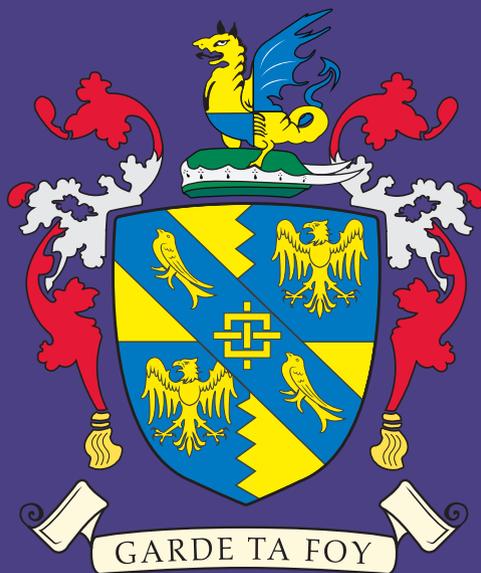


MAGDALENE COLLEGE MAGAZINE



No 59

2014–15

MAGDALENE COLLEGE

VISITOR: The Rt Hon the Lord Braybrooke, MA, KStJ

The Fellowship, October 2015

THE GOVERNING BODY

- 2013 MASTER: The Rt Revd & Rt Hon the Lord Williams of Oystermouth, PC, DD, Hon DCL (Oxford), FBA
- 1981 PRESIDENT: M A Carpenter, ScD, *Professor of Mineralogy and Mineral Physics*
- 1984 H A Chase, ScD, FREng, *Director of Studies in Chemical Engineering and Professor of Biochemical Engineering*
- 1984 J R Patterson, MA, PhD, *Praelector, Director of Studies in Classics and USL in Ancient History*
- 1987 M E J Hughes, MA, PhD, *Pepys Librarian, Director of Studies and University Affiliated Lecturer in English*
- 1989 T Spencer, MA, PhD, *Director of Studies in Geography and Reader in Coastal Ecology and Geomorphology*
- 1990 B J Burchell, MA, and PhD (Warwick), *Joint Director of Studies in Human, Social and Political Science and Reader in Sociology*
- 1990 S Martin, MA, PhD, *Senior Tutor, Admissions Tutor (Undergraduates), Director of Studies in Mathematics and University Affiliated Lecturer in Mathematics*
- 1990 T N Harper, MA, PhD, *College Lecturer in History and Reader in Southeast Asian and Imperial History*
- 1992 K Patel, MA, MSc and PhD (Essex), *Director of Studies in Economics and in Land Economy and UL in Property Finance*
- 1994 N G Jones, MA, LL.M, PhD, *Dean, Director of Studies in Law and Reader in English Legal History*
- 1995 H Babinsky, MA and PhD (Cranfield), *College Lecturer in Engineering, Professor of Aerodynamics*
- 1996 P Dupree, MA, PhD, *Tutor for Graduate Students, Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and Professor of Biochemistry*
- 1998 S K F Stoddart, MA, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Human, Social and Political Science and Reader in Archaeology (1986: Research Fellow)*
- 2000 M Hughes, MB, BChir, PhD, *College Lecturer in Medical Sciences*
- 2000 T A Coombs, MA, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies and USL in Engineering*
- 2001 H Azérad, MA, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in MML and University Senior Language Teaching Officer in French*
- 2003 A L Hadida, MA, PhD, *Director of Studies and USL in Management Studies*
- 2004 C S Watkins, MA, MPhil, PhD, *Tutor, College Lecturer and USL in History (1998: Research Fellow)*
- 2004 A L Du Bois-Pedain, MJur (Oxford), Dr Jur (Humboldt, Berlin), *Director of Studies for the LL.M & MCL and USL in Law*
- 2005 S C Mentchen, MA, *Tutor, Joint Director of Studies in MML and University Senior Language Teaching Officer in German*
- 2007 S J Morris, BA (Newcastle), *Senior Bursar & Steward*
- 2007 R M Burnstein, MB, BS (Sydney), PhD, *Assistant Tutor for Graduate Students, Director of Studies in Clinical Medicine*

- 2008 G P Pearce, BVSc (Bristol), MA, PhD (Leeds), *Director of Studies in Veterinary Medicine and UL in Farm Animal Health and Production*
- 2009 C Brassett, MA, MChir, *Tutor, College Lecturer in Medical Sciences and University Clinical Anatomist*
- 2010 M J Waithé, PhD (London), *College Librarian, College Lecturer and USL in English*
- 2010 C D Lloyd, MA (Kent), *Development Director*
- 2010 R L Roebuck, BA, MEng, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Engineering*
- 2010 A K Bennison, BA, MA (Harvard) and PhD (London), *Admissions Tutor (Graduates), Director of Studies in Asian and Middle Eastern Studies and Reader in the History and Culture of the Maghrib*
- 2011 L C Skinner, BSc, MPhil, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and UL in Earth Sciences*
- 2012 E K M So, MA, PhD, *Admissions Tutor (Recruitment), Director of Studies and USL in Architecture*
- 2012 A J W Thom, MA, MSci, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and UL in Chemistry*
- 2014 W Khaled, MSc (London), PhD, *College Lecturer in Natural Sciences and UL in Pharmacology*
- 2014 A Ercole, MA, PhD, MB, BChir, *College Lecturer in Clinical Medicine*
- 2014 A Kogan, PhD (Hong Kong), *Director of Studies in Psychological and Behavioural Sciences and UL in Psychology*
- 2015 K Munshi, PhD (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), *Frank Ramsey Professor of Economics*
- 2015 T Euser, PhD, MSc, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences and UL in Applied Physics*
- 2015 J M Munns, MA, PhD, *Admissions Tutor (Undergraduates), Director of Studies and University Affiliated Lecturer in History of Art*
- 2015 N J Widdows, MEng, MA, *Chaplain*

EMERITUS FELLOWS

- 1960 P J Grubb, ScD, *Emeritus Professor of Investigative Plant Ecology*
- 1962 R Hyam, LittD, *Emeritus Reader in British Imperial History; College Archivist*
- 1962 J B Dwight, MA, MSc, *Emeritus Reader in Structural Engineering*
- 1964 P E Reynolds, ScD
- 1964 J E Field, OBE, PhD, FRS, *Emeritus Professor of Applied Physics*
- 1968 His Honour C F Kolbert, MA, PhD
- 1968 N Boyle, LittD, FBA, *Emeritus Schröder Professor of German*
- 1971 R J S Spence, MA, PhD, *Emeritus Professor of Architectural Engineering*
- 1978 R Luckett, MA, PhD, *Emeritus Pepys Librarian*
- 1979 E Duffy, DD, FBA, FSA, *Emeritus Professor of the History of Christianity*
- 1984 N Rushton, MD, *Emeritus Professor of Orthopaedics*

LIFE FELLOWS

- 1982 M D Billinge, MA, PhD
- 1985 J D Lewins, MA, PhD, DSc (Eng) (London)
- 1990 Sir Derek Oulton, GCB, QC, MA, PhD
- 1990 W R Cornish, CMG, QC, LLD, FBA, *Emeritus Herchel Smith Professor of Intellectual Property Law*
- 1996 T H Clutton-Brock, ScD, FRS, *Emeritus Prince Philip Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology*

- 2001 A R Thompson, MBE, MA, MPhil
 2001 S Halper, PhD
 2004 E H Cooper, LittD, FBA, *Emeritus Professor of Medieval and Renaissance English*
 2008 T A J Cockerill, BA, MPhil (Leeds), PhD (Manchester)
 2014 E Rothschild, CMG, MA, *Honorary Professor of History*

RESEARCH FELLOWS

- 2009 G W Atkins, MPhil, PhD, *CRASSH Senior Research Fellow in History and Joint Director of Studies in History*
 2009 CVial, PhD, *Senior Research Fellow in Pure Mathematics*
 2010 J D Coull, MA, MEng, PhD, *Rolls-Royce Senior Research Fellow and Joint Director of Studies in Engineering*
 2010 A Bartok-Party, MSc, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Physics*
 2010 P M Steele, BA, MPhil, PhD, *Lumley Research Fellow in Classics*
 2011 C N Spottiswoode, BSc, PhD, *Sackler Senior Research Fellow in Biological Science*
 2012 J R Raven, LittD, *Senior Research Fellow in History (1990: Fellow)*
 2013 H L Brink-Roby, AB (Harvard), MPhil, *Lumley Research Fellow in English*
 2013 J R D G Landel, MEng (Singapore), PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Applied Mathematics*
 2014 J Sbierski, MAST, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Applied Mathematics*
 2014 F J Beltram Tapia, MA, DPhil (Oxford), *Deakin Research Fellow in Economics*
 2014 H O Malone, MPhil, PhD, *Lumley Research Fellow in History and Philosophy of Architecture*
 2014 Y K Wan, MMath, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Applied Mathematics*
 2015 M Ubiali, PhD (Edinburgh), *Senior Research Fellow in Natural Sciences (Physical)*
 2015 R F Foster, MA, PhD, FBA, *Parnell Visiting Fellow in Irish Studies*
 2015 S Caddy, PhD, *Nevile Research Fellow in Molecular Biology*
 2015 M Haeussler, BA (London), MPhil, *Lumley Research Fellow in History*
 2015 B Seymour, BSc, MB, PhD, *Sackler Senior Research Fellow in Biological Sciences*
 2015 C L Evans, MA (Harvard), *Research Fellow in History and Economics*

BYE - FELLOWS

- 2014 A Neumann, MA, PhD (London), *Teaching Bye-Fellow in German*
 2015 A Kellerer, PhD (Paris), *Teaching Bye-Fellow in Physics*
 2015 AV Corr, BA, MPhil, *Donaldson Bye-Fellow in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics*
 2015 P Baillie-Johnson, BA, *Stothert Bye-Fellow in Genetics*
 2015 L Foxcroft, PhD, *Royal Literary Fund Teaching Bye-Fellow*

FELLOW - COMMONERS

- 1989 T G M Keall, MA
 1990 RL Skelton, MA
 1997 A I J Fitzsimons, Diplôme de l'ISIT (Paris)
 2002 J J Hellyer Jones, MA, FRCO, *Director of College Music*
 2010 B Fried, MBA (Pennsylvania)
 2011 N Raymont, BSc (Econ)
 2011 M R W Rands, BSc, DPhil
 2012 P J Marsh, MPhil, *Alumni Secretary*
 2014 RV Chartener, AB (Princeton), MPhil, MBA (Harvard), *Chairman of the Magdalene Foundation*

2014 Mrs C H Foord, *Assistant Bursar*
 2015 A Ritchie, QC, MA, *College Advocate*
 2015 CV S Pike, MSc, PhD, *Joint Director of Studies in Natural Sciences*

HONORARY FELLOWS

1977 The Lord Ezra, MBE, MA
 1984 HRH the Duke of Gloucester, KG, GCVO, MA
 1984 Professor Sir John Boardman, MA, FBA, Hon RA
 1987 The Rt Revd S Barrington-Ward, KCMG, MA
 1992 Professor Sir David Hopwood, MA, PhD, and DSc (Glasgow), FRS
 1996 A B Gascoigne, MA, FRSL
 1997 Professor H H Vendler, AB, PhD (Harvard), Hon LittD
 1998 H R L Lumley, MA
 1999 J C F Simpson, CBE, MA, FRGS
 2001 Sir Antony Jay, CVO, MA, FRSA
 2001 Sir Colin Corness, MA
 2001 Professor Sir Richard Jolly, KCMG, MA, and PhD (Yale)
 2002 Professor Sir John Gurdon, PhD, Hon ScD, Hon DSc (Oxford), FRS
 2005 D J H Murphy, MA
 2005 Professor D C Clary, ScD, FRS
 2005 Sir John Tooley, MA
 2005 Lord Malloch-Brown, MA, KCMG
 2005 R W H Cripps
 2008 The Rt Hon Lord (Igor) Judge, Kt, PC, MA
 2009 His Excellency Judge Sir Christopher Greenwood, CMG, QC, MA, LLB
 2009 The Rt Hon Sir Andrew Morritt, PC, CVO, MA
 2009 R H Vignoles, BA, BMus, ARCM
 2009 The Hon Wong Yan-lung, SC, MA, JP
 2012 Khoo Hong Kuok, BA (Singapore), *Pepys Benefactor Fellow*
 2012 D D Robinson, CBE, MA, and MA (Yale), FSA, DL
 2015 Professor S M Springman, CBE, PhD, FEng
 2015 C I von Christierson, MA
 2015 HRH, Sultan Nazrin Shah, BA (Oxford), PhD (Harvard)
 2015 L L Cardozo Kindersley, MBE
 2015 Dame C A Duffy, DBE, BA (Liverpool)

HONORARY MEMBERS

1998	Sir Neil Westbrook	2003	Claire Tomalin, Hon LittD
1999	Anthony Bloom	2003	Dr Helen Lee
1999	Robin Monro-Davies	2003	Jack Vettriano
1999	Dr Raymond Sackler	2005	Nigel W Morris
1999	Dr Beverly Sackler	2007	Dato Isa Bin Ibrahim
1999	Michael Stone	2009	Colin Day
1999	Sir Anthony O'Reilly	2010	Margaret Higgs
1999	Lady O'Reilly	2011	Lady Braybrooke
2000	Thomas Monaghan	2011	Les Murray
2000	Christopher Smart	2015	Allen Zimbler

College Office-Holders (other than Teaching Officers)

President: Professor MA Carpenter

Senior Tutor & Admissions Tutor: Dr S Martin

Tutors: Professor P Dupree (*Graduates*), Dr R M Burnstein (*Graduates Assistant*)

Dr C S Watkins, Ms S C Mentchen, Dr C Brassett, Dr B Burchell

Admissions Tutors: Dr A K Bennison, Dr E K M So, Dr J M Munns

Senior Bursar & Steward: Mr S J Morris

Assistant Bursar: Mrs H Foord

Dean: Dr N G Jones

Chaplain: Mr N J Widdows

College Librarian: Dr M J Waithe [on leave 2015–16]

Pepys Librarian & Keeper of the Old Library: Dr M E J Hughes

College Archivist: Dr R Hyam

Praelector: Dr J R Patterson

Development Director: Mrs C D Lloyd

Director of College Music & Precentor: Mr J J Hellyer Jones

Harassment Officers: Dr M E J Hughes, Dr H Azérad

Alumni Secretary: Mrs P J Marsh

Wine Steward: Dr T Spencer

Gardens Steward: Dr K Patel

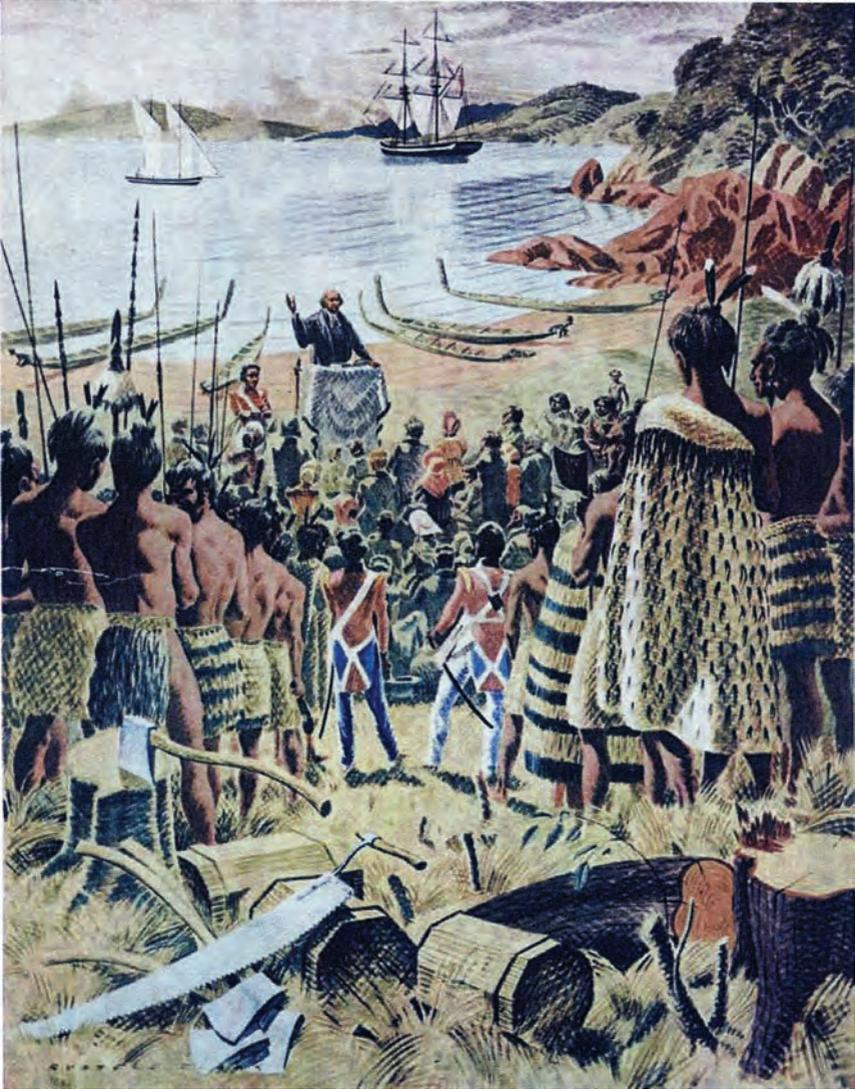
Editor of the College Magazine: Professor N Rushton

College Advocate: Mr A Ritchie, QC



(Photo: Chris Bradley, Porters' Lodge)

Rainbow over First Court, looking east, 13 January 2015, 3.30 pm



Samuel Marsden preaching on Christmas Day 1814 at Oihi Beach, Rangihoua, Bay of Islands, New Zealand: pictorial reconstruction of the scene by Russell Clark, a major NZ artist and sculptor (1905–1966), to mark the 150th anniversary (1964): it was shown in the College Exhibition: 'Magdalene, Marsden, and Mission' in November 2014.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE MAGAZINE

NEW SERIES No 59: 2014–15

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EDITORIAL

I deliberated for some time before accepting the role of editor of the *College Magazine* being flattered by the approach yet daunted by the challenge. Having had the experience of editing *British Orthopaedic News* (BON), the house magazine of the British Orthopaedic Association, and being scientific editor for the premier orthopaedic journal (*Journal of Bone and Joint Surgery*) I had a certain amount of experience and confidence. The responsibility for the *Magazine* is entirely the editor's but fortunately the format is well established and the tradition is strong.

The invitation came with the hint that some changes were expected but without an indication of what they may be. I decided that the 'house style' and format have successfully withstood the test of time and therefore did not require change. However, I felt that the personality and style of the authors of the main articles should be allowed to show through. Obviously the articles are different and, I hope, interesting. Four of them are written by Janes, which is entirely coincidental, and another is scientific; which is unusual.

It is particularly encouraging that our Fellows and Members are so productive. The list of book reviews is testimony to their endeavours but is by no means a comprehensive list of the College's literary output. Although mentioned in many places in this *Magazine* I cannot resist emphasising the excellent results of this year's Tripos (see p 31) which is a tribute to everyone involved including those who provide the physical environment of the College. But, whatever else had an influence on the success it is the students who delivered the remarkable achievement and they are to be congratulated.

The end of the year marks the departure of Philip Hobday, Dean of Chapel, and his wife Hannah. By example, they have encouraged good community attitudes and behaviour within the College. We have seen an increase in the attendance in Chapel of both students and Fellows who have experienced a varied and broadly-based form of worship. I wish them good fortune in their new parish.

Sadly, very recently Barbara, Lady Calcutt died. Widow of David, a past Master (1986–1994), she was much loved by the students particularly those who rowed.

I have been greatly assisted by Aude Valluy-Fitzsimons. In all but name she is Deputy Editor. I am most grateful. Others have been of immense assistance often very much unseen. Finally I am indebted to the many contributors who have delivered their work more or less on time and particularly to those who produced excellent pieces at short notice.

N R

This issue is edited by Professor Rushton, assisted by Mrs Fitzsimons, Jo Hornsby, and Louise Foster.

FROM THE MASTER

I'm writing in that rather odd period at the end of the Easter Term – exams over, results still mostly unrevealed, May Ball pending – when there is a bit of a breathing space to take stock of the year, and when some of the larger stories begin to come into focus from such a perspective. One such story, whose continuation we await in the next week or two, is about Magdalene's rise in the academic tables. We all know that the real 'standing' of the College doesn't depend on these things alone; but it's a major advantage in every way when we can be as confident as we are of the intellectual quality of our current student body. *It is now confirmed that we recorded no fewer than 100 First Class results this year! Over 90% of our third and fourth years had Firsts or Upper Seconds, and Magdalene students won five University prizes. We are still reeling a little at the news, which represents the best academic showing in Magdalene for many years. A signal achievement on the part of Students, Tutors (not least our Admissions Tutor and his colleagues) and Directors of Studies, to all of whom I'm sure you would wish to express congratulations.* And we still have the same – massive but positive – problem of selecting Junior Research Fellows from a field of great distinction. The competition for these positions is now global, and the sheer logistics of managing the scrutiny and appointment procedures is an undeniable headache; but the results are as worthwhile as ever, both with JRFs and with Bye-Fellowships. Elsewhere in the *Magazine* there is information about new members of the Fellowship (pp 20–7), where once again we count ourselves very fortunate in acquiring some wonderful new colleagues.

Support from alumni is still solid and generous to a degree, especially in regard to student support through bursaries. The personal contact between current students and alumni which grows out of this is working very well indeed; and various other forms of connection have developed well, not least from the Magdalene in the City events which have been well supported by old members and enthusiastically attended by current undergraduates. The Development Director describes in detail the various fundraising events that we have been involved with this year (see p 60).

I mentioned last year the plans to re-endow the Mandela Scholarships and to collaborate with the University in setting up a new Chair in African Archaeology. These have developed rapidly and positively; thanks to a partnership with Standard Bank (Africa), we have funds for three awards annually for the next five years, but are continuing to look for longer term endowment. The idea of a new Chair has attracted warm enthusiasm, and, together with the university development team, we have held a number of events and plan a meeting here in October to consolidate this further. A visit to South Africa last October – with substantial and generous help from our alumnus and Honorary Fellow Chris von Christierson, and from our friends in Investec – has borne fruit in stronger relationships with South African universities and foundations eager to be identified with this vision. Extending its

African 'footprint' is high on the University's list of priorities, so we are glad to be working with them on this important development.

I also mentioned our hopes for a new Library building that would provide much-needed study space, a location for relevant IT facilities, a picture gallery, the College Archives, and a variety of new rooms for meetings, seminars and recitals. We now have – in Niall McLaughlin – an outstanding and award-winning architect, who has produced a strikingly beautiful design which sits very comfortably in the garden space without dominating or intruding on what's there. Inevitably, the projected costs have risen as the process has advanced; but we have decided that, if we are going to do this, we should do it well, and that the possibility of raising the necessary funds is within our capacity. So we have begun the process of planning application, and hope to have news of how this is progressing very soon. Talking of libraries, we have had a number of excellent exhibitions in the Old Library, including one tracing T S Eliot's connections with Magdalene and most recently a fine display of manuscript holdings, building on the recently completed catalogue of our manuscripts. Ronald Hyam as Archivist and Jane Hughes as Pepys Librarian and Keeper of the Old Library continue to bring unexpected treasures out of our collections. And we are also looking forward as I write to the imminent publication of a beautifully produced book on the Pepys Library and the Historic Collections of the College, put together by Jane and her colleagues, which we hope will make the glories of this unique collection more widely known.

One significant aspect of the College's life is its continuing commitment to drawing into its life people from outside who share some of our enthusiasms and commitments. We have elected five new Honorary Fellows this year (pp 24–7), including the Poet Laureate, Carol Ann Duffy, replacing Seamus Heaney as our link with the literary world. Chris von Christerson has already been mentioned as a major supporter and benefactor, and Lida Cardozo Kindersley represents one of the most distinguished craft traditions in Cambridge: lettering from the Kindersley workshops will be familiar to all; even if not everyone in the general public instantly knows the name, it is a byword for unparalleled excellence with all those who know anything about monumental lettering, and a notable Cambridge enterprise as well – just up the road from us. Professor Sarah Springman is a former Fellow and one of the foremost names among our female alumni – formerly an international athlete and now a globally respected academic engineer, head of the Technische Hochschule in Zurich. And His Royal Highness Sultan Nazrin Shah of Perak in Malaysia – a former law student under Professor Cornish – has been a generous friend to the College.

But our outward looking engagement isn't restricted to the great and good. We are still organising some highly successful events for school students from less 'traditional' backgrounds, and the feedback from these has been enthusiastic; I was delighted to hear one such student observing how much more welcoming we had proved than a certain Oxford college he had visited, and how much easier it was here to talk to the senior members involved in the event. This was emphatically

Magdalene demonstrating what it is good at, the human scale and the human face; and it has an undimmed appeal. A bit more generally, we are still using the excellent facilities of the Cripps building to welcome groups from beyond the University – including recently the Cambridge City Food Bank for a very successful fundraising and profile-raising reception (attended by nearly all the then parliamentary candidates for Cambridge; good to know that they think support for this is a vote-winner...). But the most regular outward-facing events this year have been part of the College Festival. This year's theme was 'Sound', and we had presentations on the science of acoustics, on the sound of ancient languages, on various aspects of music and therapy and much else. Particularly memorable and moving were the lecture and recital by Dame Evelyn Glennie, whose exuberant and exhilarating demonstration of the resources of percussion held a large audience completely captivated; and a session on sound and healing, including some film of how certain sound-based therapies can break into the world of young people living with autism. These Festival events are a central part of our connection with the local community as well as the wider worlds represented by our guests, and we have good reason to be proud of them – and of Jane Hughes and Silke Mentchen in particular for organising a programme of such quality and variety.

As my second complete year as Master comes to a close, I can only repeat what I said last year: the Williams family counts itself very fortunate to be here. Thank you to all those colleagues who bear patiently with a Master whose responsibilities take him away more than he would like and who without complaint do the substantive work of keeping the community running; thank you to all the undergraduate and graduate members of the College who continuously prove themselves to be both a delight and an inspiration; and thank you to our alumni and alumnae (to show off both my residual Latin and my inclusive credentials) for friendship, company and generosity.

R D W

IN MEMORIAM

THE RT HON SIR CHRISTOPHER STAUGHTON

Honorary Fellow



Christopher Stephen Thomas Jonathan Thayer Staughton, PC, MA, Hon LLD (University of Hertfordshire). Born 24 May 1933. Educated at Eton and Magdalene (First class honours in Classics and Law 1956); Barrister 1957, QC 1970, Recorder in the Crown Court 1972, Judge in the Queen's Bench Division 1981, Judge of the Court of Appeal of England and Wales 1987–1997, President of the Court of Appeal of Gibraltar 2005–2006; Honorary Fellow 1988. Married Joanna Burgess 1960; two daughters. Died 15 October 2014, aged 81.

I did not meet Christopher Staughton until, when he was a new High Court Judge, he sat on circuit where I was in practice as a QC. Within a very short time it became clear, and everything that happened afterwards confirmed, that this apparently establishment figure (Eton and Magdalene) was wary of conventional wisdom, questioning of authority, and implacably defiant of officiousness whatever the

source. This independence of mind was an invaluable concomitant of the performance of his judicial responsibilities, but it sprang from every fibre of his character. It meant that just as you always knew where you stood with Christopher, you also knew perfectly well where he stood, as he relied on principle and rejected the latest fad of the month.

