



Oxford Dictionary of National Biography

Oxford DNB: April 2023

Welcome to the ninety-seventh update of the *Oxford DNB*, which adds biographies of 247 individuals who died in the year 2019: 232 with their own entries and fifteen added to existing entries as 'co-subjects'. It also adds the lives of two co-subjects who died before 2019, as part of the new entries. Of the new inclusions who died in 2019, the earliest born is the army officer Sir Thomas Pearson (1914-2019) and the latest born is the journalist Lyra McKee (1990-2019). Pearson is one of seven centenarians included in this update, and McKee one of thirty-seven new subjects born after the Second World War. A further thirty-two new subjects were born during the war. The majority (170, or around 69%) were born in the 1920s and 1930s. Seventy-six of the new subjects who died in 2018 (or just over 30% of the cohort) are women. Fifty-five of the new articles include portrait images.

From April 2023, the *Oxford DNB* offers biographies of 64,820 men and women who have shaped the British past, contained in 62,408 articles. 11,988 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

As with every cohort of new entries in the Dictionary, those who died in 2019 are linked together only by the randomly shared year of their demise. In every other way, their backgrounds are varied and their lives diverse, but they are all people most deemed by our extensive network of advisers to have made an impact on, or

to have helped shape, the UK's national life, in all its manifold and multifarious complexities. As in previous years, a relatively high proportion of those who died in 2019 were born outside the UK.

Three of them – Hannah Steinberg, Leslie Brent, and Guenter Treitel – arrived as child refugees from Nazi Germany or Austria via the Kindertransport, on the eve of the Second World War. They went on to make important contributions in psychopharmacology, immunology, and jurisprudence respectively, even as most of their relatives died in the Holocaust.

Three more young people fled the Third Reich and found safe haven in Britain: Judith Kerr, the author of the classics *The Tiger Who Came to Tea* and *When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit*; Sir Hans Kornberg, a distinguished biochemist; and Lotte Newman, later a north London GP, who was the first president of the Royal College of General Practitioners directly elected by its members and only the second woman to hold the post. Subsequent migrants from Germany included Edda Tasiemka, founder of a renowned newspaper and magazine archive, Bill Davis – born Günter Keese – who was editor of *Punch*, an adviser to Margaret Thatcher, and chair of the English Tourist Board, and (much later) Karsten

Schubert, an art dealer who promoted the work of the Young British Artists (or YBAs).

But Germany was not the only country from which migrants came to Britain who died in 2019. From France came Marcel Berlins, a leading legal journalist and broadcaster; from Russia, Nathalie Brooke, co-founder of Venice in Peril and Centre for Policy Studies administrator; from the United States, Susan Hiller, artist, Charles Jencks, architectural critic and founder of Maggie's Centres, and Scott Walker, pop idol and acclaimed experimental musician; from Australia, the poet and broadcaster Clive James; from South Africa, industrialist Sir Michael Edwardes, molecular biologist Sydney Brenner, legal scholar Tony Honoré, and broadcaster and author Rafiq Abdulla; from India, engineer Kumar Bhattacharyya, Baron Bhattacharyya, and local politicians Bashir Maan, a community leader in Glasgow, and Adam Patel, Baron Patel of Blackburn; from Barbados, Sylvia Denman, barrister and legal campaigner; and from Trinidad, playwright Mustapha Matura.

The update also includes three Londoners whose lives exemplify and illuminate different aspects of the second-generation immigrant experience: Andrea Levy, the novelist acclaimed for

Small Island and *The Long Song*; Joe Casely-Hayford, the fashion designer who styled the Clash, Black Uhuru, and the Savile Row firm Gieves & Hawkes; and Kenny Lynch, the actor, singer, and entertainer, who claimed, 'I never knew what Windrush was until I was asked to do this big show on it for the BBC'. They are joined by many others who were the children or grandchildren of migrants, from eastern Europe, or Ireland, whose identities were to a greater or lesser extent shaped by their ancestral origins, but who all contributed in significant ways to the UK's national culture in all its teeming diversity.

Politics and public service

Different and indeed contrasting aspects of recent Northern Irish history are reflected in a range of entries in this update. Belfast-born medical physicist and Conservative politician **Brian Mawhinney, Baron Mawhinney (1940-2019)**, was the first full member of the UK cabinet born in Northern Ireland since its formation, and he played an important role in Northern Irish politics, as a proponent of the Anglo-Irish agreement and of integrated education. (He was also noted for his political interventions based on his firm religious beliefs; and as a

reforming chairman of the English Football League.) **Ivan Cooper (1944-2019)** was a civil rights campaigner who was a co-founder of the SDLP, and took part in the 1972 civil rights march in Derry that ended in 'Bloody Sunday'. He was later a member of the brief power-sharing experiment at Stormont under the Sunningdale Agreement.

Journalist **Ciaran McKeown (1943-2019)** is also remembered as a civil rights and peace activist, and co-founder with Mairéad Corrigan and Betty Williams of the Peace People movement, whose philosophy of non-violence he helped to shape. **John Stalker (1939-2019)** was the deputy chief constable of Greater Manchester Police whose removal in 1986 from an investigation into the shooting of unarmed IRA and INLA suspects led to the 'Stalker affair' and his own retirement from the police force. Sadly this update also includes **Lyra McKee (1990-2019)**, a hugely talented journalist whose work on growing up gay in Northern Ireland and on the legacies of the Troubles won acclaim, but whose promising career was ended when she was shot while observing rioting (material for her book on the 'Lost Boys') in the Creggan area of Derry.

From the mainland, this update includes 'old' Labour politician **Frank Dobson (1940-2019)**, who served as a shadow minister under Neil Kinnock, John Smith, and Tony Blair, and subsequently as secretary of state for health under Blair. He walked a fine line between principle and pragmatism, but his loyalty to the Labour Party resulted in an ignominious end to his front-rank career when he agreed to stand as the Labour candidate for mayor of London in 2000, coming third behind independent Ken Livingstone and Conservative Steven Norris. From the Conservative benches he is joined by **John Moore, Baron Moore of Lower Marsh (1937-2019)**, whose good looks, success in business, and experience in American politics led some to consider him a future prime minister; but who proved unequal to the challenge of being secretary of state for health and social services (and subsequently for social security: the department was split on his watch) under Margaret Thatcher. **Sir Timothy Kitson (1931-2019)** was a Yorkshire farmer and a Conservative politician from an earlier era, who was one of Edward Heath's inner circle and felt distaste for the direction of Conservative policies under Thatcher. By contrast **William Spicer, Baron Spicer (1943-2019)**, was a keen supporter of Thatcher and especially her later incarnation as a Eurosceptic: he was a founder of the

European Research Group, and an influential chairman of the 1922 Committee.

This update also includes three politicians better known for their post-parliamentary careers. **Brian Walden (1932-2019)** was a former Labour MP who became a broadcaster and the most celebrated political interviewer of his generation, famed for his incisive and often revealing questioning. **Bryan Magee (1930-2019)** was a Labour (then briefly SDP) MP, who also became a familiar face on the television screen, in his case as presenter of popular philosophy programmes such as *Men of Ideas* (which included one woman, Iris Murdoch) and *The Great Philosophers*. Yet another Labour MP, **Roderick MacFarquhar (1930-2019)**, enjoyed a stellar journalistic and academic career as a sinologist and political scientist both before and after serving as MP for Belper; he was especially noted for his work on the Cultural Revolution in China.

Two of the new entrants to the dictionary never held elected office but have earned more than footnotes in histories of postwar British politics. **Marcia Falkender, Baroness Falkender (1932-2019)**, earlier known as Marcia Williams, was Harold

Wilson's political secretary, his confidante, and, many reckoned, a power behind the throne throughout his premierships. Elevated to the peerage in 1974, she was often linked to the 'lavender list' of Wilson's resignation honours in 1976. Serving a very different political leader, **Timothy (Tim) Bell, Baron Bell (1941-2019)**, was an advertising and public relations executive who was Thatcher's political communications adviser through three successful general elections; his later career working for more dubious clients was mired in controversy.

Trade unions are represented by **Doug McAvoy (1939-2019)**, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers from 1989 to 2004, who conducted a long and slow battle against left-wing militants in his union and built a record membership; and **Garfield Davies, Baron Davies of Coity (1935-2019)**, general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, who fought a rearguard action against Sunday trading (and succeeded in limiting the hours that large shops could open).

Amongst servants of the state, **Sir Ronald McIntosh (1919-2019)** was a respected expert on industrial relations and economic planning at the Treasury and National Economic Development

Council who helped successive governments in the 1970s navigate often self-inflicted economic woes, but resigned when unable to influence Denis Healey. He was a fervent pro-European, as was **Sir Michael Franklin (1927-2019)**, a civil servant at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (MAFF) who helped negotiate the UK's entry into the Common Market in 1973. He subsequently worked for the European Commission on the Common Agricultural Policy before returning to renegotiate the UK's budget contribution from the Cabinet Office, rounding off his career as permanent secretary of the Board of Trade then MAFF.

Sir Christopher Audland (1926-2019) was a diplomat who was also recruited to be one of the first British officials in the European Commission, serving first as deputy secretary-general under the legendary Emile Noël and then as director-general for energy. He is joined in this update by two other diplomats, **Sir John Boyd (1936-2019)**, a China expert who served there during the Cultural Revolution as well as again later, advised on the negotiations on the return of Hong Kong to China, and ended his career as ambassador to Japan; and **Sir John Graham (1926-2019)**, a Middle East expert who was ambassador to Iraq (during the rise of Saddam Hussein) and Iran (after the fall of the Shah),

permanent representative to NATO (during the Falklands war),
and director of Ditchley Foundation.

