly by the arrival of his grandchildren, and the family have many happy memories of Michael digging holes in the sand, playing games and teaching them to swim. He also enjoyed football, and although he did not support a particular team, he often confessed a special affection for goalkeepers, having played that position with enthusiasm at parish level for many years. Indeed, Michael had a knack for fitting simple joys around the rhythm of his work life, whether usually to be found digging in his garden on his days off or putting the grand operas of Verdi on full blast on his radio when he returned from Sunday morning services.

Above all, though, Michael was a warm family man, who was very proud of his children and grandchildren. While not a strong disciplinarian, apt to being struck down by giggling fits when meant to be enforcing a telling-off, he was consistently understanding and considerate, and his children remember with awe that he never raised his voice to them, nor showed anger. In the words of his daughter, ‘disagreeing with Dad was an education in how to disagree without disrespect.’

Michael was driven throughout his life by a deep conviction of his calling, and was not afraid to say what he believed, even when he knew that it might not be popular. Though sometimes criticised fiercely for these views, he held in high regard by others, and his generosity, honesty and intelligence widely appreciated.

When Michael’s retirement was cut short by a stroke in early 2012, he made a determined recovery, but was diagnosed with cancer of the bladder in February two years later. He died suddenly and unexpectedly on 27 September 2014 from a heart attack, just after completing a course of radiotherapy. Throughout his illness, he had been astonishingly brave and uncomplaining, kept going by a line from St Augustine that exactly sums up his irrepressible optimism, outspokenness, and lifelong determination: ‘Sing up, and keep on walking.’

Michael is survived by his wife Louise, his two sons Matthew and Jeremy, his daughter Hannah, and his grandchildren.
CHRISTOPHER WILLIAM STERLING TOLLMINSON (1948) was born in Hereford on 2 July 1927. Christopher was educated at Rugby and came to King’s to study English after serving in a Sherpa Regiment in the Indian Army towards the end of the war. He was very proud of his special uniform hat; but when he arrived in Bombay, was only there for a short time before being shipped back to England. In 1952, Chris emigrated to Canada, where he met his wife Dorothy Murphy and established a career as a Creative Director and Partner and Principal of a number of Canadian advertising agencies as well as freelancing and with his own Tomlinson Response Group. The skills he had learned under the tutelage of Dadie Rylands proved invaluable in his long career. In retirement, he enjoyed bridge and cruise travel and at the time of his death was planning a trip to the Far East. Chris died on 17 December 2014. He is survived by his wife Dorothy and children Charles and Valerie.

(Our thanks to Rick Steinberg for his help with this obituary)

For ROBERT KAREL WEATHERALL (1950), trees were not simply a passion; they were a way of connecting to the landscape and exploring the history of place. While his legacy includes a successful career at MIT and the stewardship of space and education in Ipswich, Massachusetts, it also includes a lot of trees.

Born in 1931 to parents Robert, an Eton Master and teacher of sciences, and Maria Anna Carolina Isakovics of the Czech Republic, a translator, Bob was the oldest of three children. During the war years, his home at Eton was filled with Czech refugees who provided a source of vibrant conversation into the night. Bob developed a romantic interest in his mother's background and family. He inherited his blond curls from his mother, as well as many of her tastes and ideas. While he would chide his sister for not paying enough attention to their Czech ancestry, she would likewise chide him for not paying enough to his English roots in Nottinghamshire.

Bob was adored by everyone as a child. Because Bob’s father taught at Eton, he and his brother John attended the school free of charge. It was there that Bob delved into history and architecture, interests that remained with him all of his life. At some point, Bob was awarded a prize, a book on English trees, and with the recommendation of his tutor and housemaster for the Camp Rising Sun, he was soon to see countless American trees in the Adirondacks of upstate New York. The experience abroad would have a lasting impression on Bob’s interest in the US.

At King’s, Bob enjoyed the intellectual community, the history and tradition, and the sheer beauty of the place. He also took great pride in reading the lesson at services in the chapel. After receiving his degree in history, and later his Masters, he lived in a flat with two friends on Green Street. E.M. Forster gifted them a roll of spare wallpaper, but they decided not to use it. Their room must not have had much of a view.