Christopher came to Magdalene as a scholar. While he was here he was awarded the George Long Prize for Roman Law. He was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1957. As a junior he was the joint editor of the *Law of General Average (British Shipping Laws Vol 7)*, but his skill as an advocate enabled him to take silk in 1970, after only thirteen years as a junior, and still only in his late thirties. As his career burgeoned, he was appointed a Recorder of the Crown Court in 1972, where he revealed that his formidable intellectual quality was supported by down to earth, practical realism. He found time to produce a further edition of the *Law of General Average* while he established himself as one of the leaders of the Commercial Bar. He was appointed as a High Court Judge of the Queen's Bench Division in 1981. His early promotion to the Court of Appeal in 1987 was regarded by the legal profession as obvious and inevitable. After ten years in the Court of Appeal, consistent with a sense of independence that was wholly undiminished, rather than retire, he 'resigned'.

Leaving the Royal Courts of Justice, he continued his legal career. After serving as the Treasurer of the Inner Temple he was appointed as an Appeal Adjudicator for Enemy Property Claims, and then a judge of the Court of Appeal of Gibraltar where he ended his judicial career as the President. In the meantime he had been a member of the Advisory Board of the British Library and the Police Surveillance Commission. Unsurprisingly he was elected an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene.

As a Judge of the High Court and a Lord Justice of Appeal, one of Christopher's most vivid qualities was that he never used words which obscured his meaning. And he was impatient of those who did. In his search for a principled answer to the problem under discussion he applied remorseless logic. A man with a great sense of humour out of court, I cannot imagine that any counsel, on either side, due to appeal in front of him, did not anticipate a severe test of the arguments, as he searched for the principled answer. If there was a meritorious argument it would receive its full weight, to the extent that it deserved it. If however the argument was lightweight, it was unwise to anticipate a comfortable ride. The eventual judgment was always formidable in its analysis and lucidity.

The stories associated with Christopher are revealing. Unlike so many 'legal' stories, these are authentic Christopher. If a slightly pompous or uncertain advocate asked to continue his argument 'after the mid-day adjournment', Christopher would always interrupt, 'lunch', sometimes adding, 'you mean lunch'. His colleagues received the same treatment. On one occasion a number of questions were being put by the third member of the Court of Appeal (when Christopher was presiding) which tended to reveal that the Lord Justice in question was slightly behind the argument, or failing properly to grasp an esoteric point of law. As counsel who was being asked

some ill-focussed questions sought to demonstrate appropriate deference to the Lord Justice, Christopher addressed him, 'do you want to tell him, or shall I'. On another occasion, when an over garrulous colleague simply could not stop himself from rabbiting on, Christopher said: 'For goodness sake, shut up'. Counsel immediately assumed that the intervention was directed at him and apologised for going on at such length, but Christopher said: 'Not you, him', pointing to his colleague. And on another famous occasion, Christopher commented that when counsel introduces his submission by saying 'with respect', he means 'you are wrong'; when he says 'with great respect', he means 'you are utterly wrong'; and when he says, 'with the greatest respect', he means 'send for the men in white coats'.

The way in which the stories are told of and about Christopher demonstrate something of the respect and admiration by which he was held by his colleagues and the entire legal profession. His independence of character meant that when necessary, he was no less critical of his colleagues as of advocates. He spoke his mind. But these and similar stories associated with him reveal something of the man as well as the judge. Outside court he displayed a warm, self-deprecatory sense of humour. His departure from the Law Courts left a special gap which has remained unfilled.

Igor Judge

FROM CATHARINE STAUGHTON'S FUNERAL ADDRESS, 29 OCT 2014

We have been almost overwhelmed by the number and variety of the tributes that have reached us from all corners of the earth. Kind messages have reached us from Australia, Canada, Zimbabwe, South Africa and America as well as many places in between. We thank you for all your lovely memories of Dad, and would like to share some of them, together with our own memories of a wonderful husband, father, grandfather, brother, uncle, godfather, colleague and friend.

The newspapers have listed his many professional achievements: Lord Justice of Appeal, President of the Appeal Court of Gibraltar, Chairman of the Professional Conduct Committee, Member of the Knowhow Committee, whereby he taught the Russian judges how to conduct a jury trial, election observer in Russia, and an Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College Cambridge. And his famous cases, most notoriously Mary Whitehouse's prosecution of the National Theatre's show of *The Romans in Britain*. However the headline he enjoyed most was the *Western Morning Gazette's* 'Judge off his Trolley' after he had amused himself by asking a barrister in a case involving supermarkets, who was no doubt being rather tedious, whether he knew that in supermarkets you could now just point items at a screen to put them through the cash register. Actually, we were astonished that he knew that, as I cannot remember him ever going to one, but the papers went to town. He had an original way of cutting off waffle when he was on the bench: when he thought someone had been going on too long he would announce that he was going to read the newspaper, and then proceed to do so.

This is more about the man behind the law, and so we would like to focus on all the other things that Dad did that made him so special to all of us here.

Dad's childhood was difficult, and he once told us that he sleepwalked out of a first floor window when he was 15. When he woke in hospital he thought he was dead as he'd never seen both parents in the same room before. Luckily he had a beloved brother, and had the good fortune to meet our mother, and the good sense to marry her, and was able to create a very happy home environment.

He always said he had wanted to be a teacher, but his father insisted he got a proper job, which is how he came to the law. The interest in teaching never left him though, and he knew instinctively how to bring out the best in people. Sometimes this was in a series of obscure questions to a small group, with each question carefully chosen so that exactly one person could answer it immediately, and shine for their erudition. Sometimes it was in careful coaching of his pupils in Chambers, which invariably led to them pulling out all the stops to impress him – when they could see him through the cloud of pipe smoke.

He had a great sense of family, and all through our childhood our house was filled with visiting Australian, Canadian and Zimbabwean cousins, all of whom found a warm welcome with us. He had the most amazing repertoire of silly games to play, that had everyone collapsing with laughter and enjoyment. Many of you will have no doubt played 'The Prince of Wales has lost his hat', 'La-di-da' on hands and knees on the floor, 'The Minister's Cat' or 'This is a fork' after dinner. He could get any party going, and used to enjoy entertaining all the families in Chambers for the annual party.

He loved to play the piano, and would get everyone singing along to songs ranging from Gilbert & Sullivan to *The Twelve Days of Christmas* and he also used to play the piano at Sunday school when we were children. On one memorable occasion he sang Gilbert & Sullivan's *The Judge's Song* in full robes at an entertainment in the Sarratt Village Hall.

He was not renowned for his cooking, but he had a memory of making plum jam with the Women's Institute during the war, and one year, after the plum tree had been more than usually fruitful he decided to revive the skill. Many people have remembered his recipe which started with the words 'First count your plums. Then you will know how many stones to take out before putting it into jars'.

He treated everyone exactly the same. He was no different to anyone, whatever their age or status. He was generous with his time to the young and many of Sarah's and my friends, and our friends' children, owe work experience, references, career advice, introductions and even jobs to his thoughtful care. He and Mum also enjoyed taking large holiday houses and filling them with our friends and then organising riotous days and evenings of tennis, swimming, sightseeing, games of bridge and Uno, and delicious dinners (provided he wasn't cooking!).

He loved being Father Christmas at my annual children's parties and used to tease the children, who were gazing in anticipation out of the window, by walking past my house until streams of children ran out to beg him not to miss them out.

He used to give out the presents holding on to them firmly until a whispered 'thank you' was uttered. He was finally outed by Ross aged about 3, who observed that Father Christmas had Grandpa's big blue eyes.

But the word that has come up again and again is mischief. He had a great sense of mischief which was epitomised in his performance of 'Uncle Buller's favourite joke'. For those of you who have never had it played on you, this is what it consisted of. Leave a crowded dining room table carrying a large number of plates. In the kitchen, put them down quietly and pick up several saucepan lids. Drop the lids just by the dining room door, causing a loud crash. It works every time. Several people have also reminded us of his habit of setting up a fines box for swearing at the beginning of the holidays, and putting in a five pound note as a season ticket.

In listing all the things that he did and achieved, what has really come home to us is how much he did for other people, and how modest were his own needs. He enjoyed pottering around his garden, growing dahlias and roses, and was proud of his prizes at the Village Flower Show. He enjoyed his skiing holidays, although the cries of 'Achtung' which accompanied his descents, from both him and those around, suggest that practice does not necessarily make perfect. He was not acquisitive, rarely buying himself anything, but giving generous presents to those he loved. As many of you here know, he had a great capacity for friendship, sustaining many for over sixty years. He had a strong and steadfast faith, worshipping in this church for 50 years.

So we remember a loving husband, father, grandfather, brother, uncle, god-father and friend; a man who was loved, respected and admired by all who knew him. The bewilderment and confusion that took his brilliant intellect from him in his declining years never robbed him of his kindness or sense of fun and mischief.

As we say goodbye we do so in the sure and certain knowledge that he has fulfilled the exhortation of the Prophet Micah: Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly before your God.



IN MEMORIAM

ALAN RAWLEY QC

Fellow-Commoner and College Advocate



Alan David Rawley, QC, MA (Oxon.), born 28 September 1934. Educated Wimbledon College and Brasenose College, Oxford. Fellow-Commoner 1991. Married Ione Jane Ellis (1964), two sons, one daughter. Died 26 August 2014, aged 79.

Alan Rawley was one of the most gifted advocates at the Criminal Bar and an immensely popular and generous supervisor who taught criminal law at Magdalene for twenty years. After graduating with a law degree from Brasenose College, Oxford, he spent two years as an officer in the Royal Tank Regiment before being called to the Bar in 1958. He rapidly built up an impressive practice on the Western Circuit, taking silk in 1977 and appearing in some of the biggest criminal cases of the time.

Alan was a consummate jury advocate. Whether he was appearing for the prosecution or the defence, he seemed to have the ability to establish an immediate

rapport with a jury and could explain to them even the most complex issues. This was often done with a pleasing humour and irony. Prosecuting in one case in which the defence was more than usually far-fetched, he began his closing speech to the jury by telling them one of the historical anecdotes of which he seemed to have an unlimited supply. This one concerned a man who had walked up to the first Duke of Wellington – at a time when the victor of Waterloo was probably the most recognizable man in London – and said ‘I believe you are Mr Arbuthnot’, to which the Duke replied ‘if you believe that, sir, you will believe anything’. Alan then added ‘something about the present case put that story into my mind!’ The jury convicted.

The sense of humour and the artless charm which Alan always displayed masked a keen sense of judgement and a steely determination. Behind the easy and agreeable manner also lay very deep convictions. A devout Roman Catholic, Alan had a very strong sense of integrity and an unshakeable belief in the importance of the ethics of his profession. He was always a good person to turn to about the moral dilemmas which can so easily arise in legal practice where a barrister’s duty to the client exists alongside a duty to the court.

Although he built his reputation by his performance in criminal trials, Alan was also an effective advocate in the very different forum of the Court of Appeal. He was the first defence counsel to persuade the Court of Appeal to overturn a conviction which had been based on DNA evidence (hitherto regarded as infallible). He also became a highly sought-after advocate in civil cases, especially those where his skills in cross-examination could be used to the full. He was the first counsel to secure for a plaintiff in a medical negligence case damages in excess of one million pounds and represented the police in the civil litigation arising out of the ‘Yorkshire Ripper’ murders.

It was at the time that he was engaged in these high profile cases that he began an association with Magdalene which was to last for almost thirty years. In 1987–88 he volunteered to supervise Criminal Law to the College’s first year lawyers when the regular supervisor was on sabbatical leave. He brought to this task not only a complete mastery of the law itself but also a practical approach which enabled the undergraduates to see how that law actually worked, thereby giving them an education which went well beyond the lectures and textbooks. Many of those he taught who later practised in the field of criminal law remembered with affection, years after leaving Cambridge, the lessons they had learned from him during those supervisions. They also recalled his unfailing helpfulness and hospitality. No evening supervision was without its round of drinks and each year he would give a very popular party for his students. Not surprisingly, the College was happy to accept his offer to continue supervising after 1988 and in 1991 he was elected a Fellow-Commoner.

Alan was a man to whom institutions mattered. He was devoted to the institutions of the law: to the Chambers which he and David Calcutt (whom he succeeded as Head of Chambers) built up into one of the most successful criminal law and

general civil law sets, to Middle Temple, where he was a Bencher for almost thirty years and in 2004 was Master Reader (an office which goes back to the beginnings of legal education in England) and to the Western Circuit, where he worked hard to maintain the traditions of companionship and high ethical standards with which the Circuit had always been associated. He showed the same loyalty and dedication to Magdalene. Always 'clubbable', he was a keen and popular member of the High Table, taking as active a part in College life as his many other commitments allowed. When the College realized in the mid-1990's that it had to reform its disciplinary procedures, he played a seminal part in preparing a new code of procedure which would stand the test of modern standards of due process and from 1997 to his death was the first holder of the office of College Advocate. Though never called upon to prosecute a case under the new code, he was always available with sound, practical advice.

A firm believer in the principle that 'life is for living', Alan was determined to enjoy it to the full. He delighted in good food and wine, loved cricket (he was a member of the MCC for many years) and took great pleasure in creating an idyllic retreat in the mountains of Ibiza, to which he and Jane (his wife of fifty years) would retreat whenever they could. They had three children. One son, Will, studied at Magdalene and their daughter, Dominique, followed her father to the Bar, taking silk in 2012, a day which Alan always maintained was 'the proudest of my life'.

Christopher Greenwood

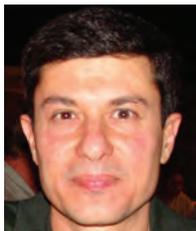


Rosa sp. on the Fellows' cycle-shed

THE COLLEGE RECORD

I FELLOWSHIP ELECTIONS

Official Fellows



KAIMAN MUNSHI was elected to an Official Fellowship from 12 March 2015. He is the Frank Ramsey Professor of Economics in the Faculty of Economics. Prior to joining the University of Cambridge in 2013, he was professor of economics at Brown University for 10 years. Much of his research over the past 20 years has been devoted to understanding the role that community networks play in the process of development. He has worked in Kenya, Bangladesh, and the United States, and extensively in India, where he grew up. When not working, he runs and swims.



TIJMEN EUSER was elected as an Official Fellow from 1 August 2015. He is a University Lecturer at the Cavendish Laboratory, where his research focuses on the interaction of light with optically trapped micro- and nanoparticles, as well as on the development of highly efficient microscale reactors for the studies of light-activated chemical processes. He was an undergraduate at the University of Twente in the Netherlands. He did his PhD on ultrafast spectroscopy of photonic crystals with Prof Willem L Vos at the University of Twente and the Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics (AMOLF) in the Netherlands. He then worked with Prof Philip St J Russell at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Light in Erlangen, Germany. He enjoys cycling, hiking, and soccer.



JOHN MUNNS has been elected an Official Fellow from October 2015. He is an Affiliated Lecturer in the History of Art and Director of Studies at Clare and Robinson Colleges as well as at Magdalene. Before joining the College this year, he was Fellow and Chaplain of Fitzwilliam College and held a temporary University Lectureship in the History of Art Department. His first degree was in theology and he was an ordinand at Westcott House. He worked in parish ministry in Somerset and as a mental health care chaplain. He did his PhD on the history of medieval art at Emmanuel. His research is on images and ideas in the High Middle Ages, and on Anglo-Norman England in particular. His pastimes include cooking, eating, pseudonymous fiction, and the welfare of domestic quadrupeds.



NICHOLAS WIDDOWS has been elected as an Official Fellow from 1 October 2015. He joins Magdalene as Chaplain after a year as the Acting Chaplain at Jesus College, Cambridge. He served his curacy in Fowey, Cornwall, having obtained a MA in Theology at Trinity Theological College, Bristol. Before training as a priest Nick graduated from Exeter College, Oxford with a first class degree in Engineering Science. He qualified as an accountant with Ernst and Young, and worked as a consultant and project manager in the construction industry. He is married with three small children. He enjoys sport, reading, concerts and the theatre. He also loves surfing and Cornwall.

Parnell Fellow

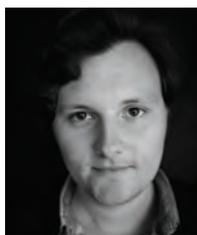


ROY FOSTER who holds the visiting Parnell Fellowship, is Carroll Professor of Irish History at the University of Oxford. He gave one of the initial Parnell lectures in October 1991 commemorating the centenary of Parnell's death. A graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, he is Fellow of the British Academy, the Royal Historical Society, the Royal Society of Literature, and is an Honorary Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He specialises in Irish cultural, social and political history in the modern period but has also written about Victorian political history, and is the author of the authorized two-volume biography of the poet WB Yeats. His most recent book is *Vivid faces: the revolutionary generation in Ireland 1890–1923* (2014), which was awarded a British Academy Medal. He is also a well-known critic, reviewer and broadcaster.

Research Fellows



SARAH CADDY has been elected to a Nevile Research Fellowship in Molecular Biology. She is a post-doc at the Laboratory of Molecular Biology, studying interactions between viruses and host cells. Sarah graduated with a First in pathology in Cambridge in 2006, and graduated in veterinary medicine in 2009. She spent two years in clinical practice before commencing a PhD on viral gastrointestinal diseases in man and dog, at Imperial College, London. She has worked in laboratories in Cambridge, France, and Vietnam and she has presented her work in China, and the US. Most recently Sarah was part of a team deployed by the UK government in Sierra Leone to aid with Ebola diagnostics.



MATHIAS HAEUSSLER has been elected as the new Lumley Research Fellow in History. Mathias is fascinated by the different ways in which Britons and Germans view their nation's role in the world. His doctoral thesis on 'Helmut Schmidt and Anglo-German Relations, 1974–82' reflects his interest on European integration and the Cold War. He took his Abitur at the German School London and his BA in History and Politics at Queen Mary, London. He came to Cambridge in 2010 and took the MPhil in Modern European History at Robinson College, where he remained for his doctoral studies. He has also held a four-month fellowship at the John W Kluge Center at the Library of Congress in Washington DC, as well as a one-year DAAD fellowship at the University of Bonn. Mathias likes travelling, concerts, exploring Cambridge pubs, and is a fan of Elvis Presley and Bayern Munich.



BEN SEYMOUR has been elected to a Senior Research Fellowship in Biological Sciences. He is a neuroscientist and neurologist, based jointly at the Department of Engineering and Department of Clinical Neurology at Addenbrooke's Hospital. Having been an undergraduate and clinical trainee at Manchester University, he subsequently moved to UCL and now Cambridge for his doctoral and post-doctoral research. His research addresses the nature and neuroscience of human pain. This is part theoretical: using concepts from engineering to build realistic models of neuronal information processes underlying pain perception and behaviour, and part experimental: testing these theories using a range of experimental methodologies, such as functional brain imaging. His research aims to develop new technology-based therapies for treating pain in clinical populations, and aid rehabilitation for patients recovering from neurological injury.



CATHERINE EVANS has been elected to a Junior Research Fellowship in History and Economics. She is a Prize Fellow in Economics, History and Politics at the Center for History and Economics at Harvard. She is presently completing her PhD in the History Department at Princeton University. She will defend her dissertation, 'Persons Dwelling in the Borderland: Responsibility and Criminal Law in the Late-Nineteenth-Century British Empire', in December 2015. Before coming to Princeton, she received a BA in Jurisprudence (2010) at University College, Oxford and a BA in History (2008) at McGill University, in Canada. Her research focuses on the history of criminal law, psychiatry and concepts of

responsibility in Britain and its empire in the nineteenth century. Her broader interests include the histories of forensic medicine, the supernatural, and criminal fugitives. In her spare time, she enjoys yoga, hiking and, enthusiastically but without refinement, playing the ukulele.

Bye-Fellows



AGLAÉ KELLERER has been elected to a Teaching Bye-Fellowship in Natural Sciences. She obtained her PhD in Astronomy and Astrophysics from Paris University in 2007. She worked at different observatories – on Hawaii, in California and Paris – before taking up a lectureship position in Cambridge in October 2014. This year she was awarded the Henri Chrétien Grant of the American Astronomical Society for her work on quantum optics and astronomy. When not working, Aglaé enjoys playing the piano.



ALICE CORR has been elected to a Bye-Fellowship in Theoretical and Applied Linguistics. She researches the syntax of the Romance languages of the Iberian Peninsula as a PhD candidate at the Department of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics. She graduated with a double first in Modern and Medieval Languages from St Catharine's College, before going on to complete a degree in Secondary Language Teaching and Further Education at the University of León, Spain, followed by an MPhil in Linguistics at King's College. She researches on how speech act information is encoded in the syntax of natural human language(s). Alice has sung in Chapel with the Choir, and likes to dabble in translation and journalism.



PETER BAILLIE-JOHNSON has been elected to a Bye-Fellowship in Genetics. He is a PhD student in the Department of Genetics. As an undergraduate at Magdalene, he investigated stem cell differentiation in his final year project and graduated in 2013. His PhD research focuses on the development of the mammalian body and spinal cord using three-dimensional cultures of mouse embryonic stem cells. He is interested in how cells self-organise in development and in the application of artificial systems in tissue engineering for therapeutic use. Peter enjoys cooking, cycling and the outdoors.



LOUISE FOXCROFT joins the College as the Royal Literary Fund Teaching Bye-Fellow. She is a historian and broadcaster working on the history of medicine. She has published five books. *Hot Flushes, Cold Science: A history of the modern menopause*, won the Longman/*History Today* Book of the Year in 2009; and *Calories & Corsets: A history of dieting over 2,000 years*, was shortlisted for a Food Writer's Guild prize in 2013.

Louise has written for various newspapers, has appeared on BBC, ITV, RTÉ and Al Jazeera English, and BBC R4 programmes. As a non-alcoholic Trustee for Alcoholics Anonymous, GB, 2005–2010, she has spoken at national and international conferences. She is company secretary of Village Underground, a non-profit space for creativity and culture in East London.

Fellow-Commoner



ANDREW RITCHIE QC has been elected a Fellow-Commoner from 1 October 2015. He is a barrister who took a Law degree at Magdalene (1978–1981) and initially qualified as a solicitor at Lovell White and King. He has been at the bar since 1985 and is head of Chambers at 9 Gough Square, London. He is chairman of the Personal Injury Bar Association and Managing Director of PICARBS the personal injury and clinical negligence claims arbitration service. Andrew has published two crime/fiction

novels which have sold a total of seven copies worldwide to date. His biggest market appears to be Japan where he made over £4 in royalties in the last 6 months.

Honorary Fellows



SARAH MARCELLA SPRINGMAN has been Full Professor for Geotechnical Engineering at ETH Zurich since January 1997 and Rector of the University since January 2015. She studied soil mechanics at Girton before embarking on a career in industry. She worked for five years as an engineer on several geotechnical projects in England, Fiji, and Australia before returning to Cambridge (St Catharine's), eventually becoming a Research Fellow in 1988 (Magdalene) and earning her PhD in

1989. Subsequently, she became a university lecturer and a college lecturer at Magdalene. She headed the ETH Zurich Institute for Geotechnical Engineering 2001–2005 and 2009–2011. Sarah also served as Director of the ETH Zurich Network for Natural Hazards 2007–2009 and as Joint Deputy Head of the Department of Civil, Environmental and Geomatic Engineering 2013–2014. Her research interests focus on soil-structure interaction and the geotechnical aspects of natural hazards, in particular landslides and melting permafrost. She uses geotechnical modelling

to develop solutions that can improve the design of structures. She received an honorary DSc from the University of Bath in 2013. Sarah is active in a number of research organisations in Switzerland and abroad, including seven years as a member of the Swiss Science and Technology Council 2000–2007, forerunner of today's Swiss Science and Innovation Council. She is currently a member of the Swiss Academy of Engineering Sciences (SATW) and a Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering. She endowed the Springman Prize at Magdalene that is awarded to undergraduates who achieve a blue and a first in the same year.



CHRIS VON CHRISTIERSON was born in Durban, South Africa. He attended Michaelhouse, underwent military service and graduated from Rhodes University with a B Comm. He came up to Cambridge in 1969 as an affiliated student on a Gold Fields bursary to read Part II of the Economics Tripos in Magdalene. He represented the College at rugby and squash and got his oar in the 4th May Boat of 1971. He returned to South Africa where he spent twenty years in the exploration and mining industry and was a director of a number of public companies. He returned to the UK in 1991 with his family where he has since been resident and active in the international resources business with involvements in Africa, Europe, Australia, Canada and Latin America. He maintains a home in South Africa where he spends part of each year. In 1995 he founded the Mandela Magdalene Scholarship to Cambridge in conjunction with the College and the Cambridge Commonwealth Trust. The Scholarship has enabled up to three graduates a year from South Africa to read one-year postgraduate degrees in subjects relevant to South Africa's needs. Some 30 Mandela Magdalene Scholarships have been awarded since 1996. Chris also supports a number of other South African causes, including early childhood development, prisoner rehabilitation, establishment of eco-corridors and the preservation of threatened plant species of the Cape Floral Kingdom. He has been collecting Afro-Cuban art since he first visited Cuba in 2007. He enjoys art, music, wildlife, African archaeology, outdoor activities and watching sport. He is married with a daughter and two sons.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS SULTAN NAZRIN SHAH is the Ruler of the State of Perak, Malaysia. He is the head of a dynasty dating back to 1528. He was born Raja Nazrin Shah on 27 November 1956. Following the traditions of succession in the Sultanate of Perak, he was made the Raja Kechil Besar, a Titled Prince to the throne, by its Council of State, the Dewan Negara. He then became the Raja Muda or Crown Prince. Upon the death of his father, His Royal Highness Sultan Azlan Muhibbuddin Shah, the Council proclaimed Raja Nazrin Shah as the 35th Sultan of Perak, styled as Sultan Nazrin Muizzuddin Shah. His enthronement took place on 6 May 2015 (see p 64).

Sultan Nazrin Shah read PPE at Oxford University and he holds a Master's degree in Public Administration (Kennedy School of Government) and a PhD in Political Economy and Government, both from Harvard. He has also received honorary degrees from universities in the UK and Japan.

Besides his constitutional duties in Malaysia, Sultan Nazrin Shah is Co-chair of the United Nations High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing 2015. He has also served as Malaysia's Special Envoy for Interfaith and Inter-Civilisational Dialogue at the United Nations Alliance of Civilisations (UNAOC). He is the Chancellor of the University of Malaya – Malaysia's oldest university. He is also the Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment of Royal Engineers and of the Royal Medical Corps in the Malaysian Armed Forces. Sultan Nazrin Shah is an Honorary Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford. He is a Trustee of the Oxford Centre for Islamic Studies, University of Oxford; Royal Fellow of the Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security; Royal Fellow of the Malaysian Institute of Strategic and International Studies, and Royal Patron of the Malaysia International Islamic Financial Centre. He is married with a son and a daughter.



