

## Oxford DNB: January 2021

Welcome to the seventieth update of the *Oxford DNB*, which adds biographies of 241 individuals who died in the year 2017: 224 with their own entries and seventeen added to existing entries as 'co-subjects'. Of these new inclusions, the earliest born is the journalist Clare Hollingworth (1911-2017) and the latest born is the artist and photographer Khadija Saye (1992-2017). Hollingworth is one of five centenarians included in this update, and Saye one of thirty-four new subjects born after the Second World War. The vast majority (169, or over 70%) were born in the 1920s and 1930s. Sixty-three of the new subjects who died in 2017 (or just over 26% of the cohort) are women. Twenty of the new subjects were themselves contributors to the dictionary. Forty-five of the new articles include portrait images.

From January 2021, the *Oxford DNB* offers biographies of 64,071 men and women who have shaped the British past, contained in 61,745 articles. 11,870 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**

In the aftermath of Brexit, it seems likely that the vexed politics of our own national union will once again be high on the political agenda. Among those who died in 2017 were several important figures who played an earlier part in the politics of devolution. Among them was Martin McGuinness, long-time

member of the IRA and fierce opponent of British rule, who later became a key figure in the peace process and the signing of the Good Friday Agreement, befriended his former enemy Ian Paisley, and even dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle. In Scotland, Gordon Wilson led the SNP during the difficult and disputatious Thatcher years, while Canon Kenyon Wright chaired the Scottish Constitutional Convention from 1989 to 1995. And in Wales, Rhodri Morgan pioneered a distinct agenda for the Labour Party, embedding devolution in Welsh national life, and ensuring his party avoided the dismal fate of its Scottish counterpart.

The age of Brexit has also been the era of Covid, when science and medicine occupy such a prominent place in public life and public health, and so it is appropriate to remember two Nobel prize-winners from earlier times: Sir Peter Mansfield, who pioneered the MRI scan, and Oliver Smithies, whose work on DNA laid the foundation for the precise modification of genes in living organisms. There are also lives of several people who energetically campaigned for the disabled: Sir Bert Massie, who was Director of the Royal Association for Disability; Lorraine Gradwell, who won a gold medal at the 1974 Commonwealth Paraplegic Games and was chief executive of Breakthrough UK;

and Antony Armstrong Jones, Lord Snowdon, when not being a successful photographer and unhappily married to Princess Margaret. All three had suffered as children from polio.

The juxtaposition of a global pandemic with the mantra of 'Global Britain' is a vivid reminder of the inescapably interconnected world in which we live, and that was certainly true of the inter-war generation who form the majority of these new entries. Some spent part or all of their lives working overseas, among them the Conservative politician David Waddington, Baron Waddington, who ended his public career as governor of Bermuda; Sir Julian Priestley, who was secretary-general of the European Parliament from 1997 to 2007; Douglas Milmine, who was the first Anglican bishop of Paraguay; and Ann Savage, who for many years was astronomer-in-charge of telescope operations at the Anglo-Australian Observatory. Others came from overseas, making their lives and careers in Britain, such as the civil rights activist, Darcus Howe (born in Trinidad); the investment banker and company director, Manjit Wolstenholme (from the Punjab); the novelist Peter Abrahams (who moved from South Africa to the United Kingdom to Jamaica); and the feminist and philosopher

Pamela Sue Anderson (who grew up in Minnesota, came to Britain as a graduate student, and stayed).

Yet there are other lives in this cohort which retained a strongly local articulation and sense of place. Vin Garbutt, known as the 'Teesside troubadour', became a full-time professional folk musician, whose songs vividly evoked the local industrial landscape. Rachel Heyhoe Flint, Baroness Heyhoe Flint, was a pioneering figure in women's cricket, but remained abidingly loyal to Wolverhampton, where she was born, attended school, and became a director then vice-president of the local football club. And the Handsworth-born poet Roy Fisher also remained deeply attached to his roots. 'I am a Midlander', he once wrote. 'Birmingham is what I think with'. This might have surprised one of Jane Austen's female characters, who once remarked that Birmingham 'is not a place to promise much'. Fisher is one of many people who proves her wrong.

**David Cannadine, General Editor, *Oxford DNB***

**January 2021: summary of newly-added lives**

## Politics: The (Dis)United Kingdom

One of the most remarkable political journeys of modern times was that of the Sinn Féin leader **Martin McGuinness** (1950-2017). Radicalised by police brutality in response to the civil rights marches in Northern Ireland, he joined the Provisional IRA around 1970, and was number two in its Derry Brigade at the time of Bloody Sunday in 1972. Thereafter he was a key figure both in the IRA's 'long war' against British forces and in secret negotiations with the British government, leading eventually to the strategy of 'the Armalite and the ballot box' and, through a series of negotiations, ceasefires, breakdowns, and resumptions, to the peace process, the Good Friday Agreement, and devolved government in Northern Ireland. McGuinness himself served as deputy first minister from 2007 to 2017, forming an unlikely friendship with his old foe the Revd Ian Paisley, and, without ever abandoning or compromising his republican principles, providing one of the most unlikely images of the Northern Ireland conflict by turning up in white tie and tails for a dinner at Windsor Castle in honour of the Irish president.

McGuinness is joined in this release by **Brendan Duddy** (1936-2017), the owner of a chain of fish and chip shops in Derry who knew McGuinness from when the latter used to deliver burger meat to his shop in William Street, and who provided the conduit for negotiations between the IRA leadership and the British government on several crucial occasions between 1974 and 1993. Born in Tralee, Co Kerry, **Seán O'Callaghan** (1954-2017) came from a militantly nationalist family and, inspired by the revolutionary socialism of James Connolly, joined the IRA aged fifteen. Over the next few years he carried out several attacks, but, increasingly disillusioned, in 1979 he turned informer for the Irish police. In 1988 he took his quest for redemption a stage further by turning himself into the British police and confessing to murder; he subsequently served some eight years in prison before being given a royal pardon. **Glen Barr** (1942-2017), was also born in Londonderry, but to a Protestant family. Trained as an engineer, he became an active trade unionist, and a leading spokesman for the Protestant community. Subsequently he was active in the Ulster Defence Association and the Vanguard Progressive Unionist Party, and took a leading role in the 1974 Ulster Workers' Council strike. He was unusual in advocating independence for Northern Ireland. Born in Strandtown, **David Bleakley** (1925-2017) also trained as an engineer, but through trade union connections he

studied at Oxford and became a lecturer. Meanwhile he pursued a parallel career as a leading Northern Ireland Labour Party politician, and briefly a minister in Brian Faulkner's government, resigning in protest at the introduction of internment without trial. Like Barr he emphasised that a political solution to the conflict could only come from within Northern Ireland.

**Rhodri Morgan** (1939-2017) was born in Cardiff into an academic family (his father, T.J. Morgan, was professor of Welsh and later vice-principal of University College, Swansea) but chose to make his mark in politics. He was Labour MP for Cardiff West from 1987 to 2001 and shadow minister for Wales in opposition. Left out of Tony Blair's cabinet in 1997, he was instead a notably independent chair of the Select Committee on Public Administration. It was as AM for Cardiff West from 1999 to 2011 that he left his greatest mark, however. Popular with the party members, the majority of whose votes he won, he nevertheless lost two elections to be leader of the Labour Party in Wales to candidates backed by Blair (Ron Davies then Alun Michael) before finally becoming leader, and first minister of Wales, from 2000 to 2009. Determined that Welsh Labour should avoid the fate of the Labour Party in Scotland, he

pioneered a distinct identity and policy agenda for Welsh Labour, at the same time as embedding devolution in Welsh national life. Our entry concludes: 'Although not technically the first politician to preside over a devolved Welsh government, there can be little doubt that Rhodri Morgan will justifiably be remembered as such'.

Born in Glasgow but brought up on the Isle of Man, **Gordon Wilson** (1938-2017) imbibed nationalist politics at an early age and joined the Scottish National Party on leaving Edinburgh University. For a while he masterminded the clandestine Radio Free Scotland, and in the early 1970s his research on the North Sea oil industry led to the 'It's Scotland's Oil' campaign and a dramatic uplift in support for the party. He served as MP for Dundee East from 1974 to 1987 and leader of the SNP from 1979 to 1990. His leadership of the party during the bitter Thatcher years and in the aftermath of the failed devolution referendum ensured the party's unity and survival and arguably positioned it for its electoral success of the 1990s onwards under Alex Salmond. A devout Christian and member of the Free Church, he later found himself out of step with SNP policy on LGBT rights but was listened to with respect by party members.

Paisley-born Canon **Kenyon Wright** (1932-2017) spent more than a decade as a Methodist missionary in India before returning to the UK and re-licensing as an Anglican priest. In 1981 he returned to Scotland as general secretary of the Scottish Churches Council. A Christian socialist, appalled by Thatcherism, he was active in the Campaign for a Scottish Assembly and chair of the Scottish Constitutional Convention. In 1997 he was a prominent campaigner for a double 'Yes' vote. In 2014 he urged Scots to vote 'Yes' to independence. Also from Scotland, the old Etonian **Tam Dalyell** (1932-2017) cut an unusual, independent, and often idiosyncratic figure in the Labour Party, as MP for West Lothian, subsequently Linlithgow, from 1962 to 2005. On the radical wing of the party, he was an implacable enemy of government secrecy and foreign intervention, a dogged investigator of cover-ups, a scourge of Margaret Thatcher, and a fierce opponent of devolution (identifying the iniquity of Scottish MPs voting on purely English matters but not *vice versa*, a problem frequently named the 'West Lothian question'). Tony Benn thought he made 'good points' but 'always raises them at the wrong time'. Alan Clark thought him 'too innocent'.

Described by John Major as a 'sparky Scot', **Sir Teddy Taylor** (1937-2017) joined the Conservative Party at Glasgow University and represented the Progressives on Glasgow Corporation before becoming Conservative and Unionist MP for Glasgow Cathcart in 1964. His views on Rhodesia and South Africa, on Europe, and on other issues placed him on the right of his party. He lost his seat in 1979 but a year later was elected MP for Southend in a by-election. He was one of the Maastricht rebels against John Major, campaigned against devolution, and voted in favour of the invasion of Iraq. He regarded the vote for Brexit in 2016 as a vindication of his stance.

Also on the right of the Conservative Party, **David Waddington, Baron Waddington** (1929-2017) was successively MP for Nelson and Colne, Clitheroe, and Ribble Valley, and served in all Margaret Thatcher's governments, latterly as chief whip then home secretary; low-key and unostentatious, he was also shrewd and loyal. It was said he wept at her last cabinet meeting. He was later leader of the House of Lords, and governor of Bermuda. **Sir Edward du Cann** (1924-2017), MP for Taunton, combined careers in business and politics, serving as chairman of the Conservative Party under Alec Douglas-Home and chairman of the 1922 Committee from 1972 to 1984.

