

A Short History of the Sir Richard Stapley Educational Trust Compiled by Michael Bushby, March 2004

(Please note: number in brackets refers to notes at the back of this booklet)

Part 1 : 1919 - 1992

Sir Richard Stapley (1) the Trust's founder, had a life-long commitment to educational and philanthropic causes.

He shared his intention of devoting the residue of his estate to an educational trust bearing his name with a number of like-minded friends. In failing health, he became persuaded of the advantages of setting up the Trust during his lifetime since in this way he could influence its aims and educational philosophy. He was ably assisted in defining the objects of the quite remarkable trust deed by two friends and associates with whom he had worked in Liberal politics. They were Percy Alden M.P. (2) and the historian G. P. Gooch (3) , who was to succeed him as Chairman. These plans came to fruition on 30 th January, 1919 at the first of the monthly meetings held at 33 Bloomsbury Square, London, the founder's town house. A Council of five, comprising Sir Richard Stapley (Chairman), Percy Alden (Bursar), Fanny Linder Dunn, Charles Linder and G. P. Gooch was appointed, together with Joyce Brown as Secretary (4). The first four bursaries, two of £20 and two of £10, were awarded (approximately £600 and £300 respectively in current money). So the pattern was set for awards funded from personal income until the Chairman's death in May, 1920, continuing ill-health having enforced his leave of absence in December, 1919.

Sir Richard Stapley was a co-founder and director of the prosperous clothing business of Stapely and Smith of London Wall and for more than thirty years a member of the Corporation of London representing the ward of Cripplegate Within. A past Master of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers Company, he was knighted in 1908 for services to the Liberal party. Although described as an indifferent speaker, he was in demand as a Chairman of committees where his experience and judgement earned respect.

THE OBJECTS (5) of the Trust are set out in the Trust Deed of 13 th January, 1919 and are far-seeing, liberal and humanitarian. The deed intended and allows the Council unlimited discretion to assist in affording opportunities of education at universities and colleges, and in any branch of education outside them. Experiments in education, research in education, and the preparation and dissemination of information about the improvement of education are all within its scope.

An example of this broad concern is provided by the enquiry on grants begun by the Council early in 1922. This set out the known facts about the scope of existing grants, and went on to collect the evidence identifying the need for increased facilities for higher education in the form of government grants; such was the authority of its members that it succeeded in involving the Board of Education in the enquiry.

VARIATIONS OF THE TRUST DEED OF 1919 have been made by the Council in 1928, 1979, and 2003. These have allowed Trustees to sell investments, to purchase or acquire freehold or leasehold property, to register the charity with the Charity Commissioners, and to increase the number of Council members from seven to up to ten.

THE COUNCIL. In 1919 the Council numbered five members who met to decide grants and to conduct the affairs of the Trust. The current number is eight members (2003).

TRUSTEES . Under the Trust Deed of 1919 there were three Trustees who assumed the legal obligations of the Trust. Under current charities law all members of Council have equal responsibility for the finances of the charity and as such are Trustees.

ASSETS. The source of grants made to beneficiaries is the income generated from our investments. Investments are governed by the principal Trust Deed of 1919 whereby the Trustees may make “any investments authorised by the law for the investment of trust funds”.

These investments had their origin in the residual estate of Sir Richard Stapley transferred to the Trustees in 1920 on the founder's death, and consisted of the town house at 33 Bloomsbury Square that had provided the facilities for meetings of Trustees during the founder's lifetime, and certain stocks and shares.

PROPERTY. 33 Bloomsbury Square and subsequent properties in London have, in turn, provided an office for the Trust and rental income but became increasingly uneconomic, and in 1968, after a thorough review by Professor Brownlee (6) , and the new Secretary, Ronald Groves, formerly Master of Dulwich College, the Trust divested itself of what had become a financial burden. Since then the Trust grants have been derived from investment income and the secretaries have conducted the Trust's affairs from their homes.

INVESTMENTS. From the Trust's inception, investments have been made according to the Trust Deed of 1919 and legal restrictions applying to Trust funds. The Charities Act of 1965 was the most comprehensive of these acts, giving trusts the opportunity for greater flexibility in the making of investments, and for two decades under these arrangements the Trustees not only maintained the capital value of investments but increased it some four-fold while attracting the highest obtainable income.

