

Oxford DNB: March 2022

Welcome to the eighty-fourth update of the Oxford DNB, which adds biographies of 243 individuals who died in the year 2018: 227 with their own entries and sixteen added to existing entries as 'co-subjects'. It also adds the lives of four co-subjects who died before 2018, as part of the new entries. Of the new inclusions who died in 2018, the earliest born is the philanthropist and literary benefactor Drue Heinz (1914-2018) and the latest born is the actress Pauline Knowles (1967-2018). Heinz is one of six centenarians included in this update, and Knowles one of thirty-one new subjects born after the Second World War. The vast majority (179, or almost three-quarters) were born in the 1920s and 1930s. Seventy-two of the new subjects who died in 2018 (or around 30% of the cohort) are women. Fifty of the new articles include portrait images.

From March 2022, the Oxford DNB offers biographies of 64,431 men and women who have shaped the British past, contained in 62,079 articles. 11,910 biographies include a portrait image of the subject—researched in partnership

with the National Portrait Gallery, London.

As ever, we have a [free selection](#) of these new entries, together with a [full list of the new biographies](#).

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Introduction to the update by David Cannadine

Many eminent British scientists died in 2018, and as I write these words in Berlin, I begin by noting two of them who had fled Nazi persecution in Europe. One was the Czech-born Walter Holland, who reached England just in time in 1939, and became a renowned epidemiologist and pioneering proponent of the field of public health, working with sociologists and statisticians, and bringing an historical perspective to bear on practical policy questions. The other

was the pharmacologist Gustav Born, whose family fled from Germany in 1933: his research focused on the processes whereby blood clotted, and he was an early advocate of the use of aspirin to thin the blood so as to reduce the risks of heart attacks and thromboses. Also of Jewish ancestry, but born in Lithuania, was the molecular biologist Sir Aaron Klug, who was educated in South Africa before settling in the United Kingdom; he was awarded the Nobel prize in chemistry in 1982 for his work on the structure of viruses, and later became president of the Royal Society and a member of the Order of Merit.

The majority of those who died in 2018 were born in the 1920s and 1930s, and many of their lives were changed by the Second World War. Ronald Dore had learned Japanese at SOAS, because it was a language deemed crucial to Britain's war effort: he later became a distinguished sociologist, specializing in the study of Japanese education, land reform, city life, and village life. Sir Hugh Cortazzi was likewise taught Japanese at SOAS, and became another wartime interpreter; he subsequently joined the diplomatic service, became ambassador to Japan, and entitled his autobiography *Japan and Back, and Places Elsewhere*. Michael Screech was also selected to learn Japanese during the Second World War, and worked in British intelligence in India and Japan, but as an outstanding linguist, he preferred to study French literature,

and was a renowned translator of Montaigne's *Essays*, as well as becoming, in later life, an ordained clergyman. Doreen Simmons was several years younger than these three men, but she, too, became proficient in Japanese, and lived in the country for many years, became an authority on Sumo wrestling and sang in the British embassy's choir in Tokyo.

As these examples make plain, and as is true of entries added every year to the ODNB, many people from overseas came to work in the United Kingdom, even as many Britons made their lives abroad. Among those in the first category are the novelist and writer V.S. Naipaul (from Trinidad), the historical geographer David Lowenthal (from the United States), the historian of empire David Fieldhouse (born in India), the poet, novelist, and essayist Sir Wilson Harris (born in Guyana), the actor and opera singer Thomas Baptiste (also from Guyana), and the television personality Katie Boyle (from Italy). Heading in the opposite direction were the cognitive psychologist Anne Treisman (for many years based at the University of California, Berkeley), the economist Robert Neild (who spent part of his career as founding director of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute), and two members of the armed forces: Sir Charles Huxtable, who saw active service in Korea, Cyprus, and Oman, and Richard Jolly, who was a naval surgeon with the Royal Marines during the Falklands War.

Once again, several of the lives recorded here ended far too soon, among them the outstanding Scottish actress Pauline Knowles, who died of a heart attack aged fifty, and Lord (Jeremy) Heywood, the pre-eminent civil servant of his generation, who succumbed to lung cancer at fifty-seven. But others, by contrast, lived energetically and vigorously well beyond their allotted biblical span. The ballerina and choreographer Dame Gillian Lynne produced a keep-fit video when she was eighty-eight. At the same age, the comedian and entertainer Ken Dodd was still performing regularly in theatres around the United Kingdom. The wartime auxiliary pilot Mary Ellis flew a Spitfire to celebrate her one hundredth birthday. And Drue Heinz, by turns British-born, American-married, and a lifelong Anglophile, philanthropist, and patron of the arts, was still giving money away early in her eleventh decade. Like several other lives of those who died in 2018, her biography reads like fiction – except that it happens to be true.

Leaders in science and engineering

This month's update includes the lives of some remarkable scientists and engineers. Theoretical physicist and cosmologist **Stephen Hawking (1942-2018)**, Lucasian

professor of mathematics at the University of Cambridge from 1979 to 2009, made important advances in the understanding of black holes, and in reconciling the general theory of relativity with quantum mechanics. He also spent virtually the whole of his adult life learning to adapt to a slowly-progressing form of motor neurone disease. In the process he became a best-selling author, a global celebrity, and the most famous scientist since Albert Einstein.

Also based in Cambridge for most of his life, Lithuanian-born molecular biologist **Sir Aaron Klug (1926-2018)** won a Nobel prize in chemistry in 1982 for his use of electron tomography to produce three-dimensional images of viruses; his discovery of zinc fingers, which initiate the transcription of RNA, forms the basis of gene therapy. Another Cambridge scientist, **Sir John Sulston (1942-2018)** was a geneticist who won the Nobel prize in physiology or medicine in 2002 for his work on the cell lineage and genome of the transparent nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*; he was also a leading figure in the Human Genome Project, and a fierce advocate for open data.

A third Nobel prize-winner, Shanghai-born electrical engineer and physicist **Sir Charles Kao (1933-2018)** won the Nobel prize in physics in 2009 for his work on fibre

optics, initiated in the laboratories of Standard Telephones and Cables in Harlow, which revolutionised the telecommunications industry and made possible cable television and fibre-optic broadband.

Among the other engineers in this release are **Sir Jack Zunz (1923-2018)** and **Peter Cox (1922-2018)**, responsible for the complex engineering respectively of the Sydney Opera House and Thames Barrier; and **Trevor Baylis (1937-2018)**, sometime professional diver and swimming pool salesman, and serial inventor, including of the wind-up radio.

Geoffrey Petts (1953-2018), a geographer, geologist, and geomorphologist, was one of the leading figures in the newly emerging field of river science, combining knowledge and insights from many disciplines to understand river ecosystems (and the human pressures on them). The geologist and geophysicist **Martin Bott (1926-2018)** used gravity and magnetic anomaly geophysical methods to advance our knowledge of the crustal structure of the UK and North Atlantic; he was also a pioneer in the application of computers to geophysical data modelling.

Mathematicians in this release include two noted for their work in number theory: **Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer (1927-**

2018), best known for the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer conjecture, describing the set of rational solutions to equations defining an elliptic curve, who also served as last chairman of the University Grants Commission and first chief executive of the Universities Funding Council; and **Alan Baker (1939-2018)**, who was awarded the Fields medal (sometimes described as the Nobel prize of mathematics) in 1970 for his work on Diophantine equations and transcendental number theory.

Donald Lynden-Bell (1935-2018) initially studied mathematics at university, but his career was in astrophysics; like Stephen Hawking he made important contributions to our knowledge of black holes, including being the first to demonstrate that galaxies contain supermassive black holes at their centres. By contrast **Francis Farley (1920-2018)**, physicist and inventor, turned his attention to subatomic particles, devoting virtually the whole of his career to a series of experiments to measure the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon (the muon $g-2$ value). He also wrote a racy novel based around a group of scientists at CERN.

Among a strong contingent of chemists in this release are **Sir Alan Battersby (1925-2018)**, an organic chemist whose research on the biosynthesis of natural products culminated

in elucidating every stage in the biosynthesis of the complex vitamin B12; **Sir John Rowlinson (1926-2018)**, a physical chemist who made major contributions to the theoretical understanding of the behaviour of gases and liquids; **Robin Clark (1935-2018)**, a New Zealand-born inorganic chemist and spectroscopist who made important discoveries in the coordination chemistry of early transition metals, and whose application of microbeam Raman spectroscopy to pigments enabled the accurate dating of paintings and illuminated manuscripts (and proved the Vinland map to be a forgery); and **Paul O'Brien (1954-2018)**, a chemist and metallurgist whose work on chemical synthesis to produce quantum dots is revolutionising nanotechnology.