LIDA LOPES CARDOZO KINDERSLEY, MBE, is the head of the Cardozo Kindersley Workshop in Cambridge. Her late husband, David Kindersley was the designer craftsman following Eric Gill as the foremost lettercutter of the 20th century – Lida is continuing this lead into the 21st. She studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in The Hague. The Workshop's distinguished record embraces letters cut in stone (and other materials) and are seen throughout the country and indeed the world. Examples of the Kindersley work can be found at The British Library, St Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and in Cambridge Colleges. At Magdalene, in addition to many brass memorial plates in Chapel, the work extends from two lines carved onto the Bar fireplace to the more significant Cripps Court naming, and the lettered plinth for the Seamus Heaney bronze. More widely, the Workshop's typefaces are to be seen on street signs everywhere and in the Workshop's long collaboration with Cambridge University Press. The Press has also published its share of the new books which appear regularly under her authorship. Teaching is a vital part of everyday life in the Workshop where a steady stream of new apprentices is employed to carry forward tradition and innovation in lettering: alphabeticians cannot stand still. Her 'spare' time is taken up with 'active grand-parenting' and inveterate letter writing.



CAROL ANN DUFFY became the United Kingdom's first woman Poet Laureate in 2009. After studying philosophy at Liverpool University she wrote for television and then became writer-in-residence for London's East End schools (1982–1984) and worked on poetry. Her first collection of poems, 1985's *Standing Female Nude*, won a Scottish Arts Council Award, and her second collection, 1987's *Selling Manhattan*, won the Somerset Maugham Award. Since then she has won several other awards including the Whitbread and Forward Poetry Prizes for Mean Time. She became creative director of the writing school at Manchester Metropolitan University. She has also written plays and books for children.

Visiting Fellows

During 2014–15 we were pleased to have with us Xiang-Dong Ding (Chinese Yip Fellow), Professor in the State Key Laboratory for Mechanical Behavior of Materials, Xi'an Jiaotong University, Xi'an, China; Martin Laird (American Yip Fellow), Professor of Early Christian Studies at Villanova University, Pennsylvania; Frederick Hocker, Director of Research at the Vasa Museum in Stockholm, Sweden; Toshihisa Kotake, Associate Professor in the Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Saitama University, Japan; and Adrian Vickers, Professor of Southeast Asian Studies in the School of Languages and Cultures, University of Sydney, Australia.



St Mary Magdalene in the Fellows' Garden

II THE MASTER AND FELLOWS

The Master published *The Edge of Words: God and the Habits of Language* (Bloomsbury Continuum, 2014). In July 2014 he received an Honorary Degree from the University of Edinburgh and in September 2014 he received an Honorary Degree from Fordham University, New York. In November 2014 he was made an Honorary Canon of Ely Cathedral. In December 2014 he was made a Prebend of St Endellion, Cornwall. In March 2015 he held a poetry reading in Benson Hall with New Zealand poet John Dennison. In May 2015 he preached on 'Research' as 'the Sermon before the University' in King's College Chapel.

Professor Grubb has been honoured by the journal *Plant Ecology and Diversity* which has initiated a series to be called 'Grubb Reviews', and he has written the first himself on 'Trade-offs in interspecific comparisons in plant ecology and how plants overcome proposed constraints'.

Dr Reynolds and Professor Field were given a special lunch in Hall by the Master and Fellows on 1st October 2015 to celebrate their 50th anniversary as Fellows.

Professor Spence gave the Nicholas Ambraseys Keynote Lecture at the Second European Conference on Earthquake Engineering and Seismology in Istanbul in August 2014 on the topic 'The full-scale laboratory: the practice of post-earthquake reconnaissance missions and their contribution to earthquake engineering'.

Dr Burchell has been appointed a Tutor from 1 September 2015.

Dr Martin Hughes has relinquished his Tutorship.

Dr Azérad recently published chapters in *Marcel Proust in Context* (CUP 2014), *The New Companion to William Faulkner* (CUP 2015) and co-edited a special issue of *L'Esprit Créateur* (Johns Hopkins University Press, April 2015) entitled *La poésie à l'œuvre: Poetry, Philosophy, Politics*.

Dr Hadida has been elected a Representative-at-large of the Strategic Society Teaching Community.

Professor Cooper has been made an Honorary Fellow of University College, Oxford, as their first woman Fellow, and her portrait by June Mendoza is now in the Hall there (see p 30).

Dr Pearce has been promoted to a Senior Lectureship in Veterinary Medicine.

Mr Hobday has been appointed Vicar of Earley St Peter's, Reading in the Diocese of Oxford from September 2015, after six years as Chaplain, and Dean of Chapel for the last half-year, during which he endeared himself to all.

Dr Roebuck has retired as Admission Tutor (Undergraduates) and can take pride in the current examinations performance of the students admitted in his period of office (see p 31).

Dr So has been promoted to a Senior Lectureship in Architecture.

Professor Cockerill was Distinguished Guest Scholar in the Department of Economics at George Washington University, Washington DC, in September, and

gave two research seminars. In the Michaelmas Term, he led the Economics Faculty's contribution to the University's Festival of Ideas.

Dr Atkins has been elected Secretary of the Ecclesiastical History Society.

Dr Buell has accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Biophysics at the University of Düsseldorf, Germany, from October 2015.

Professor Raven gave the 2014 Connell Lecture in Dublin in November 2014. He has published *Bookscape: Geographies of Printing and Publishing in London before 1800* (The Panizzi Lectures 2010, Chicago and London: The British Library) and *Publishing Business in Eighteenth-Century England* (Boydell, 2014) both reviewed below (see pp 115–17). He was elected Deputy Chairman of the English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth in January 2015.

Dr Hetherington has been elected to a Teaching Fellowship in English Literature 1550–1760 at St John's College, Oxford from October 2015.

Mr Sbierski has been approved for the degree of PhD. The title of his dissertation was 'On the initial value problem in general relativity and wave propagation in black-hole spacetimes'.

Miss Wan has been approved for the degree of PhD. The title of her dissertation was 'Modulation and Synchronization of Eukaryotic Flagella'.

Dr Pike, Teaching Bye-Fellow 2013–14, has been elected a Fellow-Commoner from 1 October 2015.

Dr Ubiali, Teaching Bye-Fellow 2013–14, has been elected to a Senior Research Fellowship in Natural Sciences from 1 October 2015.

Mr Skelton has been honoured by Wisbech Grammar School, which named its new dining hall 'Skelton Hall' in recognition of his many years of service as a Magdalene governor.

Mr Fried has been appointed Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England from November 2014.

Mrs Marsh has been appointed to the Managing Committee of the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research in Cambridge.

Honorary Fellows

Professor Sir John Gurdon is now an Honorary Member of the Society of Biology (2015).

Lord (Igor) Judge, former Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, has been appointed Chief Surveillance Commissioner from 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2018. This continues a Magdalene link with the Office of Surveillance from its inception, as Dr Kolbert was an Assistant Surveillance Commissioner 2001–2013 and Sir David Clarke (1961) has been an Assistant Commissioner since 2010.

Mr Robinson has now decided to settle in America for most of the year.



Professor Cooper by June Mendoza

member of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters. It was done over five sessions last summer, from the first rather disconcerting inspection of my head from all directions, through the even more disconcerting mixing of various shades of scarlet, deep blue and mustard yellow to produce the skin tones, to the final detail of the hands. The book I am holding is a mid nineteenth-century edition of Sir Thomas Wyatt's poetry, given me by one of my research students; I opted for Cambridge PhD scarlet for the gown in preference to non-academic civvies, dreary plain black, or the rather overwhelming scarlet of the higher doctorates. I have a horror of being photographed, so I had expected it to be rather an ordeal; but I enjoyed all the sessions, not least as I like the result. Now I find myself missing June's Wimbledon attic studio with its stacks of finished or half-completed canvases around the walls, Magdalene's own Roger Vignoles among them.

The portrait was unveiled at University College last November, to coincide with the celebration of 35 years since the first women undergraduates had been admitted to the College. I had in fact arrived a year earlier, as the statutes had not been changed in time for the next year's undergraduate entry. I was therefore something of an exotic species, and had to get used to hearing a muttered 'It's The Woman' as I went around. The prospect of a portrait (along with the Honorary Fellowship I was also given) had been the very last thing on my mind when I had arrived from Cambridge as a rather nervous new recruit to the fellowship, at the start of 26 years there before I moved to Magdalene in 2004. The celebration was a wonderful opportunity to catch up with many of my former students: a little like being at one's own memorial service, but without the drawback of having to be dead first.

E H C

III ACADEMIC REPORTS

1 UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS RESULTS, 2015

322 students took Tripos and Preliminary examinations. The numbers in each class are as follows:

Class 1, 100; Class 2.1, 158; Class 2.2, 27; Class 3, 6; first year undivided Class 2, 16 and Pass, 13; 1 student failed. The number of Firsts awarded by subject were: Archaeology and Anthropology, 1; Architecture, 2; Asian & Middle Eastern Studies, 2; Chemical Engineering, 7; Classics, 1; Computer Science, 1; Economics, 4; Engineering, 15; English, 3; Geography, 1; History of Art, 2; History, 2; Human, Social & Political Sciences, 9; Land Economy, 1; Linguistics, 1; Law, 5; Mathematics, 4; Medical Sciences, 6; Modern Languages, 4; Music, 2; Natural Sciences (Biological), 9; Natural Sciences (Physical), 12; Philosophy, 2; Politics, Psychology & Sociology, 3; Theology, 1.

Advanced students who obtained firsts: H C Law (Master of Advanced Study in Mathematics MAST).

Distinctions were awarded to:

E Riddle (English); B Tan Wei Jie (Geography); T S Tze (Engineering).

Advanced students (not classed in Tripos) who obtained Distinctions:

J Brewster (Master of Engineering Part IIB); W Hatcher (Master of Engineering Part IIB); F Riche (Master of Engineering Part IIB); SY Tan (Master of Engineering Part IIB).

University Prizes were awarded as follows:

Z Lloyd (Theological and Religious Studies), *Lightfoot Prize*; T S Tse (Engineering), *Institution of Civil Engineers Baker Prize*; SY Tan (Engineering), *Institution of Civil Engineers Baker Prize*; J Antell (Human, Social & Political Sciences), *Biological Anthropology Prize*; B Tan Wei Jie (Geography), *Andrew Hall Prize*; C J K Wan (Natural Sciences (Physical)), *BP Prize*.

Senior Tutor's Report

What a difference a year makes! The Senior Tutor knew something was afoot when he received an email out of the blue from the creator of the Baxter tables wishing the College congratulations and assuring him that there has been no mistake: for the first time in its history, Magdalene has 100 Firsts from nearly a third of its population and finds itself virtually atop the infamous Baxter tables. A particularly pleasing feature of our being berthed at second position is that all sections of the student body have made a contribution, Arts, Sciences and each of the three years together performed magnificently to produce a record-shattering year's results.

The finalists. Last year the finalists were languishing in a disappointing 22nd position. In 2015 our finalists turned things around and put a famous set of results on the docket – including a tally of almost 40% Firsts which propelled us to sixth position in the table. They ended their careers well above the University average. In registering this outcome, their raw total was 36 Firsts (=38%) and 60 2.1s. Including the fourth years, 91% of the graduating cohort achieved a 2.1 or better, up 4% on last year – and far and away only 4% difference! A record effort.

Broader results. It is an even rosier picture if we consider all three years as a whole: we have risen seven places to be Baxter-ranked at 2nd. The raw number of Firsts recorded (100) has broken the 20% barrier for the ninth time since we first breached that particular barricade in 2003: but the overall percentage of Firsts is now a record-breaking 31%, the highest in our recorded history. Those attaining either a First or 2.1 also rose to just over 80%, another record, while at the other end of the spectrum the 2.2s hit our lowest level and have fallen 50% since 2013. Our Baxter score indicates we are miles above the University average, and for the statistically-literate, our score is *significant*.

The Freshers were also a very strong year-group and ranked at 5th: now the current second year with 26% Firsts & 60% 2.1s have risen one more place to 4th, and are significantly above the University average. There is hope for another excellent year ahead.

If anything, the 2015 Freshers are the strongest of all the years – and with 30% Firsts they rise to a significant third place overall and are also significantly above average. Plenty more in the tank, one hopes.

Arts versus Sciences. Our overall Arts position improved from 11th last year to 7th this year, our third best showing in ten years. Our overall Science position also rose from 13th last year to a significant 2nd place this year, far and away our best showing in ten years, and probably ever.

The Arts finalists improved from last year's 12th to this year's 6th position, while their Science counterparts have jumped from bottom last year to a gravity-defying 3rd place this year. Other highlights include Fresher Arts and Science both in 3rd position. The second year Scientists ranked at 2nd also looks to be all conquering.

Seven major subjects find themselves above the University average: Engineering (ranked top overall), Economics (8th), History (12th), Mathematics (6th), Medicine (6th), Modern Languages (8th) and Natural Science (8th).

University Prizes. Magdalene continues to produce scholars of University-wide distinction, this year producing six University prize-winners in five subjects.

The following elections were made by the Governing Body:

Bundy Scholarships: J Arcangeli, J Brewster, S Bryar, I Buono, C A Campbell-Hewson, S Clinton-Davis, R Colman, H H Cox, D Dalal, N de Paula Hanika, S Ebsworth, R Elson, R Fletcher, L B Harley, W J Hatcher, D Hicklin, H V Hill, T Hirosawa, C T Hung, J Kangur, S Kelly, Z Lloyd, A A McCredie, A L McDonald,

A C Orben, E L Platten, A Purdie, F Riche, E L Riddle, V Salt, C Sweeney-Baird, W K L Tao, S Y Tan, T K F Yung.

Scholarships 2015–2016: H C Law, A Ali Khan, J Antell, G Cattaneo, A Chander, L B Cherry, L L A Chien, A M H Choo, C Y C Chung, A R Dupuis, J M Gan, M Greenhill, Y Huang, O Hudson, Y F Hui, J E Jackson, E L Jillings, A Kirby, K Kumar, C L Liew-Cain, K Y Low, L Y V Man, E Molloy, C P Murphy, P L Ng, N A O'Shaughnessy, R E Phillips, Y P G Poon, T Prideaux-Ghee, J Riordan, C H Rogers, M Rogers, J Rose, A J R Satow, S Shishkov, S C Summers, B Tan Wei Jie, P J Thompson, P Walton, A J Weaving, J X Yeoh, S Yin, S Yuchi.

The following re-elections to Scholarships were made by the Governing Body:

3rd Year: G S Baltac, V Barbour-Smith, Z Bond, P J Elwood, B Hendon, R K Marshall, C Micou, D C-H Ng, M Nussbaumer, B O Poole, T S Tse.

2nd Year: F Aquarone, J H Bodey, Y-C A Chang, E M Dyson, R A Fan, W P Liebrecht, A J Lockyer, R Pearce-Higgins, E J Pearmain, A L Plews, T C N So, J K V Tan, A J Thorn, C J K Wan, K Wang, R Yang, J Zhou.

Exhibitions 2015: R L Barrett, L Lim, H C Wade.

College Prizes for excellence in University Examinations were awarded as follows:

Archaeology & Anthropology: H V Hill (*James Torre Prize*)

Architecture: J E Jackson (*Lutyens Prize*), P Walton (*Lutyens Prize*)

Asian & Middle Eastern Studies: W P Liebrecht, A L Plews

Chemical Engineering: Z Bond (*Pilkington Prize*), R A Fan, B Hendon (*Pilkington Prize*), P L Ng, B O Poole, R Yang, J Zhou

Classics: H H Cox (*Davison Prize*)

Computer Science: J Riordan (*Andrew Clarke Memorial Prize*)

Economics: Y-C A Chang, Y F Hui, C T Hung (*Brian Deakin Prize*), L Y V Man

Engineering: V Barbour-Smith, J Brewster (*Lewins Prize*), C Y C Chung, A R Dupuis, J M Gan (*Christopherson Prize*), W J Hatcher, A Kirby, C Micou, M Nussbaumer,

F Riche (*Lewins Prize*), S Shishkov, J K V Tan, S Y Tan (*Lewins Prize*), W K L Tao, A Thorn, T S Tse (*Christopherson Prize*), K Wang, J X Yeoh, S Yuchi

English: C A Campbell-Hewson (*Stucley Prize*), D Hicklin (*I A Richards Prize*), E L Riddle (*C S Lewis Prize*)

Geography: B Tan Wei Jie (*Clarabut Prize*)

History: C P Murphy (*Adeane Prize*), T K F Yung (*Dunster Prize*)

History of Art: N de Paula Hanika (*Duncan Robinson Prize*), L B Hartley (*Duncan Robinson Prize*)

Human, Social & Political Sciences: J Antell (*Cleary Prize*), F Aquarone, L B Cherry, L L A Chien, M Greenhill, E L Jillings, A J Lockyer (*Cleary Prize*),

N A O'Shaughnessy, A Purdie

Land Economy: D Dalal

Law: A Ali Khan, I Buono (*Orlando Bridgman Prize*), A L McDonald
 (*Norah Dias Prize*), T C N So (*Thomas Audley Prize*), C Sweeney-Baird

Linguistics: R Fletcher

Mathematics: Y Huang (*Dennis Babbage Prize*), H C Law (*Walton Prize*), D C-H Ng
 (*Rae Mitchell Prize*), T Prideaux-Ghee (*Edward Waring Prize*) M Rogers
 (*Dennis Babbage Prize*)

Medical Sciences: A M H Choo, S Kelly (*Iris Rushton Prize*), K Kumar, KY Low
 (*Iris Rushton Prize*), R E Phillips, S C Summers

Modern Languages: S Clinton-Davis (*Peskett Prize*), O Hudson, E Molloy, A J R Satow

Music: A Chander (*Lincoln Prize*), R Colman (*Lincoln Prize*)

Natural Sciences (Biological): J Kangur, R K Marshall, A C Orben, C H Rogers,
 E J Pearmain, P J Thompson, C J K Wan, A J Weaving, S Yin

Natural Sciences (Physical): J Arcangeli (*Maurice Goldhaber Prize*), G S Baltac
 (*Pilkington Prize for Chemistry*), J H Bodey, S Bryar, P J Elwood
 (*P M S Blackett Prize*), T Hirosawa (*P M S Blackett Prize*), C L Liew-Cain,
 A A McCredie (*Maurice Goldhaber Prize*), R Pearce-Higgins, Y P G Poon, J Rose

Philosophy: E M Dyson, E L Platten

Politics, Psychology & Sociology: S Ebsworth, R Elson, V Salt

Theology & Religious Studies: Z Lloyd (*Michael Ramsey Prize*)

Veterinary Medicine: G Cattaneo

Other Prizes were awarded as follows:

Arthur Sale Poetry Prize: M Skipsey

Davison English Essay Prize: Lauren Brown, Harry Gower

Foo-Sun Lau Prize: M N Daley, S O Hutchinson, A Kirby, M Lowther,
 J N K Massiah, J K V Tan, A Thorn, S Toma, K Wang

Garrett Prize: R Colman

George Mallory Prize: R Fletcher, E L Riddle

Jim Ede Prize: H H Cox

Macfarlane-Grieve Prize (Music): M Buckley

Master's Reading Prize: L F Lindon, A L Plews

Nicholas St John Whitworth Prize: B Brown

Newton Essay Prize: D Hicklin, E L Riddle

Newman-Turner Prize: K Turner

Sarah Springman Prize: R K Marshall

2 GRADUATES

The following elections were made by the Governing Body during the year:

Leslie Wilson Major Scholarship: Ms Paula Fayos-Perez

Leslie Wilson Partial Major Scholarship: Mr Arthur Ghins

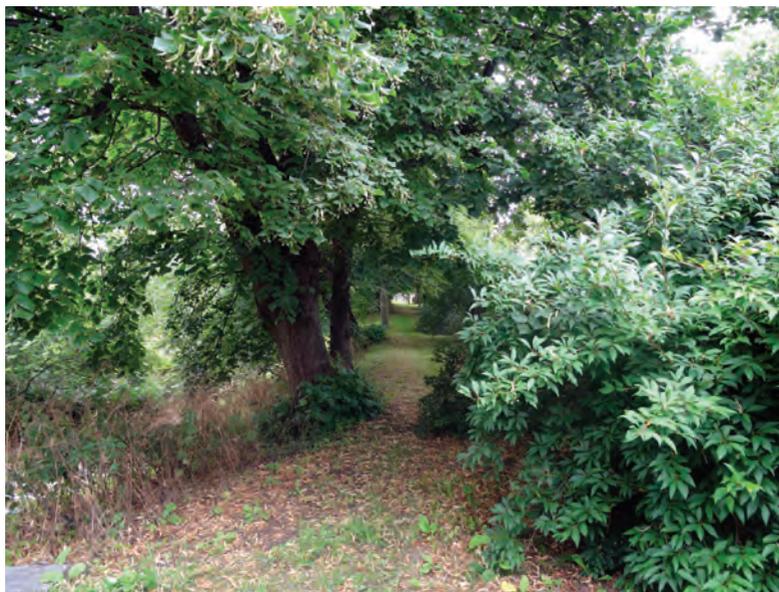
Leslie Wilson Minor Scholarship: Mr Jack Brewster

Mandela Magdalene Scholarship: Ms Sarah Jane McGibbon,
 Mr Matthew Dean Meyers, Ms Roxanne Pieterse

Clutton-Brock Scholarship: Mrs Netsai Mhlanga
John L Goulandris Scholarship: Ms Georgia Maniati

The following research degrees (PhD) were conferred in 2014–15:

M Dorkin (History of Art); E Ferrero (Genetics); J Moussa (Law); O Pachoumi (Physics); J Sbierski (Mathematics); A Thillaisundaram (Pure Maths and Math Statistics); Y Wan (Mathematics); A Whitmore (Archaeology); N Skylar (Archaeology); N Oberbeck (Molecular Biology); F Strobidge (Chemistry); M Thompson (Zoology); C Chewapreecha (Molecular Biology); M Fuller (Sociology); C Popa (Archaeology); A Beyer (Theoretical Chemistry); H Gruetjen (Applied Maths & Theoretical Physics); B Harriman (Classics); N Hitchin (History); O Ross (Mathematical Finance); J Yamamoto-Wilson (English).



The Monks' Walk in the Fellows' Garden looking west

IV STUDENT ACTIVITIES: SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND SPORTS

1 JCR AND MCR REPORTS

Junior Common Room

President: H Gower; Vice-President: R McIntyre; Treasurer: A Richard; Access: C Fowler; Communications: C Woods; Charities: R Diggins; Events: E Prendergast; Freshers' Rep: M Cummins; Green & Ethical: A Satow; IT: J Riordan; Open Portfolio: N O'Shaughnessy; Welfare: L Brown; Services, Domestic and Academic: D Lee.

Since taking office the current JCR Committee has been exceptionally busy, proposing and implementing a number of changes to College life. Alongside the general business of organising events – the room ballot, Superhalls and week 5 welfare packs to name but a few – we are pleased to have introduced a number of extra initiatives to improve the quality of life for students at Magdalene. Working with the College, we have brought into use University Card payment in the Bar, as well as the installation of a new television. We have also introduced an extra guest to Formal Hall bookings, purchased a games console for the JCR and as a result of a referendum brought in a new fully autonomous Equal Opportunities Officer as a voting member of the Committee.

In some of the more specific areas the following has been achieved:

Services, Academic and Domestic: as well as organising a seamless Room Ballot, Danny Lee has presided over some major changes to Ramsay Hall. With the staff of Ramsay, we held the first Student Forums to encourage feedback and come up with new ideas. These forums have led to breakfast meal deals, changes to opening times, better quality food and more exciting menus. Students can now buy every-day essentials such as milk and bread from the Buttery.

Welfare: Lauren Brown has possibly been the busiest Committee member, with the constant aim of offering the very best welfare and support systems for Magdalene students proving to be a key part of the JCR Committee's work this year. One such major initiative is a new Peer2Peer counselling scheme which will see undergraduate members of 'College Families' given professional training in spotting signs of distress and being able to provide support. Additionally, Lauren has run a number of 'Welfare Days' including the unsurprisingly popular 'Puppy Day'.

Access: Connor Fowler has overseen a number of the College's outreach programmes including the annual trip to Goodison Park and the College's role in the University shadowing scheme. He has also been doing substantial work on updating the Alternative Prospectus.

Events: Emily Prendergast has organised a variety of College events including the popular Sunday pub quizzes and a Eurovision evening. Alongside the rest of the Committee, Emily has overseen three bops, introducing student DJs and some new additions to the drinks menu.

Green and Ethical: Angus Satow has tirelessly campaigned for an increased environmental commitment from both students and College. He is overseeing a

new trial with the Domestic Office, in a joint effort to attempt to make recycling simple and efficient.

Middle Common Room

President: A Corr; Secretary: M Sugarman; Treasurer: F Fischer; Welfare Officer: W Coleman-Smith; College Liaison: M Skipsey; Information Officer: GVousden; Academic Affairs: D Dold; Admin Officer: K Ball; IT Officer: D Robertson; Sports & Outdoors: C Falco; Internal Social: E Martinache; External & International Social: W-Y Chung; External Co-ordinator: H Solberg Økland.

The end of Lent 2015 saw the election of what we believe to be Magdalene's first all-female executive MCR Committee. This accolade was, however, short-lived: we lost our Secretary, Tafara Makuni, to a prestigious Amelia Earhart Fellowship. At an opening meeting at the beginning of Easter 2015, Michael Sugarman was elected to the post. Eagle-eyed readers will notice that the Committee is larger than in previous years, the result of a successful constitution change allowing, amongst other minor amendments, the expansion of committee membership in proportion to the (growing) number of graduate students.

When not making history, the MCR Committee has continued to host a number of events: BA and Parlour dinners, termly banquets, a Hallowe'en Bop, and our annual Ceilidh with Trinity College and summer garden party in the Fellows' Garden. We welcomed a number of colleges and university societies to dine with us. Parlour talks continued to be the academic highlight of the MCR calendar, with Junior Research Fellows as well as more senior Fellows presenting in addition to graduate students.

The current MCR Committee has overseen a number of new initiatives and the creation of a new website, which all are invited to visit at mcr.magd.cam.ac.uk. In a final twist, Alice Corr stepped down as President in order to take up one of the College's Bye-Fellowships in October 2015, to be succeeded by Michael Sugarman, who has in turn been succeeded by Claudio Falco as Secretary.

2 SOCIETIES, CLUBS AND SPORTS

The Editor received the following club and society reports for 2014–15:

Boat Club. (President: K Reynolds). Magdalene Boat Club has rounded off 2014–15 with a truly fantastic May Bumps campaign. M4 went down 2 to finish 6th in Div 6, M3 went up 2 to finish 14th in Div 4, M2 went up 3 to finish 11th in Div3, M1 went up 1 to finish 15th in Div 1 and W1 went up 3 to finish 2nd in Div 2. Earlier in the year, the Men also performed admirably in the Head of the River Regatta on the Thames. Congratulations to our returning triallists, Evelyn Boettcher (Half-Blue), who raced in the 2-seat of Blondie in the Reserve Boat Race, and Patrick Elwood, who stroked the Men's Spare Pair. We celebrated the 30-year anniversary of our Boatman, Paul Knights, and we also received



*Evelyn Boettcher in the Trials Vllls races
(Photo: Christopher Down)*

*Blondie versus Osiris Reserve
Boat Race, 10 April 2015: the
Blondie crew departing the land
for the start line
(Photo: Christopher Revell)*



an exciting donation of a Magdalene blade from 1879 – and the Club is still going strong.

Mixed Lacrosse. (President: C Fowler). Magdalene Sitting Dragons were comfortably in Division 2 during the Michaelmas Term and won 4 out of 6 games resulting in a promotion to Division 1 in the Lent Term. With seven games against the best teams in Cambridge we only managed to win one game but maintained a strong presence against teams with far more experience. We have been relegated back to Division 2 but we remain hopeful that we shall get back on our winning streak.