In 1991 they decided to use the option open to them under the Financial Services Act of 1988 of moving our investments into the Common Investment Funds For Charities. This gave the Trust the advantages of wider diversification of investments under the expert advice of fund managers, and saved the yearly expense of an annual contract for professional advice. The funds chosen in 1991 were Charities Official Investment Fund (COIF) and M&G Charifund.

The details of our investments and of the Trust's management are to be found in the annual auditor's report and summary of the year's activities which is sent to the Charity Commissioners.

GRANTS. Under the original Trust Deed, Council was granted unlimited discretion to assist individuals and to promote education in general. However, in time grants came to be awarded only to individual students.

In the early years demand for assistance exceeded disposable income and a loan scheme was introduced to help those in greatest need, but in practice this proved to be costly to administer and many students, unable to meet terms of repayment, defaulted and balances had to be "forgiven". The scheme was abandoned in 1964.

There has been a steady growth in the number and cost of awards. In 1919 forty-one awards were made at a cost of £588 (worth approximately £17,600 in current money) : in 2003 two-hundred and twenty-five awards were taken up at a cost of £133,600. The graphs in Part Two, page give a detailed picture of grant awards since 1991.

Over the years Council has had to make changes in the way applications are considered. In 1968 the Trust had 520 applications but were only able to make 220 grants. This pressure of applications on our limited funds forced Council to try to identify those applicants who fell outside the educational objects of the Trust. They decided to issue 'Conditions Governing Awards to Students' , and this led to an immediate fall in applications.

However, pressure of numbers has forced Council from time to time to amend these Conditions. In the 1970's the oil crisis and the subsequent rise in inflation to 30% in 1974 led to the erosion of government funding for universities and research councils. As a result Council again considered the most effective use of the resources available in the light of changing circumstances. They identified what was to become the central issue : how to reconcile the number of awards made each year with a desire to ensure a realistic contribution towards students' fees. The Conditions were revised in 1975 and new constraints limited applications to those who were attending degree courses at universities, who were resident in the UK for three years and who were not in receipt of mandatory or discretionary awards.

In 1988 circumstances again caused Council to review policy. The annual surge in the number of applications, together with a constant awareness of the inadequacy of the grants in real value, prompted a searching enquiry into the most effective educational use of our resources. It became evident that the greatest hardship was experienced by those students who registered for a second degree, or its equivalent, and Council therefore decided to assist only graduates with a first or upper second class honours degree, who registered for a second degree, were over 24 years of age in the proposed year of study, and were in financial need. As before, those holding a mandatory or discretionary award could not normally be considered. Since then the Conditions have remained more or less the same, though they are reviewed regularly in the light of

changes in educational policy. Academic excellence and financial hardship remain the main criteria for an award.

In 1992 continued financial restraints on university education imposed by governments and The University Funding Council influenced the Trust in coming to two decisions as it faced the future. The first was to endorse the policy reviewed in 1988 of increasing the value of the annual grant made to well-qualified graduated 'able and willing to profit from higher education'. The second was to launch a fund-raising appeal directed at two distinct targets. These were to be past beneficiaries and members of their professions, and, separately, charitable funds and companies. This initiative was felt to be critical if the Trust was to meet the needs of students in the 21st century.

PART 2 : 1991-2003

FUND-RAISING BETWEEN 1991 and 2003

At the end of his history of the Trust, Professor George Brownlee contemplated the future. As a forward-looking charity we have made every effort to increase our funds in the last decade so that we could increase the number and value of our grants.

In the 1990s we appealed to alumni, companies and trusts, and newsletters have been sent to alumni and to those who have kindly made donations. Money from alumni has been invested to increase yearly investment income and produce a sustained growth in grants. Money from companies and trusts (7) has been spent on grants for the year of donation in accordance with the expectation of the donors. Named scholarships have been awarded yearly from the income of bequests (8).

In 1991 a special appeal was made to doctors, veterinary surgeons and dentists who had obtained grants between 1970 and 1980. Twenty-five alumni kindly contributed £16,000. Encouraged by a positive response, the Trust launched its 75th Anniversary Appeal to alumni from the 1930s to 1968. George Brownlee's History of the Trust was enclosed with each appeal brochure. Professor Arnstein, as Chairman of the Trust, and Professor Peters, as a Trustee, between them approached nine eminent academics, who kindly agreed to be Patrons (9). Lady Ruth

McWilliam, a member of Council, voluntarily administered the appeal responses and made approaches to companies and trusts.