Two chemical engineers are also included in this release:

Roger Sargent (1926-2018), an early exponent of the use of computers for designing chemical plants, who became known as 'the father of process systems engineering', and **Sir John Cullen (1926-2018)**, whose experience working on safety for ICI and Rohm and Haas prepared him for the chairmanship of the Health and Safety Commission at a particularly challenging time, with much new legislation and the repercussions of a number of major incidents (including the King's Cross and Piper Alpha fires) to deal with.

Sir David Smith (1930-2018) was a botanist whose initial work on photosynthetic algae in aquatic invertebrate animals, including corals and freshwater hydra, led him to become a leading figure in the emerging disciplines of symbiosis and microbiome science. **Robert James (Sam) Berry (1934-2018)** was a biologist whose work on the evolutionary genetics of wild mouse and vole populations demonstrated the process of evolutionary selection and adaptation. Like Martin Bott he was also a committed Christian, and wrote several books reconciling Christianity and evolution. The zoologist **Aubrey Manning (1930-2018)**, working initially on bumblebees and then on fruit flies, made significant advances in the understanding the role of genetics in animal behaviour. A charismatic lecturer, he reached a wider audience through a series of memorable television and radio broadcasts on natural history.

The human brain was the object of study for **Anne Treisman (1935-2018)**, a cognitive psychologist whose 'feature integration theory' revolutionised understanding of the role of visual attention in the perception of objects, with important consequences for other disciplines such as neuroscience and artificial intelligence. Much of her later work was done in the United States; travelling the other way was **Lawrence (Larry) Weiskrantz (1926-2018)**, a neuropsychologist and cognitive neuroscientist whose

discovery of residual visually-driven cognitive and behavioural processing in patients clinically classified as blind (which he termed 'blindsight') opened up the study of the neural substrates of unconscious cognitive processes, and indeed the scientific study of consciousness.

Health and wellbeing

Among the medical pioneers in this release are several who made important contributions to public health. Northern Irish-born **Dame Beulah Bewley (1929-2018)** carried out pioneering studies of smoking in childhood as a prelude to a distinguished career in academic public health; she was also a trailblazer for women in medicine and a leading figure in the Medical Women's Federation. Czech-born **Walter Holland (1929-2018)** reached England as a refugee from Nazism in 1939; as an epidemiologist he also studied adolescent smokers, and was a forceful and successful advocate for health services research in the UK; among his innovations was a series of atlases showing graphically the geographical variations in healthcare and in avoidable mortality. **David Finney (1917-2018)** was a statistician whose interest in the application of statistics to real-world problems led him, following the thalidomide crisis, to

become a leader in the development of systematic reporting and monitoring of adverse reactions to drugs.

Julian Tudor Hart (1927-2018) was a general practitioner who carried out several epidemiological research projects amongst his patients in Glyncoed, including the first ever mass screening project in the world, for high blood pressure, and introduced many preventative health measures.

Avoidable (or premature) mortality was found to be 25%

lower in the area covered by his practice than in

neighbouring Blaengwynfi. **Sir Donald Irvine (1935-2018)**

was another general practitioner who was a forceful advocate for better training for GPs (who at the time were seen as the poor relations of their hospital-based colleagues). The first GP

to be elected president of the General Medical Council, he

was also a key figure in its modernisation, and in changing

that body's philosophy from one of protecting doctors to one

of protecting patients. **Sir John Grimley Evans (1936-**

2018) trained as an epidemiologist before specialising in

gerontology (or, as he preferred to call it, geratology),

becoming a leading figure in the integration of general and

geriatric medicine, and the introduction of specialist geriatric

training for GPs.

In a locus classicus of how disease pathogenesis can be explained from its molecular origins, the haematologist **Sir David Weatherall (1933-2018)** elucidated the molecular origins of thalassaemia, a group of inherited blood conditions prevalent in the Mediterranean and also (as he demonstrated) in large parts of south-east Asia; this enabled antenatal screening programmes which have drastically reduced the incidence (and accompanying public health costs) of the disease. From a later generation, **Maria Bitner-Glindzicz (1963-2018)** worked on the genetic basis of forms of inherited deafness, including Usher syndrome and Norrie disease, paving the way for novel genetic therapies; she also identified a genetic mutation which led a small proportion of children to develop severe hearing loss after receiving aminoglycoside antibiotics, enabling the introduction of screening for this mutation and therefore a radical diminution in the number of children affected.

Another refugee from Nazism (and the son of the Nobel prize-winning physicist Max Born), **Gustav Born (1921-2018)** trained as a pharmacologist and went on to make several important discoveries concerning the role and production of blood platelets (crucial for blood clotting in injuries but also a cause of thromboses); among other things he had the insight that a humble drug such as aspirin could be used to prevent platelets from aggregating, and therefore

prevent thromboses. **Rosemary Bamforth (1924-2018)** first made an impact as a codebreaker at Bletchley Park before training as a pathologist, specialising in the diagnosis of cancer from tissue samples; she was one of the first to establish a link between asbestos and mesothelioma, as a result of a study of Southampton shipyard workers.

Two ground-breaking psychiatrists are also included in this update. Based at the Maudsley and Royal Free hospitals, **Gerald Russell (1928-2018)** investigated and reported on eating disorders and in 1979 first described bulimia nervosa. A compassionate man, he was an advocate of early intervention and the involvement of families in therapeutic approaches to patient care and relapse prevention; the 'Maudsley Model' of family therapy remains a global benchmark. **Michael Gelder (1929-2018)** was at the forefront of applying cognitive behaviour therapy to psychological intervention in a range of disorders including eating disorders, anxiety, depression, and PTSD. Collaborating with his colleague David Grahame-Smith, he also initiated interdisciplinary work to understand the neurobiology of psychiatric disorder and of treatments such as psychotropic drugs and electroconvulsive therapy.

Kathy Baker (1947-2018) was a photographic scientist who co-founded the Samaritans Festival Branch and later, after retraining as a prison probation officer, founded the Listeners scheme in prisons, which soon spread to every prison in the country and was credited with saving many potentially suicidal prisoners' lives.

Academic insights

Sir James Mirrlees (1936-2018) won the Nobel prize in economics in 1996 for his work on economic models and the theory of incentives in situations involving asymmetric (or incomplete) information. His work on optimal taxation led him in 2010 to advocate a complete overhaul of the UK benefits and taxation system, including ending the anomaly whereby taxation was based on individual incomes while benefits were based on household incomes.

Other economists in this release include **Sir James Ball (1933-2018)**, who produced the first computer models of the UK economy and as principal drove the expansion of the London Business School, **Alan Maynard (1944-2018)**, founding father of the sub-discipline of health economics, who was a probing analyst of inefficiencies, and **Robert Neild (1924-2018)**, who in a varied career was an adviser to

the Treasury in the 1950s and 1960s, founding director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, professor of economics at Cambridge, a fierce critic of monetarism, neo-liberalism, and austerity policies, and a writer on topics as diverse as corruption, nuclear weapons, and the comparative history of the French and English oyster industries.

As a seventeen-year-old, **Ronald Dore (1925-2018)** was selected as one of the 'Dulwich boys' to learn Japanese at SOAS, thus initiating a lifelong engagement with that country, as a sociologist, economist, and commentator. He was particularly known for his 'late development' and 'reverse convergence' theses, and, concerned about the UK's industrial decline, frequently championed aspects of the Japanese economic model. Like Neild he was a fierce opponent of neo-liberalism.

The sociologist **Michael Banton (1926-2018)** turned his attention to the sociology of immigration and race relations (in which he applied a rational choice perspective), though his work also extended to the sociology of policing. Real-world problems were also very much the focus of the work of social scientist **David Donnison (1926-2018)**, an expert on housing and education policies, and in his early career part

of a celebrated group of social policy academics at the LSE committed to the eradication of poverty.

Race relations and patterns of migration were also central to the work of geographer **Ceri Peach (1932-2018)**, author of an early study of Caribbean migration to the UK, whose subsequent work (which took in later waves of South Asian migration) focused on housing segregation and spatial separation between ethnic groups, in a comparative framework that took in the United States as well as other parts of western Europe. US-born historical geographer **David Lowenthal (1923-2018)** wrote two early studies of the cultural geography of Caribbean societies, but it was as the founding father of heritage studies – based on the premise that ‘heritage is not history: heritage is what people make of their history’ – that he made his greatest mark.