Bob remained in Cambridge for three years, working for the University Appointments Board. He might have never left, had it not been for his hankering to revisit the US. Though he only intended to work for the admissions office of MIT for one year, he gained a permanent position and met his future wife, Sally Hunt, in that year. He remained in Massachusetts until his death, returning to Europe only for vacations and visits to his parents.

Sally introduced Bob to skiing and tennis, activities he had never pursued in the UK. They married, and in 1960 moved into a new home in the seaside town of Ipswich, Massachusetts with their son Bobby. Within three years, Bobby was joined by his siblings, Alexander and Helen. Behind their home, Bob cultivated their ‘arboretum’, a space where he nurtured seedlings, cleared windfalls and cut paths. Time with his hands, his scythe and bow saw was his personal recreation. He ignored electric tools, felling trees by hand and never by chainsaw (even when his children pleaded with him to borrow one).

Bob led a successful career at MIT, eventually becoming Director of the Office of Career Services and retiring in 1996. Bob was the sort of boss who inspired his employees with contagious enthusiasm and intelligent advice.
He was a familiar, tall figure on campus, approachable and memorable to countless students, alumni and MIT employees. He practised what he preached — he epitomized the quality that he sought out most in people at MIT: GLA, General Level of Awareness. GLA, as he coined it, comprised intellectual curiosity and critical thinking.

Bob directed the MIT Careers Office at an exciting time, when career options for engineering students were broadening beyond the traditional range. He fought against ignorance, ensuring that he and his colleagues remained always informed about career fields for students. He felt strongly that the MIT education should not box students into a technical discipline, that engineers should not be subordinate to managers and leaders trained at ‘that other school up the river’. Bob harboured a romantic view of engineers as the unsung heroes with entrepreneurial spirit.

Bob separated from Sally, who died of cancer shortly after the separation in 1981. He later married Mary Pennington Updike, former wife of John Updike. She and her family had lived just around the corner from the Weatheralls and had known them since the start of their Ipswich years.

In addition to his service to MIT, he also held a proud history of service to his home community. Bob spearheaded the effort to save Nichols Field, a gorgeous rolling meadow threatened by housing development. He rallied support to purchase the land and preserve it in perpetuity as a town public space; he also maintained the meadow himself for as long as he was physically able.

In the 1980s, Bob single-handedly embarked on a quest to ensure that a historical gift to the Ipswich public schools was honoured. The gift was the peninsula of Little Neck, overlooking Ipswich Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. In 1660, William Payne gave the 35-acre oceanfront property as a trust intended to benefit ‘forever’ the Ipswich public schools and the land ‘never to be sold or wasted’. Bob found the property was rented to over 160 cottage owners, and the trust giving only intermittent, meagre contributions to the schools; far from functioning as William Payne intended.

With his keen interests in history and the public good, Bob identified the original mandate of the trust and the serious lack of public school support. He rallied the citizens of Ipswich to engage in public debate, despite continual opposition from powerful interests. After years of debate and litigation, a new Feofees Board was established with an endowment open to public scrutiny. The endowment totals almost $22 million and ensures the future educational experience of Ipswich students.

Bob’s allies in his community admired him as a role model for others. Bob is survived by his wife, Mary; his two sons, Robert and Alexander; his daughter, Helen; Mary’s children, Elizabeth, David, Michael and Miranda; six grandchildren and seven step-grandchildren.

THE RVD. LORD JOHN BURTON WRENBURY (1945) inherited the title of Lord as a hereditary Peer in the House of Lords at the age of twenty-one, becoming 3rd Baron Wrenbury. While many such peers were deprived of their seats in 1999, John was the longest serving.