The response from alumni – 131 donations which raised £57,300 – encouraged Council to maintain regular contact between alumni and the Trust through newsletters which have also been sent to companies and trusts who made donations to the appeal, and patrons were also informed of progress. All this activity necessitated administrative re-organisation. Lady McWilliam stood down after three years of invaluable service, and in 1994 Miss Kay McDonnell became part-time Assistant Secretary, handling the appeal and alumni records. In 1995 these records were computerised.

In 2000 the Chairman launched a Millennium Appeal to alumni graduating between 1988 and 1995, and nineteen contributions raised £2,400. In 1996 an application to the Lottery Board was unfortunately unsuccessful.

Our success rate with companies has been modest, but the Trust is grateful for major contributions from Glaxo plc, now GlaxoSmithKline plc, and from the Raine Foundation, which have provided valuable continuity. The Trust also benefited from an unexpected major donation in 1995 from Miss Winifred Ford in memory of her brother Victor (8) . A legacy in the name of Judith Mathews (8) received in 2000 has also led to a named yearly scholarship.

In all, 210 alumni have kindly made contributions to appeals, and these, along with the generous donations mentioned above, have enabled the Trust to increase the number and size of its grants in spite of difficult stock market conditions and changes in the tax law adversely affecting charities in general. Our total grant expenditure has risen steadily throughout the period. Only in the last two years has the average size of grants fallen because of a large increase in the number of well-qualified and needy applicants (see graphs page).

Total expenditure on grants :

1990

£46,570

1998

£107,200

1992

£71,400

2000

£126,400

1994

£87,850

2002

£133,600

1996

£110,500

ORGANISATION OF THE TRUST . Over the past decade the Trust has shaped a Council in which members with experience have been joined by colleagues who are currently active in the academic world and able to reflect the diverse interests and needs of students from a wide variety of subjects and ethnic origins.

Council members are appointed for five years and may serve a further five.

TRUST OFFICIALS . It is important that the Trust has continuity in the running of its affairs. This has been provided for by the following measures :

- The Chairman's term of office is normally for five years
- A Vice-Chairman is appointed two years before the Chairman's term of office comes to an end in the expectation that he or she will succeed as Chairman
- An Honorary Treasurer is appointed each year
- There is an annual election of members of Council and officers of the Trust at the November meeting.

In 2001 Michael Bushby retired after ten years as Secretary. In his place Mrs Christine Ford was appointed as Administrator. She had been Kent Area Manager of Save the Children. It is interesting to note that Sir Percy Alden, a founder member of Council, became Chairman of the Save the Children Fund, which had also been founded in 1919.

MANAGEMENT OF RESOURCES. Professor George Brownlee (6) retired as Honorary Bursar in 1991. Since then Council has taken collective responsibility for the management and investment of funds. The COIF investment fund and M&G Charifund quarterly reports are circulated and discussed. In 1997 Council instigated a major review of investment performance and policy, and in the volatile economic climate of the 1990s further meetings were held with the fund managers of COIF and M&G, who gave presentations of their respective performances and investment strategies. At the end of the 2001 meeting it was noted with satisfaction that the two funds had maintained income despite stock

market uncertainty. This continuity will be vital in view of the challenge to maintain income from investments following changes in tax law whereby the benefit of tax credits on dividends paid to charities began to decline in April 1999 and will end in 2004. This change will seriously affect our ability to increase, or even maintain, the value of awards. In order to facilitate continuous assessment of policy, Council created the office of Honorary Treasurer, and in 2002 Mr Mark Spurdens MRCVS, a member of Council, and an alumnus, was appointed.

The introduction of Gift Aid in the 1990s has been beneficial to charities and encourages Council to continue to contact alumni at regular intervals to boost funds.

Throughout this period administrative costs have been kept low – rarely above 10% of income. As was noted earlier, this is partly due to the fact that the Administrator works from home on a part-time basis. It should also be noted that members of Council have waived the honoraria to which they were entitled by the original Trust Deed and receive only necessary expenses to attend meetings. The Trust is grateful to a number of volunteers who continue to contribute their professional expertise in various areas of administration.

In 1997 Professor Peters was able to arrange with the British Society of Gastroenterology that Council meetings could be held, free of charge, in the Society's meeting room at St Andrew's Place, London. The Trust continues to meet at these elegant premises and is grateful to the Society for its continued generous hospitality.