Rugby Club. (Captain: M Buckley). Despite enormous efforts to get a large squad together before the beginning of term, we found it difficult to get a full team out for the midweek games at the start of the season. The Captain did a sterling job in convincing Grange Road that it would work much better to get games played at the weekend, when more people would be available. This turned out to be our saving grace for the season. We had a great game with the alumni which everyone thoroughly enjoyed including the post match celebrations. We then went on to win five games on the trot, including the Magdalene v Magdalen Varsity match which turned out to be a real thrashing. We therefore held on to the Spanish cup for yet another year. The season finished with a tremendous cuppers semi-final game against Downing College who are in the first division. Although we lost the game

we were by no means disgraced, and we were all very proud of a fantastic effort by the team to run them so close. The season finished off with our annual Rugby Dinner in the Parlour, where next season's Captain Ed Thicknesse was appointed.

English Society. The Annual Magdalene English Dinner took place at Wildwood Restaurant. As usual, Dr Hughes produced a testing quiz requiring the teams to recall, for example, the first word of *Hamlet*, the fourth word of *Pride and Prejudice* and the names represented by initials in 'P G Wodehouse'; and, as usual the prize was won by a team headed up by Professor Cooper. The highlight of the summer was our annual trip, which this year was to the Fens, including a relaxing lunchtime stop at Anglesey Abbey, visits to Isleham church and priory, a serendipitous arrival at Bottisham Church on the very day when the bells were being removed from the tower (allowing a unique up-close view of these superb instruments), and a walk led by Dr Charles Moseley along the river to Ely, where we enjoyed a rare chance to go inside the Old Bishop's Palace, generously arranged for us by Professor Duffy.



Some of the survivors of the Magdalene English Society Fenland excursion in Ely at the end of the day

Law Society. (President: WThong; Secretary: A Atkins). The Society has had another active year. The Michaelmas Term saw the annual careers evening, at which a mix of non-resident members and others in the profession provided advice to current students in an informal setting. Also in the Michaelmas Term was the annual exhibition moot against Jesus College, kindly sponsored by 4 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, and judged by members of chambers. The Lent Term was focused on our internal moot competition for first years, kindly sponsored by Maitland Chambers, Lincoln's Inn. The final, before Mr Christopher Pymont QC, head of Maitland Chambers, was won by Simran Lamba, who went on, with the runner-up Abigail Pearse, to moot against Downing College in our annual fixture, before Mr Rory Mullan of Tax Chambers, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, a non-resident member of the College. The moot against Downing was kindly sponsored by

Clyde & Co., solicitors, through the good offices of another non-resident member, Mr Tim Foley. At the annual dinner early in Easter term the Society's guests of honour were Mr Andrew Ritchie QC, a non-resident member, recently appointed College Advocate and elected Fellow-Commoner, and Mrs Ritchie.

May Ball 2015. The May ball this year offered exhilaration, enchantment and amusement in equal measure. The stunning projections by Ross Ashton, an architectural projection artist, well known for his artwork for the London 2012 Games, on the Pepys Building throughout the night provided a backdrop to the myriad of entertainments on offer. The headliner, *The Fratellis*; a three-piece indie rock band, got the guests dancing as did the warm-up, *The Bonbonbonbons*, who played in First Court; *The Dixie Six*, a swinging 1920's act Dixieland band was followed by *Fitz Swing* and *Colonel Spanky's Love Ensemble* on the Pepys stage whilst our very own Duncan Hicklin, Holly Davies and *Katie & Kit* provided highlights in the Variety tent. Carl Donnelly, the comedy headliner, together with Stephen Carlin and Ken Cheng to mention just a few acts, brought the house down. The Ceilidh was as popular as ever and guests were amazed by the sheer brilliance of the Latin Dance demonstration by the Bachata Obsesión Dance team. Champagne flowed all night, a variety of beers from the Lord Conrad Brewery as well as local Cider from Glebe Farm, and a multitude of cocktails available from the Circle bar together with summer punch from the Riverside bar ensured that guests were never left without a drink. The food was plentiful and 800 diners enjoyed the 6 course meal after the now traditional oysters, before being invited to sample Hog Roast, Fish & Chips, Falafel wraps, or some Japanese dumplings, Gyozas, followed by proper puddings and crêpes. The helter-skelter, the formal photo booth, the chauffeured punts, the silent disco in Hall together with the variety of acts on the bandstand in the Fellows' Garden, as well as the Shisha and Silent Film tents, ensured that there was something for everyone.

CDL

Music Society. (President: R Colman). Magdalene Music Society had a fantastic year, hosting a total of 12 concerts in College during the Michaelmas and Lent Terms. These included performances by musicians from London (Sandrine Jones and Maria Razumovskaya), as well as a voice recital in the Master's Lodge with Charbel Mattar and Martin Ennis. We also hosted an outdoor concert during May Week, a wonderful way to round the year off.

Jazz Band. (A K Wynne). In our first year of playing together, Magdalene Jazz Band has had a lot of fun bringing together various instruments and our wide-ranging musical interests. In particular we have worked on combining traditional jazz standards with pop music. And we greatly enjoyed playing at the Magdalene May Ball.

3 SPORTING DISTINCTIONS

The following obtained Full Blues (*) or Half-Blues during 2014–15:

<i>Athletics:</i>	A Stanley*
<i>Badminton:</i>	B J Aldred
<i>Boxing:</i>	D Wen*
<i>Cricket:</i>	J Abbott* in both 4-day & 1-day format
<i>Dancesport:</i>	S B Lim
<i>Fencing:</i>	H Botelier*, L Peplow*
<i>Ice Hockey:</i>	V Beránek*
<i>Kickboxing:</i>	D Wen
<i>Powerlifting:</i>	FW B Sanders*
<i>Rugby Union:</i>	W Briggs*, FW B Sanders*
<i>Sailing:</i>	R Gilmore* (and 2014 Half-Blue)
<i>Squash:</i>	G Johnson*
<i>Women's Athletics:</i>	K Turner*
<i>Women's Cricket:</i>	V Salt
<i>Women's Cross-country:</i>	K Turner*
<i>Women's Eton Fives:</i>	E R Osen*
<i>Women's Football:</i>	S I Canhan*, K McAleer
<i>Women's Hockey:</i>	R Marshall*
<i>Women's Squash:</i>	I Maloney

(The Editor is grateful to Mr Keall for verifying this list.)



Apple tree on the new kitchen wall in River Court

V LIBRARIES

COLLEGE LIBRARY. This has been another busy year for the College Library. The Deputy College Librarian, Annie Gleeson, and the Libraries Assistant, Sophie Connor, have been working hard to improve both the Library service, and the physical environment. This has included a review of policies and procedures, a cataloguing project to open up access to the reserve stock shelved in the Brooke Gallery, and extensive re-decoration and re-carpeting.

A student survey carried out in the Lent Term has given a wealth of feedback which we are using to improve the service we provide. Several changes have taken place already, such as an increase in the number of books students are able to borrow, more desk lamps, and the addition of cushions, made by the College's capable seamstress, Ruth Eckstein.

The Magdalene College Libraries blog (founded last year) has been going from strength to strength. We have since expanded our social media presence to include Twitter and Facebook, giving students a more informal way to keep in touch with the Libraries.

The College Library's collection has been enriched by a number of donations from alumni and friends of the College, including a substantial gift of over 100 books on American and African history, donated by Professor Myles Lynk (Visiting Fellow in Law and Ethics 2014).

PEPYS LIBRARY AND OLD LIBRARY. This year saw an increase of no less than 40% in the number of readers and visitors to the historic libraries, with a total of 6165 (some of whom came more than once!). As well as welcoming scholars who looked at a range of material from the Mallory letters and A C Benson's Diary in the Archives to the fourteenth-century Psalters, we found there was a great deal of public interest in the three exhibitions held in the Old Library.

In the Michaelmas Term, we commemorated Samuel Marsden, the Magdalene missionary who took the Gospel to New Zealand two hundred years ago. The exhibition in the Lent Term explored the College's holdings of materials relating to our Honorary Fellow T S Eliot, fifty years after his death and coinciding with the completion of the catalogue list of the generous bequest from Mrs Valerie Eliot of over 350 books.

In the Easter Term, the Old Library's medieval manuscripts were on display, perhaps for the first time as a group, as part of the launch of an innovative programme to make the College's historic materials available online. The Library staff have been very pleased to welcome groups on pre-booked tours, including members of the College, resident and non-resident. Special openings were arranged for many College events, including the Buckingham Society Lunch, Members' Day, MA Day, Family Day, Reunion Dinners and Graduation, as well as tailor-made tours for student groups.



Some of the College's Modern and Medieval Languages contingent visit the Old Library before their annual dinner.

In the Pepys Library, exciting work has been done on the naval records by our Visiting Fellow from Stockholm, Professor Fred Hocker, and on Middle English Prose manuscripts which are being reviewed for inclusion in a new hand-list, and the Library has joined in partnership with the Early English Ballads Archive, based at Santa Barbara, to make full colour images of the six volumes of ballads available to researchers via the EBBA web site. We have also welcomed a number of young scholars interested in everything from printed almanacs to medieval geomancy. The Pepys Librarian ran university seminars on ballads and popular literature, scientific texts, and even a class for beginners' Latin, using the palaeographical resources which Pepys himself put together.

The conservation work in the Old Library continues, with good progress made on the programme of repairs and cleaning. The Deputy Librarian, Catherine Sutherland, has overseen the cataloguing of several important sections, including notable special collections, and is now embarking on the pre-1800 material. We have been able to update or correct the records for some 160 early books, and these have been added to the internationally used English Short Title Catalogue. This work is crucial to making our collections accessible to scholars and readers.

A long-term project to produce a facsimile of the Magdalene Kipling Manuscript finally came to fruition with its publication by CUP.

The historic libraries have also launched an internship programme, which in 2014–2016 will see the specialist conservation of 500 or so prints housed in the Old Library. These remarkable sixteenth- and seventeenth-century prints were owned by the Ferrar family, arriving in Magdalene in around 1800 from Martha Peckard (née Ferrar), wife of the Master. The first intern, a recent graduate of the Camberwell MA in Art on Paper Conservation, Puneeta Sharma, made excellent progress over the summer of 2014; Tom Bowers, also trained at Camberwell, was appointed to continue her work in 2015. The programme is overseen by the

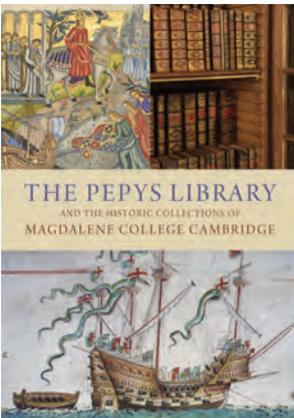
Pepys Librarian, with the advice of Richard Farleigh, the print conservator at the Fitzwilliam Museum; and the work is supervised on a day-to-day basis by the Deputy Librarian, who also arranges for the intern invaluable professional training-visits to other institutions. It is hoped that sponsorship will be found to allow this very successful programme to continue in the future.



Puneeta Sharma, historic libraries intern, works on the Ferrar prints in the Old Library. (Photo: Sophie Connor)

Work continues on the next volumes of the printed catalogue, and this autumn sees the start of the quinquennial review of the Pepys collection in which every volume is examined minutely.

An exciting development has been the launch of the Friends of the Pepys Library and Historic Collections, in which there has been a great deal of interest. This imaginative scheme is primarily for members of the College and is a chance for the libraries to design special events around the collections for those with a long term interest in the libraries, as well as issuing newsletters about recent initiatives. Membership is by subscription and details may be found on the College web site.



The Pepys Library and the Historic Collections of Magdalene College Cambridge by M E J Hughes (Scala, 2015). This new, generously illustrated book on the history of the collections written by the Pepys Librarian has been published by Scala Press and is available for £14.99.

ARCHIVES. The exhibition held on 13 November 2014 (attended by 45 people, including the New Zealand High Commissioner, Sir Lockwood Smith) to mark the bicentenary of Samuel Marsden's introduction of the Gospel to the Maori of New Zealand not only demonstrated again the surprising resources of our Archives but provided the opportunity for a useful enhancement of our holdings. Material from the Eliotiana documentation in the Archives helped to make the T S Eliot exhibition in January 2015 a remarkable, perhaps unique celebration of the poet. It was one of our first exhibitions open to the general public, and attracted almost 300 visitors over several sessions.



The 'T S Eliot at Magdalene' Exhibition

In addition to the familiar work of responding to requests for information and pictures from other College departments, and about former members, the Archivist has completed the project of sorting and archiving the secretarial papers of Masters and Presidents during the last quarter-century. Many thousand of file-copies of letters, etc, have had to be reviewed, and then catalogued. Among other recent accessions, we have been fortunate to receive a photographic collection made by AV Poyser as an undergraduate, 1902–05; this includes not only cricket, soccer, and tennis teams, but nineteen signed photographs of his contemporaries, an evocative record of Edwardian student life.

VI CHAPEL AND CHOIR

Sacristans: L R H Steven and W T Helms.

Chapel Clerks: A J Dixon and M T E Robinson.

Wardens: R Adamson, H M T Bee, J Brewster, D Dold, D Hicklin, H Hill, A Lord, Z Lloyd, K S Macfarlane, D Matthews, M Nussbaumer, E C Price, W S Reis, M L Skipsey, A Sturgkh.

Michaelmas is usually a time for remembrance and this year marked the hundredth anniversary of the outbreak of the First World War. 65 members of the College died in that conflict and they were particularly in our thoughts at a special Remembrance Sunday Service. The Choir sang excerpts from Mozart's *Requiem* and former Dean of Chapel, the Very Reverend Dr David Hoyle, preached a sermon drawing powerfully on stories from the College's and his family's involvement in the conflict. We also welcomed back as preachers the Reverend Canon Dr Hueston Finlay, former Dean of Chapel, and the Reverend Philip Seddon, former Chaplain.

At the end of November we celebrated the two hundredth anniversary of the arrival of Christianity in New Zealand on Christmas Day 1814 when the first sermon in that country was preached by Magdalene alumnus Samuel Marsden (1764–1838, Magd 1790). At a special Choral Evensong suitable music was sung (including *Te Harinui*, the 'New Zealand carol.'). The High Commissioner for New Zealand, His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Lockwood Smith KNZM, PhD, read a lesson at this service. He and Lady Smith were entertained at High Table afterwards. The Reverend Canon Dr Timothy Yates (Magd 1955 and author of a book on Marsden) gave a short address. An exhibition in the Old Library on the theme was held at the same time.

A service celebrating our patron saint started the Easter Term when the Master's sermon drew on an unfamiliar connection between a poem by our Honorary Fellow Rudyard Kipling and St Mary Magdalene. Later that term, The Lord Lisvane KCB (who as Robert Rogers spent forty years in the House of Commons Service, rising to become its Chief Executive and Clerk of the House 2011–2014) spoke eloquently, amusingly, and passionately on the importance of our political processes.

CHOIR REPORT. *Organ Scholars:* Rafi Colman and Polina Sosnina.

The Choir has been in good shape this year. It has responded well to the initiatives from the team of Choir Leaders and has sung beautifully on so many occasions. We are most grateful to all members who have prioritised their lives in favour of the commitment to singing. The results have been notable and worthy.

The Choir has fulfilled its usual functions of singing at services in Chapel and the additional entertainments at the Pepys and Cripps Dinners. Outside College,

the cathedral visits have included Sung Eucharist in November at Southwark and Choral Evensong in February at Peterborough.

The Christmas Carol Concert in London was held this year in St Olave's Church, Hart Street (Pepys's church), where there was a capacity attendance of London members. At the end of the Lent Term the Choir gave a concert in Waltham Abbey. The programme highlighted the *a cappella* repertoire and was a fitting conclusion to our term's activities. The capacity audience was very appreciative. There was a most successful cathedral residency at Canterbury after Easter, organised by the Organ Scholars.

The Choir Tour this year was to Paris, organised entirely by students. We sang concerts in the churches of Ste-Clotilde, St Germain L'Auxerrois and La Madeleine, and sang at Sunday mass in Ste-Clotilde. The reception was enthusiastic for performances that were notably stylish and persuasive. The generous financial subsidy provided by Philip Carne is gratefully acknowledged.

Regrettably, our leavers this year number half of the Choir – nine out of a total of eighteen and include all of the bases. Our departing Organ Scholar, Rafi Colman, has played (cello as well as organ), conducted and sung most successfully.



The Choir rehearsing in Basilique Ste-Clotilde, Paris

VII BUILDINGS AND GARDENS

COLLEGE BUILDINGS. Having completed, on time and on budget, the modernisation of the College's kitchens (along with the upgrading of the associated electricity supply, complete refurbishment of the wine cellars, overhaul of the Hall furniture and automation of the magnificent, but problematic, gates to River Court), Cloverleaf Ltd. (the company that undertakes major building projects on behalf of the College) has now taken ownership of the New Library project. This new build, situated on the north-western margin of the Fellows' Garden and looking across towards the River Cam, will include the undergraduate library, a picture gallery/social space and the housing of the College's archives. A strategy for a new library was developed, with external advice, by the College's Libraries Planning Committee. The resultant requirements were used to hold an architects' competition, leading to the selection of Niall McLaughlin Architects, a practice well-regarded for its prize-winning buildings for Ripon Theological College, Oxfordshire and the Peabody Estate in east London. Following the Governing Body's agreement to proceed in March 2015, the design team has been developing the building layout and ideas relating to internal appearance, in close consultation with the College. Preliminary ground surveys, including site archaeology, are under way. We now intend to seek early feedback from the Local Authority on the planning issues involved (through a so-called pre-application stage): the next step in this exciting, if challenging, process.



The Hall with its new chairs

THE GARDENS. Throughout the last year, the Garden Team has been busy maintaining the areas of the gardens that we have altered and developed in the last couple of seasons. The herbaceous borders of Second Court continue to flourish and expand and have had something in flower from February onwards. The annuals planted this year amongst the more permanent plants include, in the hot border, *Adonis annua*, *Cosmos bipinnatus*, *Ratibida columnifera* and *Tithonia rotundifolia*. In the cool border are three different cultivars of *Centaurea cyanus*, *Isotoma axillaris* and *Catanache caerulea*.

The bedding display in the borders of First Court was based around the College colours. Species used include *Lobelia* 'Crystal Palace', *Petunia* 'Frenzy mix', *Nicotiana* 'Perfume Series', *Cleome* and *Verbena bonariensis*.



Bedding display in First Court

In Benson Court (also known as 'The Village') much attention has been given to the wall shrubs and climbing roses. During the course of the winter the vast majority have been completely reattached to new wires, replacing old and failing ones, in tandem with barrel strainers to keep the wires taut and the plants firmly attached. The roses have been fed with rose fertiliser and College compost which has increased the vigour and flowering of many specimens. Sir Derek Oulton's specimen of *Rosa* 'Dreaming Spires' (Benson N) put on a spectacular show throughout late May and June. The *Rosa* 'Albertine' (Benson G) has been suffering from a form of canker for several years now but has responded very well to a thorough renovation prune, producing lots of fresh growth and flowers.

The mild winter of 2014–2015 followed by the warm spring days with cool evenings helped produce masses of flowers on early flowering specimens. All three

wisterias flowered profusely, even the smaller specimen on the North face of the Lutyens Building put on a good display. The *Prunus avium* 'Alboplena' and the *Malus floribunda* in Benson Court were also a sight to behold with the longevity and profusion of flower.



Wisteria in Mallory Court (Photo: Nigel Hawkes)

Buckingham Court has continued to develop with the construction of a new rose bed next to the Buckingham Building, which will be planted this autumn, and the introduction of some wild flower areas in the grass to increase the biodiversity of this area. The mixed border running along the rear of Mallory Court has established well and continues to give a great display from spring onwards. Several new climbing roses, including *Rosa* 'Climbing Arthur Bell', 'Climbing Alec's Red' and 'Alchemist' have been planted in the vacant planting pits adjacent to the Buckingham Building. Several hundred *Narcissus* 'Spellbinder' have also been planted behind the new group of Buckingham guest rooms, giving a welcome splash of spring colour in this area. The wildflower areas in Buckingham Court were relocated from River Court where a more appropriate semi-rough grass area has been established. This area has been replanted with spring bulbs to give a burst of colour early in the year. Two new specimens of *Prunus* have also been planted to replace the trees lost in River Court due to disease. The tree towards the western end is *Prunus* 'Shirofugen' a very old cultivar of Japanese Cherry. It is also known as Fugenzo and has been cultivated in Japan since the 16th century. Fugenzo means 'Elephant of Fugen' and refers to the white elephant that represents the Buddhist Saint Fugen. It was introduced in Europe around 1916 by the British plant collector Ernest 'Chinese' Wilson. The other cherry at the eastern end

is *Prunus* 'Shirotae'. It is an old Japanese cultivar and was introduced into Europe around 1905 as Mount Fuji Cherry. Mount Fuji is the holy Japanese mountain covered with eternal snow. Shirotae is a Japanese word for a fine, white cloth made from the bark of the Paper Mulberry. Both of these wonderful cherries should give a fantastic display for the next fifty to seventy years maturing into semi-pendulous trees arching down toward the river.

There has been a concerted effort to remove ivy from many areas of the College where it has grown unchecked for many years, and to replace it with more interesting plants. In the Fellows' Garden a substantial amount has been removed from the pets' cemetery, the northern wall adjoining Wentworth House and the small bed in the eastern corner, near to the Scholars' garden. This bed has been planted with typical woodland species such as Ferns, Epimedium, Peony, Hellebore and bulbs.

The Garden Team has also tried to increase the colour around the College this year with the addition of more annual plants in various places. Old Lodge has been planted up with sub-tropical species such as Canna and Salvia and has benefitted from new pots containing Pelargoniums and several hanging baskets. There have also been new planters and hanging baskets at the entrance to Cripps Court, and in the main Court at Cripps.

Mark Scott



The pets' cemetery in the Fellows' Garden

VIII COLLEGE STAFF

The year saw a number of retirements, the first of which was Nicholas Raymont from his position as Assistant Bursar in October 2014; we thank him for his service to the College and wish him a long and happy retirement. Helen Foord joined from Darwin College as the new Assistant Bursar.

The Domestic Department saw the appointment of Dawn Collins as Head of Housekeeping in November 2014 with Deeann Jones as Deputy Head of Housekeeping. Two housekeeping assistants retired: Val Bates and Sue Squires with 17 and 20 years service respectively. Sylwia Juszczak became a permanent member of the team and Chailai Nundee and Kasia Neisterczuk were promoted to housekeeper supervisors. Liudmyia Pryima, Kotryna Dindaite, Iwona Torunska, Peter Butcher, and Sybil Crisford all became housekeepers.

In the Gardens Derry Bell was promoted as Senior Gardener for the first six months of the year although later resigned to take up a new role in Papworth in May 2015. We appreciated her enthusiasm and careful labelling of plants. Cairo Robb joined as Trainee Gardener in June and the appointment of Lorraine Wright as Senior Gardener in July completed the team, with Andrea Hoskins returning from maternity leave.

Within the Catering Department Sam Frost resigned from his position as Head Chef and left the College in August 2015 after more than 13 years; we thank him for his service to the College and in particular his contribution to the successful establishment of the new kitchens. Willie Prendergast retired from his position as Kitchen Porter in December 2014 after a spectacular 50 years service! We were pleased to welcome back Wayne Johnson in February 2015 following a serious accident during 2014.

Graham Miller retired from the Maintenance Department as Deputy Clerk of Works in November 2014 after a remarkable 26 years' service.

In the College Office, Jenny Woodfield returned to her role as HR Manager at the end of her maternity leave in April 2015, Maddy Lawrence-Jones left her position as Schools Liaison Officer in May 2015 to begin teaching, and Mieke Philips joined as Assistant Management Accountant in May 2015.

In the Porters' Lodge Clifford Austine joined the team in November 2014.

The year ended with another retirement, that of the College Nurse, Lesley Crisp, after 21 years service; a cheering and calming presence, she will be very much missed around College. Taryn Rothwell is the new College Nurse from September 2015.

CHF

IX EVENTS AND COMMEMORATIONS

PARNELL LECTURE. This year's Parnell lecture was given by Professor Jane Ohlmeyer in the Sir Humphrey Cripps Theatre on 17 November 2014. Her title was *War widows in seventeenth-century Ireland*.

INVESTEC LECTURE. Kasper Holten, Director of Opera at the Royal Opera House, delivered this year's Magdalene College's Investec Lecture in Business on 2 March 2015. The lecture, titled 'Is Don Giovanni the ideal modern leader? – Demons and seduction in leadership', was extremely successful and well attended. Kasper mentioned the inherent difficulties, for a business leader, to live in a world where creativity and innovation are expected at all times, and drew fascinating parallels between the character of Don Giovanni and the seduction work the stage producer needs to exert both in rehearsals and in performance. Just like Don Giovanni, the modern leader needs both a strong sense of empathy and the ability to create a vision and share it with the organisation. In a brilliantly provocative twist, Kasper noted that we should not be afraid of the demonic aspects of management, but embrace them by being open and honest within the organization about how its members want to be seduced, and by not being afraid of talking about conflict, which often times can be very creative. He concluded that loneliness, just like the one experienced by Don Giovanni, is the biggest danger of management, and insisted that the most powerful management tool is the ability to tell a story. The College is extremely grateful to Kasper Holten for his dazzlingly ingenious, wonderfully thought-provoking and formidably relevant insights into leadership and management.

ALH



Kasper Holten

MAGDALENE TRIENNIAL FESTIVAL 2014–15. SOUND. Following the success of the 'LitFest' nine years ago, the Landscape Festival three years later, and the Festival of the Image in 2011–12, the College decided to hold another Festival. This time, the theme chosen was 'Sound'. The project was organised by the Directors of Studies in MML and in English, but came to involve almost all the College's academic disciplines in a series of events that examined 'Sound' from many points of view including music, noise, language, the environment, poetry, science, engineering, and even silence. The main Festival ran from September 2014 to March 2015, comprising 20 events, with school events and poetry readings planned for later in the year.

Audiences were large, especially for the public lectures, with the Cripps auditorium regularly at or near capacity. Overall, the Festival attracted both a loyal core audience, who came to events regardless of exact content, and also a large number of other visitors who came to see or hear a particular speaker or to engage in one of the 'Conversations' on a specific topic. Across the year as a whole, the Festival entertained about 1620 visitors.



Evelyn Glennie

It is difficult to pick out highlights in what was an impressively varied programme. Often, the conjunction of speakers from very different fields who were asked to consider a particular topic created a lively and vigorous discussion, involving the audience as well as the panel: this 'conversation strand' is always entertaining and thought-provoking, and has become a key feature of the Magdalene festivals. The main public lectures in the programme were given by Professor Trevor Cox (on the physics of sound), Professor Michael Macintyre (on mathematics and music), Duncan Robinson and Gerald Gifford (on Gainsborough and his musical friends), Professor Christopher Clark (on the sounds of war) and Dame Evelyn Glennie (on percussion). There was an enjoyable concert of music associated with Samuel Pepys, including readings from his diary given by the actor Leighton Pugh, a performance by the theatre group In the Dark

and a memorable concert of Schubert's Winterreise by the quartet ensemble Unterwegs, as well as three afternoons of poetry readings organised by Neil Wenborn (1975). The Festival conference was on the Sound of English Poetry, attracting a full house for a day of talks by academics and practising poets.