Having inherited a relatively recent peerage, John lost his father at the young age of twelve. Only a few months after his father’s death, John started his schooling at Eton. During the war years, a bomb fell on the Upper School, shattering all of the glass in Eton College Chapel except for a sole window above the organ. In 1945, John matriculated to King’s, reading Classics and History. That year he was exposed to a peal at Beccles which sparked a lifelong interest in bell ringing. Taught to ring by Stan Darmon at Cambridge, John rang seven peals for the Cambridge University Guild (CUG). He would continue ringing until his last peal as Cambridge Minor for the Society of Royal Cumberland Youths in 1997, in celebration of their 250th anniversary year.

After Cambridge, John travelled abroad, mainly in Africa, before entering the legal profession. The legal profession was his family’s tradition. His grandfather, the first Lord of Wrenbury, was a significant legal figure, having published Buckley’s Company Law, a seminal work to this day.
allowed the villagers to know him as a priest, with his character, beliefs and opinions showcased all the more brightly.

As a strong and fearless individualist, John tenaciously, or even obstinately, held onto his opinions. Such opinions revealed his refusal to take accepted beliefs at face value until he had subjected them to personal scrutiny. His critical inquiry, whether from his family’s legal background or his own training as a solicitor, was one of his most engaging characteristics. He may have exuded general benevolence toward humankind, but such benevolence was not uncritical.

Even though other clergy in the diocese of Chichester disagreed with some of his views, there was no doubt of his faith or commitment. Departing from the conventional may have shocked his flock, but it surely stimulated them. He was always engaging, never boring.

His ideas were articulated in his writing, with publications including *Through a Glass Darkly*, *Parish Letters* and *Buckley’s Index of Bible Stories for Mothers to Read to Their Children*. Containing 150 of his sermons, *Through a Glass Darkly* contains numerous controversial topics, like the idea that women should not be bishops because of a distinction between a shepherd and shepherdess.

John was noted as having a quirky sense of humour verging on the mischievous. One publication combines humor and a very different interest of John’s: *If Only I Could Remember the Rules of Golf*. Once an avid golfer, he had a good enough swing to decapitate an angry cobra whilst playing golf in Kenya.

John was a good host, remaining welcoming and serene even as his became physically weak. He was a strong family man, dedicated to Penelope and his children and he was proud of the house and garden he had created with his wife. Theirs was very much a mutually supportive partnership of equals.
In addition to the pride of his home and garden, John also held pride for his Scottish roots. Such pride was manifested in his second home in Scotland as well as his affection for bagpipe music. In 1971, he co-founded the bagpipe band, the Pinstripe Highlanders. This band included various professionals, from bankers to traders to dentists, who all shared a passion for the bagpipes. Villagers recall the sound of John's bagpipe music wafting on the breeze in the summer months.

Bell ringing, too, continued to be a passion in John's life. The BTE (Blow the Expense) group of the CUG organized ringing tours which John enjoyed and latterly Penelope, who wished she had joined the trips even earlier. BTE celebrated John and Penelope's golden wedding anniversary in 2011, ringing a quarter of Wrenbury's 'Golden Years Treble Place and Plain Bob Minor.

John died peacefully at home on 27 September 2014. He leaves his wife, his son William, who succeeds as fourth baron, and his two daughters. In thanksgiving for John's life, two quarter peals were rung at Hailsham and Dallington, in addition to some of the BTE friends ringing at Alton, in Hampshire. The Pinstripe Highlanders too played in remembrance of John, for his funeral and for his wake.

CHARLES CHRISTOPHER WRIGHT (1949) was born in Mauritius on 17 July 1929 when his father was working for the Mercantile Bank of India, and at the age of six was sent to boarding school in England. Chris studied engineering at King's and rowed for the college in bumps, before embarking on a satisfying career as a civil engineer, working mainly on harbour side projects. Working for Babtie, Shaw and Morten in 1959 he was in charge of the reconstruction of a small shipyard in Lowestoft. He then worked as section engineer on part of the Cruachan hydro-electric project at Argyll and dock constructions at Glasgow and Belfast. Chris's work took him all over the world working in Libya on the Benghazi harbour project and in the Gulf. He had a reputation for combining a sound professional focus on the job with a gentlemanly charm and diplomacy, which earned him the respect of those who worked with him. He was especially proud of the role he played as resident engineer in the construction of the main sea piers for South Korea's Dolsan Bridge.