Briefly tipped as a leader of the party to succeed Heath, he was nevertheless regarded with suspicion by many in the party, and his shady business dealings eventually overshadowed his political career.

From the Labour benches, **Sir Gerald Kaufman** (1930-2017) was a witty and sometimes pugnacious wordsmith, who served as MP for Ardwick from 1970 to 1983, and for Manchester Gorton from 1983 until his death (latterly as the father of the house). On the right of his party, he famously described Labour's 1983 election manifesto as 'the longest suicide note in history'. He was also remembered for his distinctive sartorial style, which prompted one American reporter to exclaim, 'Gee, here comes the mayor for Miami Beach'.

'Flamboyant' was one word rarely used about **William Goodhart, Baron Goodhart** (1933-2017), a notable Chancery barrister who after several unsuccessful bids for parliament for the Social Democratic Party was made a Lib Dem peer. He made important contributions on many legal issues, including the establishment of an independent supreme court; improvements to legal aid; and more effective monitoring of political donations. He was less successful in his campaigning

for a wholly elected second chamber, which he saw as the culmination of the process started by the Parliament Act of 1911.

## **Campaigners**

Alongside politicians, in this update we include a wide range of political campaigners, including two who were at the forefront of those campaigning for the rights of disabled people. **Sir Bert Massie** (1949-2017), from Liverpool, contracted polio in infancy and spent his first five years at Alder Hey Children's Hospital. Leaving school with no qualifications, through sheer determination he took O-levels, A-levels, a degree, and a certificate in social work. He was director of the Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation, and chairman of the Disability Rights Commission. He resigned from the Equality and Human Rights Commission in protest at the marginalisation of disabled people's voices. **Lorraine Gradwell** (1953-2017) also became disabled after contracting polio as a small child, and much of her early life was also spent in hospitals. Nevertheless she studied at Middlesbrough School of Art, and qualified as an associate of the Clothing Institute. A talented athlete, she won a gold medal for wheelchair slalom at the 1974 Commonwealth

Paraplegic Games. She moved to Manchester in the late 1970s, where she became a leading campaigner for the Greater Manchester Coalition of Disabled People, and later chief executive of Breakthrough UK.

Born in Trinidad, **Darcus Howe** (1943-2017) arrived in the UK as a teenager intending to study law, but, radicalised by the racism he encountered, he became instead a prominent civil rights activist and spokesman for the Black community. He was one of the 'Mangrove Nine' tried and acquitted of conspiracy to incite a riot, following a series of police raids on the Mangrove restaurant in Notting Hill; and was a key organiser of the protests in the wake of the New Cross Fire. An editor of *Race Today*, he appeared frequently on television, and fronted his own programme, *Devil's Advocate*.

**Helen Szamuely** (1950-2017) was born in Moscow, the daughter of a prominent Hungarian Jewish historian who settled in the UK in 1960. She herself became a noted historian and translator, though it was as a fervently anti-EU activist that she left her greatest mark. A researcher for the Bruges Group and active in the Anti-Federalist League, she was one of the

leading intellectual figures on the uncompromising wing of the Eurosceptic movement.

**Derek Barber, Baron Barber of Tewkesbury** (1918-2017), was a farmer, agricultural expert, and official for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who underwent a Damascene conversion after seeing the effects of pesticides and agricultural 'improvements', and went on to campaign for ecologically responsible farming. He is joined in this update by the much younger **Stephen Tindale** (1963-2017), the environmental campaigner, head of Greenpeace, and adviser to the Labour Party, who startled many former colleagues by becoming an advocate for nuclear power.

Among the trade unionists included in this update, few achieved such national recognition as **Derek Robinson** (1927-2017), the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers convenor at Longbridge car factory in Birmingham from 1974 to 1979, a period marked by frequent strikes. Vilified by the national press as 'Red Robbo', he was blamed by British Leyland's chairman Sir Michael Edwardes for 523 strikes in 1978-9 alone. Sacked in 1979, he was later a regional organiser for the *Morning Star*. The fast-talking, eloquent, and combative

Scotsman **Sir Gavin Laird** (1933-2017) was also active in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, of which he became general secretary in 1982. But by then he had long left behind his youthful Communism, and he was one of the leading modernisers in the trade union movement, clashing with Arthur Scargill over the miners' strike and with other unions over single-union agreements. **Rodney Bickerstaffe** (1945-2017), general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees and UNISON, was one of Scargill's allies, and a doughty campaigner for his members; perhaps his greatest legacy, however, was his long and determined campaigning for a minimum wage. He was later president of the National Pensioners' Convention. His near-contemporary **Margaret Wall, Baroness Wall of New Barnet** (1941-2017), who served as national secretary and head of policy at AMICUS, was also best remembered as a campaigner for fair pay. Active in the Labour Party, of which she was chair in 2001-2, she was a key figure in the early years of Tony Blair's leadership.

### **Pioneers in medicine**

**Sir Peter Mansfield** (1933-2017) failed the eleven-plus and left school at fifteen, but after taking a job at the Ministry of

Supply's Solid Propellant Division he was encouraged to attend evening classes then university. In 1964 he joined the staff of the University of Nottingham, where he remained for the rest of his career. He first became interested in nuclear magnetic resonance as an undergraduate, initially to determine crystal structures. Increasingly, however, he became convinced of its potential for medical uses, and in 1978 he built the first whole-body MRI system. The first images were obtained from cadaver specimens supplied by the Queen's Medical Centre but later the same year (after making sure his will was up to date) Mansfield was the first living individual to undergo a full MRI scan. He continued working on improvements to MRI almost to the end of his life; he was disappointed not to be able to do much to reduce the noise levels, however. He was awarded the Nobel prize in physiology or medicine in 2003. By the time of his death approaching 100 million MRI procedures were conducted annually.

Born in Halifax, the biochemist **Oliver Smithies** (1925-2017) was a compulsive tinkerer: while a postgraduate at Oxford, one of his fellow students would label discarded equipment NBGBOKFO ('No Bloody Good, But OK For Oliver'). His tinkering led him to two fundamental discoveries: the use of starch as a

medium for gel electrophoresis, and the technique of homologous recombination of segments of DNA with similar sequences. His work on the latter (which laid the foundation for precise modification of genes in living organisms) was recognised by the award of the Nobel prize in physiology or medicine in 2007. For all his achievements he remained humble and unassuming, but with a contagious enthusiasm for life and science.

As a child **Peter Wells** (1936-2017) was another compulsive tinkerer, spending his pocket money on nails, screws, nuts, and bolts. After leaving school he began a student apprenticeship at GEC Ltd in Coventry, leading to a first degree in electrical engineering and a second in medical physics. Based thereafter in Bristol and Cardiff, he made important contributions to the development of ultrasound as a diagnostic tool, including the first ultrasonic two-dimensional scanner using articulated arms and a water-immersion automated ultrasonic breast scanner. He also made a key discovery, of the characteristic ultrasonic Doppler signal produced by malignant tumours.

Neuroscientist **Geoffrey Raisman** (1939-2017), from Leeds, enjoyed a distinguished career as a medical scientist whose

research focused on the repair of spinal cord injuries through the use of cells derived from the epithelium of the nose. **Sir Bernard Tomlinson** (1930-2017) was a leading neuropathologist based for many years in Newcastle who in the late 1960s transformed understanding of Alzheimer's disease (which until then had been considered an early-onset disease distinct from dementia in older people). He was less successful in his proposals to merge or close many London hospitals.

Born in Oldham, **Angela Brodie** (1934-2017) was a biochemist and chemical pathologist who (in a career largely spent in the USA) revolutionised the treatment of breast cancer through the development of steroidal aromatase inhibitors (aromatase being the oestrogen-producing enzyme). Born and raised in Aberdeen, **Tessa Holyoake** (1963-2017) was a professor of haematology and consultant haematologist in Glasgow who made crucial advances in the understanding and treatment of chronic myeloid leukaemia, including discovering the quiescent (dormant) nature of cancer stem cells in CML, and identifying mechanisms of stem cell resistance in CML.

The paediatrician **Osmund Reynolds** (1933-2017) was one of the pioneers in the field of neonatology, whose careful studies

of brain injury in newborns through hypoxia and development of new techniques to detect and treat it revolutionised the survival rates for premature and severely ill newborn babies.

Having suffered two traumatic birth experiences, **Prunella Briance** (1926-2017) earned her place in history as the founder in 1956 of the National Childbirth Trust, which campaigned for better maternal healthcare, and provided ante- and post-natal support for parents. **Louise Hulton** (1970-2017) was another maternal health campaigner whose 'Hulton framework' has been adopted by the World Health Organisation and United Nations and has led to a significant reduction worldwide in maternal mortality

**Dame Margaret Turner-Warwick** (1924-2017) herself suffered from tuberculosis while a medical student, and she went on to make fundamental discoveries in the pathology and treatment of the fibrosing lung diseases, as well as distinguishing different types of asthma. She published over 200 scientific papers, as well as several textbooks on respiratory medicine. In 1989 she was the first woman president of the Royal College of Physicians.

**Sir Peter Carr** (1930-2017) left school at the age of thirteen to take up a joinery apprenticeship, but after adult education became an expert in industrial relations tasked with many varied assignments by government. He made his greatest impact as an NHS administrator, first as chair of the (widely-emulated) Northern Regional Health Authority, and then as chair of the NHS Trust Development Authority.

Barbados-born physician **Sir Kenneth Stuart** (1920-2017) made significant clinical discoveries at the newly-founded University of the West Indies before coming to the UK as medical adviser to the Commonwealth Secretariat in 1976. Over the next thirty-five years he played a significant role in medical politics, and as an advocate of global health co-operation. He is joined in this update by his friend and collaborator **Lawson Soulsby, Baron Soulsby of Swaffham Prior** (1926-2017), the first veterinary scientist to be made a peer, who was also a president of the Royal Society of Medicine and the Royal Society of Public Health, an expert on parasitology, and a key proponent of the idea of 'One World-One Health', viewing human and animal medicine as one continuous health-related tapestry. In 2011 he and Kenneth Stuart collaborated on an article in the *Journal of*

*the Royal Society of Medicine* setting out a series of strategies for reducing global health inequalities.