*Pepys Concert:
James Bramley and his
theorbo*

The Directors of the Festival are extremely grateful to the Master, all the Fellows, members of the College and others who participated; and also to the College staff who dealt superbly with the organisation of the events, IT support, the receptions for speakers and audiences, the Festival accounts, and the provision of meals and accommodation.

MEJH & SCM

X ALUMNI AND DEVELOPMENT

1 REUNIONS

A Reunion Dinner was held on 19 September 2014 for Members matriculating in the years 1957–1961, attended by 64 alumni, 10 Fellows, and staff. The speaker was Mr Jeremy Caplin (1960). A Reunion Dinner was held on 26 September 2014 for 1962–1966 Members. It was attended by 82 alumni, 11 Fellows, and staff. The speaker was Mr Timothy Guinness (1965). A Reunion Dinner took place on 27 March 2015 for Members matriculating in the years 1967–1970. It was attended by 107 alumni, 8 Fellows, and staff. The speaker was Sir Paul Britton CB CVO (1968). On 2 May 2015, a Reunion Lunch for Members matriculating in the years up to and including 1957 welcomed 133 alumni and guests with 6 Fellows, and staff. The speaker was Mr Terry James (1955).

2 AWARDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S J Bryan, QC (1984): appointed Chief Justice of the Falklands Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, the British Antarctic Territory and the British Indian Ocean Territory

- Dr H A Canon Jones (2007): awarded the status of Advisor for the Fisheries and Aquaculture Research Committee of the Undersecretary for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Ministry of Economy, of the Chilean government
- P E Carne (1958): MBE in 2015 New Year's Honours List for services to philanthropy (in recognition of the Richard Carne Trust's philanthropy, of which he is a trustee)
- T Das (1970): Founder of Alumnorum Societas (a registered Charitable Trust of St Xavier's School, Calcutta); Founder of Nilchat Shipp Ltd; Founder of Kamini Express (in-bound travel advisory to eastern India, Bhutan and Bangladesh)
- F C Dunlop (1988): won three awards for her writing during 2014: James Beard Foundation International Cookbook 2014 and Gourmand World Cookbook Awards 2014, Special Jury Award for *Every Grain of Rice: Simple Chinese Home Cooking* (WW Norton, 2013) and James Beard Foundation Journalism Award 2014 for Personal Essay for 'Dick Soup' ('Lucky Peach')
- Lieutenant Colonel M H Evans (1991): Graduated from the US Army War College with his fourth Masters Degree and has taken command of BATUS (British Army Training Unit Suffield), the British Army's premier training organisation, in Canada
- Sir Andrew F Green (1959): appointed as a crossbench life peer, 21st October 2014
- Dr L D G Grossman (2008): CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours List 2015 for services to Heritage
- G S Guild (1958): MBE in 2015 New Year's Honours List for voluntary political service
- R Hamilton (1958): OBE in 2015 New Year's Honours List for services to maritime heritage
- Sir Richard D S Head (1969): Seascape painting of the Isle of Eigg from Traigh displayed in the Mixed Christmas Exhibition at the Russell Gallery, Putney
- Professor G Martin (1964, formerly Research Fellow): gave the W. Stewart MacNutt Annual Memorial Lecture in History, University of New Brunswick, Canada, September 2014
- W Miles (1969): Master, Worshipful Company of Actuaries 2014–2015
- J P Moulds (1984): CBE in the New Year's Honours List for services to the LSO (London Symphony Orchestra)
- Dr A L Mullen (2008, formerly Research Fellow): awarded the J H Breasted Prize by the American Historical Association
- S C P Parry (1964): Patent issued for 'Ball trajectory and bounce position detection'
- Professor P D Paton (1988): Distinguished Service Award for contributions to the legal profession, awarded by the Ontario Bar Association
- Professor F J Pott (1976): signed an exclusive contract with Edition Peters which will see worldwide publication of all his sacred choral and organ works henceforward

J Roundell (1970): Master of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, 2014–2015
 A C Rusbridger (1973): awarded the European Prize for Journalism (2014);
 the 2014 Ortega y Gasset Award; the 2014 Columbia University Journalism
 Award; the CUNY Award for Excellence in Journalism; collected the 2014
 Pulitzer Prize for public service journalism and the 2014 UK Newspaper of
 the Year award on behalf of *The Guardian*; awarded an honorary doctorate by
 the University of Oslo in September 2014; elected Principal of Lady Margaret
 Hall, Oxford, from October 2015
 M K Swales (1951): BEM in 2015 New Year's Honours List for services to the
 community of Tristan da Cunha
 Dr E Varden (1992): elected Abbot of the Cistercian (Trappist) monastery of
 Mount Saint Bernard in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire, and received his
 abbatial blessing on 19 May 2015
 Professor G F Waller (1966): named Distinguished Professor by State University
 of New York (SUNY) Board of Trustees
 Chevalier Dr R H M de Weryha-Wysoczanski-Pietrusiewicz (1998): Vice Winner of
 the President's Race 2015 on the Cresta Run

3 SELECTED PUBLICATIONS (to 30 June 2015)

Dr N S J F Bowen (1971), (co-author) *International Business – Challenges & Choices*
 (2nd edn, 2013); *Regent's University London: 100 Years of Higher Education in
 Regent's Park* (2013)
 Group Captain K Chapman (1980), *Dangerous Moonlight* (2014) (under the pen
 name 'John Fortune')
 *Dr T Chenvidyakarn (2006, formerly Fellow), *Buoyancy Effects on Natural
 Ventilation* (2013)
 *Dr R D Colman (1968), *The Right Thing?* (2014)
 *Dr S Dawson-Bowling (1993) (co-author), *Orthopaedic Basic Science for the
 Postgraduate Examination* (2012); (co-editor), *Orthopaedic Basic Clinical Science
 for the Postgraduate Examination* (2014); (co-editor), *Orthopaedic Trauma, The
 Stanmore and Royal London Guide* (2015), reviewed below (pp 119–20)
 *Dr L Disley (2010, formerly Fellow-Commoner), *Hegel, Love and Forgiveness* (2015)
 *Dr D Flanagan (1987), *Yukio Mishima* (2014)
 Dr J R Harvey (1961), *The Poetics of Sight* (2015)
 M K Hollow (1971), *Direct Hit* (2015)
 Professor Sir Richard Jolly (1953), *UNICEF: Global Governance that Works* (2014)
 Dr J J Klaas (2000), *Memoirs of Relentless Pursuit* (2015)
 *Dr A R Kneen (2002, formerly Bye-Fellow), *Multiculturalism: What Does it Mean?*
 (2015), reviewed below (pp 118–19)
 *W Lancaster (1968), *Honour in Contentment: Life before oil in Ras Al-Khaimah
 (UAE) and Some Neighbouring Regions* (2011); *People, Land and Water in the Arab
 Middle East: Environments and Landscapes in the Bilâd ash-Shâm* (2012)

*Dr O A Rahman (1963), *The Essentials of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy* (2013); A Ibrahim, *From Science to Science Policy: One Man's Passionate Journey: A Biography-cum-Memoir of Tan Sri Datuk Dr Omar Abdul Rahman, Malaysia's First Science Advisor to the Prime Minister* (2014)

*R Rusbridger (1969) (ed), *Inquiries into Psychoanalysis: Collected Papers of Edna O'Shaughnessy* (2015)

*A T Thomas (1976, formerly Research Fellow) (co-author), *The Cambrian of SW Wales: Towards a United Avalonian Stratigraphy* (2014)

*Professor G Waller (1966), *A Cultural Study of Mary and the Annunciation* (2015)

*Revd D J Weekes (1956), *Mbarara Genesis: Early European Travellers in Ankole and the Founding of Mbarara by an African, Asian and European Initiative* (2014)

**We are grateful to these authors for presenting copies of their works to the College Library.*

4 MEMBERS' DEATHS (to mid-July 2015)

Professor M H Abrams (1934); The Revd Canon J How (1934); Professor S S Frere, CBE (1935); I S Warren (1935); D L Bankses (1937); I T Morshead (1940); B A Calinescu (1942); J Challenor (1942); S Druce (1942); D W Briggs (1942); R A Jennings (1942); F G Heys (1942); G Smith (1942); Professor J W Dungey (1942); J R Pope, MBE (1943); R D J Botting (1943); S Plumb (1943); J R V Mason (1943); H Burke, CBE (1944); T W B Leeper (1944); Air Commodore G S Cooper (1944); R P Dollimore (1945); Professor P C Roberts (1945); A O Crosse (1945); G J Elwes (1945); M Kingston (1945); J G Sugden (1946); J M Kalmanson (1946); Sir P M Barclay, CBE (1947); J S Cochrane (1948); M L R Isaac (1948); K Pettit (1949); J R Course (1949); R L West (1950); T G Kirkbride (1951); J Elggod (1951); A W Gentles (1951); Dr I Mitchell (1952); H Smith (1954); J K Clegg (1955); I H Hutchinson (1955); J A Fixsen (1955); W J C Sager (1955); D R Blake (1955); C A W Blackwell (1955); Professor E P Hibbert (1956); M J Stickland (1956); S L Buxton (1956); N K Parkhurst (1957); R K Lindsay (1957); C S Gibbs (1957); Dr L Eason Berry (1958); Dr M A Ball (1958); A J Sadler, CBE (1959); R J H Meade, OBE (1960); A I A Garrow (1965); P M Rodney (1972); I P Alexander (1972); T J Bell (1973); D J F Innes (1974); J J Malpas (1977); C C Norton (1995).

Professor Meyer H Abrams (1934). Meyer Howard 'Mike' Abrams was born in 1912 in Long Branch, New Jersey, and was the son of a house painter of Eastern European Jewish origin. He was the first member of his family to go to university (Harvard 1930) where he studied English. He did a PhD with I A Richards at Magdalene before returning to Harvard. His thesis was an embryonic version of 'The Mirror and the Lamp' that was said to legitimise Romantic poetry. During World War II, he served at the Psycho-Acoustics Laboratory at Harvard. In 1945 Abrams became a professor at Cornell University where he taught for almost forty years. In 1937 he married Ruth Gaynes, who died in 2008. He died aged 102 on 21 April 2015 and is survived by their two daughters.

Professor Sheppard S Frere (1935). Sheppard Sunderland 'Sam' Frere, CBE, FBA, was born in 1913 in Sussex. He was one of the founders of the modern study of Roman Archaeology in Britain, most notably through fieldwork at Canterbury St. Albans and Strageath (a Roman fort in Scotland), his editorship of the journal *Britannia* and his frequently updated editions of his monograph on the Roman province of Britannia. His most notable contribution was therefore towards making Britannia one of the best studied provinces of the Roman Empire. In addition to this principal contribution to British Archaeology, he also collaborated on an important study of Trajan's column in Rome with the ancient historian Frank Lepper.

Sheppard Frere was probably influenced by the study of Classics at Magdalene to concentrate on the Roman world. After graduation in 1938, he taught at Epsom College (1938–1940), serving in the Second World War in the National Fire Service (1940–1945) as a conscientious objector. Ironically the very bombs that gave him a life-long horror of house fires, opened up opportunities for fieldwork in Canterbury immediately afterwards. He returned as a teacher to Lancing College but found time in the holidays to revolutionise knowledge of the important pre-Roman settlement and Roman city of Verulamium (St. Albans). The reputation he earned from this work gave him his first university position at Manchester (1954–1955) from where he moved to the Institute of Archaeology in London where he became Professor of the Archaeology of the Roman Provinces. The publication of *Britannia* was accompanied by his transfer to Oxford in 1966 as Professor of the Roman Empire and Fellow of All Souls College where he remained an Emeritus Fellow until his death.

The importance of Frere's work extended beyond outstanding fieldwork to the study of inscriptions and synthesis. He demonstrated the power of archaeological evidence in complementing and contesting documentary history. At Verulamium, he both found clear evidence of the destruction of the city by Boudicca and the long continuation of the occupation of the city after the textually interpreted end of Roman rule. Many of his early excavations guided volunteers into excellent fieldwork, supported by public lectures. At Epsom College when a Bronze Age crouched burial was found in the foundations of an Air Raid Shelter he founded the school archaeological society. This society held lectures and conducted field walking and excavations, many published in the *Surrey Archaeological Collections*. Even after he left his teaching position in Surrey, he kept his connections with the Surrey Archaeological Society, sustaining the amateur tradition that has underwritten much of the strength of British Archaeology.

On a more personal level, he was also known for a distinctive style of pipe smoking, a slightly austere manner, his Rolls Royce and a love of gardening. He is also remembered for a long partnership with his wife Janet, since his days of teaching at Lancing. He died aged 98 on 26 February 2015.

SKFS

Sir Peter M Barclay (1947). Sir Peter Maurice Barclay, CBE, was born in 1926. He was a solicitor and social reformer. His early education was at Jordans Quaker village before going to Bryanston and then on to Magdalene to read history after serving in the Royal Navy. He qualified as a solicitor and practised in London. He was chairman of the Joseph Rowntree Foundation and chaired the inquiry into Income and Wealth. He was chairman of the National Institute for Social Work (1973–1985) and led an investigation into the duties of social workers. He died aged 88 on 29 June 2014 and is survived by his wife and their three children.

Richard West (1950). Richard Leaf West was born in 1930 in Chelsea into a wealthy but unconventional family. He was educated at Marlborough and Magdalene where he read History. His National Service included the Intelligence Corps. He wrote for *The Daily Telegraph*, *The Spectator*, *Private Eye*, *The New Statesman* and *The Daily Mirror*. He covered the conflicts in Asia and Africa as a foreign correspondent. Among his literary works were books on Daniel Defoe and Harold Wilson. He died aged 84 on 25 April 2015 and is survived by his two children.

Richard Meade (1960). Richard John Hannay Meade, OBE, was born in 1938 in Monmouthshire to an equestrian family. He attended Lancing College, Sussex before studying engineering at Magdalene. He was a great supporter of fox hunting and a celebrated equestrian winning three gold medals at the Munich Olympic Games in 1972 (he was the first British rider to win an individual Olympic title). He died aged 76 on 8 January 2015 and is survived by three of his children.

Charles Norton (1995). Charles Curtis Norton was born in 1975 in Sevenoaks and came to Magdalene via Tonbridge School having already established himself as a sportsman. He became captain of College rugby. Later he followed a career in journalism mostly with *The Daily Telegraph*, the BBC and then freelance. He was a keen sportsman and pursued active adventure throughout his life. He co-founded 'Flying for Heroes'. He died aged 39 on 7 June 2015, falling from a cliff in Tangier, Morocco during an early morning walk, and is survived by his wife, son and daughter.

Development Director's Report

The highlight for those of us in fundraising is that over 20% of our Members (1359) made a gift in the past twelve months – a magnificent result – thank you.

We raised about £1,750,000 in cash and pledges this financial year of which we have received just under £1,450,000. We were delighted to be given a major donation worth almost £340,000 from one Member, two substantial legacies worth just over £200,000 and the very large number of more modest gifts which helped us to reach that outstanding all-important participation rate. Around a

third of all donations received were again directed toward Student Support. The first cohort of undergraduates to be supported, with a total of £13,500, has just graduated.

The Annual Fund, completely unrestricted money for immediate expenditure, amounted to just over £180,000 in addition to £280,000 given to the College for General Purposes this year. We also received a final £51,250 to complete the successful 'Name your Chair' initiative and almost £225,000 for the new undergraduate library.

The annual Telephone Campaign, a cornerstone of our efforts to stay in touch with Members, gives us an opportunity to thank existing donors and encourage new ones. The 15 student callers represented the College wonderfully and our Members responded generously once more so that we raised just over £228,000 in cash and pledges over three years. We did not quite reach our ambitious target of £250,000 for this year but achieved a giving rate of 62% for our young alumni (under 30 years old); just over 80% for alumni in Asia Pacific and 85% in the USA.

In light of the increased contributions from our Members and Friends, we have launched a new giving circle this year, the 'Master's Guild', especially for Members who have given £100,000 or more to the College during their lifetime. A specially commissioned paperweight was presented to each member of the Guild at the recent inaugural dinner in the Master's Lodge as a token of the College's immense gratitude. We are also putting plans into place to inaugurate the 'Christopher Wray Society' for those who have given £25,000 or more and the 'Pepys Circle' for donors who have given £50,000 or more to the College. These will be in addition to the 'College Benefactors' which is at a level of £10,000 or more and the very popular 1542 Society for those who have given £1000 or are loyal regular supporters for a period of five years or more. Hundreds of Members have been presented with the 1542 Society pin during the past three years in recognition of their loyal generosity. Of course, every donor who has given more than £50 during the financial year is invited to the annual Donors' Garden Party.

We hosted the now usual range of our popular annual events at Magdalene during the last year, the Annual Donors' Garden Party took place in September and we were entertained by a wonderful musical recital performed by Raphael Coleman (2012), Senior Organ Scholar; Polina Sosnina (2013), Junior Organ Scholar and Morgan Buckley (2013), one of our PhD students. The fifth Buckingham Society luncheon hosted by the Master was further enhanced by a wonderful afternoon tour of the College Gardens ably led by the Head Gardener, Mr Mark Scott, and Members and their guests also had the opportunity to visit the Pepys Library and the Old Library, courtesy of the Pepys Librarian, Dr Jane Hughes. The Family Day which has become an annual pilgrimage for a number of members and their families had to be moved into Cripps Court again because of poor weather but the sun did come out and those present were able to enjoy the wonderful music provided by the 25-piece 'City of Cambridge' brass band including *Bohemian Rhapsody* by Queen!

Events further afield in London included the second annual Choir Carol Concert held in the City of London, this year at St. Olave's Church. We are most grateful to the College Choir and Mr Hellyer-Jones, the Director of College Music, for performing out of term to establish this new tradition. A very successful event was held at UBS, generously hosted by Mr David Soanes (1987), attended by over 70 Members and 25 current students who made the most of the opportunity to meet Members working in the City. We were able to organise a coach to take the students to and from London from College thanks to donations from MiC Members. The Law Association held a successful drinks party at Freshfields in the City during the Lent Term kindly hosted by Mr Simon Johnson (1989) and continues to co-host events with MiC such as the very recent summer drinks party at DWF in the 'Walkie Talkie' building with the most splendid views of London, courtesy of Ms Emma Khoo (2001). Particular thanks to the Honorary President of the MLA, Sir Christopher Greenwood, who was present at every one of these events.

Among the highlights this year was a Magdalene Dinner in the House of Lords hosted by the Master which was attended by 120 Members and guests; Baroness O'Neill entertained us with her remarks after dinner. The first of the biennial Members' Dinners [in lieu of the former Magdalene Association Dinners] took place in April in Hall and attracted 132 Members and guests. This 'new' event was greatly enhanced by the opportunity to visit *The Kingfishers Bridge Wetland Creation* project courtesy of Mr Andrew Green (1956).

In late October, the Master and the Development Director travelled to South Africa with Mr Chris Chaney, Head of Major Gifts (Schools Fundraising) at Cambridge University Development Alumni Relations (CUDAR), and Mr Chris von Christierson (1969) with the objective of raising awareness of the Mandela Magdalene Memorial Fund at Cambridge and of organising a first reunion of Mandela Scholars. This was a wonderful occasion, and former Mandela Scholars came from every corner of South Africa to the meeting and dinner in Cape Town. Grateful thanks are due to many but particularly to Mr von Christierson, now an Honorary Fellow, who offered financial travel assistance for those alumni who needed help and was a wonderfully generous host; Investec Bank and Mr Allen Zimble, now an Honorary Member, for their immense hospitality and Dr Jongi Klaas (2000), who was most helpful in contacting former Mandela Scholars and rallying everyone to attend the dinner. The Mandela Magdalene Memorial Foundation at Cambridge is an ongoing project which we are pursuing jointly with the University to raise £5 million for the re-endowment of our Mandela Scholarships; the endowment of a Chair for African Archaeology as well as funds for research students. It is envisaged that the first holder of the Mandela Memorial Chair for African Archaeology will have a professorial fellowship at Magdalene.

The President and the Development Director attended the annual New York dinner in the Union Club in November. Mr Adam Holloway MP (1984) entertained assembled Members and their guests after dinner. As always, our grateful thanks to Mr Robert Chartener (1982), Fellow-Commoner and Chairman of the Board of

Directors of the Magdalene College Foundation and to the other Directors of the Board, Mr Geoffrey Craddock (1977), Dr Jason Hafler (2004), Mr William Wilson (1982) and Mr Graham Walker (1982). The 'Magdalene College Foundation' (MCF) has been running for almost two years now and the participation rate continues to surpass expectations as it has now topped 22%. We are grateful to the Board of Directors for all they do for Magdalene.

In April 2015, the Master and the Development Director travelled to the West Coast of America where a Dinner for Magdalene alumni was generously hosted by Mr Alex Schultz (2000) at his home in San Francisco for 25 Members and their guests. The former Master, Mr Robinson, and his wife Lisa, were also able to attend. A first visit to Seattle followed at the invitation of Mr Marshal McReal (1992) who not only hosted a Magdalene Dinner at his home for Members (some travelled all the way from Canada to attend) but also organised a fundraising event for the College. The Master also spoke at a drinks party for Cambridge in America which was mainly organised by Mr McReal and was attended by a record 75 plus Cambridge alumni from the Seattle area – a first such event for Cambridge.

In late August 2014, the Master, Senior Tutor and the Development Director travelled to attend Magdalene Dinners in Singapore and Hong Kong as well as a number of small dinners and drinks receptions. Ms Barbara Yu Fa (1995) organised an 'Open Day' event at her home and liaised with a number of local schools to ensure attendance from prospective applicants. Around 30 Oxbridge hopefuls attended and the Master and the Senior Tutor spoke about studying at Cambridge and answered many questions. It was an excellent event and we are most grateful to Ms Yu for her and her husband's warm hospitality and her efforts in assisting the College with its outreach programme in Singapore. Mr Meng-Han Kuok (1997) again organised the annual Magdalene dinner for 29 Members in Singapore and we are in his debt for his ongoing assistance.

We were delighted that more than 40 Members and guests joined us at the China Club for the annual Hong Kong dinner in September and are most grateful to Mr Henry Pang (1986) who hosted and indeed organised this event again. In April 2015, Mr Pang hosted an additional event, a wonderful drinks reception for Members and their guests at a roof top venue in central Hong Kong which was much enjoyed by those present. The College was represented by Dr So (2010) and the Development Director.

The Master and Fellows would like to extend grateful thanks to all of our Members who have supported the College so generously over the last year and remain so steadfastly loyal to Magdalene.

CDL

A complete list of donors who made gifts to the College (1359 between 1 July 2014 and 30 June 2015) will be published in the Annual Donors' Report which will be circulated to all members with the autumn issue of *Magdalene Matters*.

KINGS OF ORIENT

SULTAN OF PERAK

As mentioned in the Master's Letter (p 10), one of our distinguished Honorary Fellows has been enthroned as Sultan of Perak in Malaysia, and the Master and Professor Cornish had the privilege of attending on the College's behalf. It was a slightly rushed trip from our point of view, but emphatically worthwhile: a glimpse not only of a country and culture with which we at Magdalene have a good many contacts and friendly relations, but also of a complex world in which different kinds of political authority overlap and interweave.



Professor Cornish, the Master and HRH Sultan Nazrin Shah

Malaysia has no fewer than nine 'royal families'. The states that make up modern Malaysia, with their very diverse and colourful histories, clearly have a significant place in people's loyalties. And despite some local discussion about the role of the rulers of these states in the country, there is a widespread agreement that they play an important part in securing regional identity and keeping on the table a number of questions about the accountability of national government. HRH Sultan Nazrin Shah succeeds a father who was a highly distinguished lawyer, occupying senior positions in the Malaysian state; and he brings to his office the same sophisticated legal skills, as well as an active interest in philosophy and religious affairs. He has a key role in supporting Christian-Muslim dialogue in Malaysia – a sensitive area in recent years, and one where he has made a massively positive

contribution in resisting ill-informed and repressive Islamist agendas and creating space for fundamental and constructive discussion. He has also been exceptionally generous in supporting and hosting an alumni event for us in Kuala Lumpur in 2013.



As part of the Enthronement ceremony, the Sultan kisses the Sword of State.

The ceremony of enthronement (there is no ‘coronation’ as such) involves altogether several days of celebration and encounter with different segments of the population. What we were invited to witness was the formal proclamation of sovereignty – a solemn presentation of the new monarch to the leading persons of the Sultanate, advisers, chiefs and others, with the presentation of a ceremonial sword and a copy of the Qur’an, in the presence of representatives of all the other royal houses of Malaysia. It is a ceremony that combines, in a characteristically Malaysian manner, some very ancient ideals about sacred kingship with the recognition of an authority also grounded in Qur’anic orthodoxy and learning.

The hospitality we enjoyed was superb. Along with some of the new Sultan’s other guests, we stayed at a hot springs resort near the royal compound – a slightly unlikely mixture of British academics (including the Provost of Worcester College, Oxford, as well as ourselves, since the Sultan is also associated with Worcester as former member and benefactor), a former Lord Chief Justice (Lord Woolf) and his wife and a sprinkling of local dignitaries. For all the compression of the schedule, it was well worth it. Sultan Nazrin is clearly someone who will play a very important part in Malaysian culture and politics in the years ahead, and it was not surprising

to hear people speaking of him very seriously as a 'philosopher king', a genuine public intellectual in his context.

We look forward to welcoming him in College very soon. Even if we cannot quite match the lavishness of his hospitality and the splendours of the installation, we shall be delighted to cement what is already a firm and productive friendship, and hope to develop our links with Malaysia in years ahead in whatever way will best serve the growth of democratic accountability, educational freedom and excellence, and international co-operation.

RDW



*HRH Sultan Nazrin Shah and his Queen, HRH Tuanku Zara Salim
on the Perak throne*

IRELAND, INDIA AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE

This paper was given as the Athar Ali Memorial Lecture, Aligarh University on 13 April 2015, and a longer version will appear in Studies in People's History. During the academic year 2014–15 Professor Jane Ohlmeyer, Trinity College, Dublin, held the Parnell Fellowship at Magdalene College, and was a visiting professor at the Centre for Historical Research at JNU in Delhi. This period of sabbatical leave allowed her to further develop her research interests in Colonial Ireland and Colonial India.

Rudyard Kipling, Nobel laureate, Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College, and 'unofficial bard of the empire', constantly compared Ireland and India. The loyal Irish soldier, Terence Mulvaney, and his Irish regiment, the Mavericks, feature in Kipling's stories from the 1880s, as the Irish Home Rule movement gathered momentum and the Indian National Congress was formed. The hero of Kipling's last and most influential imperial novel, *Kim* (1901), is an orphaned, wild boy, the son of an Irish sergeant, Kimball O'Hara.¹ 'There is a white boy by the barracks waiting under a tree who is not a white boy', wrote Kipling. One literary scholar suggested that Kim, himself a metaphor for the hybrid position that 'youthful' Ireland held within the British Empire, occupied 'a role that moves easily between coloniser and colonised, passing as Indian while spying for the Raj'.² Thus, through his comparisons Kipling tried to create a coherence within Empire and represent imperial integrity, but he also highlighted the extent to which Ireland was both 'colonial' and 'imperial'.