An outward looking man, he returned from Libya with Colonel Gaddafi's Little Green Book and Chairman Mao's Little Red Book from Hong Kong. A quiet and rather retiring individual, he believed '...if you want to get on with people you must learn their culture and how they think.'

Chris developed his lifelong love of boats early, building a boat himself during his school holidays and racing it, and sailing remained a keen interest throughout his life. Chris was a quiet and retiring man with a simple sustainable and ethical approach to life. He was a member of the Religious Society of Friends and worked with the Prison Phoenix Trust and the charity Tools for Self Reliance, offering practical help to people in need.

Chris married Judith in 1954. They both became Quakers when their children were small and this was central to their lives. The family settled on a smallholding near Petersfield and Chris became a proficient beekeeper. When all the children apart from Duncan (who has disabilities) left home, Chris and his wife took to walking ten miles a day with their son. They also went cycling, Chris and Duncan on a tandem.

Chris died on 8 January 2015 and is survived by Judith and their five children and nine grandchildren.
Deaths of King's members in 2014/15

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 at the College. We would also appreciate notification of members’ deaths being sent to kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk. Thank you.

Edward Laurence ASHTON (1940)
Dr Kevin Francis BAKER (1972)
Professor Leonard Graham Derek BAKER (1959)
Dr Anthony John Chetwynd BALFOUR (1940)
Professor Timothy Holmes BEAGLEHOLE (1955)
Robert Oliver BELTON (1942)
James Douglas BOLTON (1940)
Thomas Ernest BOOTH (1954)
Dr John Alqwyn BROWNING (1943)
The Rt Reverend Simon Hedley BURROWS (1949)
Sir George Adrian Hayhurst CADBURY, CH (1949)
Sydney John Guy CAMBRIDGE (1949)
Peter CAMPBELL-COOKE (1941)
Kartar Singh CHAWLA (1934)
Dr Gareth John Charles DAVIES (1986)
Philip William DAY (1941)
Professor Evelyn Algeron Valentine EBSWORTH (1954)
Anthony Graham EDNEY (1970)
Frederick James ENGLAND (1946)
Dr David ERNST (1969)
Ian Wilson FARMINER (1968)
Professor John FORRESTER (1967)
Douglas GARDINER (1939)
Dr Keith Malcolm GOODWAY (1949)
Professor John McBain GRANT (1953)
Prem Chandra GUPTA (1941)

Richard Thomas Ponsonby HALL, CBE (1948)
William Samson HAM (1943)
Sam Joseph HARDING-MILLER (2014)
David Henry HIGGINS (1956)
Dr John HINDLEY (1958)
Anthony Oliver HORWOOD (1958)
Gerald Maurice INFIELF (1940)
Professor Lisa JARDINE, CBE, FRS (1975)
Hugh Evelyn MARTIN-LEAKE (1944)
Dr Richard James LONGMORE (1983)
Mark LUSHINGTON (1961)
Ian MCAUSLAN (1964)
Dr James Fairley MCKENZIE (1960)
Dr Mohamed Saleh MAKIYA (1942)
Trevor J L MARTIN (1945)
Dr Anthony John Horner MERCER (1968)
Sidney Solomon MIRVISH (1951)
William Anthony Moncur MITCHELL (1951)
Michael George MOORE (1952)
Dr Peter Joseph Donald NAISH (1951)
Roy Alexander NICKSON (1975)
Dr John Kenion PERRING (1944)
Brian Robin PICKARD (1960)
Richard Stanley POLLOCK (1944)
John Fleming PURDY (1945)
John Alban Carol READE (1966)
Alastair Campbell ROBERTSON (1948)
Victor Horsley ROBINSON (1942)
John Hartley SARGENT (1966)
Professor John Roger SMALLEY (1967)
Alex John SMITH, MBE (1960)
Jolyon SMURTHWAITE (1952)
Dr James Alford TAIT (1949)
Dr Humphrey John TERRY (1957)
Dr Christopher UPTON (1972)
Professor Peter Lawrence VOLPE (1954)
Tom VOÛTE (1979)
Dr Robert WARWICK-BROWN (1940)
Dr Oswald Heath WATKINS (1941)
Roger Anthony Bainbridge WEST (1955)
Caroline Margaret WHYTE-BUCHLER (1980)
Sir David Valentine WILLCOCKS, CBE, MC (1939)
Captain Maurice William WILLEY (1942)
David Owen WILIAMS (1960)