### **Pioneers in science**

The Scottish physicist **Ronald Drever** (1931-2017) was regarded by his family as 'different and special', most at home tinkering with mechanical devices and electronics (he built a television set from war surplus items which was still working many years later). His interest in gravitational waves (emitted by violent events in the distant Universe, and proof of Einstein's theory of general relativity) and his expertise in building scientific equipment led him to be poached from Glasgow University by Caltech, to work on what would become the multi-billion-dollar LIGO (Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory) project. He had retired from the project by the time LIGO detected gravitational waves from the merger of two black holes in 2015 and died before the award of the Nobel prize in physics to three of his colleagues on the project.

**Peter Lawrenson** (1933-2017) was a professor of electrical engineering at the University of Leeds, where he developed the

technology behind switched reluctance motors, with a wide range of industrial and automotive applications; with colleagues, he established a company, Switched Reluctance Drives Ltd. **David Pettifor** (1945-2017) was a physicist and metallurgist who made fundamental contributions to materials science, and in particular the understanding of the cohesion and structure of metals and alloys. **John Finch** (1930-2017) was an X-ray crystallographer and electron microscopist who worked with Rosalind Franklin in London and then the Laboratory of Molecular Biology in Cambridge, working on the structures of viruses and subsequently protein-nucleic acid structures.

**Martin Aitken** (1922-2017) was a leading figure in the new field of archaeometry, using radiocarbon dating and thermoluminescence to transform the dating of archaeological artefacts, but he also illustrated the relevance of these techniques to geoscience. **Tony Hallam** (1933-2017), based for many years at the University of Birmingham, was an expert on Jurassic geology and palaeontology and author of numerous textbooks on geology.

Among three leading astronomers and astrophysicists newly included in the dictionary, **Leon Mestel** (1927-2017) made fundamental contributions to our understanding of star formation and structure, the theory of white dwarf stars, and stellar magnetism. **Ann Savage** (1946-2017) joined the Royal Greenwich Observatory from school as a scientific assistant, but through sandwich courses and further study completed a PhD on quasars, on which she became a leading expert. Much of her later career was spent in Australia, where she was astronomer-in-charge of telescope operations at the Anglo-Australian Observatory. **Helen Walker** (1953-2017) worked on the Infrared Astronomical Satellite and at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, and made important contributions to the study of protoplanetary disks and exoplanets. She was also much involved in outreach work for astronomy as a career, particularly for women.

**Geoff Tootill** (1922-2017) was a computer engineer who as a postgraduate at the University of Manchester wrote programs for the first electronic stored program digital computer, the Manchester 'baby' (or Small-Scale Experimental Machine). He later went on to work for the European Space Research Organisation. **Mary Berners-Lee** (1924-2017) will almost

certainly be best remembered as the mother of Sir Tim Berners-Lee, father of the world wide web, but she was herself a distinguished early computer programmer for Ferranti. From a later generation **Michael Gordon** (1948-2017) was a professor of computer assisted reasoning at Cambridge who was a pioneer in the field of interactive theorem proving, and in particular the use of higher order logic to certify hardware designs and prove their correctness mathematically, with important consequences for the computer chip industry.

Beginning with studies of imprinting in chicks, **Sir Patrick Bateson** (1938-2017) was a leading figure in the study of animal behaviour. He also made significant contributions to theoretical biology, scientific methodology, neuroscience, and psychology, and to animal welfare: he devised the widely-used 'Bateson's cube' to determine whether animal research was justified, and one of his reports led the National Trust to ban deer-hunting on its land. **Trevor Poyser** (1925-2017) was a keen amateur ornithologist who turned his passion into a business as the pre-eminent publisher of ornithological books, which ranged from detailed (and beautifully-illustrated) books on single species to such topics as *Weather and Bird Behaviour* (1983) and *Birds and Berries* (1988).

Born in Hugh Town, St Mary's, Scilly, and with a first name translating as 'star of the sea', **Stella Turk** (1925-2017) was a leading conchologist and expert on marine life, and a pioneering recorder of the marine flora and fauna of the Cornish coast. Spurred by the Torrey Canyon disaster in 1967, she founded the Cornish Biological Records Unit, which for many years she ran from her home in Reskadinnick. **Max Hooper** (1934-2017) was a conservationist and expert on hedgerows who devised 'Hooper's law' (determining the age of a hedgerow by its biodiversity) and campaigned for hedgerows' preservation. Welsh-born **Ronald Wood** (1919-2017) was a leading international authority on plant pathology, including the biochemical basis of plant disease and of plants' resistance to disease.

Last but not least, parallel with a distinguished career as an academic chemist **David Jones** (1938-2017) perpetuated 'one of the longest-running jokes on the scientific scene' with his 'Daedalus' column in the *New Scientist* (then *Guardian* and *Nature*), proposing numerous plausible but fanciful experiments and theorems, many ostensibly carried out on an industrial scale by DREADCO (the Daedalus Research Evaluation

and Development Corporation). A frequent broadcaster and lecturer, he was famous for his supposed perpetual motion machines.

### **Law (and order)**

**Joel Joffe, Baron Joffe** (1932-2017), was another Labour peer, who was chair of Oxfam, a leading campaigner for human rights, and a noted philanthropist (having made a fortune from setting up Hambro Life Assurance), though it was as Nelson Mandela's lawyer at the Rivonia trial (credited by many with saving his client from the death penalty) that he earned his most important place in the history books. His exact

contemporary **Johan Steyn, Baron Steyn** (1932-2017), was also born and practised as a lawyer in South Africa before moving to the UK, where he built a formidable reputation in international commercial law before becoming a law lord in 1995. Regarded as a liberal, after retiring from the bench in 2005 he became an outspoken critic of the new anti-terrorist legislation and the UK government's record on human rights. From a later generation

**Roger Toulson, Lord Toulson** (1946-2017), was an expert on the English law of confidentiality who served as chairman of the Law Commission and a justice of the Supreme Court; he was

noted for his respect for the common law as the basis of the legal system.

**Jeremy Hutchinson, Baron Hutchinson of Lullington** (1915-2017), was one of the leading barristers of his generation, acting for the defence in many celebrated cases, including the Lady Chatterley trial in 1960, the trial of Christine Keeler for perjury in 1963, and the trial of Michael Bogdanov in 1982 for gross indecency, for Howard Brenton's play *Romans in Britain*.

**Nina Lowry** (1925-2017) was a pioneering female barrister who was the first woman to sit as a permanent judge at the Old Bailey. She was known for her harsh sentencing, particularly in sex offences, and for her advocacy of a role for victim statements.

Born in Glasgow, **John McCluskey, Baron McCluskey** (1929-2017), came from a Labour family, his grandfather being Jimmy Doonan, president of the National Union of Scottish Mineworkers. As an attorney his most famous case was successfully defending Paul McCartney on drugs charges. From 1974 to 1979 he was solicitor-general for Scotland. Resuming his legal career, he was a senator of the College of Justice from 1984 to 2004. In retirement he chaired two important reviews

for the Scottish Parliament, on appeals from Scotland to the Supreme Court, and on the implementation of the Leveson report on the conduct of the press. Also from Scotland (although born in Spain, the daughter of missionaries), **Ethel Houston** (1924-2017) read law at Edinburgh University, graduating at the age of nineteen. Her apprenticeship at Balfour & Manson was interrupted by call-up for war service, and for eighteen months she worked as a cryptanalyst at Bletchley Park. Returning to Edinburgh, she rejoined Balfour & Manson, and remained there until her retirement in 1994, becoming the first woman senior partner in a Scottish law firm.

Born in London, **Sir Elihu Lauterpacht** (1928-2017) followed his father Sir Hersch Lauterpacht as a leading international lawyer and academic expert on the international law. He combined teaching in Cambridge with practice at the International Court of Justice, acting in many notable cases, including New Zealand's successful challenge to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific. In 1993 he was appointed a judge ad hoc by Bosnia in the genocide case against Serbia, helping to define the role.

Also included in this update are two commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, **Sir Kenneth Newman** (1926-2017), commissioner from 1982 to 1987, and **Peter Imbert, Baron Imbert** (1933-2017), commissioner from 1987 to 1992. A pioneer of new forms of public order policing and de-escalating tensions, Newman had served as a reforming chief constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary from 1976 to 1980, and as Met commissioner his reforms paved the way for more wholesale changes under Imbert, known as the PLUS programme, and symbolised by the change in name from Metropolitan Police Force to Metropolitan Police Service.

### **Servants of the state and public**

After a distinguished career in the RAF, culminating in a three-year stint as deputy supreme allied commander Europe (1981-4), Air Chief Marshal **Sir Peter Terry** (1926-2017) was governor of Gibraltar in 1988 when three IRA operatives were shot there in controversial circumstances; two years later he narrowly escaped assassination in a revenge attack at his home. He is joined in this update by General **Sir Brian Kenny** (1934-2017), a later deputy supreme allied commander Europe (1990-3), after a long army career stretching from the confrontation with

Indonesia to command of the British Army of the Rhine; Rear-Admiral **Richard Hill** (1929-2017), one of the leading intellectuals of the postwar navy who for many years edited the fiercely independent *Naval Review* and established himself as a leading naval historian and theorist; and **Yvonne Burney (née Baseden)** (1922-2017), an immensely brave member of the Special Operations Executive who was parachuted into France ahead of D-day and survived seven months' incarceration in Ravensbrück concentration camp.

**Sir Douglas Wass** (1923-2017) was one of the leading civil servants of his generation, who served as permanent secretary to the Treasury in the very difficult years from 1974 to 1983, and for the latter two years joint head of the civil service, though (very much the traditional mandarin, and reputedly the model for Sir Humphrey Appleby in *Yes Minister*) he found himself out of step with Margaret Thatcher. **Sir John Blelloch** (1930-2017) served for most of his career in the War Office and its successor, the Ministry of Defence, but was also deputy secretary at the Northern Ireland Office during the hunger strikes of the early 1980s, and later permanent secretary from 1988 to 1990, laying the foundations for a more concerted security strategy aimed at defeating terrorism. **Sir Alcon**

**Copisarow** (1920-2017) enjoyed a stellar career as a scientific civil servant, management consultant, and latterly public servant, including as chairman of the trustees of the Eden Project in Cornwall. After national service as a cryptanalyst, **Sir Peter Marychurch** (1927-2017) joined the Government Communications Headquarters in the lowest non-clerical grade, rising to become director in 1983, shortly after the organisation's existence had been officially revealed in the wake of the Geoffrey Prime spy scandal, and shortly before Margaret Thatcher's decision to ban trade union membership. As well as dealing with the repercussions of these, and the Zircon affair, he notably improved GCHQ's relationships with the wider Whitehall 'family', and with US intelligence.