Other civilian servants of the state include **Sir David McNee (1925-2019)**, a plain-speaking and God-fearing police officer who was the first chief constable of Strathclyde Police, praised for his promotion of community policing and 'hammering' of organised crime, but a far less successful Metropolitan Police commissioner; and **Sir Charles Farr (1959-2019)**, a career intelligence officer who was a key figure in the counter-terrorism strategies of the early 2000s and later as chairman of the Joint Intelligence Committee rebuilt its reputation after the débâcle of the intelligence claims about Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

From the armed forces, this update includes three generals and a field marshal. **Edwin (Dwin) Bramall, Baron Bramall (1923-2019)**, took part in the Normandy landings and served in Borneo during the 'confrontation' with Indonesia; he later rose to be chief of the general staff (i.e. professional head of the British army) during the Falklands war and then chief of the defence staff (i.e. professional head of the UK armed forces). Sadly his later years were clouded by false allegations of child sexual abuse: while he lived to be

exonerated, his wife died while the investigations were continuing.

Sir Thomas Pearson (1914-2019) was commissioned into the Rifle Brigade in 1934, serving in Palestine during the 'Arab Revolt', and then in north Africa, Italy, France, Greece, and Norway during the Second World War. Postwar, he served in Malaya during the 'emergency', headed off an attempted coup in Jordan, and commanded British forces during the Indonesian 'confrontation'. Later he was commander-in-chief, Allied Forces, Northern Europe. Reckoned by many the brightest army officer of his generation, **Sir Hugh Beach (1923-2019)** eschewed a career in the Church for one in the Royal Engineers, winning an MC in Normandy and rising to become a reforming master general of the ordnance. Close to Field Marshal Lord Carver, like him he was an active member of Pugwash and an advocate of arms controls. **Sir John Wilsey (1939-2019)** began his army career in Cyprus during the EOKA campaign for union with Greece. He later had several spells in Northern Ireland, as a company and battalion commander, as chief of staff in 1982-4, and general officer commanding British troops in 1990-3. Subsequently he was commander-in-chief of UK Land Forces, which included joint command of the UN peacekeeping force in

Bosnia. From a much younger generation, **James Le Mesurier (1971-2019)** served with the Royal Green Jackets in Northern Ireland and in Bosnia, meeting his first wife in Sarajevo. Working subsequently with relief organisations in the early stages of the Syrian civil war led him to found the humanitarian rescue-and-relief Syria Civil Defence (known as the 'white helmets'), which saved many Syrian lives before being forced to close down as a result of disinformation and deliberate targeting by the Syrian government and its Russian allies.

Sir Frederick (Freddie) Sowrey (1922-2019) enlisted in the RAF in 1940 and served for most of the Second World War as a fighter and reconnaissance pilot; he escaped injury in the air but suffered serious spinal injuries when the hospital he was attending for an eye infection was bombed. After the war he oversaw the British withdrawal from Aden and rose to become an air chief marshal, and British representative to CENTO. He is joined by **Dame Felicity Hill (1915-2019)**, who enlisted in the Women's Auxiliary Air Force in 1939, remained after the war, and became director of the re-named Women's Royal Air Force, and the first woman to hold the rank of air commodore.

Faith matters

Among a clutch of leading Anglicans in this update, **John Habgood, Baron Habgood (1927-2019)**, was a brilliant scientist who became one of the leading intellectuals in the Church, valued particularly for his contributions on medical ethics and the dialogue between science and religion, and his ability to convey complex arguments lucidly. Bishop of Durham from 1973 to 1983, and archbishop of York from 1983 to 1995, he was often described as the best archbishop of Canterbury we never had.

Ruth Scott (1959-2019) was another natural communicator who – after careers in nursing and journalism, and ordination in 1992 – became one of the Church of England’s best-known voices, as a frequent contributor to such radio programmes as *Prayer for Today* and *Pause for Thought*. She also published five books, and was closely involved in ecumenical and peace-making initiatives, including in Northern Ireland.

Michael Green (1930-2019) was a leading figure on the evangelical wing of the Church of England, both as a theologian and as a popular author and preacher, who ran the ‘Springboard’ programme during the Church’s ‘decade of evangelism’ and was

still actively involved in student missions into his eighties. **Frances Whitehead (1925-2019)** was secretary to John Stott, perhaps the greatest of twentieth-century Anglican evangelists; she is accorded her own entry on account of the enormous contribution she made to the success of his work. Green had his application for an Oxford DD turned down on the grounds that his books were 'learned propaganda' not 'authentic scholarship'. No such criticism was ever levelled at **David Martin (1929-2019)**, a Church of England priest who was also a leading sociologist of religion, noted particularly for his studies of secularisation, and of the rise in pentecostalism.

Brought up a strict Catholic ('I'd sooner Mary died than marry a non-Catholic', her mother told one suitor), the journalist, author, and broadcaster **Mary Craig (1928-2019)** found her faith severely tested by multiple family sufferings: the death of her father and older brother just before she was born; the birth of a son with Hurler's syndrome, who died aged ten; and the death of her husband from cancer. The result was two enduring books of spiritual searching, *Blessings* (1979) and *The Last Freedom* (1997).

Rafiq Abdulla (1905-2019) was a South African-born, English-educated Muslim lawyer, legal scholar, artist, musician, writer, and poet – often described as a modern-day Renaissance man – who advised on or wrote about many aspects of sharia law. He also played an important role in public education about Islam, including through series for the BBC, screenplays for films, and several selections of Sufi poetry. He is joined in this update by **Adam Patel, Baron Patel of Blackburn (1940-2019)**, a Muslim entrepreneur, born in Gujarat, who after moving to Blackburn became a Labour Party activist and a stalwart advocate for religious tolerance and harmonious cross-community relations, and **Bashir Maan (1926-2019)**, from the Punjab, who was similarly a leading figure in community relations in Glasgow, holding many civic offices including as the first elected Muslim councillor in the UK, and establishing the Muslim Council of Scotland.

Legal lives

By a quirk of mortality, Oxford-based legal academics are over-represented in this update. **Sir Guenter Treitel (1928-2019)** escaped Germany on the Kindertransport, and became Vinerian professor of law and a leading authority on the law of contract,

including the carriage of goods by sea and the laws of international commerce. **Stephen Cretney (1936-2019)** was an academic expert on family law, like Treitel the author of key legal textbooks on his area of expertise, and also in his case a member of the Law Commission at a time when it recommended key changes in the laws surrounding divorce and illegitimacy. Born in London but brought up in South Africa, **Antony (Tony) Honoré (1921-2019)** ranged widely in his work as a legal philosopher and historian, from the Roman jurists to South African trust law, and from the concept of causation (on which he published a celebrated book with H.L.A. Hart) to the law's treatment of sex (on which he published one of the first monographs). At Oxford he established a very effective teaching collaboration with the very much younger **John Gardner (1965-2019)**, an internationally renowned legal philosopher whose work addressed such topics as the contrast between justifications and excuses, and the theoretical justification for laws against discrimination, which he defended on the basis of a government's duty to secure meaningful autonomy and an opportunity to flourish for each individual.

Donald Nicholls, Baron Nicholls of Birkenhead (1933-2019),

declined the offer of a law fellowship at Cambridge in favour of the hazards of a professional life at the bar. As a chancery lawyer he excelled, building a significant practice covering commercial law, intellectual property, tax, and – more eye-catchingly, at least for the newspapers – sporting law. He spent thirteen years as a law lord, his opinions notable for their clarity and foundation in first principles.

Among practising lawyers, **Ian Macdonald (1939-2019)** was widely regarded as the doyen of immigration law (his 1983 textbook on immigration law and practice going through another eight editions before his death) and one of the country's leading human rights lawyers. Among his notable cases was the successful defence of the 'Mangrove Nine', as well as numerous successful challenges to deportation orders. Barbados-born **Sylvia Denman (1932-2019)** was a barrister and legal scholar who was also a national figure in race relations and equal opportunities, an expert on anti-discrimination law, and responsible for a hard-hitting report on racial discrimination in the Crown Prosecution Service. **Polly Higgins (1968-2019)** was a barrister and keen environmentalist who was the leading figure in the campaign to

create a body of international law against 'ecocide', defined as wilful severe, widespread, or long-term damage to the environment and to particular ecosystems.

Pioneers and persuaders

A firm advocate of women's rights and equal opportunities, **Betty Lockwood, Baroness Lockwood (1924-2019)** left school at fourteen but after night school and scholarships gained enough education to become a Labour Party agent and subsequently national women's officer. She was instrumental in the Equal Pay Act 1970 and was the first chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission, from 1975 to 1983. **Mike Oliver (1945-2019)** was a prominent disability activist who popularised the social model of disability (in which 'disabled people' are seen as disabled by society and the able-ist design of the environment rather than by their own impairments) and in 1993 became the UK's first professor of disability studies.

Discrimination of a different kind was confronted by **Jonathan Cutbill (1937-2019)**, a geologist, museum curator, book collector, and gay rights campaigner who founded Gay's the

Word bookshop and in 1986 fought off a threatened prosecution by HM Customs & Excise for importing 'indecent' material. He meanwhile amassed an unrivalled historical collection of LGBT+ books and other publications, which he gifted to the University of London. **Julia Grant (1954-2019)** was a pioneer for trans rights, sharing her story in unflinching detail in a series of BBC programmes broadcast between 1979 and 1999 under the title *A Change of Sex* which for the first time confronted the British public with an articulate advocate for the rights of transgender people.

Persuasiveness was needed in droves by other new entrants to the dictionary, including **Belle Tutaev (1929-2019)**, an educationist and founder of what became the Pre-School Learning Alliance; **Jim Arnold (1945-2019)**, a teacher, champion of industrial heritage, and first director of the New Lanark Conservation Trust from 1974 to 2010, who planned and carried out the audacious idea of preserving the derelict Scottish mill village of New Lanark (once managed by Robert Owen) and turning it into a world-renowned heritage site; and **Tessa Baring (1937-2019)**, a scion by marriage of the banking family, who through the Baring Foundation, Barnardo's, and subsequently the

Charity Commission, the National Lottery Charities Board, and many other charities, helped to modernise the charity sector, ensuring greater transparency and effectiveness in addressing the needs of those confined to the margins of society.