Gordon Hillman (1943-2018) delved into the earliest history of mankind as an archaeobotanist, using plant remains from archaeological sites to throw light on the diets and cooking methods of early humans from the hunter-gatherers to the beginnings of agriculture. His extensive knowledge of wild plant foods led him to reach a wider audience through a television series and book with the survival expert Ray Mears. **Henry Cleere (1926-2018)**

initially made his name as an archaeologist working on the iron industry of Roman Britain; but as longstanding director of the Council for British Archaeology he acquired a global reputation in the emerging field of archaeological heritage management. The ancient historian **Miriam Griffin (1935-2018)**, by contrast, was interested in the history of ideas; she was especially known for her work on Seneca and Stoic philosophy, and for countering the idea that Roman philosophy was simply Greek thought translated into Latin. She also wrote a notably sympathetic biography of Seneca's pupil, the emperor Nero.

More recent history was studied by **Francis Sheppard (1921-2018)**, long-time general editor of the Survey of London, a series of scholarly and richly illustrated volumes detailing the topographical history of different districts of London. Sixteen volumes appeared under his editorship; that on Covent Garden was credited with derailing the GLC's destructive plans for the area. **Geoffrey Best (1928-2018)** initially wrote about the political history of the eighteenth and nineteenth century before turning to the history of war (conceived as a social and not purely military phenomenon) and of the laws of war. He also wrote two studies of Winston Churchill. **Sir Maurice Shock (1926-2018)** helped Churchill with his History of the English-Speaking Peoples, edited a selection of writings and speeches with Alan Bullock, and taught

politics, though it was as a quietly radical vice-chancellor of the young University of Leicester that he left his greatest mark.

Born in India, the son of missionaries, historian **David Fieldhouse (1925-2018)** chose the economic history of British imperialism as his area of study – though his empirical studies generally concluded that economic factors were not the driving forces behind imperialism. More controversially, he also argued that the economic problems of newly independent states were not primarily the result of the legacies of colonialism, or of continuing neo-colonialism by multinational companies. Spanish scholar **L.P. (Pat) Harvey (1929-2018)** turned his attention to Islamic culture in medieval Spain, with several key studies of aljamiado texts (texts in a dialect of Spanish written in Arabic script). He identified both a golden age of tolerance (in particular under Alfonso X of Castile-Leon) and the survival of forms of Islamic belief following the fall of the Kingdom of Granada in 1492.

Like Ronald Dore, **Michael Screech (1926-2018)** was selected to learn Japanese during the Second World War, but on demobilisation he chose to study French at university. He went on to become a leading scholar of Rabelais and Montaigne, and initiated a major project to track down and

establish the relationships between early (and differing) editions of Rabelais. His fellow French scholar **Ann Moss (1938-2018)** also published on Montaigne and other French Renaissance writers, but her main area of interest and scholarship was the neo-Latin literature of the period. She also wrote a landmark study of commonplace books and their role in structuring Renaissance thought. The Romance philologist **Rebecca Posner (1929-2018)** wrote several studies of linguistic change in French; she was also one of the first scholars to apply linguistic and philological methods to the study of Creole French.

The moral philosopher **Mary Midgley (1919-2018)** was far from an ivory tower academic, engaging with many of the emerging moral issues of the late twentieth century, including the arms trade, environmental awareness, the welfare of animals, and the role of science and technology. A fierce opponent of the biological reductionism of Richard Dawkins and others, she pointed to the complex social lives of humans and animals that created capacities for generosity, altruism, and creativity. Likewise, **Stewart Sutherland, Baron Sutherland of Houndwood (1941-2018)**, was deeply involved in real-world problems. A philosopher of religion who asserted the seriousness of religious belief as the 'possibility' of a moral life while rejecting the idea of God as a personal agent, and who therefore focused on values in

human relations, he put his own talents to work and principles into practice as a university administrator, the first head of Ofsted, and the chair of a royal commission on long-term care for the elderly.

Politics and public life

Paddy Ashdown, Baron Ashdown of Norton-cum-Hamdon (1941-2018), was a former Royal Marine commando who brought a purposeful attitude to politics as leader of the Liberal Democrats from 1988 to 1999, taking his party to its best election result for fifty years, but failing in his ambition to re-align the centre-left of British politics. He was subsequently High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina from 2002 to 2006, a position often compared to that of viceroy.

Another decorated army officer, **Peter Carington, sixth Baron Carrington (1919-2018)**, was a Conservative politician of the old school (and one of the most liked men in British politics). Defence secretary under Edward Heath, he was Margaret Thatcher's first foreign secretary, achieving a notable success in ending UDI in Rhodesia/Zimbabwe but falling on his sword after the Argentine invasion of the

Falkland Islands. He was subsequently a successful secretary-general of NATO.

The 'New' Labour minister **Tessa Jowell, Baroness Jowell (1947-2018)**, was another widely-loved politician who entered politics after a career in health and social care, in order to 'do good'. She was a junior minister from 1997 to 2001 and a cabinet minister until 2007, and was best known for her initiatives in favour of equal opportunities; the Sure Start programme for children; leading the government's humanitarian response to British victims of terrorist attacks; and her role in securing the 2012 London Olympics.

Among other Labour politicians included in this update are a trio of women who first made their marks in local politics: **Wendy Nicol, Baroness Nicol (1923-2018)**, a leading figure on Cambridge City Council who after her elevation to the House of Lords was particularly noted for her campaigning on the environment and on animal welfare; **Patricia Hollis, Baroness Hollis (1941-2018)**, originally a historian who became leader of Norwich City Council and a junior minister in Tony Blair's governments; and **Josie Farrington, Baroness Farrington of Ribbleton (1940-2018)**, leader of Lancashire County Council, a notable internationalist and pro-European, and a government whip

in the House of Lords under Blair and his successor, Gordon Brown. They are joined by two other Labour politicians elevated to the House of Lords: **Ivor Richard, Baron Richard of Ammanford (1932-2018)**, who served variously as a Labour MP, ambassador to the United Nations, a European Commissioner, and leader of the House of Lords, though in the latter post he failed to secure Blair's backing for a partially elected second chamber, and **Michael Martin, Baron Martin of Springburn (1945-2018)**, a Glaswegian Labour politician who was the first Catholic to be speaker of the House of Commons since the Reformation.

On the Conservative side, Cambridge City Council was also the training ground for **Jean Barker, Baroness Trumpington (1922-2018)**, a former Bletchley Park codebreaker who served as a government whip and junior minister under Margaret Thatcher and John Major (and who gained a later generation of admirers in 2011 when she was captured on camera flicking a V-sign at her Conservative colleague Lord King of Bridgwater after he said Second World War veterans were getting 'pretty old'). She is joined by two leading Conservative activists, **Dame Joan Varley (1920-2018)**, who worked her way up from being a constituency party agent to a key figure in Conservative Central Office, and **Dame Margaret Fry (1931-2018)**, who was active in the voluntary wing of the party, eventually becoming

chairman of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, and chairing what was to be Margaret Thatcher's final party conference as party leader and prime minister.

Sir Alan Greengross (1929-2018), was a businessman and Conservative GLC politician who was leader of the opposition when Thatcher abolished the GLC in 1986: he had opposed abolition (and continued to argue for a London-wide authority), and was widely thought likely to have become leader of the GLC himself had the 1985 election gone ahead as planned. **Nicholas Edwards, Baron Crickhowell (1934-2018)** was a Conservative politician who was secretary of state for Wales for eight torrid years under Margaret Thatcher, and whose major legacy was the Cardiff Bay barrage project. From a later generation **Sir Alex Fergusson (1949-2018)** was a farmer and Conservative MSP who was presiding officer of the Scottish Parliament during a period of minority SNP government; he later supported moves to give the Scottish Parliament more powers.

Also included in this update are three notably independent-minded Conservative backbenchers: **Sir Richard Body (1927-2018)**, an opponent of capital punishment, nuclear power, and factory farming who was also a longstanding

Eurosceptic (prompting John Major's remark that 'When I hear the name Body I hear the sound of white coats flapping'); **Sir Peter Tapsell (1930-2018)**, one of the grandest of MPs, another Eurosceptic who was also a Keynesian (and voted against Geoffrey Howe's 1981 budget); and **Thomas Stuttaford (1931-2018)**, who although only briefly an MP (from 1970 to 1974) opposed his own government on a range of measures, from free school milk to the introduction of museum charges. A doctor by profession, who had worked with Harold Evans on the campaign for thalidomide victims, he was for almost thirty years The Times's medical correspondent.