Born in Chesterfield, the son of a municipal officer and grandson of coal miners, **Sir John Fretwell** (1930-2017) was widely regarded as one of the ablest diplomats of his generation. After postings to China, Russia, Poland, and the US, and a key role in early integration into the European Communities, he reached the pinnacle of the diplomatic career as ambassador to France during the Falklands war and at a time of strain in Margaret Thatcher's relations with her European counterparts. He is joined in this update by **Sir Ewen Fergusson**

(1932-2017), who represented Scotland as a lock forward in five rugby internationals, but made his name as a diplomat, succeeding Fretwell as ambassador to France; it was while staying with him in 1990 that Margaret Thatcher learned she had failed to win enough votes in the Conservative leadership contest to avoid a second round.

**Sir John Hanson** (1938-2017) worked briefly in the War Office before joining the British Council in 1963, serving in Iran, India, and many other countries before becoming director-general in 1992. At a time of increasing budgetary constraints he undertook wholesale reform and streamlining of the organisation, opened new programmes in China, Russia, and eastern Europe, and expanded language teaching and other revenue work. **Sir Julian Priestley** (1950-2017) was a Labour Party candidate and adviser who turned down the opportunity to be Tony Blair's chief of staff, but who made his greatest impact as an administrator with the European Parliament, where he was secretary-general from 1997 to 2007: during this time he overhauled the parliament's administrative system to cope with the twin challenges of successive waves of European Union enlargement and the EP's own increasing powers. Born in Bridgend, the son of a steelworker, **Michael Williams, Baron**

**Williams of Baglan** (1949-2017) had an even more international career as an academic, human rights campaigner, broadcaster, political adviser, and United Nations official, serving in challenging circumstances in Cambodia, the former Yugoslavia, and Lebanon. He was, in the words of a former UN colleague, 'the UN at its best: humility, integrity, wisdom'.

Also included in this update is **Dame Anne Griffiths** (1932-2017), who first joined the office of Prince Philip, duke of Edinburgh, in 1952 as a temporary clerk to help with the workload created by the 1953 Coronation. She left his service in 1960 to marry and have children, but returned in 1983 as his librarian, archivist, and aide, and was one of a triumvirate of his closest advisers. She last visited her office a month before her death. **Dame Jennifer Jenkins** (1921-2017), wife of the politician Roy Jenkins, was one of the most noted public servants of her generation. She was the driving force behind the early Consumers' Association; secretary of the Ancient Monuments Society (helping to draft the Town and Country Amenities Act 1974); chair of the Historic Buildings Council (helping to drive a change in both legislation and attitudes to historic preservation); and a reforming chair of the National Trust.

Friends debated whether she or Roy had made the greater impact on the UK's national life.

### **Religious lives**

Born in Reading, the son of an Irish GP, **Cormac Murphy-O'Connor** (1932-2017) never had any doubt about his vocation, and after Prior Park College, Bath, and the Venerable English College in Rome he was ordained a Roman Catholic priest. Successively rector of the Venerable English College, bishop of Arundel and Brighton, and from 2000 tenth Archbishop of Westminster and de facto head of the Catholic Church in England and Wales, he was made a cardinal in 2001. His years as archbishop were overshadowed by criticism of his earlier handling of allegations against a paedophile priest, though in part he redeemed himself by appointing an inquiry under Lord Nolan, and enacting all its recommendations. In 2009 he retired (the first archbishop of Westminster to do so). Genial and liberal-minded, he was believed to have played an important role in the election of the reform-minded Pope Francis in 2013.

Among several Anglican priests newly included in the dictionary, **Wesley Carr** (1941-2017) wrote eight books on pastoral ministry and was an effective networker and committee man, but as dean successively of Bristol and Westminster he was criticised by many for his high-handedness: at Bristol he controversially dismissed the cathedral organist and headmaster of the cathedral school, prompting the Headmasters' Conference to suspend the school's membership, and at Westminster he again courted controversy by sacking the abbey organist. **Geoffrey Rowell** (1943-2017) was an Anglo-Catholic scholar-priest who was an expert on the Oxford Movement and on liturgy, an opponent of the ordination of women, and a somewhat unlikely bishop of Gibraltar in Europe, with a diocese stretching from Morocco to Vladivostok, whose views and actions often created tensions with the diocese's predominantly evangelical Anglican chaplaincies. **Douglas Milmine** (1921-2017) was a Second World War RAF pilot and prisoner-of-war who after ordination joined the South American Missionary Society, spending thirty years in South America ministering to far-flung Anglican communities, latterly as the first Anglican bishop of Paraguay. **Nicolas Stacey** (1927-2017) was a pioneer of a different form of outreach as rector of Woolwich in the 1960s, converting St Mary Magdalene so it could host a disco and youth club and

become a hub for community activities, and attracting much publicity in the process. Disillusioned (though never retiring from the priesthood), he moved on to work for Oxfam and then as director of social services at Ealing then Kent, where the county became a model for other parts of the country. After a complicated international childhood (her parents had met while working for British intelligence during the First World War) **Una Kroll** (1925-2017) qualified as a GP and worked for a time as a medical missionary in Liberia before feeling a call to priesthood. She became a doughty campaigner for women's ordination, and eventually, in 1997, an Anglican priest. She later returned her licence to officiate in protest at the Church of England's treatment of homosexual people, and became a Roman Catholic.

Also included in this update are two prominent leaders of the Methodist Church. **Pauline Webb** (1927-2017) was another trenchant advocate of women's ordination. A gifted communicator and a radical egalitarian, she was also prominent in calling for a much more wholehearted Methodist commitment to the anti-apartheid struggle, anti-racism, global development, and poverty eradication. She was later director of religious broadcasting for the BBC World Service, and a

frequent contributor to *Thought for the Day*. **John Newton** (1930-2017) was less well known among the general public, but he was no less a key figure in modern Methodism. Ordained in 1960, he combined scholarship on Methodism's early history with a prominent role in the Methodist Conference (of which he was president in 1981), and in ecumenical dialogue: he was particularly noted for his partnership in Liverpool with David Sheppard and Derek Worlock.

### **Making the news**

**Clare Hollingworth** (1911-2017) was a rookie journalist for the *Daily Telegraph* in Poland in 1939 when she landed 'probably the greatest scoop in modern times' by being the first to report the German invasion of the country. The rest of her life was no less full of incident: she reported from the Balkans and North Africa during the war, was standing 300 yards from the King David Hotel in Jerusalem when it was blown up; and covered the conflicts in Vietnam and elsewhere. 'I must admit that I enjoy being in a war', she once confessed. In later life she lived in Hong Kong, where she was a fixture at the Foreign Correspondents' Club, banging her walking stick to obtain service.

From a much later generation, **Liz MacKean** (1964-2017) was an award-winning investigative journalist whose stories for BBC's *Newsnight*, often with her colleague Meirion Jones, ranged from the murder of Billy Wright to MI6's links with the underworld, and from corruption in Russia to the dumping of toxic waste in west Africa. Her most explosive investigation for *Newsnight* centred on the paedophile disc jockey and television presenter Jimmy Savile: the BBC initially spiked the story, and its subsequent cover-up caused MacKean to resign very publicly and the BBC to come in for intense criticism. She subsequently contributed reports to Channel 4's *Dispatches*.

**Alexander Chancellor** (1940-2017) came from a family of newsgatherers—his father was chairman of Reuters—but it was as an editor, stylist, and columnist of gentle wit that he made his mark: most notably as editor of *The Spectator* from 1975 to 1984, and later of *Time and Tide*, the *Independent* and *Sunday Telegraph* weekend magazines, and *The Oldie*. According to his friend and colleague Ferdinand Mount, he 'had every editorial gift, except the gift of sucking up to proprietors'.

**David Parry-Jones** (1933-2017) was born in Pontypridd, the son of a Presbyterian minister. A member of the Cardiff High School team who reached the first final of *Top of the Form* in 1948, he worked for the *Western Mail* and *Sunday Times* before joining the fledgling BBC Wales in 1963. Thereafter he spent 'a lifetime in communication with' his 'native land', as presenter of *Standpoint*, *Week In Week Out*, and *Wales Today*; as a rugby commentator for the BBC and ITV; and as author of a series of acclaimed books about Welsh rugby. His colleague Charles Runcie said he 'could have talked about flour-raising and made it sound interesting'.

Other figures from the media world making their entrance into the dictionary include **Barbara Boxall** (1932-2017), the editor who transformed the best-selling *Woman* from a compendium of fashion and recipes into a modern women's magazine dealing with current issues; **John Thompson** (1928-2017), the journalist and broadcasting regulator widely regarded as the father of independent radio in the UK, who was a champion of public service broadcasting rather than mere 'pop and prattle'; and **Max Clifford** (1943-2017), the publicist who for many years manipulated Fleet Street into publishing stories both true and

false about many celebrities and politicians before his spectacular downfall and conviction for child sex offences.

### **Leaders of industry**

Born in Geneva, of British and Russian parentage, **Dame Helen Alexander** (1957-2017) initially pursued a career in publishing with Faber and Faber before joining the Economist Group; under her leadership as chief executive from 1997 to 2008 the circulation of *The Economist* more than doubled, and it became a truly global publication. In 2011 she became the first female president of the Confederation of British Industry, helping to steady the ship in the wake of the global economic crisis. She was regarded as a role model by many women in industry. She is joined in this release by several others whose careers were in the media industry. **Sir Gordon Brunton** (1921-2017) moved from Odhams Press to Thomson Publications, publishers of *The Times* and *Sunday Times*, where he became the right-hand man first of Roy Thomson and then of his son Kenneth. Under his watch as chief executive from 1966 onwards, the Thomson organisation diversified successfully into new areas of publishing and information technology, into travel with the

founding of the Thomson holiday group, and into North Sea oil.

He was later chairman of Sotheby's.

**Sir Christopher Bland** (1938-2017) was a successful businessman who was active in the Bow Group and briefly a Conservative member of the Greater London Council before becoming successively deputy chairman of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, then chairman of London Weekend Television, the board of governors of the BBC, and the Royal Shakespeare Company. Born Dietrich Rudolf Barth in Berlin,

**Richard Findlay** (1943-2017) moved to Edinburgh aged three when his widowed mother married a Scottish army captain. After working for the pirate Radio Scotland, the BBC, and the Ministry of Overseas Development, in 1974 he returned to Scotland where he was a key figure in the growth of Scottish Radio Holdings, sold in 2004 for £394 million. A passionate supporter of the arts, he was involved in many Scottish arts organisations, notably as founding chair of the National Theatre of Scotland, and as chair of STV and Creative Scotland.