Fleet Street and beyond

Among many memorable, indeed idiosyncratic, journalists who died in 2019, **Christopher Booker (1937-2019)** perhaps stands out as the most quixotic, and the one most likely to pick an argument. The first sole editor of *Private Eye*, and a contributor for many years after, his talent for humorous writing was equalled by his talent for provoking quarrels and (in later life) promoting Europhobia and scepticism about climate change. **William (Bill) Davis (1933-2019)** was another colourful figure – born Günter Keese in Germany – who was by turns a financial journalist, editor of *Punch* (nicknamed ‘Kaiser Bill’ by *Private Eye*), corporate magazine publisher, adviser to Margaret Thatcher, and chair of the English Tourist Board. Fond of champagne and cigars, he chose as his epitaph, ‘he was fun’. **Chris Moncrieff (1931-2019)**, the legendary long-term political editor of the Press Association, was also fond of a drink or three until suddenly becoming teetotal

in 1983 – though he continued to include the telephone number of Annie’s bar (in the Houses of Parliament) on his business card. He broke many stories, and indeed the reputations of many MPs.

Frank Giles (1919-2019), was a Fleet Street journalist of the old school who made a name for himself interviewing world leaders for the *Sunday Times*, but who as editor after Rupert Murdoch’s takeover of the paper in 1981 found himself at loggerheads with Murdoch’s henchmen, and in 1983 became the fall-guy for the paper’s coverage of the fraudulent ‘Hitler diaries’. **Brian**

MacArthur (1940-2019), Giles’s deputy at the *Sunday Times*, was also caught up in the fall-out from the ‘Hitler diaries’ episode (his attempts to stop the presses when doubts emerged having been veto-ed by Murdoch himself). He nevertheless continued a distinguished career, as editor of the *Western Morning News*, founding editor of *Today*, and an associate editor of *The Times* then the *Daily Telegraph*.

Marcel Berlins (1941-2019), born in France but brought up partly in South Africa, was *The Times*’s legal correspondent and later crime fiction reviewer, a regular columnist for *The Guardian*, and the author of numerous books on various aspects of crime and

the law. He was a regular panellist on Radio 4's *Round Britain Quiz*. **Paul Barker (1935-2019)** also cut his teeth on *The Times* but found his calling as a staff writer, deputy editor, and for eighteen years editor of *New Society* in its heyday when its contributors were described as being 'like a Who's Who of British intellectual life'.

After working for some time as a fashion journalist (including at *Harpers & Queen*, where Anna Wintour was her deputy) **Georgina (Min) Hogg (1939-2019)** found her métier as founding editor of *Interiors* (later *World of Interiors*), which launched many a house makeover and in the world of interior design acquired a status comparable to that of *Vogue* in the fashion world. Born in Motherwell (whose name provided the title of her acclaimed posthumous memoir) **Deborah Orr (1962-2019)** began her career on *Sales Direction* before moving to *City Limits*, editing the *Guardian Weekend* magazine at the age of thirty, and then becoming a frank, funny, and much-loved columnist for *The Independent* and *The Guardian*. **Kate Figs (1957-2019)** – daughter of the novelist and feminist Eva Figs – was fiction editor for *Cosmopolitan* then (until her early death) books editor for the *Mail on Sunday's You* magazine, though she was better

known as the author of a series of novels dealing with family relationships and non-fiction books covering topics such as *Life after Birth* (1998), *Couples* (2010), and *Our Cheating Hearts* (2013), in which she mixed personal insights with extensive interviews.

Doreen Spooner (1928-2019) made history in 1948 as the first woman to work as a staff photographer for a Fleet Street newspaper, beginning a more than forty-year association with the *Daily Mirror*. Among her scoops were a picture of Christine Keeler and Mandy Rice-Davies in Henekey's Long Bar during the trial of Stephen Ward, and another of Neil Kinnock falling into the advancing tide during his party's conference in Brighton. A surprise wave also provided the cue for a famous photograph of Sir Fred Pontin by **Sally Soames (1937-2019)** – one of very many portrait photographs which appeared in *The Observer* and, from 1968 until her retirement in 2000, the *Sunday Times*. She also worked in photojournalism; Nicholas Tomalin's last dispatch from the Yom Kippur War (before he was killed by a Syrian missile) noted how Soames stood 'bolt upright throughout a Sukhoi attack snapping pictures as if she were covering a golf tournament'. Another remarkable woman, **Edda Tasiemka (1922-2019)**, after a

fraught early life in Germany, was an indispensable aid to generations of journalists through the Hans Tasiemka Archive of newspaper and magazine clippings (named after her husband, who died in 1979), which eventually took over the whole of her Hampstead house. One author described her as ‘a Google search engine long before Google was invented’.

Broadcasting and entertainment

A trained actress, **Nan Winton (1925-2019)** appeared on television as a presenter or continuity announcer for several years before in 1960 becoming the first woman to read the national evening news on the BBC. She was summarily moved on in less than a year, and later spoke out against the ‘prejudice and discrimination’ that women faced in broadcasting. She singled out for particular criticism **Michael Peacock (1929-2019)**, who in 1961 was made head of the BBC’s television news, ostensibly to reform its stuffy image. Described by one colleague as a ‘bustling, snappy wunderkind’, he had already made his mark at *Panorama* (with the April fool’s day programme on spaghetti-harvesting among other episodes). His rise was meteoric but short-lived: the launch of BBC2 (of which he was the first controller) in 1962 was plagued

by technical problems and unpopular programming, as happened again at London Weekend Television (where he was the short-lived first managing director). Technical difficulties also plagued the launches of Grampian Television in 1961 and Yorkshire Television in 1968 – but in these cases **Ward Thomas (1923-2019)**, a former RAF pilot who was managing director of each in turn – ensured that any crises were short-lived. He oversaw a hugely successful period at Yorkshire until 1981, and from 1993 to 1999 returned a second time to restore the now combined Yorkshire-Tyne Tees to financial stability.

Peter Sissons (1942-2019) joined Independent Television News as a graduate trainee in 1964, and spent the next forty-five years as a familiar face on the small screen, as a newsreader for ITN, Channel 4, and the BBC, and as presenter of the BBC's *Question Time*. Born and brought up in Liverpool, he was a member of the Hillsborough Independent Panel, regarding it as 'the most worthwhile thing I have done'. **Richard Lindley (1936-2019)** also began his career at ITN before moving to BBC's *Panorama* (both of whose histories he wrote). An acclaimed foreign reporter, he covered most of the international crises and civil wars from the

1960s to the 1980s, and in 1980 was the first western reporter to interview Saddam Hussein.

Two important figures in the golden age of British television drama are included in this update. **Irene Shubik (1929-2019)** quickly made her mark as a story editor on ABC's Armchair Theatre in the 1960s before moving to the BBC, where she created *The Wednesday Play* (subsequently *Play for Today*), and Granada (where she produced Paul Scott's *Staying On* and devised *The Jewel in the Crown*). **James Cellan Jones (1931-2019)** joined the BBC as a callboy and worked his way up the studio drama hierarchy. He directed seven episodes of *The Forsyte Saga*, spent three years as the BBC's head of plays (commissioning groundbreaking works such as *Scum*, subsequently banned by BBC1's controller), and as a freelancer directed the seven-part *Fortunes of War* (1987), which brought together Kenneth Branagh and Emma Thompson.

Magenta Devine (1957-2019) worked as a publicist for rock groups before breaking into television as a presenter on BBC Wales's *Juice*, a pop programme. Taken under her wing by the doyenne of 'yoof' television, Janet Street-Porter, she worked with

her on Channel 4's *Network 7* and the BBC's *Reportage* before fronting the travel show *Rough Guide*. Her near-contemporary **Gary Rhodes (1960-2019)** was a Michelin-starred chef who was one of a new generation of cookery presenters or 'celebrity chefs', bringing some of the same energy and edge to *Masterchef*, *Hell's Kitchen*, and a raft of solo series that Devine brought to youth television.

Born in Salford, actor **Albert Finney (1936-2019)** shot to fame in 1960 playing the title role in Keith Waterhouse and Willis Hall's *Billy Liar* on stage, and Arthur Seaton in Karel Reisz's film version of Alan Sillitoe's *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning*. He was nominated for an Oscar five times – for *Tom Jones* (1963), *Murder on the Orient Express* (1974), *The Dresser* (1983), *Under the Volcano* (1984), and *Erin Brockovich* (2000) – but reserved many of his best performances for less remunerative but more artistically rewarding stage work.

Tony Britton (1924-2019) was an actor who moved easily between film, theatre, and television; he was best known for television comedies such as Arthur Hopcraft's *The Nearly Man* (1975), *Robin's Nest* (1977-81), and *Don't Wait Up* (1983-90), but

perhaps excelled on stage at Stratford and Chichester. Equally versatile was the actress **Anna Quayle (1932-2019)**, whose credits ranged from Anthony Newley's stage hit *Stop The World – I Want to Get Off* (1961) to Mrs Monroe in the children's television drama *Grange Hill* (1990-4), and included a memorable Baroness Bomburst in the film *Chitty Chitty Bang Bang* (1968).

The daughter of a Russian father and French mother, **Muriel Pavlow (1921-2019)** first appeared on screen in 1934 and in the 1950s made a name for herself playing quintessentially English heroines in such film classics as *Malta Story* (1953) and *Reach for the Sky* (1956). She also enjoyed a long career in television. Her last film appearance – in *Glorious 39* (2009) – came seventy-five years after her first. By contrast **Freda Dowie (1928-2019)** enjoyed a mere fifty-year career on television, among the many highlights of which was the nurse in Jonathan Miller's unsettling *Alice in Wonderland* (1966), and Florrie in *Our Friends in the North* (1996); she also gave an unforgettable performance on film as the mother in Terence Davies's *Distant Voices, Still Lives* (1988).

Elizabeth Sellars (1921-2019) was known as an intellectual in the acting profession – she had abandoned a career at the bar for one

on the stage – and brought intelligence to her many roles on stage and screen. She excelled as Laura Reynolds in the first British production of *Tea and Sympathy* (1957) and John Mortimer’s mother in *A Voyage Round my Father* (1982). **Sheila Mercier (1919-2019)** – the elder sister of Brian Rix, the king of West End farces – enjoyed a long career in repertory and in her brother’s productions, but was almost certainly best known for playing Annie Sugden in the soap opera *Emmerdale Farm*, for more than twenty years.