This article, taking a broadly chronological approach, reviews Ireland's multi-faceted relationships with India from the seventeenth century until the twentieth century. Without wishing to downplay the importance of specific events, the contribution of individuals or the significance of changing contexts, the article stresses continuities over time. Three major themes emerge that are often interconnected and, at times, contradictory. First, the important role that the Irish played – especially as bureaucrats and soldiers – in facilitating British rule in India. Second, the extent to which Ireland acted as 'colonial point of reference' and a 'laboratory for empire' and how ideologies and ideas, especially of ethnocentricity, improvement, home rule and popular protest, and policies – relating to land, education, policing, and partition – fashioned in Ireland were then applied, perhaps in a modified form, in India, often by Irish men or imperialists with experience of ruling Ireland. As well as servants of Empire, the Irish were, especially from the 1880s, subversives within it. The connections between Irish and Indian nationalists, how they inspired each other and how they contributed towards the demise of the British Empire is the final broad theme examined here.

What constituted 'empire' has been the subject of debate, as has Ireland's position within it. Certainly, British imperialism in early modern Ireland was



The British Empire in 1901

exploitative and driven by military, political, cultural, religious and economic concerns, and by the determination to colonise the island with British settlers. Yet, some question this notion of 'colonial Ireland', preferring to focus on Ireland's status as a kingdom first within a multiple monarchy and, with the Act of Union (1800–1801), as an integral component of the British Empire. While parliamentary union did provide the Irish with unprecedented access to imperial opportunities, administrative or economic integration did not accompany political assimilation. In practice Britain continued to rule Ireland like a colony, with a separate executive in Dublin overseen by a chief secretary and lord lieutenant, a model of governance later transferred to India. The structure of local government, with resident magistrates bringing law and discipline to local communities, also provided the template for India. Other structural similarities included policing, which often operated in both countries by coercion rather than consent. The Royal Irish Constabulary, a government controlled force, organised along military lines, was held up as an exemplar and after 1907 all officers of colonial police forces had to attend the RIC depot in Dublin for training. From the 1920s Ireland provided lessons in policing terrorism and counterinsurgency. Irishmen like Sir Charles Tegart, police commissioner of Calcutta 1923–1931, or others like Sir John Anderson, who served as chief secretary for Ireland during the 1920s before becoming governor of Bengal in 1932, drew frequently on their Irish experiences. As well as policing, the Irish system of elementary education served as a model for India. In the 1830s the British government overhauled primary education in Ireland and established a centrally controlled national school system with an approved series of textbooks, which were used throughout the Empire. As these examples highlight, 'the imprint of Ireland', as one scholar of Ireland and Empire put it, 'may be detected in virtually every colonial institution'.³

The fact that Ireland was very different from the 'norms' of Lowland England prompted scorn among Englishmen. A single example from the seventeenth century illustrates this. Fynes Moryson travelled extensively throughout Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, and Turkey but saved his greatest scorn for the 'meere Irish', whom he regarded as filthy, rude, barbaric, wild beasts. In short, there was a widespread belief that the Irish Catholic population was lazy, savage, monkey-like and in desperate need of 'civilisation'. Moreover these ethnocentric attitudes towards the Irish did not change over time and came to characterise British attitudes towards native peoples across the Empire. Of course, this dehumanisation helped to justify British imperialism, something that Irish nationalists later drew attention to. In a speech given in New York in February 1920 Eamon de Valera, the founding father of the Republic of Ireland, reminded his audience that 'the people of India, we are told by the British apologists, are backward and ignorant, lazy and unable to rule themselves. They have made exactly the same pretence about Ireland at other times. The Indians are "mere Asiatics", we are told. We were the "mere Irish"'.⁴



De Valera addressing a meeting during his American tour 1919–1920

Ireland, with its very large Catholic population, undoubtedly represented a security risk for Protestant England. This meant that Ireland had to be fully conquered and colonised. During the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the crown embarked on a series of initiatives that sought to 'civilize' and 'Anglicise' Ireland. Central to this was the widespread use of English common law, the promotion of the English language, English culture, architecture, settled agricultural practices and religion (Protestantism). Much of this is familiar to historians of colonial India. In the 1830s Thomas Babington Macaulay, a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, urged Britain to implement an official policy of 'Anglicisation'

in India aimed at transforming corrupt natives into loyal subjects. In his famous 'Minute on Education' (1835) he expounded ideas about creating a body of loyal Indians who would become 'English in taste, in opinions, in morals and in intellect'.⁵

During the early modern period land was the basis for political power and wealth, so the expropriation of Irish land also characterised British imperialism. A series of major plantations occurred, first in Munster during the late sixteenth century and then in Ulster during the early seventeenth century, and resulted in the migration to Ireland of c350,000 (mostly) Protestant colonists from England, Wales and Scotland. Then during the mid-seventeenth century the state confiscated two and a half million Irish acres, much of which it redistributed to British colonists. However in order to expropriate, reallocate and improve land, it first had to be surveyed and mapped. Sir William Petty, the father of political economy, was a leading surveyor and great exponent of 'improvement'. Petty promised that through surveying and drainage, building new roads and harbours, and harvesting Ireland's human and natural resources the country could be 'civilised'. The ideology of 'improvement' quickly became a feature of the East India Company, especially after 1757 and the permanent settlement of Bengal. From the 1790s the Company embarked on the systematic collection of information. They surveyed and described the natural environment, resources and peoples of conquered lands, just as Petty and others had done in Ireland 150 years before. Barry Crosbie has shown how the Irish played key role in 'transferring and adapting systems of knowledge and practice from Ireland's "laboratory" of colonial science to India'. He examines the close relationship between the Ordinance Survey of Ireland (1820–1830s) and the mid-nineteenth century Great Trigonometrical Survey of India (GTS) and the Geological Survey of India (GSI), which was led by Thomas Oldham, professor of engineering at Trinity College Dublin, and other Trinity graduates.⁶

Trinity, founded in 1592 to 'civilise' the Irish, was the first university in the United Kingdom to integrate applied sciences, such as engineering, into the curriculum and in 1841 created a School of Civil Engineering, which initially offered a two-year diploma. Professors, like Oldham, trained generations of engineers while his colleagues prepared others for the Indian Civil Service exams. Many learned Sanskrit and Hindustani under the tutelage of Robert Atkinson, professor of Oriental Languages (a chair that dated back to 1762), and Mir Alaud Ali, a native of Oudh and professor of Persian, Arabic and Hindustani. By the mid-nineteenth century Trinity offered a wide range of oriental languages: Tamil, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic; together with courses in Indian history and geography. The Trinity Medical School developed an innovative curriculum, training doctors in public health and tropical diseases, and 40 per cent of all medical recruits to the presidencies of Madras, Bombay and Bengal were from Ireland (the majority from Trinity). These courses were aimed specifically at young men from the Irish (Dublin) middle classes who were ambitious for a career in India. Trinity was especially successful in preparing candidates for the Indian Civil Service exams and in the decade following their

introduction Trinity produced 16 per cent (86 out of 561) of all graduates. The figure for Oxford was 22 per cent (121) and Cambridge was 15 per cent (85). By 1865 recruits from across the Irish universities accounted for 33 per cent of all graduates, including a growing number of Catholics, at a time when Ireland made up 20 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom (in the 50 years prior to this, when recruits attended the East India College, Haileybury, only five per cent of the graduates were Irish born).



Trinity College, Dublin

Ireland also provided a disproportionate number of soldiers and for much of the nineteenth century Irishmen comprised roughly half of the British army in India. The East India Company began recruiting Irish soldiers in earnest from the Seven Years War (1756–1763), though Irishmen served in the Bombay garrison from the 1670s. These rank and file troops (Kipling's 'Rishti') were usually impoverished Catholics, known for their bravery, endurance and good humour along with their racism and drunken brawling. Their officers were usually Protestants of Anglo-Irish provenance who often viewed their Irishness as something of an embarrassment, even a liability. They included figures like Eyre Coote (d 1783), Arthur Wellesley, later Duke of Wellington (d 1852), Lord Roberts of Kandahar (d 1914), the Lawrence brothers (George (d 1884), Henry (d 1857), and John (d 1870)) and John Nicholson (d 1857). During India's First War of Independence (also known as the 'Indian Mutiny') in 1857, six Irish regiments were involved in the brutal suppression of the insurgents. Of Londonderry stock, Henry Lawrence died from fatal wounds received at the siege of Lucknow and on his deathbed echoed the words of Derry's defenders in 1688: 'No surrender!'. The savagery of Nicholson, another Ulsterman, and his use of extreme violence in 1857 did not prevent him from being venerated as a British imperial hero, when in fact he behaved like an imperial psychopath.

With the advent of Irish nationalism from the 1880s the British government became concerned about the loyalty of Irishmen serving in India. Kipling tried to

assuage such anxieties with stories like 'My Lord the Elephant' (1892), which drew parallels between the Irish and an elephant, called 'Malachi', the name of Irish saint and brave Irish king. In short, the Irish were like the elephant 'ferocious yet manageable, who, once tamed, will be the most reliable and efficient vanguard of imperialism'.⁷ With the onset of republican nationalism after 1916 the elephant became an untameable tiger. The outbreak of the 'mutiny' by 300 soldiers in the Connacht Rangers, stationed in the Punjab, proved a short-lived affair (28 June–2 July 1920) but resulted in the court martial of 61 men and the execution of Private James Daly. The authorities maintained that Daly 'had to die, not for Ireland, but for India'. Immediately he and his fellow mutineers became celebrated Irish patriots while Indian nationalists interpreted the mutiny as an act of anti-imperial solidarity.⁸



'My Lord the Elephant': etching by William Strang (from A series of thirty etchings, illustrating subjects for the writings of Rudyard Kipling, Macmillan, 1901)

However the vast majority of Irishmen stationed in India were servants of the Empire, rather than subversives within it. The late nineteenth century was the high point in terms of Irishmen serving in the Indian Civil Service and by the 1890s Irishmen ran seven (out of eight) of the Indian provinces (including Burma). This coincided with the vicereignty of Lord Dufferin (1884–1888), who was descended from seventeenth-century Scottish planters and viewed India through the prism of his Irish experiences. Dufferin was a Liberal but Prime Minister Gladstone's call

for home rule and Irish land acts had alienated him and caused him to regard with suspicion the foundation in 1885 of the Indian National Congress, which he referred to as the 'Indian Home Rule movement'. He wondered how long it would be before 'the perfected machinery of modern democratic agitation', fine-tuned in Ireland, would take hold in India.⁹ Dufferin did not have long to wait. By 1888 Charles Stewart Parnell, the charismatic leader of Irish Home Rulers who had studied at Magdalene College (1865–1869), had contacted his Indian counterparts with a view to establishing a movement 'on Irish lines'. Even though it was 1914 before Annie Besant established the All India Home Rule League, Indian nationalists watched closely Parnell's tactics of parliamentary obstruction.



Charles Stewart Parnell by Leslie Mathew Ward (Vanity Fair, Sept 1880)

In the 1870s and 1880s Irish MPs at Westminster dominated parliamentary debates on India. One of the most active was Frank Hugh O'Donnell. In his maiden speech in the House of Commons in 1874 Frank addressed the government's response to the Bengal famine (1872–1873), connecting famines experienced by India and Ireland. Frank was exceptionally well informed thanks to the presence of

his brother, Charles, in India as a member of the Indian Civil Service. Indian land legislation provided the precedent for the Land Act of 1870 in Ireland, while the Irish Land Act (1881) in turn provided the basis for the Bengal Tenancy Act (1885), which Irishmen, mostly notably the Catholic Sir Anthony MacDonnell, greatly influenced. Men like MacDonnell were central in ensuring the greater protection shown to *raiyyats* (substantial peasants) by the Bengal Tenancy Act, something that caused resentment, especially amongst the *zamindars* (hereditary landlords), who dismissed the legislation as the product of 'Home Rulers and Fenians'.

One such 'Fenian' was Michael Davitt, activist and founder of the Irish National Land League, who, back in London, closely monitored Indian developments. M K Gandhi later attributed the origin of his own mass movement of peaceful resistance in India to the Land League, which served as a model of agrarian disturbance, and to Davitt, who had pioneered peaceful methods of agitation and passive resistance, including the use of boycott, rent strikes and the press. In London, during the 1880s and 1890s, Davitt found common cause with Dadabhai Naoroji who was originally from Bombay and had played a key role in founding the Indian National Congress before moving to London. Davitt suggested to Parnell that Naoroji should stand for an Irish seat but when Naoroji became the first Asian MP to be elected to parliament in 1892 it was for a London constituency, not an Irish one. In 1901 Naoroji published, *Poverty and Un-British rule*, his very influential book on the drain of wealth from India into England through colonial rule, which resonated with the Irish. The Irish feminist and ardent nationalist, Maud Gonne, cited Naoroji's work and speeches, suggesting that 'all that Mr Naoroji says of India applies equally to Ireland' and that 'the wealth of India' was 'scientifically [drained] to England, as the wealth of Ireland has been drained'.¹⁰ She branded Queen Victoria as 'the famine queen' who was unfit to rule. In an article called 'India' Gonne argued that imperial policy was 'famine policy' and that 'the government creates a chronic state of famine by steadily exhausting the resources of her colonies to make them pay for the cost of the Empire'. She suggested to the peoples of Ireland and India that 'it is better to die fighting than starving'.¹¹

Raising awareness of the Irish struggle for home rule in India became the cause of three other radical women: Margaret Noble (d.1911), who entered orders as Sister Nivadita; the socialist and theosophist, Annie Besant (d.1933), who founded the All India Home Rule League; and Margaret Cousins (d. 1954), a friend of W B Yeats and later Rabindranath Tagore. Their achievements as activists, philosophers, and suffragettes were remarkable and they each made significant contributions towards furthering the cause of Indian independence. Margaret Cousins's husband, James, a distinguished poet, represented an important link between the Indian and Irish cultural revivals. James was a close friend of Yeats, who had made an immense contribution to Irish cultural nationalism and was fascinated by Indian mysticism. He was also an avid supporter of the Bengali polymath, Tagore, who found aspects of Irish nationalism inspiring especially the

use of language, folklore and mythology. Interestingly, Tagore's *Gora* (1910) was about an Irish orphan, reared as an Indian (as in Kipling's *Kim*). Orientalism met Celticism during Tagore's fifteen-month visit to London in 1912–1913 when he collaborated with Yeats. Yeats later described their first meeting on 27 June 1912 as 'one of the great events of my artistic life ... I know of no man in my time who has done anything in the English language to equal those lyrics'.¹² Though there was later tension between the two over Yeats's input into *Gitanjali* (London, 1912) for which Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature in 1913, this did not prevent the staging of *The Post Office* at the Abbey theatre in Dublin in May 1913, the first play by Tagore to be staged outside of India. The play was a benefit performance for St Endas College, a Dublin secondary school founded by Patrick Pearse.

Three years later Pearse led the Easter Rising of 1916 and issued a proclamation declaring an Irish republic. British forces quickly squashed the insurrection and executed most of the leaders but the rising changed everything and brought physical force republicanism to the forefront of Irish politics. It also had repercussions in India and Bengali nationalists emulated Sinn Fein ('ourselves alone') and Irish physical force tactics. The Chittagong armoury raid on Good Friday 1930 (18 April) drew inspiration from the 1916 Rising. The Bengali pantheon of heroes included Pearse; Michael Collins, admired as the master of guerrilla warfare; Terence McSwiney, the hunger striker, whose example was copied by Jatindranath Das who died in Lahore Jail (1929); and Dan Breen whose book, *My fight for Irish freedom* (1924), was translated into Hindi, Punjabi and Tamil and became 'one of our Bibles'.¹³ In 1933 Subhas Chandra Bose, the Cambridge educated freedom fighter, noted that 'in my part of India – Bengal – there is hardly an educated family where books about the Irish heroes are not read and if I may say so, devoured'.¹⁴ Of course acts of other European revolutionaries also inspired Bengali nationalists but from the 1920s and 1930s the example of Ireland took precedence.

Eamon de Valera was another hero for Indian nationalists. From the 1920s de Valera made India's cause, Ireland's cause. In a famous speech, addressed to the 'Friends of Freedom for India' in New York in 1920, de Valera pointed to the 'common cause' of India and Ireland, swearing friendship between the two nations. Ireland showed support for India in other ways. During the Bengal famine of 1943 de Valera persuaded the Irish government to send £500,000 in aid, a significant amount for wartime Ireland. The Bengal famine came at an especially poignant moment, as Ireland prepared to commemorate the centenary of the Great Irish Famine of 1845–1851 when c 1.5 million people died and another million emigrated (out of a pre-famine population of 8 million). Five years later de Valera visited Delhi during his 'anti-partition world tour'. On 15 June 1948 the Mountbattens entertained to lunch both de Valera and Jawaharlal Nehru, the founding father of India and graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge. This was one of Lord Mountbatten's last official functions in his capacity as governor-general of India, which was rather fitting 'given the part played by Ireland in the breakup of the British Empire'.¹⁵



Nehru and de Valera, Government House, Delhi 1948

In addition to inspiring Indian nationalists, Ireland had provided a model for partition. The Government of Ireland Act (December 1920) partitioned Ireland and established two subordinate parliaments, one in the north (where the Protestants enjoyed a majority) and the other in the south (where the Catholics held sway). Almost exactly a year later the Anglo-Irish Treaty (December 1921) granted dominion status for the 26 counties of the Irish Free State. Twenty-five years later Mohamed Ali Jinnah, president of the Muslim League, invoked the example of Ireland and pushed for partition just as the Ulster Unionist leader, Sir Edward Carson, who like Jinnah was a lawyer, had done during the 'Home Rule crisis' of 1912–1914. Gandhi, Nehru and other members of the National Congress staunchly opposed the creation of Pakistan. The division of Bengal and Punjab along communal lines and the creation in the subcontinent of 'many Ulsters' particularly concerned Nehru, anxieties that de Valera shared. For his part, de Valera had never accepted the legitimacy of Irish partition and Articles 2 and 3 of the 1937 Irish Constitution claimed sovereignty over the six counties that comprise Northern Ireland, a lead that Pakistan, which became a sovereign state in 1947, followed in maintaining a claim to Kashmir.

What then of Ireland and India in this post-colonial age? Nehru, on a visit to Dublin in April 1949, acknowledged the role that Ireland had played in the Indian freedom movement: 'For many years [Ireland's] past history has been interlocked with ours because of our struggles for freedom. We have tried to learn much from the experience of the Irish struggle'.¹⁶ Yet today few Indians have heard of Ireland,

never mind read its history. Academic environments aside, it is only when Ireland features in Bollywood blockbusters (as it did in *Ek Tha Tiger*) or when the Irish cricket team, playing that most imperial of sports, beat Pakistan and England in the 2011 World Cup, that we are reminded of shared colonial pasts.

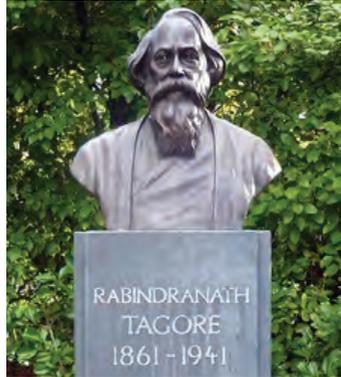
The British Empire is what brought Ireland and India together and since independence the two nations, while always remaining on very good terms, have gone their separate ways. Ireland's withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1949 deprived Irish leaders of a forum where they might meet on a regular basis their Indian counterparts though this was compensated by their joining the United Nations in 1955. India was one of the first nations to open an embassy in Dublin in 1951 but it was 1964 before Ireland reciprocated. Yet the two countries shared a similar set of foreign policy principles: non-alignment in the case of India, but in the wider context of ASEAN, and neutrality in the case of Ireland, but in the wider context of the EU. Education is one area where meaningful links persisted well beyond independence. The first official count in the 1960s suggested that 580 Irish religious, 400 of whom were women, were based in India. In fact Irish missions in India dated from the nineteenth century. Particularly important were the Christian Brothers and the Loreto Sisters, who were the first European women missionaries to reach Calcutta in 1841. Over the years they established a large number of vocational institutions, colleges, and schools, which became the most sought after and educated generations of Indian leaders. Today only a handful of Irish nuns and priests remain but their commitment to education, especially of the poor, is widely recognised.

Alongside the human legacies are the physical ones. The landscapes of Dublin and Delhi contain numerous reminders of a shared imperial past. Sir Edwin Lutyens's New Delhi, completed in 1931, and the much less grand but nevertheless impressive government buildings in Merrion Square in Dublin, completed in 1922, are monumental reminders of Empire. Ireland, as servant and as subversive, lives on in the built environment of India. Roads, hospitals, schools and bridges bear the names of Lords Dufferin and Mayo and nearly every major city in India has an 'Annie Besant Road'. In 2007 a street in Delhi's diplomatic enclave was named for De Valera. Northern Ireland bears the 'imprint of Empire' with statues of Lord Dufferin in the grounds of Belfast city hall and that of John Nicholson in Lisburn's town centre. In Belfast Cawnpore Street intersects with Kashmir Street. In Dublin there was a Bengal Street, India Street and India Alley.

Other more symbolic gestures celebrate the historic links. In 2011 a statue of Tagore was unveiled in St Stephen's Green in Dublin and in 2015 the Irish government presented the people of India with a bust of Yeats to celebrate the 150th anniversary of his birth. And it fell to Yeats, who by 1912 had displaced Kipling as 'the First Poet' of the day (but had to wait until 1923 for his own Nobel Prize), to capture the essence of the connections between Ireland and India. In his introduction to *Gitanjali* Yeats noted the 'strangeness and familiarity' of Tagore's poetry, adding:

A whole people, a whole civilisation, immeasurably strange to us, seems to have been taken up into this imagination; and yet we are not moved because of its strangeness, but because we have met our own image.¹⁷

Jane Ohlmeyer



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- ¹ Kaori Nagai, *Empire of Analogies: Kipling, India and Ireland* (Cork, 2006), pp 9–13.
- ² Julia Wright, *Ireland, India and Nationalism in Nineteenth-Century Literature* (Cambridge, 2007), p 211.
- ³ David Fitzpatrick, 'Ireland and Empire', in Andrew Porter (ed), *The Oxford History of the British Empire*. Vol III. *The nineteenth century* (Oxford, 1999), p 520.
- ⁴ Quoted in Michael Silvestri, *Ireland and India: nationalism, empire and memory* (London, 2009), p 37.
- ⁵ Quoted in B Crosbie, *Irish Imperial Networks: Migration, Social Communication and Exchange in Nineteenth-Century India* (Cambridge, 2012), p 135.
- ⁶ Crosbie, *Irish Imperial Networks*, pp 100–1, 106, 110–11.
- ⁷ Nagai, *Empire of Analogies* p 26.
- ⁸ Kevin Kenny (ed), *Oxford History of the British Empire: Ireland and the British Empire* (Oxford, 2004), p 111.
- ⁹ Quoted in Kenny (ed), *Ireland and the British Empire*, p 187.
- ¹⁰ Quoted in Nagai, *Empire of Analogies*, p 126.
- ¹¹ Quoted in Nagai, *Empire of Analogies*, p 125.
- ¹² Roy Foster, *W.B. Yeats. A life. I. The apprentice mage 1865–1914* (Oxford, 1998), p 469, also pp 470–3.
- ¹³ Silvestri, *Ireland and India*, pp 47–74, p 62.
- ¹⁴ Michael Silvestri, '“The Sinn Fein of India”: Irish Nationalism and the Policing of Revolutionary Terrorism in Bengal', *Journal of British Studies*, 39 (2000), p 466.
- ¹⁵ Kate O'Malley, *Ireland, India and empire. Indo-Irish radical connections, 1919–64* (Manchester, 2009), pp 156, 160, 167.
- ¹⁶ Quoted in O'Malley, *Ireland, India and empire*, p 4.
- ¹⁷ Yeats's introduction to Tagore's *Gitanjali* (London, 1912), p xii.

I am deeply grateful to the Master, President and Fellows of Magdalene College and especially to Professor Eamon Duffy for this opportunity and their very warm welcome during my time at Magdalene.

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE OLD LIBRARY

SIX OF THE BEST



Figure 1

The Magdalene Old Library has perhaps been a little overshadowed in the estimation of the wider world by the iconic collection of Samuel Pepys, of which the College is justly proud. A snapshot of a gentleman's library (a spectacular example) as it was left in 1703, the Pepys Library is, indeed, unique. The Old Library, by contrast, has evolved in fits and starts across five hundred years, influenced by individual tastes, by changing religious and social conditions, by developing emphases in education, and by good (and, as when the ceiling fell in during the 1960s, bad) luck. In many ways, just as the coherence and energy of one man's vision distinguish the Pepys Library, the multiplicity of creative forces applied to its evolution is what makes the Magdalene historic library unique.¹

Looking at examples such as the splendid bible above [fig 1], it is easy to suppose that the Magdalene manuscripts were always precious and protected in the Old Library. In reality, however, the value of early writing was not always apparent to the owners of these volumes: a visitor in the eighteenth century recorded seeing a neglected library of mouldy books. However, 'every cloud...': it is often the casual or thoughtless use of manuscripts that tells us most about how they were being read in earlier times. An example which helps us to recover something of the use of manuscripts is MS F.4.19. This is an early copy – in a beautiful Gothic book hand – of the English version of the first three books of Thomas à Kempis's *De Imitatione Christi*. It dates from the fifteenth century, but on the first folio we find the inscription: *'Liber Gilberti Bourne iuris utriusque doctoris et Noui Collegii Socii perpetui.'* [The book belonging to Gilbert Bourne, sometime Doctor of Law and permanent Fellow of New College].² Bourne was a scholar with Catholic leanings who fell foul of the ultra-Protestant Bishop Robert Horne, and he was deprived of his fellowship at New College following the bishop's visitation of 1576. Moving to the English school at Douay, Bourne eventually went to Orleans where he took the degree in Law. In Rome in 1583, he found himself now falling

foul of the ultra-Catholic Inquisition, and he was in prison for three years before finally returning to England. The volume interestingly represents both the private devotion of the Protestant and the pre-Reformation theology of the Catholic in him. The story does not end there: someone later used the manuscript in a desultory way to practise book hand by adding a couple of lines at the end. And later still, someone added (upside down at the back) some secular verses on the theme of the relative proportions in love of honey [*mel*], on one hand, and gall [*fel*] on the other:

*Ibi mel ubi fel
of honny and galle
In Loue ther is store
the honny is smale
but the galle is more.*

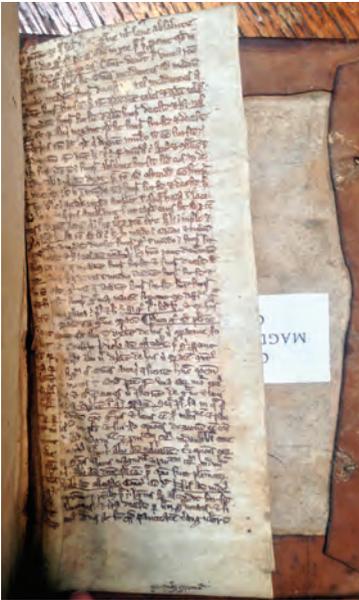


Figure 2

While complete manuscripts are intriguing, much can be learnt from scraps preserved in printed books. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the value of medieval manuscripts was not always fully acknowledged, and – especially when only a few pages of writing remained – they were not preserved with any care. However, the value of the parchment as a board stiffener (much thicker and more robust than paper, as well as considerably cheaper) was widely recognised. The modern world has several now-famous writings only because someone in the early modern period used a fragment of parchment to wrap a book or to pad out a cover. A recent search through the Old Library printed books for such survivals has unearthed a range of examples, including a page of a sermon by Augustine (though already known from elsewhere), and a manuscript note in the hand of Pepys’s secretary Paul Lorrain. In Old Library I.4.15, a page

of a will has been used to wrap the loose gatherings forming the printed book before it was bound. [fig 2] The volume is a copy of Erasmus, *Declarations* (1532).