Born in Rajasthan, India, **Raj Bagri, Baron Bagri** (1930-2017) left school at fifteen to work as a filing clerk for a small metal trading company in Calcutta. Moving to London in 1959, he

built Metdist into one of the largest metal trading companies in the world. In 1993 he became chairman of the London Metal Exchange (the first foreign-born chairman in its history). He oversaw the demutualisation of the exchange, and in 2012, when it was sold to Hong Kong Exchange and Clearing, his family made a reported £130 million from the sale; in the same year, he sold Hanover Lodge (overlooking Regents Park) for £120 million. Also born in India (in the Punjab), **Manjit Wolstenholme** (1964-2017) was brought up in Wolverhampton and trained as an accountant before joining Kleinwort Benson, where she was the first woman to head the investment banking division of a London bank. Leaving in 2003, she took on numerous directorships, and towards the end of her life the executive chairmanship of Provident Financial, which she helped recover from near-bankruptcy.

Among other entrepreneurs newly included in the dictionary, **Sir Owen Green** (1925-2017) trained as a chartered accountant before being recruited as managing director of a small rubber products company, British Tyre and Rubber Industries (BTR). Under his leadership, and through a series of acquisitions, BTR became, by the time he retired in 1993, the seventh most highly valued company on the stock market. Born in Bradford,

**Sir Ken Morrison** (1931-2017) took over his father's market stall after being released from national service, and went on to build the UK's fourth-largest supermarket chain: when Prince Charles, on a trip to northern England, asked what he did, he replied archly, 'I am the local grocer'. By the time he retired in 2008 it was estimated that his family's shareholding was worth £1.6 billion. **Sir Richard Greenbury** (1936-2017) left school at sixteen and joined Marks and Spencer as a management trainee; he eventually became its chief executive and chairman between 1988 and 1999. Under his leadership Marks and Spencer became the first British retailer to register pre-tax profits of more than £1 billion, though the seeds of later trouble were sown at this time, particularly through changes in the clothing market.

**Michael Sandberg, Baron Sandberg** (1927-2017) joined the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation after national service, eventually becoming executive chairman from 1977 to 1986. A buccaneering dealmaker rather than a cautious traditional banker, he backed many young Chinese entrepreneurs and oversaw the building of a new office at One Queen's Road Central (then the most expensive office building in the world) as a sign of HSBC's commitment to Hong Kong,

though he also oversaw expansion in Europe and the US. **Ian Posgate** (1932-2017) had even more of a reputation as a buccaneer as an insurance underwriter at Lloyd's. At one point he cornered much of the market in maritime insurance and risky underwriting and was one of the UK's highest earners, known as 'Goldfinger'; but he was later banned from the market.

After taking a degree in Arabic, **Sir Richard Paniguian** (1949-2017) joined British Petroleum as a graduate trainee, and was its chosen troubleshooter and negotiator in many parts of the world. In 2008 he became head of the Defence and Security Organisation, and played a key role in negotiating the release of Abdelbaset al-Megrahi, the Libyan convicted of organising the Lockerbie bombing. **Sir Paul Judge** (1949-2017) joined Cadbury Schweppes in 1973, and in 1986 led a management buyout of Cadbury Typhoo, forming Premier Brands; three years later he made £45 million when the company was sold to Hilldown Holdings. Much sought after thereafter as a director or consultant, he was also the first director-general of the Conservative Party, reducing its overdraft from £19 million to £2 million, and a benefactor of the Judge Business School at Cambridge.

Among the more colourful new entrants to the dictionary is the Italian restaurateur, broadcaster, cookery writer, and romancer of mushrooms **Antonio Carluccio** (1937-2017), whose career took off after his marriage to Priscilla Conran, with whom he built the chain of Carluccio's café-delicatessens and restaurants, which floated on the stock exchange in 2005. Even more colourful was the American-born **Victor Lowmes** (1928-2017) who as head of Playboy in the UK and vice-president of Playboy Enterprises oversaw its expansion into the highly lucrative casino sector and enjoyed a lifestyle as sybaritic as that of his friend and employer, Hugh Hefner: his extravagant parties at Stocks House, Hertfordshire, provided plenty of material for the gossip columnists, as did his liaisons with various *Playboy* 'playmates'.

### **Literary lives**

**Colin Dexter** (1930-2017) was a classics teacher until increasing deafness forced him to take a job as an assistant secretary at the Oxford Delegacy of Local Examinations. But it was a family holiday in north Wales in 1973 that forever changed his life

when—rain streaming down the windows of the rented cottage—he set himself the challenge of writing a better detective story than those left behind by previous visitors. In due course *Last Bus to Woodstock* (1975) was the first of his phenomenally successful series of novels featuring Inspector Morse and his sidekick Sergeant Lewis, which formed the basis for the equally successful television adaptations, spawning sequels and prequels. He was sanguine about the changes necessary to translate his stories onto the screen, developed a close friendship with John Thaw, and frequently made cameo appearances in the series, usually with a glass in hand.

Dexter's fellow Oxford resident, **Brian Aldiss** (1925-2017), began writing stories at school (prompting one teacher to warn him that if he carried on like that he would end up like Evelyn Waugh); but it was only after war service and while working as a bookseller that he began his prolific career as a science fiction writer, anthologist, and essayist, influenced by H.G. Wells but associated with the 'new wave' of science fiction. His work ranged across the spectrum of modern scientific research but he was most interested in 'the simple and intricate feeling of being alive'. He was perhaps best known for his Helliconia Trilogy, and for the story 'Supertoys Last All Summer Long',

which formed the basis for Stanley Kubrick's *A.I. Artificial Intelligence* in 2001.

Multiple award-winning poet, novelist, and children's author **Helen Dunmore** (1952-2017) was born in Beverley, Yorkshire, but spent most of her adult life in Bristol, with a holiday home in Cornwall, which inspired several poems and where many of her historical novels were set. Moving easily between literary genres, she won the inaugural Orange prize for fiction for *A Spell of Winter* (1993), and in 2010 first prize in the National Poetry Competition for 'The Malarkey'. Her last novel, *Birdcage Walk* (2017), was set in eighteenth-century Bristol. A similar sense of place underlay the work of the novelist, playwright, and screenwriter **David Storey** (1933-2017). He was born and brought up in Wakefield, but it was playing professionally for Leeds Rugby League Football Club that gave him the material for his best-known novel, *This Sporting Life* (1960). He went on to win the Booker prize for his novel *Saville* (1976), set in a Yorkshire mining village.

**Emma Tennant** (1937-2017) was brought up in an enormous Gothic folly near Peebles, which fired her Anglo-Scottish identity. A prolific novelist, whose work spanned six decades,

she defied easy categorisation except for her mix of feminism and fantasy: she moved easily between science fiction, historical romance, biographical fiction, and autobiography.

Among her most successful books were several sequels-cum-reimaginings of literary classics, often from the perspective of the female characters. **Nicholas Mosley, third Baron**

**Ravensdale** (1923-2017), also came from a privileged background, though in his case mightily complicated by the fact that his father was the fascist Oswald Mosley. Nicholas Mosley later wrote an acclaimed and critical two-volume biography of his father, as well as several other biographies, but it was as a writer of challenging and adventurous fiction that he was best known: among his novels was *Accident* (1965), filmed by Joseph Losey with a screenplay by Harold Pinter, and *Hopeful Monsters* (1990), described by A.N. Wilson as 'the best English novel to have been written since the Second World War'.

Born in South Africa of mixed Ethiopian and 'Cape coloured' descent, **Peter Abrahams** (1919-2017) made a name for himself as a poet, storyteller, and pan-Africanist activist in 1930s Johannesburg. He left in wartime, after being acquitted of a treason charge. He spent the years 1941 to 1956 in the UK, during which time he cemented his reputation as one of

Africa's most important English-language novelists. He later lived in Jamaica, where he wrote a series of novels exploring the complexities of colonialism and independence. **James Berry** (1924-2017) travelled in the opposite direction, arriving in the UK from Jamaica aboard the SS *Orbita* in 1948. His poetry and short stories, which mixed standard English with Jamaican patois, frequently explored the experiences of the 'Windrush generation'. His poem 'Fantasia of an African Boy' won the National Poetry Competition in 1981, and he was much in demand as a poetry performer and broadcaster. **Buchi Emecheta** (1944-2017), from Nigeria, arrived in London in 1962 and at the age of twenty-two left her violent husband to bring up their five children on her own. Her experiences and defiance of African patriarchy and western racism inspired many of her novels, including her best-known, *The Joys of Motherhood* (1979), the ironically-titled companion piece to Chinua Achebe's *Things Fall Apart*, written from a woman's perspective.

Among several poets in this update, **Roy Fisher** (1930-2017) was born in Handsworth and for many years combined teaching with two further careers, as a jazz musician and a poet. His poetry eventually took over, and he was acclaimed by Ian

McMillan in 2010 as 'Britain's greatest living poet'. His poetry was rooted in his Birmingham locality. From a wealthy family, and educated at Eton, **Heathcote Williams** (1941-2017) was a colourful but sometimes troubled figure at the centre of London's hippy counterculture of the 1960s and 1970s. He first achieved recognition as a playwright, but it was as a poet that he became best known; in particular for his series, *Whale Nation* (1988), *Sacred Elephant* (1989), and *Falling for a Dolphin* (1990). Poet and translator **Sarah Maguire** (1957-2017) left school to train as a gardener with the London Borough of Ealing, and horticultural and botanical motifs abounded in her work. She was also entranced by the Arabic world, translating many volumes of Arabic poetry, and having her own poetry translated into Arabic.

The children's author **Michael Bond** (1926-2017) chanced upon the inspiration for his most famous creation one Christmas when he saw a small, stuffed toy bear sitting on its own in Selfridges, reminding him of Second World War evacuee children with their suitcases and their labels tied to them. Taking him home, he named him Paddington Bear and within ten days had written the first of his phenomenally successful books featuring the loveable, mischievous, anthropomorphic

bear. By the time of Bond's death his books had sold over 35 million copies, and his character had spawned television series, films, and all manner of associated merchandising

Michael Bond is joined in this update by **Jill Barklem** (1951-2017), author and illustrator of the much-loved Brambly Hedge series of children's books, featuring a woodland world inspired by Epping Forest, filled with tiny, beautifully-illustrated creatures. **Pat Hutchins** (1942-2017) also wrote and illustrated her own children's books; she was perhaps most famous for her first book, *Rosie's Walk* (1968), and the Titch series, which featured sibling relationships. Much later she appeared on television as presenter of the children's series *Rosie and Jim*. With titles including *Princess Smartypants*, *Hair in Funny Places*, and *The Smelly Book*, **Babette Cole** (1950-2017) was one of the quirkiest children's writers and illustrators of her generation, delighting parents as well as young children with her hilarious tales. Also making her entrance into the dictionary is **Iona Opie** (1923-2017), the collector, anthologist, historian, and critic of children's literature and folklore, who with her husband Peter created the most significant collection of early children's literature and produced pioneering studies of children's literature, play, and folklore.