Equally independent-minded was **George Cunningham (1931-2018)**, a former Commonwealth Relations Office official who became a Labour MP in 1970 and was a thorn in the side of the Labour governments of 1974-9, successfully leading a rebellion on pensions and effectively scuppering devolution (and therefore Jim Callaghan's government) by pushing through a requirement for at least 40% of the Scottish or Welsh population to vote in favour. He later joined the SDP. Elected as a Conservative, **Peter Temple-Morris, Baron Temple-Morris (1938-2018)** was on the centrist, Keynesian, and pro-European wing of the party, and played an important role in maintaining dialogue with the Irish Republic over Northern Ireland. Eventually, in 1997,

primarily in frustration at the rise of Conservative Euroscepticism, he crossed the floor of the Commons, and formally joined the Labour Party the following year. **Peter Mond, fourth Baron Melchett (1948-2018)**, was a hereditary peer opposed to the principle of hereditary peerages, and a Labour junior minister (including two and a half years at the Northern Ireland Office). Increasingly preoccupied by environmental and anti-nuclear concerns, he declared himself tired of Westminster politics and turned to pressure group activity. As executive director of Greenpeace he was, in a celebrated case, arrested but cleared by a jury for taking part in non-violent direct action against genetically modified crops.

From the civil service, this update includes **Jeremy Heywood, Baron Heywood of Whitehall (1961-2018)**, who in a stellar career was principal private secretary to prime ministers Blair and Brown, cabinet secretary under prime ministers Cameron and May, and from 2014 head of the home civil service, before being struck down by lung cancer. It also includes **Sir Paul Jenkins (1954-2018)**, Treasury solicitor and head of the government's legal service, who was the first openly gay head of a government department; and **Sir William Kerr Fraser (1929-2018)**, permanent secretary at the Scottish Office for the last year of Jim Callaghan's premiership and the first nine of Margaret

Thatcher's, who later steered Glasgow University through challenging times. **Sir Fred Atkinson (1919-2018)** was a Treasury economist at the heart of government policy-making throughout the 1960s and 1970s, and chief economic adviser and head of the Government Economic Service during the turbulent years 1977-9. **Sir Cyril Taylor (1935-2018)** was an educationist and social entrepreneur who, having made a fortune from founding the American Institute of Foreign Study and Richmond College (later Richmond University) was an adviser to ten successive secretaries of state for education (five Conservative, five Labour), and a leading proponent of city technology colleges, and later of specialist schools and academies.

Sir John Thomson (1927-2018) co-authored a book on Crusader castles before joining the diplomatic service, serving in Washington during the Kennedy years before becoming a notably effective high commissioner to India then permanent representative to the United Nations during the early years of glasnost. **Sir Hugh Cortazzi (1924-2018)** was yet another wartime Japanese interpreter who went on as a diplomat to have a number of postings to the country, culminating in the ambassadorship in 1980; in retirement he was a prolific author of books on Japan and its relationship with the UK. **Sir Nigel Broomfield (1937-2018)** developed a similar expertise on Germany, beginning with army service

in West Germany and military liaison in East Germany, and continuing through the final ambassadorship to East Germany (he was present when the Berlin Wall came down) to the ambassadorship to a reunited Germany.

Two other notable officials are included in this update: **Sir Michael Wheeler-Booth (1934-2018)**, who worked for his whole career in the parliament office of the House of Lords, ultimately becoming clerk of parliaments, and who designed the highly successful committee structure for scrutiny of directives and legislation, and **Sir Miles Hunt-Davis (1938-2018)**, who after a career in the Gurkha Brigade (rising to the rank of brigadier) became private secretary and a much depended-upon adviser to the Duke of Edinburgh (on whose behalf he endured questioning in the High Court on the duke's relationship to Princess Diana during the latter's inquest).

The update also includes three leading women trade unionists, all of whom were elevated to the House of Lords as Labour peers: **Muriel Turner, Baroness Turner of Camden (1927-2018)**, long-time assistant general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs (ASTMS), later an extremely diligent member of the upper chamber, and a leading secularist and advocate for

lesbian and gay rights; **Anne Gibson, Baroness Gibson of Market Rasen (1940-2018)**, national secretary of Manufacturing, Science and Finance (MSF), who helped John Smith replace the trade union block voting system for leader of the Labour Party by 'one member one vote'; and **Brenda Dean, Baroness Dean of Thornton-le-Fylde (1943-2018)**, president of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT), who was caught between Rupert Murdoch and the militants in her own union during the Wapping dispute.

The fourth estate

Peter Preston (1938-2018) always knew he wanted to be a newspaperman: a photograph of him aged ten or eleven, in hospital with tuberculosis, shows him beaming from behind the broadsheet newspaper he was reading. Joining the Manchester Guardian as a reporter in 1963, he moved with it to London the following year and eventually rose to become editor of The Guardian from 1975 to 1995. He helped shape its modern identity in tone, voice, and values – left-wing but not party-political, internationalist, pro-European, and concerned with social issues – though it was his successor, Alan Rusbridger, who took it into the digital age. Preston is joined by two other Guardian journalists. After working as an industrial correspondent for Tribune and foreign

correspondent for the Daily Express, **Ian Aitken (1927-2018)**, was for some twenty-five years The Guardian's political correspondent then political editor, gaining such a reputation for fairness that he was trusted by Conservative as much as Labour politicians (and was chosen by Willie Whitelaw to write his biography). **Michele Hanson (1942-2018)** was for some twenty-five years a music teacher before embarking on a second career as a journalist, initially writing on local government for The Guardian before finding her true métier as the author of a much-loved self-revelatory and self-deprecatory column about bringing up a daughter and then looking after a mother. She was also a regular on the television series Grumpy Old Women.

Ernest Burrington (1926-2018) joined the staff of the Oldham Chronicle at the age of fifteen and worked his way up through the industry to become associate editor of the Sunday People when it and the Daily Mirror were bought by Robert Maxwell. He became one of Maxwell's closest associates, as editor of the Sunday People and managing director of Mirror Group Newspapers. Following Maxwell's death in 1991 he briefly became chairman, but was forced to step down and was later criticised by the Department of Trade and Industry's report into Maxwell's fraudulent behaviour. He defended himself by saying that working for Maxwell was like operating in a South American dictatorship.

Derek Ingram (1925-2018) joined the Daily Express after war service in the navy but soon switched to the Daily Mail, then a relatively left-wing paper. He left after a row with the owner over the latter's support for apartheid South Africa and launched Gemini News Service, a ground-breaking information service focusing on developing Commonwealth countries (at one point funded by The Guardian, and at one point by the Canadian government). In a prolific subsequent career he was widely acknowledged as the doyen of Commonwealth journalists, attending virtually every prime ministers' meeting and becoming the go-to person for comment and analysis on Commonwealth developments, knowing many leaders personally.

Michael John Hare, second Viscount Blakenham (1938-2018), was the son of a prominent Conservative politician, but it was his mother's Pearson forebears who were of more significance in his career: after an apprenticeship with other companies he became chief executive and then chairman of Pearson, owners of the Financial Times and Penguin Books. A notably benign employer, he was also remembered for saving the Financial Times when it was threatened with takeover by Rupert Murdoch.

Industrialists and entrepreneurs

A great-grandson of the founder, **Sir Gerald Elliot (1923-2018)** was always destined to join the family business, Christian Salvesen, and as a young man spent four seasons in South Georgia overseeing the company's whaling operations in the South Atlantic. Subsequently he presided over the company's diversification into transport and logistics, which at one point made it the largest private company in Scotland before decline set in. (It was eventually sold to a French rival in 2007, long after Elliot's retirement.) Similarly **Sir Eric Yarrow, third baronet (1920-2018)**, was predestined to join the family firm of shipbuilders and boiler-makers, leading the parent company successfully through turbulent times, including the short-lived amalgamation of the shipbuilding business into Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, and then its loss altogether to British Shipbuilders. Both Elliot and Yarrow were prominent philanthropists and charity supporters in Scotland.

Sir Peter Miller (1930-2018) also joined the family business founded by his great-grandfather, in this case the stockbroking firm of Thos. R. Miller & Son. A respected and forward-looking figure, following a series of scandals he became chairman of the Lloyd's insurance market during its

tercentenary and the opening of its new building. Although he was not involved in the much bigger scandals to rock Lloyd's in the 1990s, he was sometimes criticised for being too ready to defend self-regulation. By contrast **Sir Anthony Gill (1930-2018)** came from a humble background and was propelled only by his own ability to the leadership of Lucas Industries, manufacturer of motor components and other electrical products. Against the background of a declining British car industry, he successfully built up the company's aerospace operations, only to fall foul of impatient investors in the global recession of the 1990s. He subsequently chaired the Docklands Light Railway.