Lighter fare characterised the work of South African-born **Sheila Steafel (1935-2019)**, who also came to prominence (playing Barbara, Tom Courtenay’s girlfriend) in *Billy Liar*. She went on to star in *Not Only ... But Also*, *The Frost Report*, and *The Illustrated Weekly Hudd*, all in the 1960s. She also appeared in many children’s programmes and light entertainment shows, as well as West End comedies, and from 1981 to 2002 toured regularly with her own one-woman shows. She is joined in this update by the comedian **Jeremy Hardy (1961-2019)**, who started as a stand-up comedian on the alternative cabaret circuit and went on to find a national audience as a regular panellist on the Radio 4 shows, *The News Quiz* and *I’m Sorry I Haven’t a Clue*. Despite cultivating a

self-consciously old-fashioned middle-class persona he was notably left-wing and a personal friend of Jeremy Corbyn, and his routines frequently laced gentle humour with hard political points. A rather different persona was cultivated by Liverpoolian singer and comedian **Freddie Starr (1943-2019)**, who initially found fame as an impressionist on *Opportunity Knocks*, but whose stage act (and personal life) became increasingly bizarre. He will probably forever best remembered for the (untrue) newspaper headline, 'Freddie Starr Ate My Hamster'.

Among others in this update associated with the theatre and entertainment are **Hazel Wallace (1919-2019)**, an amateur actress who found her true vocation as a theatre impresario, creating the Thorndike Theatre in Leatherhead, one of the most successful new regional theatres; **Julia Farron (1922-2019)**, a ballerina with the Vic-Wells, Sadler's Wells, and Royal Ballet companies from the late 1930s to the early 1960s, creating many new roles, before spending another twenty-five years teaching ballet, including as director of the Royal Academy of Dance; and **Nell Gifford (1973-2019)**, the Oxford-educated founder, owner, and ringmaster of Giffords Circus, recreating a nostalgic image of a tented, travelling circus for a predominantly well-heeled audience at a time when

contemporary circus was being refashioned by many other companies as an animal-free art form.

From the world of film-making, Canadian-born **Richard Williams (1933-2019)** was a legendary animator who won three Oscars – one for *A Christmas Carol* (1971) and two for *Who Framed Roger Rabbit* (1988) – and was nominated again for *Prologue* (2015), but was ultimately frustrated in his lifelong project to raise the finance for an animated version of Idries Shah's story 'The Thief and the Cobbler'. **Nik Powell (1950-2019)** was the co-founder with his lifelong friend Richard Branson of Virgin Records, which became the world's largest independent label, before venturing into film distribution and production with Palace Video, Palace Pictures – the latter responsible for a string of hits including *The Company of Wolves* (1984), *Scandal* (1989), and *The Crying Game* (1992) – and Scala Productions. He was also for fourteen years director of the National Film and Television School.

Sue Crockford (1943-2019) was a documentary film-maker involved in the peace, anti-apartheid, and women's liberation movements who documented the birth of the women's liberation movement in *A Woman's Place* (1971), and later produced *The*

Rights of Man and the Wrongs of Women (1989). She also developed programmes for pre-school children and for deaf people at Channel 4. **Peter Whitehead (1937-2019)** also documented the 1960s counter-culture, notably filming the festival of 'beat' poetry at the Royal Albert Hall in 1965 in *Wholly Communion*, and was regarded by many as the father of the pop video, with promotional videos for the Rolling Stones, Jimi Hendrix, and others. He also set up a publishing company, Lorrimer Books, which specialised in publishing screenplays. He was joined in this venture by **Andrew Sinclair (1935-2019)**, novelist, historian, biographer, film critic, and artist, who directed the film adaptation of *Under Milk Wood* (1972) with Richard Burton as the narrator, and *Blue Blood* (1973), starring Oliver Reed and based on a novel by the eccentric future marquis of Bath. Having begun his career as a historian, Sinclair increasingly turned to biography, his subjects as diverse as Che Guevara, Dylan Thomas, and Francis Bacon.

The term 'Renaissance man' can be over-used, but it is difficult otherwise to describe **Sir Jonathan Miller (1934-2019)** – doctor, actor, writer, biographer, director and producer of television, theatre, and opera, and all-round polymath. Abandoning medicine

following the success of the sketch show *Beyond the Fringe*, Miller was for more than fifty years an innovative, challenging, and irreverent presence in the UK's cultural scene, his triumphs ranging from a BBC Shakespeare to *The Secret Policeman's Ball*, and from science documentaries to an 'Armani' *Così fan tutte*. Similarly hard to pigeon-hole is **Clive James (1939-2019)**, the Australian-born poet, novelist, memoirist, satirist, critic, and broadcaster, who pursued all of these careers simultaneously over a career lasting more than fifty years, leading the *New Yorker* to describe him as 'a brilliant bunch of guys'. To the general public he was best known as the witty presenter of chat shows, travel programmes, and documentaries (with a sideline in motor racing and tango); but his greatest legacy may well be in an acclaimed body of poetry, essays, and literary criticism.

Literary lives

Born in London to Jamaican parents (her father having arrived on the MV *Empire Windrush*), **Andrea Levy (1956-2019)** was an acclaimed novelist who in her early work explored family dynamics and inter-generational relations against the background of black working-class life in London in the postwar era. She

achieved particular success with *Small Island* (2004), which interwove the centuries-long shared history of the two 'small islands', Jamaica and Great Britain, with the stories of Jamaican immigrants and their English neighbours; and *The Long Song* (2010), set in early nineteenth-century Jamaica, which explored the harsh world of plantation society through the eyes of an elderly Jamaican freed slave. Both books were adapted for television, and *Small Island* also became a successful stage play.

Born in Trinidad, **Mustapha Matura (1939-2019)** moved to London in 1961 where, after working in a variety of menial jobs, he established himself as a playwright, his work focusing in part on the lives of black Londoners and in part on the corrosive effects of colonialism on both colonised and colonisers. A co-founder in 1978 of the Black Theatre Co-operative, he was the first black British-based playwright to have a play in the West End (*Play Mas*, in 1974).

Brilliant but cantankerous stage and television playwright **Peter Nichols (1927-2019)** scored a huge success with *A Day in the Death of Joe Egg* (1967), a bleak comedy based on his own experience of bringing up a disabled daughter, which broke

taboos by dealing frankly and unashamedly with disability. He followed this with *The National Health* (1969) and *Privates on Parade* (1977) – ‘the kind of piece George Orwell might have turned out for the *Carry On* team’, according to Irving Wardle – but found himself out of fashion and creativity in his later years.

Gillian Freeman (1929-2019) began her career as ‘literary secretary’ to author Louis Golding, whose penchant for sailors gave her some of the material for her first novel, *The Liberty Man* (1955), and her most famous novel, *The Leather Boys* (1961), which became a cult film. In a long and wide-ranging career she tackled many other risqué subjects, was much in demand as a scriptwriter, and was the author of the spoof *Diaries of Elisabeth von Stahlenberg*, pronounced by Alan Clark to be ‘indisputably genuine’. **Andrea Newman (1938-2019)** was also a novelist and television screenwriter, best known for *A Bouquet of Barbed Wire* (1969), a tale of dysfunctional families and sexual entanglements which scandalised audiences when adapted for television in 1976. Infidelity was a theme through much of her work, which included *Alexa* (1976) and *An Evil Streak* (1977), both also adapted for television.

Scotland lost one of its greatest postwar literary and artistic figures in the form of **Alasdair Gray (1934-2019)**, whose experimental novel *Lanark* (1981) – which included his own design and typesetting – had a transformative effect on the Scottish literary scene. Though he wrote in numerous forms – novels, short stories, essays, plays, poems, and non-fiction – he regarded himself primarily as an artist, and lived to see his artistic reputation catch up with his literary one. A socialist and republican, he was also an eloquent advocate for Scottish independence.

Born in Belfast and growing up on the Lower Falls Road, it was inevitable that the Troubles should figure centrally in the work of the poet, novelist, and translator **Ciaran Carson (1948-2019)**, such as in his collections *The Irish for No* (1987) and *Belfast Confetti* (1989). But his elegant and ludic work ranged widely, and included translations from Dante and Old Irish epics as well as guides to traditional Irish music.

Carole Satyamurti (1939-2019) combined careers as a poet and sociologist, publishing six collections which garnered awards and acclaim. She also wrote a retelling in verse of the Indian epic, *The*

Mahabharata (2015). In the midst of a varied literary career, poet, critic, novelist, and non-fiction writer **Al Alvarez (1929-2019)** was a hugely influential poetry editor of *The Observer*, and the author of *The New Poetry* (1962), which heralded a new generation of British poets by disparaging their predecessors. He achieved another success with *The Savage God* (1971), a meditation on literary suicide prompted in part by the death of his friend Sylvia Plath; and he also wrote on poker, divorce, North Sea oil rigs, and rock climbing – the common theme being risk. **Elaine Feinstein (1930-2019)** was a prolific poet, novelist, and biographer, whose more than a dozen volumes of poetry returned again and again to what she described as her Jewish inheritance: ‘Kovno, Odessa, packing and running away’. Alongside novels and children’s books, she also championed the poet Maria Tsvetaeva, whose work she translated, and wrote biographies of Anna Akhmatova and Ted Hughes, among others.

Judith Kerr (1923-2019), the daughter of a prominent anti-Nazi, fled Germany with her family in 1933, living in England from 1936. Her experience as a Jewish refugee inspired an award-winning fictionalised trilogy of autobiography, the first volume of which, *When Hitler Stole Pink Rabbit* (1971), became an international

bestseller. She was perhaps even better known as the author of the children's books *The Tiger Who Came to Tea* (1968) and *Mog the Forgetful Cat* (1970). **Alison Prince (1931-2019)** was an artist, musician, and poet, but again was best known as a children's author – both of books for small children and historical novels for teenagers – and as a television scriptwriter, notably for the stop-motion classic *Trumpton*.