It has therefore been a particular pleasure to spend time re-examining the fifty or so manuscripts of the Old Library and putting together both a catalogue of the collection and also an exhibition; here, I shall describe just six individual items from the Middle Ages to give a taste of the remarkable collection.

Magna Carta

In the year when the nation celebrates the 800th anniversary of *Magna Carta*, the Old Library of Magdalene can make its own contribution. The Magdalene *Magna Carta* is not the original charter from 1215, and has none of those iconic seals; each page is only 13 cm×8.5 cm. What we see here is one of the dozens (hundreds even) of copies carefully written out for lawyers throughout the Middle Ages to form a portable statute book.



Figure 3

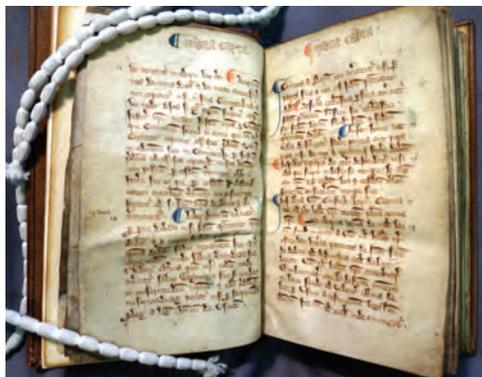


Figure 4

Such copies bear witness to the longevity of the terms of the charter, and MS F.4.32 is a particularly early example. It dates from the very late thirteenth or early fourteenth century, just after *Magna Carta* was confirmed as part of statute law by Edward I (1297). The manuscript, written in a charter hand *anglicana cursiva*, comprises key elements (a sort of ‘executive summary’) of many different statutes: the text of *Magna Carta* comes from the revised version of 1225; there is also a version of the *Carta de Foresta* (Charter of the Forest) which establishes rights to erect buildings in the forests, prohibits execution for crimes such as poaching, and reduces the king’s powers to levy fines; and other statutes in the volume include those to fix the cost of bread (*assis panis*) [fig 3], determine the duties and obligations of the clergy (*de religiosis*), and preserve the freedoms in trade (*pro mercatoribus*). This latter (typically of the Exchequer statutes or *statuta scaccarii*), is one of six statutes in the volume written in Anglo-Norman (the French spoken in England after the Conquest), though the majority are in Latin.

The volume might have been owned or used by a ‘Richard Hollinworth’, whose signature appears on the book: this is quite possibly the Magdalene alumnus of that name who was a prominent Presbyterian in the early seventeenth century (and whose historical notes *Mancuniensis* offer an invaluable account of a northern parish). An interest in the foundational laws of the realm would have been useful for Hollinworth’s vehement attacks on the Anabaptists.

The image [fig 4] shows the statute in *Magna Carta* establishing the freedoms of the City of London and extends them to other towns and boroughs. 'The City of London shall have all the old Liberties and Customs which it hath been used to have. Moreover, we will and grant, that all other Cities, Boroughs, Towns, and the Barons of the Five Ports, and all other Ports, shall have all their Liberties and free Customs.' This is one of the few thirteenth-century statutes which have not yet been repealed.

Magna Carta has been described as fundamental to the rights of the individual. 'To this day, it remains fundamental that we are all subject to the law, and equal under it, and without equality before the law, we do not enjoy any rights whatsoever.'³

Caxton's Ovid



Figure 5

The manuscripts of the Old Library were acquired over five hundred years and we continue to develop the collection, the most recent item to arrive in College being one of the very finest. MS F.4.34 preserves Books I-IX of Caxton's translation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*. This rendering into English was made by the famous translator, printer and scholar William Caxton in 1480, from a French version, referred to as the *Ovid Moralisée*, which added moral interpretations to the stories. Samuel Pepys bought part of the same manuscript, comprising Books X to XVI, which is now housed in his library here at Magdalene: the earlier section (which was supposed lost) was discovered in 1964 as loose sheets among the remains of the collection left by the foremost Victorian bibliophile, Sir Thomas Phillipps. In 1966 it was sold to a New York bookseller at Sotheby's; but the Government placed a moratorium on its export,

and the College was enabled to buy it by funds raised specially for the purpose. The sum was provided partly by public subscription and partly by the sale of a facsimile

edition, but principally by the munificence of the late Honorary Fellow, Mr Eugene Power of Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Since Pepys's will forbade additions to his library, the part acquired in 1966 (Books I-IX) is now catalogued in the Old Library. The manuscript is in a Flemish book hand of 1480 and is illustrated with splendid images of key Ovidian tales, including those of Pyramus and Thisbe (now perhaps best known from the comic performance in *Midsummer Night's Dream*) and Phaeton's Chariot. [fig 5]

Isidore: Describing the World



Figure 6

with Lucretius and a tradition of Greek cosmographers, Isidore argued that the elements were in flux, with all four present in all created things but in varying degrees of prominence. The elements are arranged in the concentric spheres of the solar system by weight, each stratum having its proper inhabitants: angels in the fiery heavens, birds in the air, fish in the water, and man and animals on solid earth. [fig 6]

Isidore's description of the geography of the world influenced the design of medieval maps and in particular the symbolic representation of the earth nowadays called the T-O map. [fig 7] This represents the earth as a simple circle, divided into three sections: the top half represents Asia as a large, semi-circular continent; below it to the left is Europe, and below it to the right, Africa. The

A manuscript of the writings of Isidore of Seville dating from the thirteenth century is catalogued as MS F.4.26 and was written at Coventry Cathedral in an extremely clear and elegant hand. It is an attractive manuscript. Someone, not too long after the manuscript was written, has added marginal notes, giving us an insight into the reading habits of the Middle Ages.

Isidore was influential in establishing ways of seeing and interpreting the physical world. For example, he offered an account of the theory of the humours, which continued to influence every discipline from medicine to astronomy for centuries. Isidore regarded the universe as composed of a primordial substance given shape by four elemental qualities: coldness, dryness, wetness, and hotness. In line

three continents are separated by the 'T' shape representing the great rivers: the Mediterranean as the upright; the Black Sea and the Don are on the left; and the Nile and the Red Sea on the right. The three continents are encircled by the ocean. Aristotle's views that the world was spherical and that there might be other continents were known, but the ocean was seen as impassable.



Figure 7

William of Tyre: Narrating the Crusades

A different but equally impressive style of handwriting is seen in MS F.4.22, also from the early thirteenth century. This fine manuscript preserves the work of the greatest chronicler of the Crusades, William of Tyre, and in particular his *Historia Ierosolimitana* [*Chronicle of Jerusalem*]. Most manuscripts of this important work are European, but Magdalene's – alongside British Library Royal 14 C.X ('B') – bears witness to the Chronicle's early appearance in England. From the 1090s through to the thirteenth century, the story of the Crusades was multifaceted: the ambition to control the 'Holy Lands' inspired a series of military projects and often brought together ancient foes, as when the English, French and Germans all set off to reclaim Jerusalem; but success was hard to come by and accounts came back to the West of torture, greed and ill-discipline within the Crusader ranks almost from the start. A particular PR disaster was when news reached home of the sacking of Constantinople (the centre of the Eastern Christian church, now Istanbul) in 1204 by the crusader knights. William of Tyre was determined to tell things as they were, despite the obvious risk:⁴

'In the present work we seem to have fallen into manifold dangers and perplexities. For, as the series of events seemed to require, we have included in this study on which we are now engaged many details about the characters, lives, and personal traits of kings, regardless of whether these facts were commendable or open to criticism. Possibly descendants of these monarchs, while perusing this work, may find this treatment difficult to brook and be angry with the chronicler beyond his just deserts. They will regard him as either mendacious or jealous—both of which charges, as God lives, we have endeavoured to avoid as we would a pestilence.'

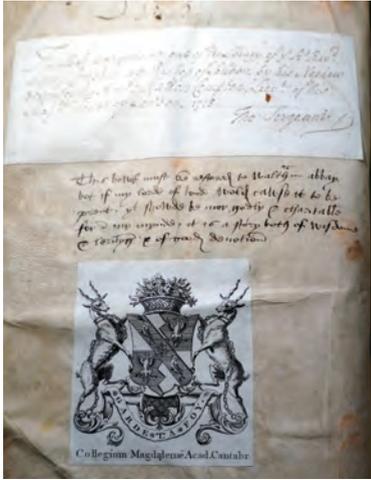


Figure 8

appear to have distributed his manuscripts widely and they have ended up in different libraries.

Psalter

So far, we have looked at a few of the secular manuscripts of the Old Library. By far the largest group, however, are the devotional materials. There are four magnificent bibles, three Psalters, an antiphoner (with music for the divine service) [fig 9] and important examples of English devotional writings by such key figures as Walter Hilton and Richard of Hampole.



Figure 9

(giving us the phrase ‘a red letter day’) as illustrated in this fine example. [fig 10] The book closely resembles MS St John’s College, Cambridge N. 19 and shows work of

The manuscript was once at Waltham Abbey, but an eighteenth-century paper label on the flyleaf reads: [fig 8]

This M.S. was given me out of the Library of ye Rt Revd Henry Compton late Bishop of London by his Nephew and Executor the Honble Hatton Compton Lieut of His Majties Tower of London 1718.

Tho: Sergeant.

Who was Thomas Sergeant? How did the manuscript subsequently come to the College? We cannot be sure.⁵ We know more about Henry Compton, who, like his contemporary Samuel Pepys, was a collector of medieval manuscripts, but unlike Pepys did not manage to ensure the preservation of his library: the executors of Henry Compton

One of the finest manuscripts is MS F.4.7. On vellum, the highest quality parchment, this is a 153-folio (so 306 pages) Psalter. The medieval psalters contained the Psalms and were essential to both divine service and personal devotion. The Magdalene example is typical in preceding the Psalter with a Calendar showing the saints’ days and the key feasts of the Church.

The most important are rubricised

a Brabant artist whose name is unknown but whose work (with typical blue and red surrounds) is acknowledged to be among the finest of the age.⁶ [fig 11]



Figure 10



As with so many of our manuscripts, the Psalter came to us as a most generous benefaction. The volume was given to the College in the late sixteenth century by its then Master, Barnaby Gooch. Pasted into the book is a parchment label:⁷

This Booke was taken in the spanyshe ffort att Smiryk In Ierlande Bye Syr Rychard Byngham knight sometyme mye Capteyn, who gave itt to me Barnabe Goche. Anno di 1587.

Figure 11

The Crowland Apocalypse



Figure 12

MS F.4.5 is one of the treasures of the Old Library: the famous Crowland *Apocalypse* from the fourteenth or early fifteenth century. This manuscript was one of several given to the College by Simon Gunton.⁸ The provenance of the manuscript from one of Magdalene's founding monasteries at Croyland (or Crowland) has always been considered plausible, as the work is typical of Fenland scribal practice; [fig 12] and as the flyleaf seems to be signed by a monk of 'Croy...'. When the volume was examined this year using a special ultraviolet lamp, we were able to confirm that the faded letters did indeed read 'Croyland'. At the end of the manuscript, in a later hand, is scribbled:

*Dan Jhoon London moken of Croylande
 In hes cloyster mahet a noester
 In e dyys of goulde wen he
 haes etyn ys feys he ma set
 a ways deys as a chourll should.*

[Dan John, a Monk of Crowland, ate an oyster in his cloister. In the days of gold when he had eaten his fill he slept through the day as a churl should.]

James notes that the Magdalene manuscript was exhibited at the Burlington Fine Arts Club in 1908: No 89 in the Catalogue. More recently, it was on display in the Fitzwilliam Museum in the *Cambridge Illuminations* exhibition⁹

Cataloguing the Old Library

Until recently, the Old Library's holdings of medieval manuscripts were recorded in three places: M R James's catalogue of 1909, as discussed below; a register listing benefactions and donations to the college, which includes manuscript items and dates from 1640 [Fig 13]; and the handwritten shelf-list.



Figure 13

'What a strange creature Monty is! So absolutely the same, so stubbornly Tory, so inaccessible to all ideas, so hating discussion and speculation and yet so affectionate (though I don't think he would miss anyone) and so full of humour that he is delightful. Though if it were not for his humour he would be frozen, dull, inaccessible, the very worst kind of don. He does carry his learning very lightly, too – I don't suppose anyone alive knows so much or so little worth knowing! He is very dear to me...'¹⁰

Here in his Diary, A C Benson (the Master of Magdalene) describes one of the key figures in the history of Cambridge manuscript collecting. 'Monty' is Montague Rhodes James, the famous M R James who composed ghost stories. For many Oxbridge colleges, however, his name is a by-word for our catalogues of

medieval manuscripts. Over a period of 20 years or so, James produced catalogues for many colleges, and the phrase 'let's consult James' is still uttered daily throughout Cambridge libraries. The Magdalene Old Library manuscripts were examined in 1908 (ferried *seriatim* over to James's King's College rooms in crates by courier – Benson records that James rarely made the journey over to Magdalene himself). And the catalogue was published promptly in 1909.¹¹ James went on to become Provost of Eton, where he died in 1936.

The James catalogue has been the standard source of information on the Old Library manuscripts for over a hundred years. A revised catalogue has recently been prepared and will be available shortly in digital form as part of an effort to make this remarkable collection more accessible to scholars and readers.¹² However, it updates rather than replaces James, whose scholarship remains the backbone of current work on the catalogue.

MEJH

¹ Hughes, MEJ, *The Pepys Library and the Historic Collections of Magdalene College Cambridge* (London: Scala Press, 2015).

² I am grateful to Dr Kari-Anne Rand for identifying the particular Gilbert Bourne to whom this refers.

³ From Sir Robert Rede's Lecture, delivered 10th February, 2014 by the Right Honourable Lord Judge, Honorary Fellow of Magdalene College, Lord Chief Justice of England and Wales, 2008–13.

⁴ William's *Prologue* to his chronicle, translation from William of Tyre, *A History of Deeds Done Beyond the Sea*, EA Babcock and A C Krey (Columbia University Press, 1943).

⁵ The date is too late for him to be Magdalene's seventeenth-century alumnus Thomas Sargeant. A 'Thomas Sargeant' was admitted to Clare in 1675, and was later based in Dublin.

⁶ Carlvant, Kerstin, *Manuscript Painting in Thirteenth-Century Flanders: Bruges, Ghent and the Circle of the Counts* (London: Harvey Miller, 2012); and Warner, George F and Julius P Gilson, *Catalogue of Western Manuscripts in the Old Royal and King's Collections* (London: British Museum, 4 vols 1921).

⁷ On Barnaby Gooch, see Cunich, Peter, David Hoyle, Eamon Duffy & Ronald Hyam, *A History of Magdalene College, Cambridge 1428–1988* (Cambridge: Magdalene College Publications, 1994).

⁸ On Gunton, see Michael Hetherington's informative article in the *Magdalene College Magazine* 2013–14.

⁹ S. Panayotova, P. Binski (eds), *The Cambridge Illuminations: Ten Centuries of Book Production in the Medieval West* (Turnhout: Brepols, 2005). It is not to be confused with the equally spectacular French and Latin Apocalypse in Samuel Pepys's library.

¹⁰ A C Benson's *Diary*, Vol 110, p 36.

¹¹ James M R, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the College Library of Magdalene College, Cambridge* (Cambridge University Press, 1909).

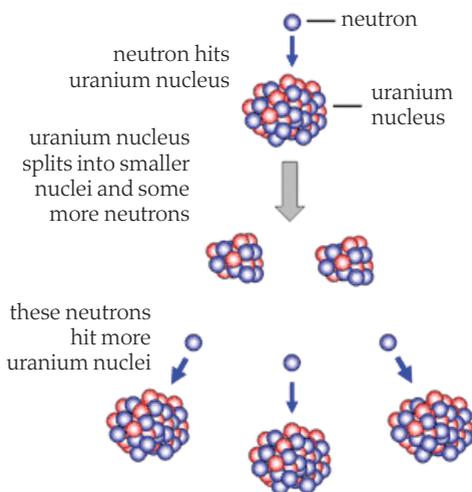
¹² An excellent team has assisted Dr Jane Hughes with the digitisation and updating of M R James's catalogue: Amy Bowles, Axton Crolley and Myriah Williams.

NUCLEAR ENERGY IN THE UK

YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW

Early History of Nuclear Energy

All current nuclear power generation relies on fission in which one large fissile atom, uranium 235, is split by a neutron. However, naturally occurring uranium contains only about 0.7% of the fissile U235, the rest being U238. When bombarded with neutrons in a reactor some of the U238 is converted into plutonium which can be used as a nuclear fission fuel but can also be used in weapons. The lighter atoms, or fission fragments, generate heat but can be toxic and radioactive. They form the wastes which, together with plutonium, make nuclear energy so controversial.



Chain Reaction (BBC)

Much of the fundamental work on the structure of the atom was done in Cambridge and Manchester. Fission of uranium was first proved by Otto Hahn in Berlin in 1938 and the amount of energy produced per fission (200 MeV) was calculated and confirmed experimentally by Otto Frisch in January 1939. In the same year Hahn showed that in addition to the fission products extra neutrons were also produced leading to the idea of a chain reaction producing enormous amounts of energy. Niels Bohr showed that fission was more likely to occur in U235 than in the much more abundant U238, if the fresh neutrons were slowed down using a moderator. This was confirmed by Enrico Fermi who is generally regarded as the father of fission. The work was published two days before war was declared.

In 1940 the UK government set up a committee of scientists to see whether it would be possible to produce an atomic weapon. By early 1941 the committee agreed that the project was possible and made recommendations for the production of U235 on a large scale with a view to making a uranium bomb. In order to maintain secrecy the work was entrusted to an organisation called The Directorate of Tube Alloys. Work was also going on in the USA, several of the German scientists, being Jews, had already escaped to the USA before the outbreak of war and others were rescued, in one case by submarine. The Americans had been told of the work in the UK and some American scientists visited the UK in the autumn of 1941 and collaboration continued right up to the end of the war. The work was moved to Chicago which was the main American centre. The Canadian government also became involved at this stage and they set up a joint UK/Canadian research establishment at Chalk River in Ontario in 1943. Later the same year it was decided that it would be better if all work on the atomic bomb be transferred to the USA. The whole team moved out bringing work in the UK to an end. The world's first fission reactor, designed to produce plutonium and built in a squash court at Chicago University went critical in December 1942. The results of the project, by this time code named Manhattan, were of course the uranium bomb dropped on Hiroshima and the plutonium bomb on Nagasaki in August 1945.

Only the USA knew how to produce a bomb. Although UK scientists and engineers had played a big role in helping the Americans earlier, with the start of the cold war and the US paranoia about communism collaboration came to an abrupt end with the passing by Congress of the McMahon Act in 1946. The UK government decided in 1946 to have its own nuclear weapons and had to start again virtually from scratch. The man appointed to lead the work was Christopher Hinton (later Sir Christopher), an engineer seconded from industry during the war to help run the munitions factories. Initially the UK decided to go down the plutonium route so his first task was to set up a series of factories to produce uranium metal and then to irradiate it, in what were then called atomic piles to produce plutonium and finally to separate the plutonium from the irradiated uranium. It was also decided that the UK should have a plant to enrich the U235 content of natural uranium.

To achieve these ends required a tremendous amount of effort, particularly as the US refused to help and most of the original UK scientists stayed in the USA or Canada after the war. The chemistry of both uranium and plutonium is very complex and very little material was available for test work. The chemists of Imperial Chemical Industries provided assistance. Some had been part of the original Tube Alloys team and ICI had been a major player in the ordinance factories during the war. A new research establishment was set up on an old airfield at Harwell in Oxfordshire. The site had to be near Oxford or Cambridge to attract the right calibre of scientist.

For strategic reasons it was decided that the production factories should be distributed around the country on sites already owned by the government. The

plutonium production piles and separation plant were considered the most hazardous and were located on an old explosives plant at Sellafield (called Windscale at the time) in West Cumbria. The production and refining of the natural uranium metal and the production of uranium hexafluoride gas (known as HEX) that was needed for the U235 enrichment went to another chemical ordinance factory at Springfields near Preston. The U235 enrichment plant was located on a former small arms depot at Capenhurst in Cheshire and an engineering/project management office was set up on a former airfield at Risley near Warrington. All of these sites still play a major role in the UK nuclear energy scene today carrying out essentially the same functions for which they were planned in the late 1940s. They are now in private ownership. A nuclear weapons research establishment was set up at Aldermaston and sometime later a fast reactor testing station was built on an old airfield at Dounreay in the north of Scotland. The last nuclear research establishment to be set up in the UK was at Winfirth in Dorset.



Military Plutonium Producing Piles at Windscale (UKAEA)

The work was under the control of the Ministry of Supply and Ministry of Works until 1954 when the government set up the UK Atomic Energy Authority. UKAEA was divided into an Industrial Group, which designed and operated the factories, a Research Group and a Weapons Group. The Industrial Group later became British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. Since privatisation the structure has become highly complex and is changing rapidly.

The Power Generating Nuclear Reactor

In order to understand the history of nuclear energy in the UK it is first necessary to know a bit about fission reactors. In order to maintain a controlled sustained fission reaction we need:

- Fissile material, usually U235
- Cladding, to keep the fission products from escaping

- Moderator, to slow down the nascent neutrons to the correct speed for fission
- Control rods, to control the rate of the fission reaction
- Coolant, to remove the heat generated
- Containment , to house the above
- Shielding, to protect from radiation.

The key design choices are those of the moderator and the coolant as they tend to dictate the other requirements. The Chicago squash court reactor used natural uranium pellets and a graphite moderator; it was very low power and did not need a coolant. There are very few materials suitable as moderators as they must slow down the neutrons without absorbing them. Only graphite and heavy water can be used with natural or non-enriched uranium. The military plutonium production reactors in the USA were graphite moderated and water cooled and this was the original plan for the UK but finding a source of very pure cooling water proved difficult so the Windscale piles were graphite moderated and air cooled. This was not a very good choice as, in 1957, the graphite caught fire and there was a release of radioactive material into the environment. When in 1953 the UK government decided to build an experimental power producing reactor, a natural uranium metal fuelled, graphite moderated, carbon dioxide cooled system was chosen.

The next requirement is the cladding; this encases the fuel to prevent the escape of the very toxic and radioactive fission products. It must be strong enough to contain the gasses that are generated and to resist the heat produced. It must allow free passage of neutrons and heat. The material chosen was an alloy of magnesium called Magnox and this became the generic name for a whole fleet of UK civil nuclear power stations, one of which is still operating in 2015. The hot carbon dioxide is then used to generate steam which goes to conventional turbo-alternators to generate electricity. This was the world's first electricity power producing reactor was opened by HM the Queen at Calder Hall next to the Windscale site in 1956. The combined output of the two reactor station was 92MW.



Calder Hall and Windscale (Guardian)

Following the success of the first Calder Hall power station a twin reactor station was opened in 1958. This was followed by a four reactor plant at Chapelcross in Dumfriesshire. Both Calder Hall and Chapelcross were initially optimised for plutonium production and were owned by UKAEA. They were re-optimised for electricity generation in 1964. In February 1955 the government decided that the UK should build Magnox power stations and this was made even more important by the big rise in oil prices following the 1956 Suez crisis. This time ownership was vested in the newly formed Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) in England and Wales and by the South of Scotland Electricity Board (SSEB) in Scotland. The first two truly civil nuclear power stations, Berkeley in Gloucestershire and Bradwell in Essex came on stream in 1962. They were followed by a further seven stations, including Hunterston on Scotland, each being an improvement on its predecessor culminating in a twin 490MW station at Wylfa in Anglesey commissioned in 1971, one reactor of which is still in operation. The design was exported to Italy and Japan, and France built a small number of reactors to a similar design.

The main problem with the Magnox design was the relatively low gas temperature owing to the limitations of both fuel and cladding. This results in a very low efficiency, only 28% even in the latest developments. To improve on this the UKAEA developed the Advanced Gas Reactor (AGR), still graphite moderated, carbon dioxide cooled but using stainless steel cladding and uranium dioxide fuel with the U235 content enriched to between 2.5% and 3.5%. Because the AGR runs at a much higher temperature the overall efficiency is increased to about 38% which is equal to the best coal fired stations. A 100MW demonstration reactor was built at Windscale and commissioned in 1963. This reactor was shut down in 1983 and is the only nuclear reactor in the world to have been fully decommissioned and dismantled.

The USA followed a different track; the main driver in this case was not civil nuclear power but submarine propulsion. Graphite was an obvious non-starter and the USA did not have access to large reserves of heavy water so it was decided to use light or ordinary water as both coolant and moderator. The problem is that light water absorbs far more neutrons than either graphite or heavy water so to compensate it is necessary to increase the amount of U235 in the fuel. The result was the pressurised water reactor (PWR) which is now by far the most common design of power generating reactors. The basic design consists of a steel pressure vessel which contains the fuel immersed in very pure light water. The water acts as a moderator slowing down the neutrons and is at the same time heated by the nuclear reaction. By operating under high pressure, a bit like a large domestic pressure cooker, the water does not boil and it then used to raise steam in separate steam generators which supply the turbines. This is a very much more compact design making it more suitable for use in submarines. The world's first nuclear powered submarine, *USS Nautilus*, was launched in 1954. This in turn led to the first demonstration civil 60MW PWR at Shippingport in Pennsylvania in 1957. The first truly commercial PWR was the 250MW unit designed by Westinghouse at

Yankee Rowe which was commissioned in 1960. This was the start of a large programme of PWR building in the USA and elsewhere which continued up to the mid 1980s. By that time France had developed its own version of the PWR and had embarked upon a massive nuclear building project resulting in about 80% of its electricity coming from nuclear.

An alternative design was also developed in the USA by General Electric which also used light or ordinary water as the moderator and coolant but in this case it operated at significantly lower pressures and the water was allowed to boil thus generating the steam directly in the reactor. This design is called the Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) and is the second most common type of civil nuclear reactor. Whilst it is simpler and cheaper than the PWR as it does not need an intermediate steam generator and it operates at lower pressures. It has the disadvantage of having one less level of containment for the fission products and results in the steam turbines becoming radioactive. The reactors at Fukushima were of this design though it has been significantly improved since they were built.

Canada could easily produce heavy water due to its large hydro-electric reserves so it developed the CANDU reactor which is heavy water moderated and light water cooled. Early designs used natural un-enriched uranium but later design use low level enriched fuel. The first commercial plant was commissioned at Douglas Point in Ontario in 1968 and the design has been steadily developed to give 600MW. There are several CANDU stations in Canada and the design has been exported to a number of countries including India, Pakistan, Argentina, South Korea and China. The use of heavy water, which has very low neutron absorption properties, as a moderator makes the design very efficient and the low or zero enrichment reduces fuel costs. The main problem is the very high cost of the heavy water. The UK also developed its own version of the CANDU reactor, the Steam Generating Heavy Water Reactor (SGHWR). A 100MW prototype was built at Winfrith in Dorset which was connected in 1967 and ran until 1990. At one time this was to be the basis of the next generation of UK reactors.