Sir Roger Gibbs (1934-2018) was a successful financier with Gerrard & National who after a brush with cancer ran the London Marathon to raise £440,000 for Guy's Hospital. Subsequently, as chairman of the Wellcome Trust, he led a strategy which transformed the trust's finances, making it (until the advent of the Gates Foundation) the richest charity in the world, funding the work of the Human Genome Project among many others. Also from the world of finance, Cretan banker **Minos Zombanakis (1926-2018)**, based in London with Manufacturers Hanover Ltd, transformed longer-term syndicated loans through his invention of the London inter-bank offered rate (LIBOR); he had long retired by the time of the 2008 scandal, caused by banks

manipulating LIBOR. **Tessa Tennant (1959-2018)**, a devotee of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and of transcendental meditation, was perhaps an unlikely candidate to shake up the City of London, but she did this through her passionate commitment to encouraging ethical and environmentally-friendly investment. She launched the Merlin (later Jupiter) Ecology Fund, the first 'green' unit trust, and successfully campaigned to require pension funds to set out their policies on ethical, social and environmental issues.

Peter Boizot (1929-2018) was an entrepreneur who took over an ailing Wardour Street pizzeria called Pizza Express and turned it into a hugely successful chain which in 2014 was valued at £900 million. A lifelong vegetarian, his own favourite was quattro formaggi. He was a dedicated philanthropist in his home city of Peterborough, saving Peterborough United from bankruptcy and donating to many local causes. **Peter Stringfellow (1940-2018)** was a rather different kind of entrepreneur: leaving school at fifteen, and after serving three months in prison for theft, he started out organising pop music events but quickly moved into the nightclub business, perfectly catching the glitzy hedonism of the newly wealthy in the 1980s. A Conservative, he gave his topless dancers the night off when he hosted a fundraiser for the Conservative Party attended by Margaret Thatcher. He later moved into table-dancing clubs.

Lives in the law

After a brilliant career at the Chancery bar and a rapid rise through the judicial ranks, **Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson, Baron Browne-Wilkinson (1930-2018)** sat for nine years as a lord of appeal in ordinary (or 'law lord'), the last two of them as senior law lord. He was responsible for many important judgments but was best known to the general public for his role in the Pinochet case (when he was reluctantly forced to set aside an earlier judgement on the grounds that one of the judges had failed to disclose his links with one of the parties). Scottish judge **Donald Mackay, Baron Mackay of Drumadoon (1946-2018)** worked first as a solicitor before re-training as an advocate, building up a thriving civil and criminal practice. He served as solicitor-general for Scotland and then lord advocate in John Major's government, and a legal spokesman in opposition, before returning to Edinburgh as a senator of the College of Justice. Amongst his rulings there was one forcing a public enquiry into the deaths of NHS patients infected with hepatitis C from contaminated blood.

Born in Kashmir, **Khurshid Drabu (1946-2018)** arrived in Britain in 1970 and qualified as a barrister in 1977.

Specialising in immigration law, he won a number of ground-breaking test cases, and worked at times for the UK Immigrants Advisory Service and the Commission for Racial Equality, pursuing cases under the Race Relations Act. In 2005 he became a senior judge of the Asylum and Immigration Tribunal, and the UK's first Muslim judge. A leading progressive figure in the Muslim community, he was one of the founders of the Muslim Council of Britain, and of the Mosques and Imams National Advisory Board.

Also included in this update are **Patrick Atiyah (1931-2018)**, one of the leading legal scholars of his day, known especially for his work on the law of contract, and for a series of publications arguing cogently for legal reform; and two of the most prominent barristers of their generation, **Sir Louis Blom-Cooper (1927-2018)** who combined advocacy and journalism in campaigning against the death penalty and in favour of human rights and penal reform, and **Sir Desmond de Silva (1939-2018)**, who combined many cases on behalf of those on death row in Commonwealth jurisdictions with a high-profile expertise in libel and sports law. Both were called on to lead prominent inquiries and commissions, and de Silva was also a chief prosecutor at the UN Special Court for Sierra Leone, which convicted that country's former president, Charles Taylor, of war crimes.

Lives in religion

Among the religious lives included in this update is that of **David Edwards (1929-2018)**, ecclesiastical scholar and provost of Southwark, regarded by many as one of the Church's brightest intellects. The author of some thirty books and much readable journalism, he was firmly on the liberal wing of the church, supporting the ordination of women, welcoming gay and lesbian Christians, and himself becoming the first divorced senior clergyman to remarry in a church. Equally radical was the Methodist minister **Colin Morris (1929-2018)**, who developed close ties with Kenneth Kaunda when posted to Northern Rhodesia (he was banned from Southern Rhodesia and South Africa), and was later a fierce critic of many government policies in the UK. A well-known and sometimes controversial contributor to Thought for the Day, he was later a much praised head of BBC religious broadcasting and then controller of BBC Northern Ireland.

Born in Co Antrim, **Cardinal Keith O'Brien (1938-2018)**, who rose to be archbishop of St Andrews and Edinburgh and leader of the Roman Catholic church in Scotland, combined a talent for public relations with conservative views on many matters, including contraception, abortion, and homosexuality. He was widely viewed as a hypocrite after

credible and multiple allegations emerged of his having made inappropriate sexual advances towards young priests, and he spent his final years in disgrace across the border, in Northumberland, stripped of his archbishopric though not of his cardinal's hat.

From the Jewish community, **June Jacobs (1930-2018)** was a leading campaigner for Soviet Jews and founder of the National Council for Soviet Jewry; she also turned her campaigning skills to other human rights causes, supporting social justice in Israel through the New Israel Fund, and causing a good deal of controversy by meeting with representatives of the PLO while chair of the foreign affairs committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews. **Jo Wagerman (1933-2018)** was an inspirational and influential headteacher at the Jews' Free School and then chief executive of the Lennox Lewis College in Hackney, established to help disadvantaged youngsters (many of whom had been expelled from other schools), who also, in 2000, became the first woman to be president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

Soldiers, sailors, and an airwoman

Joining the army in 1950, **Richard Vincent, Baron Vincent of Coleshill (1931-2018)**, rose rapidly through the ranks to become successively vice-chief of the defence staff, chief of the defence staff, and finally, as a field marshal, chairman of NATO's military committee at a time of rapid change and many challenges following the collapse of the Soviet Union and the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia. His exact contemporary **Sir Charles Huxtable (1931-2018)**, despite having a countenance likened to that of a benign bank manager, saw active service in Korea, Cyprus, and Oman, as part of a career that culminated in his becoming a general and commander-in-chief of UK land forces at the time of the first Gulf war.

One of the navy's intellectuals, **Sir James Eberle (1927-2018)** served in the Second World War before enjoying a rapid and indeed accelerated rise through the ranks to become an admiral, and commander-in-chief, fleet, and commander-in-chief, naval home command. He was later a notably active chairman of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House) at a time of challenges and change in that thinktank; it was his connection with that institute that later brought him unwelcome attention, when the News of the World revealed that he had given money and a Chatham House laptop to a young woman. **Richard (Rick) Jolly (1946-2018)** was a naval surgeon with the Royal

Marines during the Falklands conflict, operating a field hospital and performing life-saving conditions under the most arduous conditions. Making no distinction between British and Argentine casualties, he was the only person to be honoured by both sides in the conflict.

No fewer than three senior RAF officers are included in this update. **Sir Peter Le Cheminant (1920-2018)** flew bombers during the Second World War and flying boats during the Korean war, as the prelude to a career which saw him become an air chief marshal and deputy commander-in-chief, Allied Forces Central Europe. After retiring from the RAF he became lieutenant governor of Guernsey, the first native Guernseyman to hold that post. **Sir Keith Williamson (1928-2018)** was inspired to join the RAF after seeing fighters duelling in the sky during the Battle of Britain. He also flew in the Korean war (in his case ground-attack aircraft on secondment to the Royal Australian Air Force), was commander-in-chief, Strike Command, during the Falklands war, and finally chief of the air staff, his fierce defence of his own service perhaps standing in the way of progression to chief of the defence staff. He nevertheless retired with the highest rank (marshal of the RAF). From a younger generation (born two months after the end of the Second World War), **Sir Peter Squire (1945-2018)** at one point commanded the Red Arrows and was awarded the DFC for

his leadership of RAF forces involved in the Falklands conflict, before rising to become commander-in-chief, Strike Command, during the Kosovo intervention, and chief of the air staff at the time of the intervention in Afghanistan and the first Gulf war.