GRANTS . The yearly amount available for grants to students is made up of investment income and any specified donations from donors. As mentioned earlier, one of the major challenges the Trust faces in the 21st century is to increase this income.

How best to distribute the income is the second challenge. As the number of applications continues to increase, Council has to make two difficult decisions. The first is how best to select the students for awards, and the second is the number and size of awards to be made from the available income. Each year Council has to balance a desire to increase the size of grants to realistic levels with the need to make small awards which will

give encouragement to numbers of post-graduate students about to embark on courses for which they will make considerable sacrifices.

The table opposite and the graphs which follow illustrate the problem of growing numbers of applications and a fair division of the income cake.

1998, 2000, 2002

Applications sent out : 405, 426, 606

Applications received : 195, 218, 393

Grants awarded : 198, 159, 252

Total amount spent : £120,000, £126,400, £133.600

STUDENTS. The number of student applications has recently increased dramatically. This is partly due to the opening of our website in 2001 (www.stapleytrust.org), but fees continue to rise and students now approach a further degree with substantial under-graduate debts and are therefore under considerable financial pressure.

The Trust continues to be one of a small number of charities awarding grants to individuals embarking on post-graduate studies. Foremost among these students are those studying medicine and veterinary science. Since 1993 seven hundred and fifty-three medical students and a hundred and sixty-seven veterinary students have received grants, some for a number of years. This assistance is of considerable importance at a time when there is an increase in the number of students to meet the national shortage of doctors and vets. Many awards are made to Arts students, and the Glaxo Healthcare Scholars are another category which currently receives between twenty and thirty grants a year. Many overseas students turn to the Trust for assistance : in 2002 sixty obtained grants.

The volume of applications has caused Council to again review the conditions for application. Two major amendments have been made : from 2003 overseas students must already be in residence in the UK before making application to the Trust, and Council will now only support a student for one post-graduate course.

Council cannot be inflexible, but must be sensitive to changes in education policy and practice. For example, we now accept post-graduate diplomas in music performance as equal to a higher degree in excellence, and as a consequence a number of grants are made each year to promising musicians (sixteen in 2000). Council has recently appointed a professional musician as one of its number. Our Conditions state that an applicant must have a first class or upper second class honours degree at a university in the UK, but in recent years some colleges have acquired the power to award degrees that can be accepted as equal to those awarded by older established universities. It is therefore impossible to be rigid in applying our Conditions and Council considers each application on its merits. At the end of the day, however, selection depends on a candidate being of proven academic merit and in urgent need of financial assistance.

The grants we award are clearly appreciated by students. Letters tell us that the grant, however large or small, was crucial at a time when fees needed to be paid or books to be bought. They tell us that embarking on this course, when already in debt, was a great leap of faith, and the fact that someone believed in what they were doing and backed them was a boost to morale. We try where possible to make personal contact with some students, and members of Council have visited exhibitions by artists and concerts by musicians. We were once privileged to be present at the graduation ceremony of a prisoner who had completed a Master's degree in the Open University with our assistance. We have met other students when they were studying in London.

These personal contacts, and our regular newsletters, encourage strong links with alumni, some of whom have expressed the intention of helping the Trust in the future.

Sir Richard Stapley had a passionate belief in the value of a university education and in the contribution educated men and women could make in their professions and to Society. The Trust is dedicated to furthering his vision by making post-graduate studies available to students of “proven ability who are able and willing to profit from higher education and who are in need of financial assistance”. This brief history has outlined some of the challenges ahead but the Trust has the experience and flexibility, and above all the will, to meet them.

The Trust's aim is declared in its mission statement “working to support excellence in the post-graduate education of mature students”.