Scottish author **Marion Chesney (1936-2019)** wrote an estimated thirty-seven historical novels under a variety of pen names, but it was as crime writer M.C. Beaton that she achieved her greatest successes, with the creation of her Scottish policeman Hamish Macbeth in *Death of a Gossip* (1985), the first in a series of thirty-four novels, and later of gin-swilling amateur detective Agatha Raisin in *Agatha Raisin and the Quiche of Death* (1992), again the precursor to a long series. Cornish author **Rosamunde Pilcher (1922-2019)** wrote thirteen novels before she scored an enormous success in her mid-sixties with her fourteenth, *The Shell Seekers* (1987), based on her Second World War experiences, selling more than 10 million copies, and later made into a film. She followed this with other successful fictionalised memoirs, notably *Coming Home* (1995). **Diana Athill (1917-2019)** was an

acclaimed literary editor and the right-hand woman of publisher André Deutsch, but she too is best remembered for a remarkable series of memoirs published late in life, beginning with *After a Funeral* (1986) and ending with *A Florence Diary* (2016). **Jonathan Gathorne-Hardy (1933-2019)** worked in advertising, first for publisher George Weidenfeld then for the agency of Olgilvy, Benson & Mather, before becoming a full-time writer, his output including biographies of Gerald Brenan and Alfred Kinsey as well as non-fiction books on the nanny, public schools, marriage and divorce, and GPs; but again it was as a late-life autobiographer that he perhaps became best known.

Musical lives

Ginger Baker (1939-2019), so named for his flaming red hair, to which was attached a fiery personality, was one of the most influential rock drummers of all time. Playing with Alexis Korner's Blues Incorporated, the Graham Bond Organization, Cream (alongside Eric Clapton and Jack Bruce), Blind Faith, and Ginger Baker's Air Force, his explosive and innovative drumming inspired many others to take up the sticks. Later he opened a recording

studio in Nigeria and recorded with Fela Kuti. Known for his excesses, he aptly titled his autobiography *Hellraiser*.

Born Scott Engel, US-born singer-songwriter, musician, and composer **Scott Walker (1943-2019)** initially found fame as a member of the Walker Brothers, three (unrelated) US musicians who took the UK pop charts by storm in 1965-7. After the break-up of the group he remained (and retained his stage name), pursuing a sometimes lonely, seldom popular, but critically acclaimed career as a solo musician, initially much influenced by Jacques Brel, and latterly producing ambient music and aural sculpture.

Kenny Lynch (1938-2019), a self-styled 'black cockney' (his father was Barbadian, his mother a Londoner of mixed race, and his sister the jazz singer Maxine Daniels), was a singer, songwriter, actor, comedian, and all-round entertainer who was prominent in the 1960s and 1970s. He had two top ten hits himself, and also wrote top ten hits for the Small Faces and Cilla Black. Later he toured with his friends Bruce Forsyth and Jimmy Tarbuck.

Songwriter, pianist, conductor, and orchestrator **Les Reed (1935-2019)** collaborated with stars ranging from Tom Jones (including 'It's Not Unusual' and 'Delilah') to the Dave Clark Five ('Everybody Knows'), and from Frank Sinatra ('Julie') to Des O'Connor ('I Pretend'). In all he is estimated to have written around 2,000 songs and produced or arranged another 5,000. **Neil Innes (1944-2019)** was a musician and songwriter who was a mainstay of the legendary Bonzo Dog Doo-Dah Band, wrote the songs for *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*, and formed the spoof Beatles band, the Rutles, which George Harrison declared better than the real thing. From a later generation, this update also includes **Keith Flint (1969-2019)**, the anarchic dancer and singer for chart-topping band the Prodigy whose video for 'Firestarter' (1996), featuring Flint in speeded-up frenzy, was banned by the BBC as being too frightening for children.

From the world of 'classical' music, this update includes **Sir Stephen Cleobury (1948-2019)**, director of music, conductor, and organist of King's College, Cambridge, from 1982 until 2019. As well as conducting the now-famous annual Christmas eve festival of nine lessons and carols, he extended the choir's reputation through regular international tours, as well as, in Cambridge, an

annual festival, 'Easter at King's', and a series of 'Concerts at King's'. **Raymond Leppard (1927-2019)** was a conductor, harpsichordist, and arranger who was a leading figure in the revival of interest in Monteverdi and the Italian baroque, though as a conductor for numerous orchestras in the UK and later the USA he was notably wide-ranging, including much modern music (but not Schoenberg). His own compositions ranged from the film score for *Lord of the Flies* (1963) to jingles for Bowyer's pork sausages.

Born in Belfast, soprano **Heather Harper (1930-2019)** was widely regarded as one of the great singers of her generation. She was particularly associated with Benjamin Britten – and sang in the première of his *War Requiem* in Coventry Cathedral in 1962 – but she also premièred works by Michael Tippett and Malcolm Williamson, and built an international reputation for her Wagner roles. She appeared in every Proms season between 1957 and 1990.

Also included in this update is **Robert Ponsonby (1926-2019)**, an influential arts administrator who was artistic director of the Edinburgh Festival in the late 1950s, general administrator of the

Scottish National Orchestra in the 1960s, and controller of music at the BBC from 1972 to 1985 (including programming the Proms). He is joined by two musicologists: **Pamela Willetts (1929-2019)**, who, working at the British Museum (she refused, on principle to be transferred to the British Library), persuaded large numbers of composers or their descendants to entrust their papers to the museum, while producing a stream of scholarly articles and catalogues, mainly on sixteenth- and seventeenth-century English composers; and **Peter Gammond (1925-2019)**, a poet, artist, composer, broadcaster, historian, and music critic who wrote some forty books on music (notably on jazz, but ranging widely from Mozart to pop music) as well as editing many anthologies and writing six popular volumes entitled *Bluff Your Way...*

The arts

Brought up in the East End, **Leon Kossoff (1926-2019)** was an artist whose work was a constant engagement with the city of his birth. With Frank Auerbach in the 1950s he painted the bombed-out building sites of the City of London, and a later series celebrated the railway tracks at Willesden Junction. As an artist he ploughed his own furrow and was bemused by the acclaim he

achieved in later life. Though born in Liverpool, **John McLean (1939-2019)** was brought up in Kirriemuir and Arbroath, and was proud of his Scottish heritage. A painter of lyrical abstractions, he weathered a long period of neglect before finding recognition late in life. He also worked in stained glass, and his three windows in Norwich Cathedral (completed in 2014) were praised for the way they looked at home in an ancient building.

Yet another artist who only found acclaim late in life was **Rose Hilton (1931-2019)**, who for much of her life put her own career on hold to further that of her husband, the abstract artist Roger Hilton. Living in Botallack, above Cape Cornwall, she produced a late-life flourishing of vivid abstract landscapes and female nudes. American-born artist **Susan Hiller (1940-2019)** initially trained as an anthropologist, and her anthropological training was evident in much of her work, which posited the artist as curator or collector. She worked in many media, including film and sound, light, photography, painting, sculpture, and writing, and was particularly interested in the paranormal – or the lines between belief and disbelief, rational and irrational, seen and unseen, conscious and subconscious. By contrast firmly rooted in realism, **Marjorie Blamey (1918-2019)** was a prolific and talented

botanical illustrator who made her name with the bestselling Collins book *Wild Flowers of Britain and Northern Ireland* (1974) – for which she and her husband, having sold their farm, travelled round the UK for two years collecting specimens. She also illustrated children’s books, and wrote how-to books on flower painting.

Born in Romford, photographer **Terry O’Neill (1938-2019)** captured some of the most memorable images of London during the Swinging Sixties (including iconic pictures of the Beatles and Rolling Stones) and himself became a celebrity. His later work consisted of portrait photography, of Hollywood stars, royalty, and successive British prime ministers. From a later generation, **Vaughan Oliver (1957-2019)** was a graphic designer and album cover artist, whose covers for artists such as the Pixies, the Cocteau Twins, and Scott Walker proved hugely influential. Born in London of Ghanaian descent, fashion designer **Joe Casely-Hayford (1956-2019)** began his career as a tailor’s apprentice, and immaculate tailoring was always at the heart of his creations. A stylist for punk band the Clash, and later Black Uhuru, Aswad, and U2, he also helped breathe new life into the 200-year-old Savile Row house of Gieves & Hawkes.

Sir John Richardson (1924-2019) was one of the leading historians of modern art and the author of a multi-volume biography of Picasso (sadly uncompleted at his death). Taken under the wing of art critic Douglas Cooper, who became his lover, he had in the 1940s become close friends with Picasso, and with Georges Braque and Fernand Léger, about whom he also wrote. From a much later generation, **Karsten Schubert (1961-2019)** was a German-born art dealer who played a crucial role in promoting the work of Bridget Riley and of the 'Young British Artists'. He also co-founded Ridinghouse Editions, publishing scholarly catalogues and books on art.

Douglas Hall (1926-2019) was born in Finchley, though of Scottish descent, and it was as founding keeper from 1961 of the Scottish National Gallery of Modern Art that he left his greatest mark. Initially there was no office, no library, and the collection consisted largely of prints inherited from the Scottish National Gallery. This gave Hall an unrivalled opportunity (but also challenge) to build from scratch a collection representative of the great movements in modern art. Though born in Southampton, from 1973 **Angela Wrapson (1946-2019)** also made her career in

Scotland, becoming a key figure in the cultural, artistic, and political scene, as an arts consultant, education officer of the 369 Gallery and Fruitmarket Gallery, chair of the Traverse Theatre, fundraiser for Glasgow's Celtic Connections festival, and director of the Hansard Society in Scotland. Like her husband George Kerevan, she was a campaigner for an independent Scotland.