Mary Ellis (1917-2018) was an Air Transport Auxiliary pilot during the Second World War, delivering aircraft to airfields, who by the end of the war had flown almost 1,000 aircraft of seventy-six different types, including Wellington bombers, sometimes to the consternation of the male ground crews who expected a man to follow her when she climbed out of the cockpit. For her hundredth birthday she once again flew a Spitfire.

Literature

The Trinidadian-born novelist and non-fiction writer **Sir Vidiadhar Surajprasad (V.S.) Naipaul (1932-2018)**, who lived for most of his life in London or Wiltshire, won acclaim and a Nobel prize for literature in 2001 for a body of work which included *A House for Mr Biswas* (1961), the Booker-winning *In a Free State* (1971), and *A Bend in the River* (1979). He was widely regarded as a master storyteller and one of the finest stylists of his generation; but he was also a self-

confessed misogynist, and widely criticised for his perpetuation of racial stereotypes.

Sir Wilson Harris (1921-2018), the Guyanese-born poet, novelist, and essayist, who lived for many years in Chelmsford, was sometimes tipped for a Nobel prize. Readers tended to find his experimental and dream-like novels, many born from his experiences as a surveyor in the Guyanese rainforest interior, either exhilarating or unduly challenging.

Jenny Joseph (1932-2018) was famous throughout the English-speaking world for her poem 'Warning', beginning, 'When I am an old woman I shall wear purple...'; the words ended up on tea-towels, T-shirts, and all manner of accessories, and inspired a society for older women. The poem was in some respects untypical of her work (which also included short stories and experimental fiction) and she was not always happy being so closely identified with it.

Other poets in this update include **Tom Leonard (1944-2018)**, a proudly working-class Glaswegian poet who was famed for his poems in the Glaswegian dialect (such as a Glaswegian version of 'The Six O'Clock News'); **Judith Kazantzis (1940-2018)**, daughter of the penal reformer Lord Longford and the writer Elizabeth Longford, whose eleven

collections of poetry reflected her life as a socialist, feminist, and pacifist activist; and **Mary Wilson, Lady Wilson of Rievaulx (1916-2018)**, wife of prime minister Harold Wilson, whose three volumes of poetry were highly popular, and won the admiration of John Betjeman and Hugh MacDiarmid.

Among fiction writers in this update are the acclaimed crime novelist **Jessica Mann (1937-2018)**, author of some twenty-three novels, many featuring female sleuths, who also wrote an acclaimed study of female crime fiction writers; **Evelyn Anthony (1926-2018)**, the prolific author of historical fiction and of espionage thrillers (including *The Tamarind Seed* in 1971, made into a film starring Julie Andrews); **Penny Vincenzi (1939-2018)**, whose 'blockbuster' novels combining romance and intrigue sold seven million copies; **Clive Sinclair (1948-2018)**, who (like Naipaul) wrote novels, short stories, and semi-fictional travel writing, but, when asked what he wrote about, always summarised his oeuvre as 'Sex, death and Jews'; and **Clive King (1924-2018)**, the children's author most famous for *Stig of the Dump* (1963), who was also for some twenty years a British Council official, including in Syria, Lebanon, and East Pakistan. **Emma Smith (1923-2018)** drew on her wartime experience transporting cargo by canal for *Maidens' Trip* (1948) and on a four-month stay in India for her novel *The Far Cry* (1949). She

then concentrated on children's fiction before enjoying an Indian summer of recognition following the re-publication of her earlier books, being induced in her eighties to write two acclaimed volumes of memoirs.

Isabel Quigly (1926-2018) only wrote one novel, albeit a bestseller, *The Eye of Heaven* (1955), but enjoyed a hugely prolific career as a film critic, literary editor and reviewer, and translator of more than 100 works from Italian, French, and Spanish. Equally prolific and perhaps even better known was **Anthea Bell (1936-2018)**, translator of most of the Asterix books as well as many other works from French, German, and Danish. She claimed that she had learned the lateral thinking required to translate the jokes in Asterix from her father, who for almost fifty years devised *The Times's* cryptic crosswords. **Peter Mayle (1939-2018)** helped shape a different view of France with *A Year in Provence* (1989), which led many compatriots to dream of uprooting to southern France while infuriating many French 'locals'.

Reg Gadney (1941-2018) was a prolific and popular author of what he described as 'seedy thrillers', and an acclaimed screenwriter whose credits included *The Bell* (1982) and *Kennedy* (1983) as well as his own biopic of Ian Fleming, *Goldeneye* (1989). He combined these and other activities with

a career as an art scholar and historian, becoming pro-rector of the Royal College of Art. **Anne Olivier Bell (1916-2018)** was also an art scholar (and a member of the monuments, fine arts, and archives section of the Allied Control Commission for Germany, later celebrated as the 'monuments men'); but through her marriage to Virginia Woolf's nephew and biographer, Quentin Bell, she became one of the last surviving links to the Bloomsbury group, and she was probably best known as the editor of Virginia Woolf's diaries. She is joined in this update by **Janetta Parladé (1921-2018)**, a bohemian and literary muse adopted by Bloomsbury circles, whose lovers included Cyril Connolly, Arthur Koestler, and Lucian Freud; she never wrote her memoirs but appeared in many accounts of the period.

Two leading independent publishers are included in this update. From a wealthy background, **John Calder (1927-2018)** founded his own imprint in 1949 and over the next fifty years published an eclectic selection of books, though with a particular interest in new work from Europe, and avant-garde work in general. Among his authors were Samuel Beckett, Eugene Ionesco, and Hubert Selby Jr (whose *Last Exit to Brooklyn* was the subject of a celebrated obscenity case in 1966). He was also an important figure in Scottish culture, organising the famous Edinburgh Writers' Conference of 1962, and later staging plays, concerts, and operas at his

home, Ledlanet, in Kinross-shire. A Czech Jew, **Ernest Hecht (1929-2018)** escaped Nazism on the Kindertransport in 1939 (his parents were also able to escape), and after studying economics founded his own imprint, Souvenir Press, in 1951, working from his bedroom. With strong lines in books related to football, film, and pop music, and in humour, he also published five Nobel laureates. His success enabled him to support many worthy causes. He is joined in this update by two other notable literary philanthropists: **Drue Heinz (1914-2018)**, who became a wealthy literary benefactor after marrying into the Heinz family, publisher of the Paris Review and founder of the Hawthornden literary retreat, whose own life story reads like the plot of a romantic novel; and **Sacha Hamilton, Duchess of Abercorn (1946-2018)**, goddaughter of Lord Mountbatten, who, living at Baronscourt in Northern Ireland, founded the Pushkin Trust (named after her great-great-great grandfather, the Russian poet), which sought to bridge the divide between Catholics and Protestants and between the North and South by organising poetry competitions in primary schools with support from poets including Seamus Heaney.

Arts, buildings and gardens

The artist **Malcolm Morley (1931-2018)** had a colourful life (he spent time in borstal and Wormwood Scrubs) before becoming the first Turner prize winner. Hailed by Salvador Dali as the best painter of his generation, he was known especially for his photorealist (or 'superrealist') paintings and later as a pioneer of neo-expressionism. The Scottish artist **Carol Rhodes (1959-2018)** also drew from real life with her paintings and drawings of landscapes as seen from the air (characteristically without a horizon line), always focusing on roads, factories, warehouses, refineries, or other marks of human impact.

As a young student **Dennis Creffield (1931-2018)** was part of the Borough Group around David Bomberg, and his intense, expressive paintings retained much of that style. Although he painted many landscapes and figures, he was probably best known for his charcoal drawings and paintings of England's twenty-six medieval cathedrals – which led his fellow artist R.B. Kitaj to describe him as 'England's best kept secret'. By contrast the painter **Gillian Ayres (1930-2018)** was a determined, lifelong, and latterly acclaimed abstract painter, her work characterised by vibrant and bold use of colour. She resisted reference points or even 'meaning' in her art, saying, 'People like to understand and I wish they wouldn't. I wish they'd just look'.

From the decorative arts, **Stuart Devlin (1931-2018)** was an Australian-born goldsmith and silversmith who used his training as a sculptor to push the boundaries of his profession, producing innovative coinage, tableware, cutlery, and curios. The jeweller **Wendy Ramshaw (1939-2018)** was equally revolutionary within her profession, known first for her innovative plastic jewellery and later her signature ringsets, recognised as landmarks in modern jewellery design. **Muriel Wilson (1933-2018)** ran the Arts Council Gallery in Cambridge and was later head of exhibitions at the British Council. She was particularly known for her interest in and promotion of the contemporary decorative arts, especially jewellery, and in retirement she was a leading figure in both the Association of Contemporary Jewellers and the Society of Jewellery Historians.