OFFICERS OF THE TRUST AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL 1991-2003

CHAIRMAN :

Professor H R V Arnstein PhD, DSc, FIBiol, FKC 1988 to date

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:

Professor T J Peters PhD, DSc, FRCP, FRCPath, FRCP(Edin) 2002 to date

SECRETARY:

J G Dewes MA 1983-1991

M H Bushby BA 1992-2001

ADMINISTRATOR:

Mrs C M Ford 2002 to date

HON. TREASURER

Mr M D Spurdens BSc., MRCVS 2002 to date

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Professor G. Brownlee PhD., DSc., FKC 1991-1995

Professor H R V Arnstein 1984 to date

E H Salmon 1990-1994

Lady Ruth McWilliam, BSc 1990-1996

Professor T J Peters 1992 to date

Professor C B Howe PhD., FBA, MBE 1992-2002

M D Spurdens 1995 to date

Professor C Seymour-Ure MA 1996 to date

Dr M Wheater MA., PhD., MRCP., FRCPCH 1997 to date

Dr M Buxton-Thomas MBBS., MRCP., MSc., FRCP 2002 to date

Professor R Penny, PhD., MA 2003 to date

J Jackman 2003-to date

TRUSTEES 1992 – TO DATE

Professor H R V Arnstein

Professor T J Peters

M H Bushby

NOTES

(1) Sir Richard Stapley (1843-1920)

Of the several considerations that influenced his decision to devote the residue of his estate to the foundation of an educational trust, after having provided for his next of kin and dependents, his wife having predeceased him, one was a conviction of the value of a university education. He was said frequently to have deplored his own lack of its advantages. Born in 1843 at Twineham in Sussex, the son of a farmer, he was educated at a day school in nearby Lewes. The year of his birth marked the passing of the “hungry forties” and the beginning of the trade revival, and he was to experience during the two decades of his own post-schooling formative years the rising tide of Victorian prosperity. These were also the years of the emerging Whig-Liberal and predominately Liberal government, the years of social changes ushered in by the many

commissions reporting on education at all levels from elementary (1861), endowed schools (1867), Scottish schools (1867) to Universities (1867). In the same year science degrees were introduced at London University. The public social conscience was also stirring; 1868 saw the end of public executions; compulsory, half-time school attendance was introduced in 1876. The overdue reforms of the Child Labour Act, and the Employers Liability Act were delayed until 1880, which also saw the founding of the Salvation Army movement. There were other not yet perceived, far reaching changes. Although the USA industrial output did not equal that of the UK until 1895, the beginning of the trade depression was evident by 1875 and world-wide British economic predominance was ending. These were the social, civic and industrial factors that informed the Liberal candidate of fifty-two years, who contested, unsuccessfully, the Lambeth constituency in the general election of 1893.

That additional influences were at work was noted in an appreciation contributed to an obituary notice of 1920 : “Sir Richard was a man who strove consistently to leave the world better than he found it.....As a young man (he) had a strong desire to enter the ministry and become a missionary....and was never happier than when forwarding any project which tended to raise the status of society, and to benefit the community in general”. So it became his purpose to give young people who had ability but little money the chance to continue their education at a university.

He continued his own interest in higher education, in popular education and in scholarship by promoting formal gatherings of various kinds in his own home.

One of these was the meetings of the Christo-Theosophical Society that attracted thinkers of all religious persuasions. It was catholic in its choice of lecturers, ranging from W. R. Inge the then popular Dean of St Paul's, to Mrs Annie Besant.

Yet another was an intellectual pressure group known as the Rainbow Circle, with origins in the National Liberal Club in 1896, its members numbering Fabians, Quakers, and Liberal and Labour Members of Parliament.

(2) Sir Percy Alden M.A. (1865-1944)

A Radical Tottenham (1906-18) then Labour (1923-24) Member of Parliament for Tottenham South; friend and associate of many years' standing, and the first warden of Mansfield House University Settlement in East Ham, he was described as a 'born organiser'. His many activities included opening evening classes ahead of those of the London School Board, directing public pressure for the adoption of the Public Libraries Act, encouraging University extension courses, and together with his future wife, Dr Margaret Pearse, influencing the founding of the Women's Hospital in 1894. Knighted in 1933, he was chairman of the British Institute of Social Services, and the Save the Children Fund. Although with many other commitments, he took up the then arduous duties of bursar, a position he held until June, 1944 when, tragically, he was killed by a flying-bomb which fell in Tottenham Court Road.

(3) G P. Gooch OM, CH, FBA, D.Litt. Historian and MP (1873-1968).

Owing to ill-health Sir Richard Stapley retired as Chairman in November, 1919 and G. P. Gooch succeeded him, a duty he was to discharge for forty-three years. At that time he was highly regarded as a pre-eminent recorder of the political and diplomatic history of Europe, and he continued to contribute to European studies until his death. In 1961 a collection of studies in Diplomatic History and Historiography was published in his honour, a reflection of the veneration in which he was held.