Among other literary figures included in this update is **Penelope Hoare** (1940-2017), widely regarded as one of the outstanding literary editors of her day, who worked with writers ranging from novelist Rose Tremain to travel writer Colin Thubron, as well as non-fiction writers such as Michael Kennedy and Peter Hall. **Francis Wyndham** (1934-2017) was a journalist, editor, acclaimed interviewer for the *Sunday Times Magazine* (his interviews often accompanied by photographs by Lord Snowdon and others), and Eton-educated Trotskyist; but perhaps his most substantial legacy was his semi-autobiographical fiction. **Jeremy Lewis** (1942-2017) was another fixture of literary London; again he combined journalism, editing, publishing, and writing, but found acclaim for his wry and self-deprecating series of literary autobiographies. **Stephanie Wolfe Murray** (1941-2017) was born in England, but after her marriage to the scion of an ancient Scottish family she adopted Scotland as her homeland. Her singular contribution was Canongate Books, publisher of Sorley MacLean's collected Gaelic poems, Alasdair Grey's novel *Lanark*, and *Fireside Tales of the Traveller Children*, among many other successes.

## Stage and screen

The world of theatre lost one of its giants in 2017 with the death of **Sir Peter Hall** (1930-2017). The son of a railway clerk (and therefore possessor of a free rail pass), he was theatre-mad from an early age. Visiting Stratford at fifteen, he vowed that one day he would work there. Only fourteen years later, after a meteoric career, he was back as director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and founding director of the Royal Shakespeare Company. He went on to be director of the National Theatre in succession to Laurence Olivier (and its first at its new home on the South Bank), and later artistic director of Glyndebourne Festival Opera and director of his own Peter Hall Company. In Michael Billington's view he 'was a pioneering visionary who did more than anyone to shape modern British theatre'.

Hall is joined in the dictionary by **Christopher Morahan** (1929-2017), who was his deputy at the National Theatre, and later produced the award-winning television adaptation, *The Jewel in the Crown*; Neath-born theatre director **Michael Bogdanov** (1938-2017), whose production of *Romans in Britain* at the National Theatre caused a sensation (and a headache for Hall),

and who later founded the Welsh Theatre Company; and Middlesbrough-born **Ann Jellicoe** (1927-2017), who trained as an actress before achieving greater fame as a playwright (the lone female among the 'angry young men' at the Royal Court Theatre) and subsequently as a leading proponent of community theatre.

From the world of film, we now include cinematographer **Walter Lassally** (1926-2017), who fled Nazi Germany in 1939 and was closely associated with the free cinema movement in the 1950s, the British 'new wave' of the 1960s, and Merchant Ivory from the 1970s. He won an Oscar for *Zorba the Greek* (1963), and continued working into the new millennium. **John Mollo** (1931-2017) was an expert on military uniforms and insignia (on which he published several books) who doubled as a costume designer for films, and who won two Oscars, for *Star Wars* (1977) and *Gandhi* (1982). Reviewing many of their films was **Barry Norman** (1933-2017), perhaps the best-known film critic of his generation, as presenter of BBC's cinema review *Film...* from 1972 to 1998 and presenter of numerous documentary series.

Following war service flying Lancaster bombers, **David Rose** (1924-2017) became a leading television producer, responsible for launching *Z Cars* in 1962 and its spin-off *Softly, Softly* in 1966, but he made his greatest impression as head of BBC regional drama in the 1970s and then commissioning editor for fiction at Channel 4 in the 1980s, where he commissioned an astonishing range of successful new films and was credited with a leading role in the renaissance of British film-making. He is joined by the television scriptwriters **Alan Simpson** (1929-2017), who with his partner Ray Galton wrote the material for such comedy classics as *Hancock's Half Hour* and *Steptoe and Son*, and **Rosemary Anne Sisson** (1923-2017), who left an academic career to write the scripts for acclaimed period dramas including *Upstairs, Downstairs* (1972-5) and *The Duchess of Duke Street* (1976-7).

The entertainer **Sir Bruce Forsyth** (1928-2017) first appeared on television aged eleven, tap dancing on a talent show. He began his theatrical career in 1942 as Boy Brucie, the Mighty Atom, and later worked in a song-and-dance act at the Windmill Theatre before gaining his break into television in 1958 on the show *New Look*. There followed more than fifty-five years when he was rarely absent from the nation's

television screens as host of *Sunday Night at the London Palladium*, *The Generation Game*, *Play Your Cards Right*, and *Strictly Come Dancing*, among many other shows. A 'brilliant dancer, better than competent jazz piano player, and an all-round musical theatre actor', he was also quick-witted, cheerful, but edgy, his knowing looks to camera or put-downs of audience members part of his comedic routine.

The son of a police constable, **Sir Roger Moore** (1927-2017) supplemented his early income as an actor by modelling for knitwear and toothpaste advertisements. Briefly taken up by MGM, his big break came in 1962 with the launch of *The Saint*, ITC's television series centred around Moore as globe-trotting adventurer Simon Templar. He had an even bigger international success as James Bond, starring in seven films from *Live and Let Die* (1973) to *A View to a Kill* (1985); he played the character 'tongue in cheek but straight: the ever-more bizarre and improbable predicaments in which Bond finds himself are where the parody lies'. In later life Moore was a tireless 'goodwill ambassador' for UNICEF, for which he was knighted.

Among other actors included in this update, **Alec McCowen** (1925-2017) made a brief appearance as 'Q' in the James Bond

film *Never Say Never Again*, as part of a sixty-year career mainly on stage, with the Royal Shakespeare Company, Royal Court, and National Theatre. Among many triumphs, he devised and toured a one-man performance of St Mark's Gospel. **Robert Hardy** (1925-2017) played Winston Churchill in at least eight incarnations, but was also remembered as Siegfried Farnon in the television series *All Creatures Great and Small*, and Cornelius Fudge in the Harry Potter film series. He was also an expert on the medieval longbow, on which he wrote two books. **Sir John Hurt** (1940-2017) was another versatile actor who appeared in Harry Potter films (as the wand-maker Mr Ollivander) towards the end of a near-sixty-year career; among his triumphs were the television film *The Naked Civil Servant* (1975; Quentin Crisp described him as 'my representative here on Earth'), the film *The Elephant Man* (1980), and Stephen Ward in *Scandal* (1989). Like his friends Oliver Reed and Peter O'Toole he enjoyed a reputation as a hell-raiser.

Born in Guernsey, **Roy Dotrice** (1923-2017) spent eight formative years at the Royal Shakespeare Company under Peter Hall. He was acclaimed for his John Aubrey in *Brief Lives*, which he toured around the world in 1,782 solo performances from 1967 (then a Guinness world record), and Mozart's father in the

film version of *Amadeus* (1984). At the age of nearly ninety he reached a new audience as Pyromancer Hallyne in *Game of Thrones* and by voicing 224 characters for the audiobooks (earning himself a second Guinness world record). **Peter Sallis** (1921-2017) first appeared on the London stage in 1946 and played a wide range of characters on stage and film before being cast as the much-loved character Norman Clegg in 295 episodes of *Last of the Summer Wine* on television from 1973 until 2010, and the voice of Wallace in the Wallace and Gromit film and television series. **Tim Pigott-Smith** (1946-2017) had his big break in *The Jewel in the Crown* (1984), as the police superintendent Ronald Merrick. Thereafter he was hardly out of work, as a radio actor, narrator of television documentary series, and in numerous films, ranging from Pegasus in James Bond spoof *Johnny English* (2003) to Sir Henry Ponsonby in *Victoria & Abdul* (2017).

In a long and distinguished career on stage and screen, **Rosemary Leach** (1935-2017) appeared in *Z Cars* and *The Jewel in the Crown* among many other notable roles including, on stage, Helen Hanff in *84 Charing Cross Road* (1982) and, on television, *The Buccaneers* (1995). In the early 2000s she played Queen Elizabeth II three times, the last in *Margaret* (2009).

Sylvia Ann Butterfield, better known as **Liz Dawn** (1939-2017), worked in various jobs including as a cinema usherette and an Avon saleswoman before winning a talent show at a holiday camp. She first appeared in *Coronation Street* as Vera Duckworth in 1974 and became a full-time member of the cast in 1982. Her character was written out in 2008 but made one last appearance in 2010. She was a tireless worker for good causes. Although **Peggy Cummins** (1925-2017) made her London stage début in 1938 and her film début in 1940 her career was much shorter than any of the other actors and actresses in this update. It was her trigger-happy femme fatale in *Gun Crazy* (1950) which became her defining performance, alongside several other 1950s classics. Her last film was in 1961, but in later life she was much in demand for appearances at film festivals.

Last (but in the memories of those who grew up with him by no means least), Halifax-born **John Noakes** (1934-2017) trained as an aircraft engine fitter before switching to drama. Spotted by producer Biddy Baxter, he presented *Blue Peter* for twelve and a half years, from 1965 to 1978, often with his dog Shep; among his best remembered episodes were ones that involved him in daring feats, such as making a freefall parachute jump,

or climbing Nelson's Column. In later life he ran a boat rental business in Majorca.

### **Lives in art and architecture**

**Sir Howard Hodgkin** (1932-2017) claimed that he knew he wanted to be a painter from the age of five. Evacuated to New York in 1940, he had an early exposure to the works of Matisse, Picasso, and others. After Eton, Bryanston, and Corsham School of Art he for many years ploughed his own furrow as an artist before achieving international critical and popular acclaim from the 1980s onwards. His brightly-coloured, abstract, figurative work (often covering the frame as well as the canvas) recalled past emotions or events: 'I am a representational painter, but not a painter of appearances', he said. 'I paint representational pictures of emotional situations'.

Born in Hammersmith a week before Hodgkin's sixtieth birthday, **Khadija Saye** (1992-2017) was a hugely talented artist and photographer whose work, ranging from intimate portraits to landscapes, and exploring London nightlife, her Gambian ancestry, and her dual Christian-Muslim heritage, had already

set her on the road to artistic acclaim. Perhaps her most famous works were a series of tintype self-portraits produced for the 2017 Venice Biennale, collectively titled *Dwelling*. Tragically, she lost her life in the Grenfell Tower disaster in the early hours of 14 June 2017.