The antiques dealer, interior designer, bibliophile, and aesthete **Christopher Gibbs (1938-2018)** was a quintessential part of Swinging London, influencing the taste and style of the Rolling Stones among many others; he was later a friend and adviser to Sir Paul Getty, and chairman of the J. Paul Getty Jr Charitable Trust. From a later generation, Christopher Barnes, known as **Judy Blame (1960-2018)**, was the stylist and fashion icon for the punk generation, who used safety pins, string, foil, buttons, and assorted found objects to create jewellery and decorations.

The architect **Neave Brown (1929-2018)** won acclaim for his imaginative low-rise postwar public housing, including Fleet Road and Alexandra Road, Camden. In his final years he was the only living architect all of whose UK buildings were listed. **Mary Jane Long (1939-2018)** was a US-born architect who became the wife of Colin St John Wilson, and an equal partner with him in the design of the new British Library at St Pancras. She also, independently, specialised in designing studios for artists. **Lionel March (1934-2018)** originally trained as a mathematician before switching to architecture, and was a pioneer in applying mathematical and computational methods to architecture and urban design, including identifying what he called 'shape grammars' (or mathematical rules that generate shapes). He also highlighted the role of mathematics in Renaissance architecture. Also included in this update are **David Watkin (1941-2018)**, a Cambridge-based architectural historian known for his Edwardian dress sense and his attachment to Catholicism and classical architecture; and **Margaret Street (1920-2018)**, a Scottish heritage campaigner and founder of Leith Civic Trust who helped save much of Leith and many historic buildings elsewhere in Scotland from destruction. She was also an active member of the Saltire Society, which she chaired in 1995-7.

Beth Chatto (1923-2018) was widely acclaimed as one of the leading plantswomen and garden designers of her generation, drawing on her knowledge of plants from around the world to underpin her mantra of ‘the right plant in the right place’: her garden at Elmstead Market in Essex included gravel and scree gardens. **John Brookes (1933-2018)** was an equally influential garden designer, with his book *The Room Outside* (1969), his modernist designs, and his advocacy of decking. The rose breeder **David Austin (1926-2018)** probably left his mark on as many gardens, credited with ‘reinventing’ the English rose through more than 200 hybrids characterised by vibrant colours, strong scents, and repeat flowering blooms.

Music

The son of a celebrated double bassist, Glasgow-born **Oliver Knussen (1952-2018)** started composing music as soon as he could read it, and at fifteen conducted premieres of his first symphony in London and New York. A prolific and versatile composer, he was perhaps best known for his collaborations with Maurice Sendak, on *Where the Wild Things Are* and *Higglety Pigglety Pop*. He was also an influential artistic director of the Aldeburgh Festival, and coordinator of contemporary music activities at Tanglewood, in the US. Also

included from the world of 'classical' music is opera singer **Raimund Herincx (1927-2018)**, whose unusual surname derived from his Flemish ancestors (he was born Raymond, in London). Possessed of a resonant bass-baritone voice and a larger-than-life character, he impressed audiences globally, particularly when playing villains.

Born in Liverpool, the son of a Ghanaian seaman, **Eddy Amoo (1944-2018)** was a singer and songwriter whose first a cappella group, the Chants, were backed by the Beatles. He went on to play guitar and sing with the Real Thing, whose 'You to Me Are Everything' (1976) was the first single by an all-black British band to reach number one in the singles chart. He was also known for his Toxteth-inspired 'Children of the Ghetto', later covered by numerous artists.

Honey Lantree (1943-2018), from Hayes, was working as a hairdresser when she came across a drumkit and discovered her talent for playing the drums. As drummer for the Honeycombs, she was an integral part of the first group to knock the Beatles off the number one spot, with 'Have I The Right?' in 1964. Highly unusual as a female drummer, she responded indignantly to the inevitable accusations that she wasn't actually playing the drums. The group's success was

short-lived, and she returned to hairdressing after the death of producer Joe Meek.

Other musicians who came to prominence in the 1960s include **Maggie Stredder (1936-2018)**, who was a key member of the backing groups the Vernons Girls on Oh Boy! and the Ladybirds and Maggie Stredder Singers on Top of the Pops, and **Jon Hiseman (1944-2018)**, legendary drummer with the Graham Bond Organisation, John Mayall and the Bluesbreakers, and jazz-rock band Colosseum, who also collaborated on three albums with Andrew Lloyd Webber (including Cats).

Chas Hodges (1943-2018) briefly performed on the Beatles' final European tour of 1966, in one of the support acts, Cliff Bennett and the Rebel Rousers, but he achieved fame as one half of the 'rockney' singing duo Chas and Dave, purveyors of such hits as 'Gertcha' and 'Rabbit', combining catchy tunes, Cockney rhyming slang, and beery bonhomie. **Roy Bailey (1935-2018)** chose instead to join the folk revival, becoming known for his rich baritone voice, clear enunciation, and championing of the radical tradition in British politics, which brought him later into a natural stage partnership with the politician Tony Benn. For much of his career he combined performing with teaching sociology at Enfield

College of Technology (now Middlesex University) and Sheffield Polytechnic (now Sheffield Hallam University).

From a later generation, **Pete Shelley (1955-2018)**, singer and songwriter for the punk rock band the Buzzcocks, was best known for the catchy 'Ever Fallen in Love (With Someone You Shouldn't've)'. **Mark E. Smith (1957-2018)** was lead singer, songwriter, and only constant member of prolific Manchester post-punk band The Fall. He built up a devoted following (notably including the broadcaster John Peel) for his creative and hypnotic lyrics, earning him the moniker of poet laureate of post-punk and comparison with William Blake.

Entertainment

The exuberantly inventive comedian and entertainer **Sir Ken Dodd (1927-2018)** brought fame to Knotty Ash and tickled the nation's funny-bone for half a century with a 'kaleidoscope' of comedy: 'a fusillade of one-liners delivered at dizzying speed, visual jokes ... surrealist gags ... and ventriloquial and musical interludes ranging from sentimental ballads to total mayhem'. He was also a musical chart-topper, his recording of the Rudy Vallee song 'Tears' being the third-biggest selling single of the 1960s (and the

only one in the top five not by the Beatles). His reputation for eccentricity was enhanced by a brush with the Inland Revenue, during which it emerged he had stashed bundles of money all over his house.

Dame Gillian Lynne (1926-2018) started out as a ballerina with Sadler's Wells and a dancer for West End shows before finding her true métier as a choreographer and dance director, most notably for Andrew Lloyd Webber's *Cats* and *Phantom of the Opera*, two of the longest-running shows in West End and Broadway history. The royalties would have enabled her to retire in comfort but she insisted on continuing working, producing a keep-fit video at the age of eighty-eight. In 2018 she became the first non-royal woman to have a West End theatre named after her.

Among other stars of stage and screen in this update are Guyanese-born **Thomas Baptiste (1929-2018)** (also a renowned opera singer), who was one of the first black actors to appear regularly on British television screens; the comic actress **Dame June Whitfield (1925-2018)**, whose career lasted almost eighty years, encompassing both 1950s radio hit *Take It From Here* and 1990s television hit *Absolutely Fabulous*; **Liz Fraser (1930-2018)**, another comic actress, who worked with Tony Hancock and Sid James, and was a stalwart

of the Carry On team; **Fenella Fielding (1927-2018)**, who also appeared in Carry On films, and made a speciality of eccentric or over-the-top characters; and **Jacqueline Pearce (1943-2018)**, best known for her role in science fiction series Blake's 7.

Two hugely talented and much-loved Scottish actresses are also included: **Edith Macarthur (1926-2018)**, primarily an elegant and adaptable stage actress but best known as Elizabeth Cunningham in the long-running soap opera Take the High Road, and the much younger **Pauline Knowles (1967-2018)**, who was key to the success of Edinburgh's Traverse Theatre, championed new writing and especially writing by women, and of whom it was said that the appearance of her name in a cast was 'a byword for quality and thoughtfulness'.