George Peabody Gooch was the third son of the business partner of George Peabody, the philanthropist, who was his Godfather. After Eton he studied for three years at King's College, London and then took a First in History at Trinity College, Cambridge. He subsequently studied in Berlin and Paris, years which were to shape his preference as a historian for European studies.

After Cambridge he taught at Mansfield House, at the working mens' college at Toynbee Hall, and at the Passmore Edwards Settlements, and undertook social work at Camberwell and with the Church Army : all this was, he wrote "a training for public life." These experiences, and his abhorrence of the Boer War, encouraged him to stand as Liberal

candidate for Bath in 1906. He won, but was unseated in 1910. After this he focussed his attention on scholarship and writing.

Aware of the Nazi threat in the 1930s Gooch encouraged the Trust to set aside a small fund especially to relieve the educational problems of refugees.

Council used to meet once a month – now usually two or three times a year – and after business had been completed Council would sit down to dinner and informal talk. One minute of November, 1934 records that “it was arranged to have a social for students on 14 th January at 5.00 p.m.”

The Trust was fortunate to have been served for so long by such a distinguished, compassionate and conscientious man.

(4) Miss G. Joyce Brown (?-1968)

Miss G. Joyce Brown while secretary to Mr Percy Alden M.P., served as secretary to the Council from the first year of its existence under the founder's chairmanship. She was subsequently elected to the Council in 1933 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Miss Linder Dunn, a position she was to occupy with formidable distinction until her retirement in 1968. Always and by her preference known as MISS Joyce Brown, she had read English at Oxford, specializing in Elizabethan literature which remained a life-long interest. She became the secretary of the Elizabethan Literary Society under the presidency of Sir Sidney Lee and Dr F. S. Boas with meetings, first at Toynbee Hall and then in the Skeet and Furnival Library at King's College, University of London. The war (of 1939-45) interrupted, and then terminated the meetings. After Sir Percy Alden's death she took entire charge of the office of the Trust then housed in Gordon Square. When in turn this lease reverted to the University of London, it was she who found the leasehold at 121 Gloucester Place, appointed caretakers, established offices for the Trust, found suitable tenants for the spare accommodation, and furnished a flat for letting on the top floor. She saw all the students who called, did the clerical work, kept accounts and detailed records of every student who was helped, and by 1968 had assembled some 9,000 index cards with a précis of abilities and achievements. Over many years she maintained a personal interest in careers of the beneficiaries. She was a formidable

figure and Professor Brownlee felt she was the Trust by the time the writer became a member of Council in 1959. He once asked her how the current applicants were selected from the many, she replied; "Oh, they've been pressing me". Further experience was to reveal that this was in effect only one of the criteria by which she judged immediate need within a flood of applications then coming before the Council. She retired after a fall which broke her femur.

She was a splendid example of Edwardian environment and education, often suppressing with difficulty the common social prejudices of that time that occasionally surfaced. That these were inimical to the aims and intentions of Sir Richard Stapley's foundation of which she was a resolute upholder, and to which she had devoted her life, she was wholly aware. Yet these nevertheless deserved comment, and thereafter could be overlooked. She served as secretary from 1919 to 1968.

(5) THE OBJECTS of the Trust shall be

(a) To afford and assist in affording opportunities of education (including education at Universities and Colleges) to students of both sexes whether by gifts or loans or otherwise howsoever

(b) To promote and aid education in all or any of its branches outside Universities and Colleges

(c) To promote and aid experiments in education and educational matters

(d) To promote and aid research in education and educational matters

(e) To prepare and obtain and to promote and aid the preparation and obtaining of information concerning education and educational matters and with a view to the improvement of education to disseminate any such information and influence public opinion

(f) To do all such things as may appear to the Council of the Trust in its absolute discretion to be incidental or conducive to the objects or purposes aforesaid or any of them.

(6) Professor George Brownlee PhD., D.Sc., Professor of Pharmacology, King's College, University of London.

George Brownlee served the Trust with untiring energy and commitment from 1959, when he first became a member of Council, to 1995 when he retired as a Trustee and member of Council. He was Chairman from 1969 until 1977 and again from 1983 to 1988, during which time he and the Secretary, Ronald Groves, steered the Trust through a major review of our financial status, which led in 1988 to the termination of the lease of the Trust's property at Gloucester Place, London.