In a sign of the times, architect **Jane Durham (1930-2019)** was not only one of the co-founders of renowned architectural practice Chapman Taylor but its initial financier, yet her name was not included in the practice title, her colleagues thinking 'she'd get married and have children within a couple of years'. In fact she stayed for more than thirty years, playing a crucial role in its evolution into a global practice, working primarily on commercial developments. Her near-contemporary **Edward (Ted) Cullinan (1931-2019)** worked for Denys Lasdun before establishing his own practice in 1965. He was an early proponent of sustainability, alongside a lifelong commitment to social justice, and many of his designs were for health centres, including an admired Maggie's Centre in Newcastle. Although a modernist by training and inclination, he was frequently commissioned for his ability to design modern buildings to fit into historic contexts, as with a

visitor centre at Fountains Abbey, or a new library for St John's College, Cambridge. Sensitivity to context – and a palette which ranged from brutalism to neo-gothic, baroque, and Palladian – also marked the work of **Sir William Whitfield (1920-2019)**, whose designs included new buildings within the precincts of St Albans, Hereford, and Canterbury cathedrals; the Department of Health building facing the Cenotaph in London, and a classical mansion for Wafic Saïd at Tusmore, Oxfordshire.

This update also includes three individuals who made significant contributions to architectural history. **Peter Kidson (1925-2019)** wrote widely on medieval architecture, especially the great churches of western Europe; but his main achievement was to demonstrate the unbroken tradition of architectural measurement and proportion from classical times. **Kerry Downes (1930-2019)** was inspired by reading Nikolaus Pevsner and John Summerson to study Nicholas Hawksmoor, Christopher Wren, and John Vanbrugh, on whom he produced a series of penetrating studies. Although a scholar of the baroque, he was by no means hostile to modern architecture, and supported modern developments. They are joined by a very different architectural historian and cultural critic, American-born **Charles Jencks (1939-**

2019), often regarded as the 'godfather' of post-modernist architecture, who wrote an influential series of articles and books proclaiming 'the death of modernism'. His own house, the 'Cosmic House' at 19 Lansdowne Walk, Holland Park, was later opened to the public as a museum. He was also an influential garden designer, and co-founder of Maggie's Centres, the dedicated cancer care centres (often designed by leading architects) named after his wife, Maggie Jencks.

Sheila Stainton (1929-2019) was a textile conservator and first 'housekeeper' for the National Trust (responsible for the care of 150 historic houses), who researched historic housekeeping practices, laid down many of the guidelines for handling and cleaning of National Trust collections, and introduced preventive conservation practice to historic house museums around the world. Born in Petrograd (a granddaughter of the last Russian imperial ambassador to the court of St James's), **Nathalie Brooke (1923-2019)** was a patron of the arts whose most significant role as a conservationist was as one of the founders and for many years the driving force of Venice in Peril. She was also in the 1980s manager of the Centre for Policy Studies' Westminster office, helping historian Hugh Thomas move the thinktank closer to the

centre ground. She was remembered there for ‘good bracing advice freely offered’.

Scholars and academics

Few philosophers have made such a ‘real-world’ impact as **Mary Warnock, Baroness Warnock (1924-2019)**, whose professional work focused on ethics, the philosophy of mind, and existentialism, but who became much more widely known as chair of an inquiry into special needs education in 1978, and then chair of the Committee of Inquiry into Human Fertilisation and Embryology, which reported in 1984 and led to the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990. She was also mistress of Girton College, Cambridge.

Ancient philosophy, especially as expounded by Plato and Aristotle, was the focus of **Myles Burnyeat (1939-2019)**’s interests, with a series of landmark studies of ancient texts which revealed their continuing relevance for modern philosophers. In a poll of philosophers in 2016, he was ranked top of the list of Anglophone scholars of ancient philosophy. The classicist **Jasper Griffin (1937-2019)**, equally adept at Latin and Greek, published

on Virgil and other Roman poets, but was perhaps most widely known and revered for his work on Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. He was also an admired teacher who retained the affection of generations of students, who included Boris Johnson (though he was himself a Labour voter).

Sir Fergus Millar (1935-2019) made a huge impact on the study of ancient history through a series of well-researched but provocative books, notably *The Emperor in the Roman World* (1977), which sought to characterise in a novel way the administrative structures of the empire, and *The Crowd in Rome in the Late Republic* (1998), which showed democratic processes in the late republic to have been much more effective than previously supposed. He also wrote penetrating studies of the wider Roman world, and Jewish history in the Roman era.

The impact of **Sir Michael Howard (1922-2019)** on military history was equally transformational. Whereas traditional military history was characterised by narratives, with occasional analysis of strategy and tactics, Howard placed military history within the broadest social, economic, and political contexts in a series of studies ranging from the very broad to the very specific; his study

of the Franco-Prussian war is considered a classic. He is joined in this update by two much more controversial historians. **Norman Stone (1941-2019)**'s first work, on *The Eastern Front, 1914-17* (1975) was well received, but his later academic career was a disappointment, as he became more politically engaged (an admirer of Margaret Thatcher and Augusto Pinochet) and known more for his quarrels than his scholarship. From the opposite end of the political spectrum, science historian **Robert Young (1935-2019)** was best known for applying Marxist-inflected analysis to the history of nineteenth-century science, in particular through a series of books on the social context of Darwin's theories of evolution. He later founded the journal *Free Associations* and became a psychoanalyst.

Archaeologist **Ann Kendall (1939-2019)** was fascinated by the Incas, on whom she published several books; but – pointing out that in Inca times 5,000 people lived in the Cusichaca Valley, compared to fifteen families in the late 1970s – she also used her expertise on their civilisation to the benefit of the modern-day inhabitants of the Peruvian Andes as founder and director of the Cusichaca Trust, which restored the Inca irrigation system.

Development geographer **Sylvia Chant (1958-2019)** also made

important contributions to international development as a consultant for a wide range of international organisations. Her academic research focused on gender and development, and in particular the role of women as heads of households and women's opportunities in the labour market. **Cynthia Cockburn (1934-2019)** was a sociologist, feminist, and peace activist, who combined theory and practice in her concern to highlight the link between social constructs of masculinity and violence, and the role of women as bridge- and peace-builders.

Though he was regarded as a world-leading expert in the theory of economic policy, the economist **Andrew Hughes Hallett (1947-2019)** was also engaged with 'real-world' problems, his books encompassing a range of problems in macroeconomics, while he was also a long-term member of the Scottish Council of Economic Advisers, and a leading advocate of an economically and fiscally independent Scotland. **William Arthur Brown (1945-2019)** was a leading scholar of industrial relations who was an adviser to the Blair governments, and a key academic figure in its 'social partnership' approach to employment relations and the implementation of a minimum wage. He was also master of Darwin College, Cambridge. **David Held (1951-2019)** was a

political theorist and international relations scholar, known in particular for his *Models of Democracy* (1987) and for his later work on globalisation; he was also a co-founder of Polity Press.

Scientists and their ilk

From 1970 bearded botanist **David Bellamy (1933-2019)** – who had made his name with studies of marine pollution – was a frequent and indeed much-parodied presence on British television screens, enthusiastically introducing viewers to the variety of British wildlife. In later life, however, he was better known for his scepticism about climate change. By contrast, environmental and biodiversity campaigner **Norman Myers (1934-2019)** was a key figure in raising awareness about environmental destruction, many of whose findings – such as that every year an area of tropical forest the size of England and Wales was being cleared; or that species were being extinguished at the rate of one a day rather than one a year – were decried as alarmist only to be found to be if anything conservative. **Adam Watson (1930-2019)**, meanwhile, was a zoologist, ecologist, conservationist, and mountaineer who was a leading authority on the Cairngorms. Fascinated by snow, from the 1940s until his death he conducted

systematic surveys of the distribution of snow patches, which provided a valuable record of climate change. He was also a leading campaigner against new skiing developments, and the persecution of birds of prey.

Horticulturalist **Mary Spiller (1924-2019)** also appeared on television (though far less often than Bellamy), as the first female presenter of the BBC programme *Gardeners' World*. A lecturer at Waterperry School of Horticulture and a key figure in the design and maintenance of Waterperry Gardens, and a writer of gardening books, she defined a weed as 'a plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered'. She is joined in this update by **Lady Anne Berry (1919-2019)**, a horticulturist renowned for creating two internationally-famous gardens, at Rosemoor in Devon (which she donated to the Royal Horticultural Society), and Hackfalls Arboretum in New Zealand.

Crop modeller and plant physiologist **John Sheehy (1942-2019)** made significant contributions to understanding photosynthesis and nitrogen fixation in grasses and legumes, and was the driving force behind the C4 Rice Project, which (in the face of climate change and a plateau in production) aimed to 'turbocharge' rice

photosynthesis by introducing genetic traits from sorghum and maize.

Zoologist **Victoria Braithwaite (1967-2019)**'s interest in how animals gain and use information led her first to study homing pigeons and then to investigate the cognitive abilities of Atlantic salmon. A series of experiments demonstrated the then remarkable and hotly contested but now widely accepted conclusion that fish feel pain, her work leading to significant legal and policy changes regarding commercial fisheries. **Sidney Holt (1926-2019)** was a marine scientist who produced important work on fish stocks and sustainable commercial catches, and spent twenty-five years working for the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation, but the central theme of his life was campaigning to save great whales from extinction. **Colin Pennycuick (1933-2019)** had also begun his research career studying the navigation mechanisms of homing pigeons, though he became much more interested in the physiology of animal flight, on which – through means varying from studying trained birds in a wind tunnel to flying alongside migrating flocks – he became the acknowledged world expert.

South African-born molecular biologist **Sydney Brenner (1937-2019)**, who was one of the first scientists to see the DNA model built by Francis Crick and James Watson, was himself awarded a Nobel prize in 2002 for his work explaining how genes control cell division. He and his team determined the complete genetic code and cell lineage of the nematode worm, *Caenorhabditis elegans*, and he was later a moving spirit behind the Human Genome Organisation. Geneticist **Sue Povey (1942-2019)** was also closely involved with the work of the Human Genome Organisation as chair of its nomenclature committee, at the end of a long career which included more than sixty papers mapping human genes to individual chromosomes. **Sir Hans Kornberg (1928-2019)** escaped from Nazi Germany as a child, and, taken under the wing of Nobel prize-winning biochemist Hans Krebs, went on to make important discoveries relating to the regulation of metabolic pathways (with important consequences for immunology and the study of cancer).

Chemist **Sir Christopher (Chris) Dobson (1949-2019)**'s work on protein folding and mis-folding, and his discovery that ordinary proteins can misfold and aggregate to form amyloid structures, also had very important consequences for the understanding and

treatment of disorders including Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease. A prominent advocate of pure science (he frequently emphasised how his and other people's discoveries had been serendipitous) and master of St John's College, Cambridge, he was believed by many to be in line for a Nobel prize had he lived longer.