Others from the world of theatre include **John Barton (1928-2018)**, who left the life of a Cambridge English don to become a key figure in the Royal Shakespeare Company, an acclaimed director known for his close reading of the texts, lauded also as the creator of *The Greeks* (1980), a loose conflation of Euripides's war plays with texts from other ancient Greek playwrights and poets; **Hugh Whitemore (1936-2018)**, whose stage successes included *Stevie* (1977),

about Stevie Smith, and *Breaking the Code* (1986), about Alan Turing, but who was also an accomplished craftsman for television, ranging from BBC's *Play for Today* in the 1960s to *The Gathering Storm* (2002); **Stephen Jeffreys (1950-2018)**, a playwright and literary adviser at the Royal Court who nurtured a generation of young writers, and whose own greatest success was *The Libertine*, based on the life of the Earl of Rochester; **Elyse Dodgson (1945-2018)**, who worked alongside him at the Royal Court as international director, introducing hundreds of plays from abroad and running long-term projects with aspiring writers in over thirty countries; and **David Conville (1929-2018)**, the actor, director, and producer who transformed Regent's Park Open Air Theatre. Also included are **Lindsay Kemp (1938-2018)**, the highly individual dancer, choreographer, and mime artist who worked with Derek Jarman, David Bowie, and Kate Bush, and produced enduring work; **Ivor Guest (1920-2018)**, a solicitor who was also a pioneering dance historian, his scholarly works focusing on the nineteenth century, though his research informed many contemporary productions; and **Cicely Berry (1926-2018)**, the doyenne of voice coaches who worked for many years for the Royal Shakespeare Company but also advised prime ministers from Harold Wilson to Tony Blair.

There are Oscars galore amongst film artists and technicians: film editor **Anne V. Coates (1925-2018)** for Lawrence of Arabia (1962) and an honorary award in 2017, costume designer **Yvonne Blake (1940-2018)** for Nicholas and Alexandra (1971), set decorator **Michael Ford (1928-2018)** for Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981) and Titanic (1997), and production designer **Terence Marsh (1931-2018)** for Doctor Zhivago (1965) and Oliver! (1968). Also included is production designer and art director **Michael Howells (1957-2018)**, who designed the sets for films including Orlando (1992), Bright Young Things (2003), and Nanny McPhee (2005), and also created celebrated large-scale catwalk shows for fashion designers, most notably John Galliano at Christian Dior.

Michael Anderson (1920-2018) had a career in film lasting more than sixty years: the son of actors, he appeared in a few films as a child, and joined Elstree Studios as an office boy at the age of sixteen. As a director he was best known for The Dam Busters (1955), Around the World in 80 Days (1956), and Logan's Run (1976). His contemporary **Lewis Gilbert (1920-2018)** directed more than forty films, among them such classics as Alfie (1966), Educating Rita (1983), and Shirley Valentine (1989), as well as three James Bond films, You Only Live Twice (1967), The Spy Who Loved Me (1977), and Moonraker (1979). Among the varied but distinctive work of **Nicolas Roeg (1928-2018)** were Performance (1970), The Man Who Fell

to Earth (1976), and The Witches (1990). Also included in this update are **Raymond Chow (1927-2018)**, known as the 'godfather of Hong Kong cinema', who brought Bruce Lee, Jackie Chan, and the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles to a global audience, and **Margaret Hinxman (1924-2018)**, who from the 1950s to the 1980s was an influential film critic, writing for Picturegoer, the Sunday Telegraph, and the Daily Mail, with tastes sometimes described as 'lowbrow'. She later forged a second career as a prolific and popular detective novelist.

From the small screen this update includes such diverse characters as **Richard Baker (1925-2018)**, the reassuring face of BBC News for almost thirty years (and host of Start the Week and Last Night of the Proms); **Katie Boyle (1926-2018)**, the glamorous Italian-born model, television personality, presenter of the Eurovision Song Contest, and agony aunt; Sister **Wendy Beckett (1930-2018)**, nun, and quite possibly the nation's best-loved art historian; and **John Julius Cooper, 2nd Viscount Norwich (known as John Julius Norwich) (1929-2018)**, the writer and broadcaster who presented a stream of programmes on history and architecture (and played a leading role in Venice in Peril).

Denis Norden (1922-2018) was a prolific comedy writer who presented *It'll Be Alright on the Night* for almost thirty years; **Ronald Chesney (1920-2018)** a comedy scriptwriter who with Ronald Wolfe created such classics as *The Rag Trade* and *On The Buses*; **Ernest Maxin (1923-2018)** a one-time child star who became a Bafta-winning television director and producer, known especially for his work with *Morecambe and Wise*; and **Bob Bura (1924-2018)** the animator and puppeteer who with John Hardwick created a string of successful children's shows including the 'Trumptonshire trilogy' (*Camberwick Green*, *Trumpton*, and *Chigley*), as well as *Mary, Mungo and Midge* and *Captain Pugwash*.

John Cunliffe (1933-2018) worked for many years as a school librarian, and the time he spent in and around Kendal provided the setting for his phenomenally successful children's character, *Postman Pat*, first brought to BBC television in 1981. His lack of control over the subsequent series led him to create a second, also much-loved, television series, *Rosie and Jim*.

Also included in this update is **Monica Sims (1925-2018)**, a pioneering BBC executive who joined the corporation in 1953 as a junior producer on *Woman's Hour*, returning to the programme in 1963 as editor and transforming it with more topical features before becoming a celebrated head of children's television. Subsequent roles included controller of

Radio 4 (the first woman to the post) and in 1983 director of radio programmes (and the most senior woman in the corporation).

Sport

On 6 May 1954, in Oxford, **Sir Roger Bannister (1929-2018)** became the first athlete to run a mile in less than four minutes. His record was broken only two months later by John Landy of Australia, but in August 1954 it was Bannister who beat Landy at the Commonwealth Games in Vancouver in what was dubbed 'the mile of the century'. Bannister was at the time training to be a doctor, and he went on to a distinguished career as a neurologist at St Mary's Hospital specialising in the autonomic nerve system, and later as a college head.

Only three weeks after Bannister's world record, on 29 May 1954, in Birmingham, **Diane Leather (1933-2018)** became the first woman athlete to run a mile in less than five minutes. The following year she reduced her time to 4:45, which remained a world record for seven years. After retiring from athletics she worked as a children's social worker and a volunteer for Samaritans and other charities.

Having by the end of his teenage years lost his sight through retinitis pigmentosa, **Rob Matthews (1961-2018)** broke twenty-two world records and won eight gold medals at the Paralympics in middle- and long-distance running. Later he moved to New Zealand, and competed for that country in the 2012 Paralympics in the blind cycling event.

From the world of football, **Jimmy Armfield (1935-2018)** made 569 appearances for Blackpool FC (whom he captained for thirteen years) and was capped forty-three times for England (including as captain at the 1962 World Cup) before a managerial career which included taking Leeds United to the European Cup Final in 1975 (which they lost in still controversial circumstances). **Ray Wilkins (1956-2018)**, from a footballing family, captained Chelsea at the age of eighteen, went on to play for Manchester United, AC Milan, and Queens Park Rangers, and was capped eighty-four times for England; he was later a familiar presence on television and radio as a football pundit. **Cyrille Regis (1958-2018)**, born in French Guiana but raised in England, scored 158 league goals in 614 appearances, most famously for West Bromwich Albion, and later for Coventry City, Aston Villa, and Wolverhampton Wanderers; he was capped for England five times.

Leading lights from other sports and pastimes include **Bunny Sterling (1948-2018)**, the Jamaican-born boxer who became the first Caribbean immigrant to win a British boxing title; **Norman Sheil (1932-2018)**, a world champion and British record-breaking cyclist who was later national trainer; **Barbara Calder (1924-2018)**, a Roedean-educated yachtswoman who skippered the first all-female crew in the 1968 Tall Ships race and went on to lead and train many other crews; and **John Dunlop (1939-2018)**, a celebrated racehorse trainer who trained some 3900 winners and persuaded the Al Maktoums to begin dabbling in bloodstock.

Eric Bristow (1957-2018), the 'crafty Cockney', was one of the most talented darts players and a five-times world champion at a time when darts was a television staple. The angler **John Wilson (1943-2018)** also found fame through the small screen and was once voted the greatest angler of all time. The diminutive **Doreen Simmons (1932-2018)** worked as a translator in Japan before becoming the foremost English-language commentator and authority on Sumo wrestling.

This update also includes two leading sports academics.

Craig Sharp (1933-2018) initially trained as a veterinary

scientist but, a keen athlete himself (he set a record for running up Mount Kilimanjaro), from the early 1970s he became a key figure in the emerging field of sports science. In 1984 he became the first director of the British Olympic Medical Centre at Northwick Park. **Celia Brackenridge (1950-2018)** was a talented lacrosse player (at one point appearing in the Guinness Book of Records for the most appearances as a British lacrosse player), but in a series of academic posts in physical education and sport (culminating in a professorship at Brunel University) it was her research and advocacy for child welfare that was her greatest legacy. Her work with the Football Association on child protection strategies was cut short through budget cuts, but was incorporated into the subsequent inquiry from 2016 to 2018 into abuse in football led by Clive Sheldon QC.