Thereafter he concentrated as Bursar (1989-1991) on the investment of the Trust's funds to produce maximum income for grants. In 1990 he and the Chairman saw the need to boost capital and increase income by means of an Appeal, and for this he wrote a History of the Trust. The 75th Anniversary Appeal was launched in 1993. He retired as a Trustee and member of Council in 1995. In his History George Brownlee praised Miss Joyce Brown for her devotion to the Trust over a long time. His own contribution has been as important. He gave his time unstintingly so that the founder's aims and intentions - in which he believed passionately - could be realised.

(7) SCHOLARSHIPS MADE AVAILABLE BY COMPANIES AND TRUSTS

GlaxoSmithKline Healthcare Scholarships

In 1993, through an introduction by a former beneficiary, the Secretary approached Glaxo plc. The company was already committed to supporting medical students but agreed to make £4,000 available “to enable the Trust to make awards to post-graduate students wishing to study subjects connected to Healthcare – to be known as Glaxo Healthcare Scholars”.

Close contact has been maintained throughout the company mergers of 1995 and 2001, and the company has steadily increased its yearly donation. This guaranteed income, currently £15,000 has become a regular feature of the Trust's grants policy : 143 scholarships have been awarded to date.

The Trust is profoundly grateful to the company.

The Raine Foundation donation

In 1993, in response to the 75 th Anniversary Appeal, the Raine Foundation made a contribution of £3,000 annually for four years. This generous donation gave the Trust the continuity which it so much appreciates.

(8) The Sir Percy Alden and Turberville Scholarships

In 1945 funds were raised to established a scholarship in memory of Sir Percy Alden, and in 1951 Miss Marjorie Gertrude Turberville bequeathed £3,000 to endow an annual scholarship.

These scholarships were awarded up to 1972 and 1979 respectively, but have since been subsumed in the general funds for awarding grants.

The Victor Ford Scholarships

In 1995 the Trust received a most generous gift from the estate of the late Victor Ford (1918-1994). Mr Ford was a Stapley Scholar in 1937. It had been his intention to leave the Trust a legacy but he died before this could be arranged. His sister, Miss Winifred Ford, kindly made a donation of £50,000 in his memory, knowing that this had been her brother's wish.

Victor Ford won a scholarship at King's College, London where he graduated with a First class honours degree in Geography in 1940. He subsequently made significant contributions to Makerere College, Kampala, where he was a lecturer and to Queen's College, Belfast where he was a lecturer in Climatology and Tutor to Foreign Students. He retired in 1982.

Miss Ford approved the creation of a yearly scholarship, or scholarships equal in value to the estimated income for the year from the original gift, to be awarded to a student, or students, studying for a degree closely related to Geography. The award would be known as the Victor Ford Scholarship.

In 1997 the Trust was again indebted to the Ford family. Mrs May Grainger, sister of Miss Ford and Victor Ford, kindly left the Trust a legacy of £20,000. This has enabled us to increase the yearly value of the scholarship. Each year Miss Ford is notified of the awards, and

beneficiaries regularly write to tell her of their studies and careers. The Trust's association with Miss Ford has been a particularly happy one.

The Judith Mathews Scholarship

In 2000 the Trust received a legacy of £9,072 from the estate of the late Judith Anne Mathews. Miss Mathews had no direct connection with the Trust but was known to have a passionate belief in education. A close friend wrote that “My guess is that she would be happy for her legacy to be used to help any deserving student, regardless of subject.”

A scholarship is awarded yearly in her name and the first award of £300 was made in 2001.

(9) Patrons of the 75 th Anniversary Appeal

The following kindly agreed to be patrons of this appeal :

Dr David Bethel CBE, LLD, DLitt, FCSD, ATD, FSAE.

Sir Douglas Black MD, FRCP. (President of the Royal College of Physicians 1977-83)

Sir James Black FRCP, FRS, Nobel Laureate

H.E. Professor Sir Robert Jennings QC (President of the International Court of Justice)

Sir Mark Richmond ScD, FRS (Science and Engineering Research Council)

Sir James Spooner MA, FCA. (Chairman of Morgan Crucible Co. plc., Chairman of King's College, London)

Professor Sir Stewart Sutherland MA (Vice-Chancellor of the University of London)

Lord Perry of Walton OBE, MD, DSc, FRCP, FRS.

Lady Pamela Youde

Registered Charity Number 313812

January, 2004