Born in Nuremberg to Jewish parents, **Gustav Metzger** (1926-2017) arrived in England in 1939 through the *Kindertransport*. Both his parents and many of his relatives were killed in the Holocaust. Initially part of the Borough Group around David Bomberg, he was subsequently best known as the creator of 'auto-destructive' art and a proponent of art as a tool for radical activism. By contrast **David Shepherd** (1931-2017) made his name as a wildlife artist and painter of steam locomotives. The print of his *Wise Old Elephant* (1962), distributed by Boots, was an international bestseller, and many other prints were equally successful. In 1984 he set up the David Shepherd Wildlife Foundation to protect endangered species: his *The Ivory is Theirs* (1990) raised nearly half a million pounds for the charity alone.

Among other artists newly included in the dictionary, **Philip Reeves** (1931-2017) was an English artist and printmaker who

made his home in Scotland after joining the staff of Glasgow School of Art in 1954. He was an important presence on the Scottish art scene, as an active founder member of Edinburgh Printmakers and Glasgow Print Studio. His own art, much of it inspired by the cliffs and landscapes of north-east Scotland, is represented in many Scottish public collections. The sculptor **Edward Allington** (1951-2017) referenced his fascination with classical forms in his own sculpture and worked closely with the Henry Moore institute in research on modern Japanese sculpture. **Alan Aldridge** (1938-2017) was a graphic designer dubbed 'Beardsley in blue jeans' whose psychedelic artwork graced numerous album and book covers from the 1960s onwards. **Pat Albeck** (1930-2017) was a designer of printed textiles, ceramics, wallpapers, and a whole range of other items, best known for her designs for the National Trust, and affectionately known as 'the queen of the tea towel'. **Gina Fratini** (1931-2017) was a fashion designer who specialised in evening and wedding dresses; among her clients were Princess Margaret (for a photograph by Lord Snowdon), Elizabeth Taylor, for her second marriage to Richard Burton, and Princess Diana.

The architect **Leonard Manasseh** (1916-2017) was born in Singapore but educated in England. His design for the luxury restaurant for the Festival of Britain in 1950 accelerated his career, particularly in the design of institutional and industrial buildings. Among his best known works is the National Motor Museum in Beaulieu, Hampshire. **Richard Burton** (1933-2017) also designed many educational and industrial buildings, as well as public housing; he was an early proponent of design for energy conservation and efficiency. He was also part of the partnership whose competition-winning scheme for the National Gallery was condemned by Prince Charles as a 'monstrous carbuncle'.

Among scholars of art and architecture included in this update, **Gavin Stamp** (1948-2017) was a noted architectural historian who championed Victorian architecture, but was also chairman of the Twentieth Century Society (and contributor of the 'Nooks and Corners' column in *Private Eye*). **Paul Oliver** (1927-2017) was also an architectural historian who specialised in vernacular architecture in the developing world, and who also enjoyed a parallel career as a pioneering historian of the blues.

**John Berger** (1926-2017) graduated from Chelsea School of Art and much later published a collection of sketches, but his interests and accomplishments ranged much more widely, as an award-winning novelist and poet, playwright, film-maker, art critic, cultural theorist, activist, and social investigator. He was perhaps best known in the UK for his television series *Ways of Seeing* (1972), which brought Marxist and feminist perspectives to bear on art history and remains 'undoubtedly the most influential television made about art'.

The art historian **Pamela Tudor-Craig, Lady Wedgwood** (1928-2017), was a meticulous historian of medieval art who founded the Harlaxton Medieval Symposium; she was known to a wider public as presenter of the television series *The Secret Life of Paintings* (1986) and appearing for the defence in *The Trial of Richard III* (1984). **Virginia Surtees** (1917-2017) became a leading authority on the pre-Raphaelites, with a two-volume catalogue of the complete works of Dante Gabriel Rossetti in 1971 and scrupulously edited diaries of George Price Boyce and Ford Madox Brown; she also published more than a dozen other biographies, memoirs, or collected letters, eight of which were primarily about feisty, independent, or 'difficult' women.

Best known to the public as the husband in a tempestuous and eventually disastrous marriage with Princess Margaret, **Anthony Armstrong-Jones, Lord Snowdon** (1930-2017) was also an acclaimed and innovative photographer. He made his name with a photograph of Marlene Dietrich in 1955, and in 1958 published *London*, recognised as the first book by the new wave of British photographers. He subsequently thrived as a portrait photographer (including for the royal family; much to Margaret's annoyance he and Queen Elizabeth the queen mother remained on the best of terms). He was also a noted designer—Cecil Beaton thought the Snowdon Aviary at London Zoo the product of 'an extraordinary mind'—and a passionate campaigner for the rights of disabled people, and for design which took into account their needs.

## **Music**

**Derek Bourgeois** (1941-2017) was a prolific composer in the mould of Malcolm Arnold or William Walton, with a natural flair for striking melodies; he composed the incidental music for such television productions as *The Barchester Chronicles* and was particularly known for his work for brass and wind bands. He was also director of music for many years at the National

Youth Orchestra and St Paul's Girls' School (a successor to Herbert Howells and Gustav Holst). **Sir Jeffrey Tate** (1943-2017) was born with spina bifida and associated curvature of the spine, and initially trained as a doctor before embarking on a successful international career as a conductor, known especially for his Ring cycles and other operas. Much of his later life was spent in Germany. **Donald Mitchell** (1925-2017) was a musicologist and publisher who founded Faber Music and was acclaimed for his book *The Language of Modern Music* (1963) and his detailed studies of Mahler and Britten. Close to Britten, he was one of his executors and a founder of the Britten-Pears Foundation.

Born in Cleethorpes, **Norma Procter** (1928-2017) was inspired to become a professional singer after hearing Kathleen Ferrier, with whom she was often compared. A contralto with a rich voice, she was best known for her work in oratorios and recitals, and like Donald Mitchell had a particular interest in the music of Mahler and Britten; she was for many years Britten's favoured interpreter of his works. The operatic soprano **Dorothy Dorow** (1930-2017) was an astonishingly versatile performer, whose work ranged from early music through classic twentieth-century American musicals to some of the most

challenging modern music. The *New York Times* review of her recording of Webern's opp. 14 to 18 ('perhaps the toughest music he ever wrote') declared that 'Miss Dorow's artistry is staggering'. Among other performers now included in the dictionary, **Nona Liddell** (1927-2017) was a violinist with a similarly wide range, from baroque chamber music to avant-garde contemporary music, who was also closely associated with Britten through the English Chamber Orchestra and Aldeburgh Festival Orchestra. She was described by a musical colleague as 'capable of playing some of the most difficult music ever written'. **Gervase de Peyer** (1926-2017) was a clarinettist who studied with Frederick Thurston and Ralph Vaughan Williams, was a key member of the Melos Ensemble (who premiered the chamber music from Britten's War Requiem), and later played for many years with the London Symphony Orchestra and the Chamber Music Society in New York. The most acclaimed clarinettist of his generation, his style of playing was described as 'like that of a human singer, but with a power, agility and range beyond any singer's capability'.

Born in South Bank, Teesside, **Vin Garbutt** (1947-2017) worked for several years as a lathe turner at ICI Wilton (a skill which enabled him to make his own whistles) before becoming a full-

time professional folk musician. Known as the 'Teesside troubadour', his songs, including 'Slaggy Island Farewell' and 'the Valley of Tees', evoked the industrial landscape of Teesside. His sixth album, *Little Innocents* (1983), proved controversial, in putting forward his Roman Catholic, anti-abortion views. He continued playing and touring and in 2001 was named 'best live act' at the Radio 2 Folk Awards.

From the world of popular music, **Clem Curtis** (1940-2017) was the Trinidadian-born lead singer with soul group The Foundations, the UK's first multiracial group to reach number one in the singles chart, with 'Baby, Now That I've Found You' in 1967, and the first British soul group to sell a million copies of a record. Curtis continued performing almost until the end of his life, including in West End shows such as *The Wiz*, and latterly at Butlins camps and on cruise ships. **Peter Sarstedt** (1941-2017), born in India, was a singer-songwriter and chansonnier best known for 'Where Do You Go To My Lovely', which reached number one in 1969. In a long career he also recorded frequently with his brothers Clive Sarstedt and Eden Kane, and later toured with the Solid Silver '60s tours. **Peter Skellern** (1947-2017) was a classically trained musician and singer-songwriter best known for his 1972 hit 'You're a Lady', who

later composed theme music for television, toured with Richard Stilgoe, and wrote music for church choirs. Towards the end of his life he moved to Cornwall, where he was ordained a Church of England priest four months before his death.

**Paul Buckmaster** (1946-2017) was another classically-trained musician who performed with the experimental Third Ear Band, but who made his greatest mark as an arranger and orchestrator for David Bowie, Elton John, the Rolling Stones, Carly Simon, and a roll-call of leading popular musicians and groups. He also composed for film, including the James Bond film *The Spy Who Loved Me* (1977). Joining him in this update are two figures who played important roles in the pop music revolution of the 1960s: **Jack Good** (1931-2017), the television producer who devised the ground-breaking popular music shows *Six-Five Special* and *Oh Boy!*, and **Brian Matthew** (1928-2017), the disc jockey who broadcast for the BBC for more than sixty years, latterly as presenter of *Sounds of the Sixties*.

### **Scholarship and education**

**Sir Tony Atkinson** (1944-2017) was an internationally renowned economist and social scientist, regarded as the founding father of modern inequality and poverty studies. In particular, he introduced a widely-used family of inequality measures which made different views about distributional justice explicit through a parameter reflecting the 'inequality aversion' of the measurer. His work ranged widely over national and global income and wealth inequalities, employment and labour markets, taxation, social security, and the impact of new technologies. Himself a fierce opponent of rising levels of inequality, perhaps his most important book was *Inequality: What Can Be Done?* (2015), which set out a range of measures that governments could take to produce a fairer system.

**Anthony King** (1934-2017) was one of the best known political scientists of his day: a longstanding professor at the University of Essex, he focused on election studies, and from 1983 to 2005 was the BBC's election night pundit. He also wrote widely on the British constitution, the role of the prime minister, and the American political system. **Jack Hayward** (1931-2017) was a political scientist based for many years at the University of Hull, who was a leading expert on the politics and public policy of France, and later also on European institutions and integration.

**David Bartholomew** (1931-2017) was a statistician at the University of Kent and London School of Economics who made contributions to the use of statistics in social science research, and in government work, such as manpower planning. A Methodist lay preacher, he also published three books on religion and probability.

Sociologist and philosopher **Zygmunt Bauman** (1925-2017) was born in Poland and lived through both the Holocaust and the Stalinist oppression. He was forced to leave in 1968 and arrived in the UK in 1971, to take up a post as professor of sociology at the University of Leeds. He was best known for his critiques of bureaucracy, and the concept of 'liquid modernity' to describe the constant flux and deracination of an internet-driven consumer culture. The Bauman Institute at the University of Leeds is named after him.