Our warm thanks to the Obituarist, Libby Ahluwalia, to her Assistant Obituarist Jo Davidson and to the student obituarists Matilda Greig, Reuben Shiels, Katie Fitzpatrick and Anna Stevenson.
Information for Non Resident Members

Member privileges

[Please bring your Non Resident Member card for identification.]

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 do not need to queue with the public – instead, wait to the left of the entrance to the Chapel in the Front Court with other members of the College.

Advent Carol Service
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 Servery and Coffee Shop
You may use these at any time. You will need your Non Resident Member card and please pay with cash.

Accommodation
Ten single, twin and double rooms with ensuite facilities are available for booking by NRMs. We regret that rooms can only be booked for guests if you accompany them, and children cannot be accommodated. You may book up to two rooms for a maximum of three nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is recommended, if not essential.

To book, email guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk or contact the Porters’ Lodge on +44(0) 1223 331100. Rooms must be cancelled at least 24 hours in advance to receive a full refund. On arrival, please collect your room key.
from the Porters’ Lodge anytime after 1 pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30 am.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00 am until 9.15 am and brunch is available in Hall on Saturdays and Sundays from 11.00 am to 1.30 pm. You will need your Non Resident Member card and please pay with cash.

**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 and then at Christmas, as well as other occasional offers. All relevant wine lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith either by email: butler@kings.cam.ac.uk or by phone on +44 (0) 1223 748947. 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. All catering in these rooms must be booked through the College’s Catering Office (email: conferences@kings.cam.ac.uk) and tel: +44 (0) 1223 331215. Reservations should be made as far ahead as possible.

**Using the Library and Archive Centre**
If you wish to use the library, please contact the College Librarian, James Clements (email: james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0) 1223 331232). For use of the archive centre, please contact the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0) 1223 331444).

**Booking College punts**
Contact the Porters’ Lodge (email: porters@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0) 1223 331100). Punts cost £8 per hour. Please see the College website for punting regulations.

**Address / Achievements**
Please let the Vice-Provost’s PA know of any change of address, or achievements, so that they may be recorded in the next Annual Report. (email: vice.provost@kings.cam.ac.uk)

**SENIOR MEMBERS**
Non-resident Senior Members of the College are defined 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; and
d) have not returned to study for a further degree at the University of Cambridge.
d) Former Fellows are also Senior Members.

**High Table**
Senior Members may take up to six High Table dinners per year free of charge.

- Dinners may be taken on any evening High Table is available, except Monday’s in Full Term when they are reserved for Fellows only.
- You may bring a guest, the cost is £39.00 on Tuesdays and Thursdays, which are Wine nights when guests can choose to retire to the Wine Room after dinner for port, claret, and cheese, and £32.00 on other nights. Please pay the Butler (contact details below) before the dinner.
- You may only book for yourself and one guest. Please contact the Butler, Mark Smith (email: hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0) 1223
748947) at the latest by 7 pm on the day before you wish to dine. Outside Term, booking must be made by 1.30pm the day before you wish to dine. Booking further in advance is highly 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, please book one of the Saltmarsh rooms through the Catering Department.

- All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice Provost. If fewer than 4 Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. We will endeavour to give you advance warning to make alternative plans.

- High Table dinner is served at 7.30 pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15 pm and help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and guest) to the Provost, Vice Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made for wine taken before, during, or after dinner

**Senior Combination Room (SCR)**

Before arrival, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: butler@kings.cam.ac.uk and tel: +44 (0) 1223 748947), 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.