His fellow chemist **Sir Rex Richards (1922-2019)** was quick to spot the potential of nuclear magnetic resonance for research in chemistry, using it in particular to advance understanding of the function of enzymes. Having played a key role in the development of superconducting magnets and NMR technology, he applied his administrative talents as vice-chancellor of Oxford University, and chair of the British Postgraduate Medical Federation. Chemical engineer **John Davidson (1926-2019)** was often referred to as the founding father of fluidisation (the process whereby a granular material such as sand is converted to a fluid-like state by the introduction of a gas flow), with important industrial applications, particularly in the coal industry.

Oceanographer and marine geophysicist **Sir Anthony Laughton (1927-2019)** was a leading figure in oceanography both in the UK

and internationally. Using a variety of techniques including underwater photography, echo sounding, and deep-sea drilling, he made significant contributions to the understanding of plate tectonics as well as to international collaboration in bathymetric mapping.

Cuchlaine King (1922-2019) – who was proud of her first name, invented by her mother – was a geomorphologist who studied beaches and coastlines, including tidal flow dynamics and beach profile changes, made equally significant contributions to glaciology, and was a very successful writer of physical geography textbooks. Her study of ‘wave ogives’ on Jøstedalsbre glacier in Norway contributed significantly to the theoretical work of **John Nye (1923-2019)**, a physicist and glaciologist who was the first scientist to apply plasticity to glacier flow, and who, among other things, established glaciers as sensitive indicators of climate change. He also made important contributions to the understanding of crystals, the physics of light, and wavefront dislocations.

Another Nobel prize-winner (in 2016), physicist **David Thouless (1934-2019)** applied topology to explain phase transitions (a

change in state of a material, such as from solid to liquid) in two dimensions, and therefore demonstrated theoretically the possibility of superconductivity and superconductivity at very low temperatures. His later work on the quantum Hall effect helped pave the way for ultrathin superconductors and topological insulators.

Astronomer **John Brown (1947-2019)** made pioneering contributions in many areas of solar physics, including particle acceleration and solar flares. A talented populariser, he served as tenth astronomer royal for Scotland (and only the third Scot to hold that post), his lectures including 'Black Holes and White Rabbits' and 'Who Put the Iron in Irn Bru?'. Physicist and mathematician **Desmond King-Hele (1927-2019)** spent some forty years at the Royal Aircraft Establishment in Farnborough, where among other things he worked on the trajectories of satellites and long-range ballistic missiles (which, in terms of height and speed he regarded mathematically as 'failed satellites'), and variations in atmospheric density and earth's gravity field. He also wrote extensively on Erasmus Darwin and the Romantic poets, especially Shelley.

Sir Michael Atiyah (1929-2019) was widely regarded as the leading British-based mathematician of the latter half of the twentieth century. He made important contributions in numerous areas including topology, geometry, and number theory, and engaged in fruitful collaborations with theoretical physicists. Among many other honours he received the Fields medal (the mathematical equivalent of the Nobel prize) in 1966.

Fellow mathematician **Jillian Beardwood (1934-2019)** was an early user of computers, and produced an elegant solution to the 'travelling salesman problem' (determining the shortest route to different locations and back to a starting point). She later applied her talents to transport modelling, predicting that increased road capacity would discourage use of public transport and increase congestion.

Computer scientist **Tony Brooker (1925-2019)** worked with Maurice Wilkes in Cambridge and Alan Turing in Manchester, devised the Manchester Autocode, the first publicly available 'high-level language', and later developed the first 'compiler-compiler' (or 'compiler generator') which enabled a dramatic increase in computing efficiency. **George Felton (1921-2019)** also

came under computing's spell at Cambridge under Wilkes, and while working for Ferranti developed a simple and widely-used programming 'autocode' inspired by Brooker's example. He continued to oversee software development for Ferranti and its subsequent owners, ICT and ICL. **John Alvey (1925-2019)** was an engineer and weapons scientist for the Admiralty and Ministry of Defence, before joining the telecommunications arm of the Post Office (later British Telecom) as director of technology. His most significant role was as chair of a committee on 'fifth generation' computers which – despite the Thatcher government's aversion to intervention – led to significant government investment in software engineering and artificial intelligence.

As an engineer **Kumar Bhattacharyya, Baron Bhattacharyya (1940-2019)** straddled the worlds of business and academia – and attempted to counteract what he saw as a British neglect of its engineering and manufacturing sectors – as founder of the Warwick Manufacturing Group, a powerhouse for education and university-industry collaboration in advanced engineering. He is joined in this update by **Elizabeth Killick (1924-2019)**, a pioneering naval engineer and electronics researcher who served as a radar mechanic with the WAAF during the Second World War, then

worked on radar and sonar systems, torpedoes, and warship design, and was the first woman to be elected to the Fellowship of Engineering, in 1982; and by **Ramsay Shearman (1924-2019)**, a physicist specialising in radar and radio who also worked for the Admiralty, and then for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the University of Birmingham, and made notable contributions both to ionospheric research and the use of radar to track the sea surface.

Medical scientists and practitioners

Richard Lacey (1940-2019) was a medical microbiologist who early on identified the problem of bacterial antibiotic resistance, supported Edwina Currie on salmonella in eggs, and highlighted the problem of listeria in cook-chill food, but achieved fame, notoriety, and a considerable volume of hate-mail when in 1990 he suggested a link (subsequently proven) between BSE in cattle and vCJD in humans.

Lotte Newman (1929-2019) escaped from Nazi Germany in 1938; and after qualifying as a doctor worked in general practice for forty-five years. An advocate for women in medicine, in 1994 she

was the first president of the Royal College of General Practitioners elected by the whole membership, and only the second woman to hold the post.

Hospital-based intensive care was much improved through the work of **Sir Keith Sykes (1925-2019)**, an anaesthesiologist and anaesthetist whose expertise ranged across the discipline but whose clinical activities focused on open-heart surgery, introducing the UK's first in-hospital resuscitation programme.

Desmond Julian (1926-2019) was a cardiologist who also wrote many textbooks, and who advocated dedicated coronary care units in hospitals, setting up the first one, in Edinburgh. **Sir**

Stanley Peart (1922-2019) was a renal physician and clinical scientist who made remarkable contributions to research on the autonomic nervous system and the renin-angiotensin system – systems vital to the regulation of the circulation and the kidney.

Ian Craft (1937-2019) was a gynaecologist and IVF pioneer who achieved a number of firsts – Britain's first IVF twins and triplets, Europe's first birth using a donor egg, and the first using a frozen donor embryo. Many of his practices were controversial, and he

achieved some notoriety after assisting a 60-year-old woman to give birth, but he helped thousands of people to start families.

Biochemist **Ruth van Heyningen (1917-2019)** researched the composition of sweat (collected from exercising conscripted miners) for her DPhil thesis, but later worked closely with Antoinette Pirie in the new field of ophthalmic biochemistry, and became an expert on cataract formation. **Robert Fletcher (1925-2019)** was a leading optometrist who was the first university professor of ophthalmic optics (at City University) and made notable contributions, particularly to colour vision tests.

Although his work encompassed many other areas, pharmacologist and pharmaceutical scientist **Stewart Adams (1923-2019)**, who worked for Boots in Nottingham, will always be remembered as the man who discovered ibuprofen. Initially developed for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, it was tested for more general use after Adams had tried it on himself as a hangover cure, having had too many vodkas at a conference in Moscow. Clinical pharmacologist **Sir Alasdair Breckenridge (1937-2019)** researched a wide range of topics including insulin resistance, the treatment of malaria, and HIV/AIDS, but was also a

leading expert on adverse drug reactions. He was successively chair of the Committee on Safety of Medicines and the first chair of the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency.

Hannah Steinberg (1924-2019) fled Nazi-ruled Austria on the Kindertransport and became the first woman professor of psychopharmacology in Europe. Her research focused on how psychoactive and psychotropic drugs affect behaviour (one of her more eccentric discoveries was that mice walk backwards when given a dose of clenbuterol with benzodiazepines), and on the biological mechanisms of drug dependence. She was joined on the Kindertransport by **Leslie Brent (1925-2019)**, who, working with Peter Medawar, became a leading immunologist and made very significant advances in the field of therapeutic transplantation. (When Medawar received the Nobel prize in 1960, he insisted on giving Brent a share.)

Also included in this update are two more public figures: **Tony Buzan (1942-2019)**, a psychologist and educational consultant with an interest in measurements of intelligence who was the inventor of 'mind mapping' and who founded the Brain Trust Charity and the World Memory Championships; and **Audrey Eyton**

(1936-2019), a journalist who was the creator of the F-Plan Diet (based on a high-fibre intake) and founder of *Slimming Magazine*. She was also an active campaigner for animal welfare.

Lives in business

Serial entrepreneur **John Bloom (1931-2019)** became a household name in the 1960s for his role in the 'washing machine wars' – when he imported cheap washing machines and other electrical items from abroad and sold them in the UK at a fraction of the price charged by British manufacturers. He over-extended, and was fined for misleading shareholders, but played an important part in bringing about legislation to end price-fixing arrangements. Even more colourful was bookselling entrepreneur and showman **Richard Booth (1938-2019)**, who made Hay-on-Wye the world capital for second-hand books, bought the town's castle, and proclaimed himself king, issuing (at a price) passports and dukedoms.

Among other entrepreneurs in this update, **John Haynes (1938-2019)** turned his passion for dismantling and rebuilding cars into a hugely successful publishing business, producing a series of

Haynes Owners Workshop Manuals for different types of car, aimed at car owners who wanted to carry out their own repairs.