**Derek Parfit** (1942-2017) was born in Chengdu, western China, but spent virtually the whole of his life in Oxford, for the last fifty years at the graduate-only All Souls College. He was widely regarded as one of the most important moral philosophers of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. One of his colleagues wrote that he was someone 'who had already

thought of every objection I could make, of the best replies to them, of further objections that I might then make, and replies to them too'. He combined his writings on personal identity, rationality, inequality, and distributive justice with a personal commitment to the Effective Altruism movement. Born in Minnesota, **Pamela Sue Anderson** (1955-2017) came to the UK as a graduate student and stayed, at the universities of Sunderland then Oxford. She was a leading feminist voice in the philosophy of religion, but also wrote important books on Kant and Paul Ricœur.

**Bridget Allchin** (1927-2017) was a pioneering archaeologist and prehistorian of South Asia (along with her husband Raymond, whom she now joins in the dictionary). She was also a key figure in the founding of the Ancient India and Iran Trust, in Cambridge. **Ivor Noel Hume** (1927-2017) graduated from being a 'mud-lark' on the mud flats of the River Thames, via excavations for the Guildhall Museum in London, to director of archaeology at the 'living history museum' Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia, where he was became widely recognised as one of the pre-eminent archaeologists of colonial America.

**Denis Mack Smith** (1930-2017) was a leading historian of Italy, whose meticulously researched publications transformed the study of the Risorgimento and Italian fascism. He was both feted and reviled in Italy itself, many conservatives expressing outrage at his critique of the limitations of national unification, and the deep roots of Italian fascism. **Hugh Thomas, Baron Thomas of Swynnerton** (1931-2017), began his writing life as a novelist but found much greater success as an historian, known especially for his ground-breaking work on *The Spanish Civil War* (1961), and his massive history of *Cuba, or the Pursuit of Freedom* (1971). Early in life he stood as a Labour candidate but he moved decisively to the right, and was chairman of the free-market Centre for Policy Studies and one of Margaret Thatcher's inner circle. **Sir Alistair Horne** (1925-2017) began his career as an intelligence officer and journalist, and turned to writing to earn a living. He wrote a number of highly-regarded and popular books on aspects of military history and French history, notably *A Savage War of Peace: Algeria, 1954-62* (1978), but was perhaps best known for his two-volume biography of Harold Macmillan (1988-9).

Among several language scholars newly included in the dictionary, **Glen Dudbridge** (1938-2017) was a Chinese scholar

whose studies of literature and religion in China ranged from the eighth to the seventeenth centuries. **Margaret Wilson** (1927-2017) was a leading scholar of Spanish drama of the Golden Age, who also wrote on the mystical poetry of San Juan de la Cruz. **Alan Cameron** (1938-2017) was a sometimes iconoclastic and always challenging classicist, whose work ranged from classical philology through epigraphy, and Greek and Latin poetry, to aspects of late antique art. His last book, *The Last Pagans of Rome* (2011), was his most controversial, arguing that Christians had invented the idea of a conflict between paganism and Christianity. **George Albert Wells** (1926-2017) was a German scholar who published on several aspects of German literature and intellectual history of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, though he was better known to the general public as the author of a series of books arguing that Jesus was essentially a mythical rather than historical figure.

Born on the Isle of Man, **Randolph Quirk, Baron Quirk** (1920-2017), was a towering figure in English language studies, most notably as the founder of the massive Survey of English Usage, and author of a series of descriptive grammars of the English language. Born in Chester, **Glyn Tegai Hughes** (1923-2017) was

the first warden of the academic conference centre at Gregynog, where he also revived the famous press. He published in both English and Welsh on German and Welsh literature, being a particular expert on the German Romantics, though probably his most notable work was a study in Welsh of the nineteenth-century poet William Thomas (Islwyn). Born in New York, **Joseph Clancy** (1928-2017) chanced upon Gwyn Williams's *Introduction to Welsh Poetry* and was captivated. Setting himself to learn Welsh, he became a prolific translator of Welsh prose and especially poetry, ranging from *The Earliest Welsh Poetry* to *The Plays of Saunders Lewis*. He also forged friendships with many of the leading Welsh writers and academics, and moved to Aberystwyth on retirement from his New York teaching post.

**Betty Campbell** (1934-2017) overcame many obstacles to become Wales's first Black headteacher (at Mount Stuart School in Butetown) and a leading figure in Wales's Black community. At Mount Stuart she developed innovative teaching methods, and was one of the first to incorporate Black history into the curriculum. In 2019 she topped the poll in a public vote to determine whose statue should be placed outside the BBC Wales headquarters at One Central Square.

**Dame Tamsyn Imison** (1937-2017), whose first career was as a scientific illustrator, was head teacher of Hampstead School from 1984 to 2000, and a leading educational strategist and proponent of comprehensive schools. **Sir Roger Young** (1923-2017) was marked out as a high flier while teaching at Manchester Grammar School. In 1958 he became headmaster of George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Turning down the headship of Westminster School among others, he remained at George Watson's for thirty-seven years, overseeing the amalgamation with George Watson's Ladies' College and proving an outstanding leader of the independent schools sector.

### **Sporting lives**

Possibly the most influential figure ever in women's cricket, **Rachael Heyhoe Flint, Baroness Heyhoe Flint** (1939-2017), was born in Tettenhall and educated at Wolverhampton Girls' High School. After training at Dartford College of Physical Education she returned to Wolverhampton as a teacher, combining this with playing for England women's cricket team (and also its women's hockey team). Captain of the England women's cricket team from 1966 to 1978, she was the first woman to hit a six in

a test match, one of the first women admitted to the MCC, and a tireless advocate for the sport. She was also for many years a director then vice-president of Wolverhampton Wanderers FC. A later leading light of the England women's cricket team, **Jan Brittin** (1959-2017) played in twenty-seven tests and sixty-three one-day internationals for England between 1979 and 1998, setting a test record (still unbroken) of 1,935 runs and five centuries. They are joined by the Welsh cricketer **Don Shepherd** (1927-2017), one of the great bowlers of his generation. In all he played 647 first-class matches for Glamorgan, taking 2,174 wickets (including more than 100 in twelve different seasons), setting both county and national records.

From the world of football, **Graham Taylor** (1944-2017) was a moderately successful player for Grimsby Town and Lincoln City, and a phenomenally successful manager for Watford and Aston Villa (taking Watford from the fourth division to runners-up in the first, and Aston Villa from the second division also to runners-up in the first); but he was less successful as England manager, and widely (though unfairly) pilloried in the tabloids. **Tommy Gemmell** (1943-2017) was one of the legendary Celtic 'Lisbon Lions' who became the first non-Latin club to win the

European Cup, in 1967. Born in Motherwell (and a Protestant), he signed for the club in 1961 but was still an electrician's apprentice when he made his first-team début in 1963. In total he spent ten seasons with the club, making 418 appearances and netting sixty-three goals (including thirty-one from thirty-four attempts from the penalty spot). He was also capped for Scotland eighteen times. Born in Hackney, **Ugo Ehiogu** (1972-2017) was a talented footballer who captained the England under-21 team and played for Aston Villa, Leeds United, and Rangers (his goal from an overhead kick against arch-rivals Celtic is one of the most-watched on YouTube) before finding his real métier as a coach for Tottenham Hotspur and England; future England captain Harry Kane described him as 'inspirational'.

Born at the same hospital in Hackney, **Dame Di Ellis** (1938-2017) first took to the water as a sea ranger. She achieved success as both a rower and a cox—she won the women's eights head of the river race from Mortlake to Putney seven times between 1966 and 1973, four times as cox and three times as a rower—but it was as a sports administrator, including as chair of the Women's Rowing Commission, and chair of British Rowing, that she left her greatest mark. Horse-

mad from a young age, **Sheila Willcox** (1936-2017) was a highly successful eventer who won the Badminton Horse Trials three years in a row and gold medals in both individual and team eventing at the 1957 European championships (winning another team gold two years later). After breaking her back in a fall in 1971 she focused on dressage, and coaching. **Mary Reveley** (1940-2017) also spent her life with horses, but as a highly successful racehorse trainer who trained over 2,000 winners, and was the first woman to saddle 100 winners in a calendar year. With the exception of one year, the whole of her life was spent at Groundhill Farm, in Lingdale, North Yorkshire, where she was born and died.

The athlete **Derek Ibbotson** (1932-2017), from Huddersfield, won a bronze medal in the 5,000 metres at the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, and the following year broke the world record for the mile, with a time of 3:57.2. He never regretted missing out on the opportunity to earn serious money as an athlete: 'Nowadays they don't get the fun we had then', he observed. **John Surtees** (1934-2017) preferred his speed on wheels: he remains the only person to have won both the 500cc motorcycle championship (four times) and the drivers' championship in Formula One motor racing. **Terry Downes**

(1936-2017), nicknamed the 'Paddington Express', was a boxer who held the world middleweight title in 1961-2. Famous for his quips, he later appeared as a character actor in films including Derek Jarman's *Caravaggio* (1986). **Syd Hoare** (1939-2017) was a judoka who was a member of Great Britain's first judo team, at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, and won a silver medal at the 1965 European championships. He was later a coach, administrator, author of ten books on judo, and also an occasional actor, including in Guy Ritchie's film *Snatch* (2000). **John Jacobs** (1925-2017) was a pre-eminent coach and author in the altogether less energetic game of golf. Known as 'Dr Golf', his book *Practical Golf* (1973) was a best-seller. As an entrepreneur he was also an early promoter of floodlit golf ranges and 'golf schools'. **Walt Unsworth** (1929-2017) did more than anyone to promote climbing, mountaineering, trekking, and walking, as editor of *Climber* magazine, one of the instigators of *The Great Outdoors*, and founder of Cicerone Press (publisher of guides to climbing and trekking). He was also the author of many works of climbing history, including encyclopaedic tomes on Mont Blanc and Everest.

**... and finally**

Few people have achieved such unwelcome fame (or notoriety) as **Christine Keeler** (1942-2017), the model and showgirl who was a key figure in one of the most consequential political scandals of postwar Britain, the Profumo affair, and who struggled to live in its shadow for the rest of her life. Pilloried in the press and hounded thereafter, 'I took on the sins of everybody, of a generation, really', she reflected. She is joined in this update by **Aloysius (Lucky) Gordon** (1931-2017), the small-time crook and hustler whose feud with Johnny Edgecombe sparked the Profumo affair. Later he made a career as a chef working for Chris Blackwell's Island Records and for Bob Marley and his entourage, and as a part-time jazz singer.

A full list of new subjects can be found [here](#).

### **Future updates**

We will be continuing to publish monthly updates to the dictionary. The next update will appear in February.