The explosion in car ownership was also the source of **Sir Donald Gosling (1929-2019)**'s wealth: starting with bomb sites in the centre of London, he co-founded National Car Parks, which grew to own some 650 car parks, and was eventually sold for £800 million. Gosling – who had served in the Royal Navy during the Second World War – was a generous philanthropist particularly to naval and seafarers' charities, and was (very unusually for a non-professional) made a vice-admiral in the Royal Naval Reserve in recognition. They are joined by Swedish-born, but for many years UK-based industrialist **Hans Rausing (1926-2019)**, who made his fortune from the invention and worldwide distribution of Tetra Pak packaging for milk, juice, and other perishable liquids, and (disdaining what he called 'snob consumerism') was a generous philanthropist to a wide range of causes, including medicine, human rights, women's rights, and the environment.

South African-born industrialist **Sir Michael Edwardes (1930-2019)** was for a few years in the late 1970s and early 1980s the most recognisable face in British business, as chairman and chief executive of British Leyland, tasked with taking on the trade

unions. He almost halved the workforce and closed inefficient plants, but ultimately was unable to turn around the behemoth's fortunes. He is joined by a trio of other knights of industry. **Sir Terence (Terry) Harrison (1933-2019)** was successively managing director of Tyneside-based engineering company Clarke Chapman, chief executive of Northern Engineering Industries, and, following a takeover, chief executive of Rolls-Royce in the 1990s; he was active in not-for-profit organisations in the north-east, and helped to raise significant sums for Newcastle University. **Sir David Plastow (1932-2019)** began his career as a fitter at Vauxhall, soon moving into sales, before beginning a thirty-four-year association with Rolls Royce, becoming managing director and chairman of its car division, and seeing it recover from bankruptcy in 1971. He oversaw the merger with Vickers, of which he became chairman and chief executive, but ultimately was unable to secure the company's long-term independence. **Sir Patrick Sheehy (1930-2019)** joined British American Tobacco as a 'pupil' in 1950, rose to become chairman of B.A.T Industries, led a programme of diversification, and fought off a hostile bid from Sir James Goldsmith's Hoylake Investments; a supporter of the Commonwealth, he raised funds to preserve the Royal

Commonwealth Society library, and had a professorship of international relations at Cambridge named after him.

Hazel Murphy (1948-2019) was a wine marketer who engineered a revolution in British drinking tastes by promoting Australian wine (which until the 1970s was widely derided). Employing novel methods such as two-week tours of the Australian wine regions for buyers and wine writers, she saw Australian wine exports to the UK increase by a factor of more than 500. **Sir David Jones (1943-2019)** was also a former of consumer tastes, beginning his career in mail order with Kays of Worcester and Grattans and then becoming chairman and chief executive of the fashion retailer NEXT. Only late in life did he reveal that he had been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease at the age of thirty-nine; he later became an active fundraiser for Parkinson's charities.

From the City, **Sir David Rowland (1933-2019)** was a Lloyd's broker who chaired a taskforce which, in the face of mounting losses, recommended radical changes in the governance of the insurance market; he was elected the first full-time chairman of Lloyd's and drove through a radical restructuring. He was subsequently chairman of NatWest bank, but left after failing to

fend off a takeover by the Royal Bank of Scotland. **Charles Williams, Lord Williams of Elvel (1933-2019)**, enjoyed a varied career as a merchant banker with Barings and Henry Ansbacher, a biographer (of de Gaulle, Adenauer, and Max Beaverbrook), and a Labour politician (including for a while deputy leader of the labour peers). He was also a noted cricketer for Oxford and Essex, scoring 4,090 runs in eighty-seven first-class matches.

Sporting legends

Williams is joined in this release by cricketer **Bob Willis (1949-2019)**, one of the finest fast bowlers of his generation, who took 899 first-class wickets in his career and was England cricket captain from 1982 to 1984. He will forever be remembered by England cricket fans for the third test at Headingley in 1981 when – making a mockery of Ladbrokes’ 500 to 1 odds – he took eight wickets for forty-three runs and sealed an unlikely England victory. Meanwhile England rugby lost one of its most celebrated figures in 2019 in the form of **Micky Steele-Bodger (1925-2019)**, a veterinary surgeon who played for Cambridge, the Harlequins, and England, was for many years president of the Barbarians, and held every post in the rugby administration hierarchy. He also in

1948 instituted the annual Cambridge v Steele-Bodger XV fixture (bringing some of the greatest names in rugby to play against Cambridge), which continues after his death.

It is more than fifty years since England competed in a football world cup final, but this update includes two of the players from the celebrated Three Lions team of 1966: **Gordon Banks (1937-2019)**, the goalkeeper described by Bobby Charlton as ‘the bedrock of our hopes’, who is perhaps even better known worldwide for what is often described as the greatest save ever made (parrying a close-range header by Pelé at the 1970 World Cup), and **Martin Peters (1943-2019)**, the youngest player in the 1966 England World Cup squad, who scored in the final, and was described by Alf Ramsey as ‘ten years ahead of his time’.

From north of the border, this update also includes two of the ‘Lisbon Lions’ (all of whom were born within thirty miles of Celtic Park) who won the European Cup for Celtic in 1967, the first time that any team from northern Europe had won the cup, and coming as part of an unprecedented and yet to be repeated quintuple of football cups. **Billy McNeill (1940-2019)**, the Celtic captain, made 790 appearances for the club, 609 of them as

captain. He also achieved the feat of never being substituted.

Team mate **Stevie Chalmers (1935-2019)** survived tuberculosis meningitis to spend twelve seasons at Celtic, scoring 236 goals in 431 appearances, including the winning goal in the 1967 European Cup final. His career was effectively ended two years later by a broken leg. Cumnock-born **Eric Caldow (1934-2019)** played at full back for Celtic's great rival, Rangers, in the period of their dominance of Scottish football. In all he made 407 appearances for the club and won five league titles, two Scottish cups, and three league cups. He also won forty caps for Scotland, fifteen as captain, including in the famous 2-0 defeat of England in 1962 (Scotland's first win over England since 1937). His career was also cut short by a broken leg, in a match against England at Wembley in 1963.

Athletes in this update include **Dale Greig (1937-2019)**, a long-distance runner who won the Scottish National Cross Country Championships four times and in 1964 set a new world record for the women's marathon. Her training regime often involved running from her home in Paisley to Largs, stopping for an ice cream or a cup of tea and a scone before finishing in Gourrock and catching the train home. **Winnie Jordan (1920-2019)**, from

Smethwick, and a long-term member of the Birchfield Harriers, was a sprinter who won a silver medal in the 660 yards at the British empire games in 1938, and silvers in both 100 and 200 metres at the European championships in 1946. At the London Olympics in 1948 she failed to progress from the semi-finals, having been forced to wear an old pair of spikes which failed to grip the track. **Ken Matthews (1934-2019)**, from Erdington, discovered his talent as a race walker while training for national service. He set new British records in all the main distances and times, and four times won gold in all three of the national race walking events (2 miles, 7 miles, and 10 miles). He achieved his most notable triumph in the 20 km walk at the Tokyo Olympics, when he entered and lapped the stadium on his own, 99 seconds ahead of the next competitor, and setting a new Olympic record.

Beverly Lewis (1947-2019) was a golfer from Essex who was an advocate for the women's sport and – one of the first women to be accredited a 'master professional' by the Professional Golfers' Association (PGA) – co-founded and chaired the Women's Professional Golf Association. In 2005 she was the first woman to captain the PGA, leading at the Open, Ryder Cup, and the Masters. Fellow golfer **Brian Barnes (1945-2019)** turned

professional at the age of nineteen, having won the British Youth Championship. He went on to become one of the most colourful and recognisable figures on the golfing circuit, representing Scotland in international competition (his adoptive parents were Scottish, though he was born and brought up in Surrey), frequently wearing tartan shorts or a kilt. He won twenty-three professional tournaments and appeared in six successive Ryder cups.

Even more 'colourful' was speedway racer **Squire (Split) Waterman (1923-2019)**, who won the London Riders' Championship in 1948 (the first Englishman to win it since 1935), twice came second in the Speedway World Championship, and was part of title-winning teams the Wembley Lions and Harringay Racers. After retiring from speedway he, by his own account, made his living as a smuggler and gun-runner; his two periods of imprisonment (in the UK for conspiracy to smuggle gold, possession of stolen goods, and possession of illegal firearms, and in Italy for possession of forged currency) enhanced his reputation amongst speedway aficionados.

Others from the world of sport, recreation, and adventure in this update include Aberdeen-born **Andy Nisbet (1953-2019)**, a climber and mountaineer who had completed all 282 Munros by the age of nineteen, and mapped over 1,000 new climbing routes in the Highlands. He died with his friend and climbing partner, Steve Perry, while trying a new route on the west face of Ben Hope. **Julian Nott (1944-2019)** was a balloonist and balloon designer who set ninety-six British and seventy-nine world records, and whose design firsts included the first hot air balloon with a pressurised cabin. He also died in pursuit of his dreams, when an experimental craft he had designed toppled down a mountain, with him inside.

Olly Croft (1929-2019) was a major figure in the rather more quotidian sport of darts, at a time when it began to attract broadcasting and sponsorship. As founder of the British Darts Organisation, he ruthlessly led a breakaway from the National Darts Association of Great Britain and enabled many darts players to turn professional; however the BDO in turn was eclipsed by a breakaway organisation, the Professional Darts Corporation.

Also included in this update are two celebrated sports journalists. Kilmarnock-born **Hugh McIlvanney (1934-2019)**, for more than fifty years a sports writer for *The Scotsman*, *The Observer*, and the *Sunday Times*, was regarded by many as the pre-eminent sports journalist of his generation, known especially for his in-depth interviews with sporting figures such as Lester Piggott, Matt Busby, or Muhammad Ali, many of whom became friends. Sheffield-born **Vikki Orvice (1962-2019)** was a pioneer for women in sports journalism, encountering and overcoming much prejudice as the first woman football writer at a tabloid newspaper (in this case *The Sun*), and later becoming known for her incisive writing on athletics.

And finally...

In keeping with the dictionary's practice of including the generation of politicians who led their countries to independence from the UK, this update also includes **Sir Dawda Jawara (1924-2019)**, who served as prime minister of The Gambia from 1962 to 1970 (seeing it to independence in 1965) and then the country's first elected president, from 1970 to 1994, when his government was overthrown by a coup led by Yahya Jammeh.