A final type of fission reactor in which the UK played a leading role is the fast breeder reactor (FBR), this is a totally different concept using plutonium as a fuel. Plutonium will undergo fission with fast neutrons so it does not need a moderator. That is also what makes plutonium interesting for weapons. The amount of heat generated is so great that a different form of coolant is needed and liquid sodium was found to be the most suitable. As with the PWR a secondary heat exchanger is then used to raise the steam for conventional turbo-alternators. This was again a technology where Britain once led the world when the first FBR rated at 14MW at Dounreay in the north of Scotland was connected to the grid in late 1959.

The Russians produced two designs, a version of the PWR which has been quite successful. Another type was built based on a military plutonium-producing reactor which was water cooled (steam generating) and graphite moderated. This design was inherently unstable and was the type used at Chernobyl, that resulted in the world's worst nuclear accident.

UK Policy after 1960

The original Magnox programme resulted in the provision of 4200MW. In April 1964, the government set out the next phase of the UK nuclear power program. Some 5000 MW of capacity was expected to come online between 1970 and 1975. The choice was for designs based on the UKAEA's AGRs or US PWRs, with the CEBG pushing for the American technology and the UKAEA favouring its own. The AGR was eventually adopted as the UK standard but it was decided to go for competitive design. The result was three different designs of 600MW reactors, one at Dungeness B, two at Hartlepool and Heysham 1 and two at Hinkley B and Hunterston B (Scotland). Each station comprised twin reactor plants giving a connected capacity of about 1200MW each. The available skills in design were spread too thinly and competitively and there were problems at all sites but particularly at Dungeness B which has given problems for much of its life but is now operating successfully. The Hartlepool/Heysham 1 design was very complex and hard to maintain and has been problematic recently although again they have now been resolved. The Hinkley/Hunterston design was more successful and two more twin units have been built to this basic design at Heysham 2 and Torness (Scotland). All AGRs should stay in operation for some years.

The next stage in the UK nuclear power programme was again hotly debated with three technologies in the frame. The AGR was ruled out mostly due to the problems at Dungeness B though there was a strong lobby of engineering companies in the north of England still advocating it. In 1975 the then Labour government, persuaded by UKAEA, chose the SGHWR with a view of keeping the UK in the forefront of nuclear reactor development. The plan was to build four 660 MW reactors at Sizewell B and two at Torness. GEBG and SSEB made it clear that they would much prefer to have used the well proven US PWR design than go for yet another untried reactor. The economic crisis in 1977 put an end to the SGHWR development and to bridge the capacity gap orders were placed for the two AGRs at Heysham 2 and Torness.

The year 1979 saw a change of government and the Thatcher administration was much more pro-American and less interested in UK research. The two AGRs already on order went ahead as planned but all new UK power stations were to use the US Westinghouse designed PWR rated at 1200MW. Originally there were to be six new PWRs including one at a proposed new site in Northumberland which proved very controversial, not least because it was in a coal mining area. The plan was then reduced to four and there then started a very lengthy public enquiry into the building of Sizewell B in Suffolk. The enquiry was conducted by the eminent QC Sir Frank Leyfield and went on from January 1983 to March 1985. It was held largely in Snape Maltings and the Inspector delivered the bulk of his report to the Secretary of State on 5 December 1986. The remaining sections were delivered by 13 January 1987. This made it the longest public enquiry on record in the UK. To put it in perspective the enquiry for Sizewell A lasted three hours!

The station was sanctioned by GEGB in April 1987 at a cost of approx £1.7bn and first went critical in January 1995 reaching full load in June. It was built in 82 months, just over the original schedule of 78 months and the final cost at 1987 prices was just under £2.0bn. It has been a highly successful plant operating with very few problems and Sizewell B is a major contribution to the UK generating capacity and is planned to remain in operation until 2035.



Sizewell B PWR (EDF)

Plans for the remaining three stations were dropped with the privatisation of the UK electricity industry in 1989 as the private sector were not prepared to take the long term view needed for nuclear power and gas had become very cheap. The capital costs of gas fired power stations are also very low which again suited the short term outlook of UK markets. Thus started the so called ‘dash for gas’ with very little idea of any long term plan or strategy for the meeting the electricity needs of the UK. Up to privatisation the GCEB and its two counterparts in Scotland had a policy of continuing replacement of old generating capacity but this came to a complete stop with privatisation. The UK now relies on a mixture of very old coal fired power stations, the newest of which dates from the early 1970s, one Magnox station now due to come off at the end of 2015, the AGRs referred to above, Sizewell B and a collection of gas fired plants of varying age though most of them not modern.

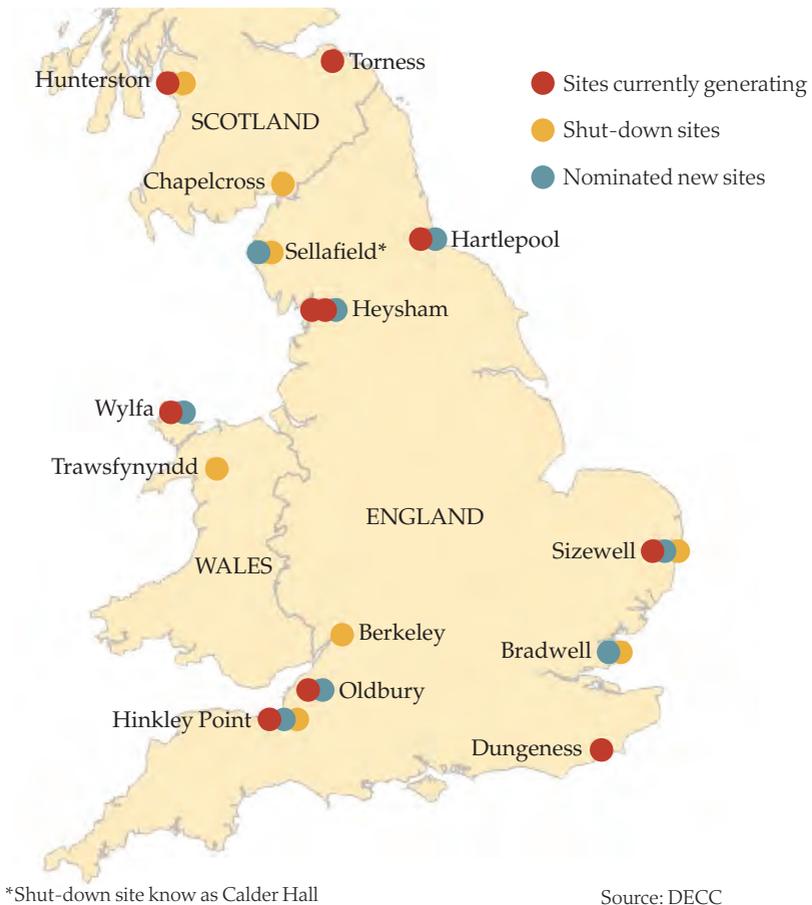
There is also now a significant amount of wind generating capacity and a growing amount of solar. The problem with the last two is of course that they are intermittent and very much depend on weather conditions. Attempt to harness tidal power have, so far, not been successful or economically viable in the UK. The UK has under-sea interconnector cables over which electricity can be transferred:

one to France (2000MW), one to Holland (1000MW) and two to Ireland (500MW each, one Northern, one Republic). The French and Dutch almost invariably export to the UK but the two Irish links can go either way depending on the market. In addition there is Dinorwig 1700MW pumped storage installation on north Wales; this is not truly a power station, it is a storage facility which pumps water to an upper lake in times of low demand and lets it flow back down through generators when demand is high. Storage of electricity has always been a holy grail and whilst battery technology has developed significantly over the last few years pumped storage is still generally the most practical way.

The future

The Blair administration initially followed the Thatcher philosophy of leaving everything to the markets but as interest in climate change grew it published the first of two energy whitepapers in 2003. A 60% carbon reduction could only be met by a major shift to electricity generation by renewables, largely wind. It also highlighted the fact that North Sea gas is rapidly running out and that the UK will have to source much of its energy from overseas in the future. It did not see any future for nuclear with current capacity being phased out as it comes to the end of its life. Overall the market philosophy remained but with significant financial incentives for renewables, to be paid for by the electricity consumer in the form of a renewables levy.

By 2006 it was becoming clear that the UK was heading for a real problem in generating capacity and as the price of gas was going up there was less incentive for companies to invest in gas fired power stations. There was a lot of investment in wind power because of the large incentives on offer but much of the old coal fired plant would have to be shut down by 2016 owing to EU pollution directives. Nuclear plants, Sizewell B excepted, were also approaching the end of life. Photovoltaics were still far too expensive. This led to a complete reversal in government policy with a proposal to build a number of new nuclear power stations. The government made it clear that there would be no state aid and that all costs including waste management and decommissioning must be met by the private sector. The original plan was that EDF (85% French government owned) would build European designed PWRs (EPR) at Hinkley Point and Sizewell, a German consortium (Horizon) would build US designed PWRs (APR) at Wylfa and Oldbury and a further consortium and a Spanish/French consortium (NuGeneration) would build a further APR at Moorfield near Sellafield. To speed up the process the government instructed what was then the Nuclear Installation Inspectorate (NII), now the Office for Nuclear Regulation (ONR) to conduct generic design assessments (GDA) into the proposed design. The object was to ensure that the designs met all UK safety and an environmental requirement, leaving the planning enquiries to concentrate on local issues. The concept was to reduce the inordinate delays caused by the Sizewell B enquiry. The EPR now has approval for use in the UK and the APR is not far behind.



Location of UK Nuclear Power Stations

Though the two prototype EPRs being built in Finland and France were experiencing problems and delays all was going quite well until 2011 when the Fukushima tsunami occurred. This led to a new wave of fear of nuclear power and the German government which depended too much on the green vote decided to phase out nuclear power. As a result all German companies involved in the EPR and the Horizon project pulled out. This meant that the EPR was now totally a French project and that Horizon was up for grabs. Enter at this stage Hitachi who had their own design of BWR, now without a home market. Though it was not part of the current GDA they bought the rights to Horizon from the German consortium and offered their BWR as an alternative to the APR. The BWR is cheaper than any PWR and can be built more quickly so the government instructed the ONR to start a full GDA on the Hitachi design.

Where are we now?

A combination of Fukushima and the world recession has slowed all projects down considerably. Since nuclear power requires a very large amount of money up front EDF (€16 billion) have demanded some form of guarantee of a reasonable return on their investment. This will take the form of what is known as the strike price, a guarantee that if the wholesale price of electricity falls below a set value EDF will still receive that amount. Similar strike prices had already been agreed for offshore wind and photo-voltaics. The final agreement was £92.5 per MWh for nuclear and £155 for offshore wind. To put this in perspective the current UK price is around £60 or 6p per kWh. The EU claimed this amounted to a state subsidy but it was ruled to be legitimate by the European Court.

As far as Hinkley C is concerned the ball is now in EDF's court. They have been hit by the problems in the French economy and their construction partner Areva is in real financial difficulties because of delays in the two EPRs in Finland and France. EDF is in talks with Chinese companies to obtain finance and this approach has the approval of the UK government. The low gas price and the promise of large reserves of fracking gas in the UK plus the virtual collapse of carbon trading which was intended to penalise the use of fossil fuel also make the case for more nuclear power less attractive. Nonetheless EDF has already spent quite a lot of money on site clearance and general preparation works at Hinkley C.

In the meantime Hitachi is going ahead with their plans for Wylfa and it is not impossible that it could overtake Hinkley C which will not be on stream until 2023 at the earliest. NuGeneration are further behind though they have recently been joined in the consortium by Toshiba who now own Westinghouse, the developers of the new APR, and they still talk of 2024 on their website though this is now very optimistic.

Conclusions

The 2008 new-build programme is slipping further back and there is now no possibility that any of the proposed stations will be generating in time to replace our existing ageing plant. Unless we leave the EU and tear up Large Combustion Plants Directive, which would compel much of our coal plant to shut down on environmental grounds, we will have to build more gas fired plant. There is no way we can meet the demand by a combination of renewables and energy saving although both do have a big part to play. Whatever is done at this stage the environment will suffer and we will become more dependent on imported energy. There is a real risk that the lights will go out if we leave energy planning to the markets.

R L S

FROM BOOK TO FILM

FIVE MINUTES OF FAME



*Felicity Jones, Jane Hellyer Jones, Stephen Hawking and Eddie Redmayne
at the London premiere of The Theory of Everything in December 2014 (Getty Images)*

Some people might regard it as a great privilege to have their lives recorded on film for the big screen in their own lifetimes but when in 2004 Anthony McCarten, a novelist and scriptwriter from New Zealand, came to call to ask if I would consider allowing my memoir to be made into a film the answer was a definite ‘no.’ My adamant reply stemmed from the fact that I was certain that the time was not right for any of us in the family, and because I consider a film to be a very different concern from a book: a film broadcasts on a huge screen in glorious Technicolor to a mass audience, matters which I, as an author, prefer to share with my individual reader. I regard myself as having an intimate relationship with my readership and I might add that many of my readers have agreed on finding themselves drawn into the unfolding story.

Before expanding upon the circumstances which led to the film, *The Theory of Everything*, I should perhaps take a step backwards and answer the question that I am most frequently asked: 'why write a memoir?' or in other words, 'why allow the details of your private life and the life of your family to become public property?' To that question I have three answers. First of all, it was a long time before I could reconcile myself to writing the record of my marriage to a famous, perhaps the most famous scientist alive today. He, Stephen Hawking, has become world-famous for two reasons: he happens to be a genius and he is suffering from a horrendous, wasting neurological disease, Motor Neurone Disease. However Stephen has become a medical phenomenon by outliving the term of the prognosis by fifty years, having been given two years to live in 1963, fifty-two years ago. Eventually I realised that because of Stephen's fame, my life and my family were already in the public arena and I had no option but to commit the experiences of the long years of our marriage to print. Because there had already been a flurry of unauthorised biographies about us, I knew that in the future someone somewhere might well delve into our lives and invent stories about us, so I decided that I had to write the definitive account myself.

Secondly, on my shoulders and in my mind I carried a huge burden of memories, every one of them very visual and precise going back decades, and the weight of them was preventing me from pursuing my own independent life after the divorce. It seemed therefore that the only way to unburden myself was to write them all down. Moreover they were memories which no-one else could write since I was the only person who had lived through every minute of them. Even Stephen himself was by no means aware of all of them. Writing was easy, cathartic and effective. It was as if I were putting the reminiscences into a box where they were at once contained but accessible for future reference. I closed the lid of the box gently, rather than slamming it shut and throwing away the key, for that would have meant deleting a large part of my own existence, and would probably have been more damaging than not dealing with the memories at all.

In undertaking the project, I also hoped to render a service to the sufferers of Motor Neurone Disease and their families, particularly to the family members who acted as carers, by revealing some of the stark truths about the illness and alerting the professionals, that is the authorities, the government, the Health Service, doctors and nurses, and the general public to the plight of the victims and their exhausted families. The help we received from the State in coping with the demands made upon us was absolutely minimal and I would hope that times have changed. I would also like to think that if and when some young person is diagnosed with an incurable, wasting disease, he or she will not be told nowadays by a specialist that 'there is nothing that can be done, so don't bother to come back'.

The first version of my memoir was published by Macmillan under the title *Music to Move the Stars* which is a quotation from Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*. The author at one point in the novel declares that, 'Human expression is like a cracked kettle on which we beat out music for bears to dance to, when really we long to

move the stars to pity'. The quotation appealed to me on account of its references – to the universe, to music, to the medieval concept of the music of the stars, and to its French author whose work I enjoyed and admired. I longed to move the stars to pity but all I succeeded in doing was to beat on a cracked kettle. *Music to Move the Stars* was shouted down by the critics, many of whom had evidently not bothered to read it, but in their self-righteous indignation were impervious to its message; they accused me of writing a 'kiss and tell memoir', which was the last thing I wanted to do. I conceived the book more as a tribute to my parents and to the numerous friends world-wide who had both practically and morally given me their support over a long period, so inevitably it was rather lengthy and, I admit, needed pruning.

Music to Move the Stars was the version which brought Anthony McCarten to our door. By 2004 Macmillan had quietly dropped the title but Anthony recommended the book to a friend of his, Alessandro Gallenzi, who with his wife, Elisabetta, had undertaken the extraordinary challenge of coming to London from Italy to set up a publishing house, Alma Books, in Richmond. Alex accepted my memoir, provided me with an excellent editor, and together we produced a shortened, somewhat more elegant version with the title *Travelling to Infinity*, first published in 2007 *Travelling to Infinity* enjoyed a modest success and I enjoyed visiting a handful of literary festivals – Oxford, Dartington and Halifax and so on.

On Anthony's annual visits to England, the question of a film still kept rearing its head. It would now be based on *Travelling to Infinity*, the new version of the memoir, but I continued to resist Anthony's pleas. There was at one stage the possibility of a Hollywood producer taking the project on but I viewed this as the worst of all possible outcomes. How could a Hollywood producer have even the slightest idea of what life was like in Cambridge in the 1960s and 70s? What's more I had a horrible suspicion that Hollywood would sensationalise the story and I dreaded seeing myself, let alone the rest of the family, played by American actors who, while doubtless of talent on their own territory, could have had little notion of our situation, our personalities or the way we lived.

The lines fell silent until suddenly in 2013 Anthony told me that we had received an invitation to go together to the offices of *Working Title* for a meeting. I was truly impressed this time because I recognised the name, *Working Title*, as that of one of the best British film companies, responsible since its inception in 1992 for such gems as *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, *Pride and Prejudice*, *Love Actually*, the two *Bridget Jones* and the *Mr. Bean* movies, *Senna*, and *Les Misérables* among many others. I told myself that although the directors, Eric Fellner and Tim Bevan, and their team were the cream of the British film industry, I had in my possession the rights to a powerful story which I had no reason to part with unless I was absolutely sure that I would be handing it over into trustworthy hands. Therefore I went into that meeting in a somewhat defiant mood, ready to be impressed and pleased, but with my critical antennae fully primed. Eric Fellner and I eyed each other

quizzically, even suspiciously, across the table, he silently observing while I made my demands and voiced my objections. I made it quite clear that the film would have to be sensitive, sincere, and true to life, and would have to respect all the players therein. Moreover it should not shirk from revealing the impossible difficulties caused by Motor Neurone Disease. Eric Fellner agreed but with the proviso that film-making sometimes demanded a certain degree of fictionalisation and an economy of narration, in this case to enable it to compress twenty-five years into two hours. By the end of the meeting the charged atmosphere subsided into an amicable recognition that we could do business together.

The term, *The Theory of Everything* is of course a scientific concept, the philosopher's stone of physicists, and denotes a theory, yet to be discovered, which will combine all aspects of the universe, the very small scale of particle physics with the large scale of relativity. As a title for the film, not of my invention, it works well because in that context, it has a much wider sphere of reference than simply that of physics, and a much wider appeal. It implies not only the science but also everything on earth, the whole range of human endeavour, experience and emotion which I consider highly appropriate. Stephen has said that he would have preferred the film to be more about science and less about emotion, but my opinion is exactly the opposite. There are plenty of scientific documentaries but few films show the background struggle to produce the science. However when the producers and the director, James Marsh, an Oscar winner for his drama documentary, *Man on Wire*, went to talk to Stephen and told him that the film they were hoping to make would be a celebration of his achievements, he gave the project his approval; he helped with some of the science and allowed his electronic voice to be used in the final sequences. *The Theory of Everything* then began its journey to the big screen.

During that summer of 2013, true to the terms of the agreement, I was sent successive versions of Anthony McCarten's screenplay but I found that my input was not generally much taken into account and my returned scripts with many crossings-out and amendments in the internet equivalent of the red pen, were mostly ignored, except for two triumphs: the deletion of all references to Cambridge University as a 'campus' and the all too frequent use of the 'f---' word, which I insisted, scientists did not use in the sixties and nor do they use today. I pointed out that Stephen did not cox in Cambridge but in Oxford, that new post-graduate students do not have to undergo preliminary tests, that Stephen's PhD examiner was not his American contemporary, Kip Thorne, that I was not a Cambridge undergraduate when Stephen and I first met – in our home town of St Albans, not Cambridge, – but had just left school and was applying for a place at London University. I was also very dismayed that many significant features of our lives were to be either diminished – for example, the hardship of day-to-day existence – or omitted, especially our extensive travels – for example to Seattle for a seven-week summer school in 1967 with a six-week old baby on one arm and a disabled husband on the other. Certain of those inexplicably incorrect details

which persist in the film are irritating because lazy journalists are now consigning such errors to newsprint where they are becoming seen as hard facts.

In June of that year, 2013, I spent a delightful day taking James Marsh, an Oxford man, round some of the places in Cambridge which had a special significance for us. I showed him the tiny house in Little St Mary's Lane where Stephen and I took up residence on our return to Cambridge from our honeymoon in America (at a physics conference at Cornell University in upstate New York) and I took him into the former home of the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics behind the Pitt Press building on Trumpington Street. Here in the tea-room which is little changed, many important scientific discoveries were thrashed out in persistent argument in the halcyon days of the late sixties and seventies. We drove out to the Institute of Astronomy where Stephen had also had a room and where he usually spent the afternoons, engaged in long discussions with his close colleague, Brandon Carter, and we wandered through the courts of Stephen's two Cambridge colleges, Trinity Hall and Gonville and Caius. I also showed James the one property I knew of which bore the closest resemblance to the spacious Victorian house belonging to Caius at 5 West Road, where we lived on the ground floor on our return from a year in California in 1975, until our separation in 1990. That house and its lovely garden, the scene of so many large, happy parties, disappeared in the early nineties under the weight of the new *Stephen Hawking Building* which neither Stephen nor I can bear to look at. The garden however did not disappear before I had mounted a far-reaching and partially successful campaign to preserve some of the fine old trees, particularly a giant Sequoia, probably planted as a seedling after the introduction of the species at the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851. Finally I took James to St Mark's Church where Jonathan, my second husband and Director of College Music in Magdalene, has for forty-one years been the titular organist and I have long sung in the choir. James seemed to soak up all the impressions from that clear, sunny summer day, yet I have to confess that I am disappointed that some of those scenes do not appear in the film, and others are somewhat distorted from reality.

Three months later in September of 2013, we came back from our summer holidays to find that Cambridge had been invaded by an army of huge, unmarked, white lorries and white motorhomes. I had seen many of them parked on Queen's Green on the corner of Silver Street and on the Backs when cycling into town, but one evening I drove into town to go to the theatre and searched out a parking space in Free School Lane. To my annoyance I found that one of the said huge lorries was parked there, taking up at least three or four of the spaces, normally reserved for cars. Muttering imprecations under my breath, I walked round the lorry looking for some indication of its ownership but stopped in my tracks when I saw, discreetly placed in small black lettering, the words, *Working Title* and realised that the invasion was all my fault! These lorries were the transport for the film crew who had come to shoot 'my' movie! Chastened I abruptly stopped grumbling.

A day or two later I interrupted my shopping to take a look at what was happening in St John's where there seemed to be a buzz of activity. Incognito I went surreptitiously into the College and hid behind a pillar but was detected by Anthony McCarten, greeted with open arms and taken to watch the filming. I was astounded when I saw Eddie Redmayne, coming towards me in character looking exactly like Stephen as he was in the 1960s, except that Eddie was too smart and tidy, as I told him when I ruffled his hair. Only minutes later while the cameras rolled, I was horrified to see Eddie fall flat on his face as he limped through the courtyard, though, as I was to find out later, he fell on strategically placed sponge matting, not hard stone as had happened to Stephen on more than one occasion. That afternoon I watched the filming in Little St Mary's Lane where I was perplexed to find the cameras focusing on the wrong house to which a false door had been fitted. For reasons best known to themselves the crew ignored my protests. Sadly St Mark's was left out of the schedule altogether. Two days later however, on a chilly evening in late September, Jonathan and I were invited to the film's 'May Ball' in St John's.

It had puzzled me that so much of the shooting was taking place in St. John's, a college with which Stephen had had no association whatsoever, although ironically St John's had been Jonathan's college dating back to his days as a chorister, years before he also became an undergraduate there. All was explained at the 'May Ball' for which we were dressed, in one of those long white motor homes on Queen's Green, as extras in costumes befitting an ageing Fellow and his wife, though the heavy, ugly dress that I was strapped into, was certainly not something that my mother would have contemplated wearing in the sixties. While make-up was applied to me and my hair was back-combed and arranged in bouffant style, Jonathan's hair was flattened, this being the only time in his life that a hairdresser has ever applied straightening tongs to his locks! Thus prepared we were driven along the Backs to St John's. A covered dance-floor where the dancers swayed to and fro to music from a real band, but only for brief periods, a stationary merry-go-round, and a bar serving apple juice from champagne bottles, made up the surreal sets, which I can best describe as scenarios from a latter day *Alice in Wonderland*. Everything was of course subservient to the filming which took place sporadically under the eagle eyes of the director and crew watching for errors, flaws and slip-ups, on screens in tents on the side-lines.

There was plenty of time to chat, which was how we discovered the reason for St John's prominence in *The Theory of Everything*. Apparently the producers had approached every college with which Stephen had a connection for permission to film, that is, Trinity Hall and Caius, and then all the other colleges along the Backs but had been turned down – until finally in desperation they came to St John's where the Master, Chris Dobson, was holding the fort in an otherwise empty college. As was his right, he took it upon himself to give permission seeing no reason not to do so. Consequently St John features large, both in the film and in other sequences, as for instance when I appeared in *Songs of Praise* in February, to the great advantage of the College world-wide.

Eddie Redmayne, Felicity Jones who plays me, and Charlie Cox who plays Jonathan, all visited us while they were working in Cambridge. We treated these visits as social occasions not realising quite how closely they, as method actors, were studying us. Indeed we had long conversations: Eddie had paid visits to Motor Neurone patients in different stages of the disease, had talked to consultants and was transformational in portraying Stephen's physical deterioration. In fact, Stephen could not tell the difference between a photo of himself and a photo of Eddie when put side by side. For myself, I was as amazed by Felicity's performance as by his. When I saw her on screen, I found that she had captured my voice, my speech patterns, my gestures and my movements. That was a strange moment and I strongly believe that she should have been awarded both a Bafta and an Oscar. Charlie Cox, though not made up to resemble my present husband at all, plays him beautifully and conveys his gentle personality to perfection, again with all the appropriate gestures and mannerisms.

I lent photos and clothes to *Working Title* and should have liked to have had more input into the shooting but after only a couple of weeks, the whole enterprise took off for Ealing Studios and was never seen again. We heard no more until the spring of 2014 when we received an invitation to the preliminary screening in London at the offices of *Working Title*, exactly a year after that portentous meeting in 2013. From beginning to end the film portrayed a roller-coaster ride of conflicting emotions, scientific discoveries, successes and crises, all of which brought tears to our eyes and left us feeling overwhelmed. The acting was superb and the scenes beautifully drawn. Nevertheless a couple of days afterwards we began to remember all the mistakes. Above all my main criticism and Jonathan's was that the film showed only a fraction of the hardships and the struggle for survival. I also deeply regretted the absence of my father and the brief and inaccurate appearance of my mother in the film. Without their help, support and encouragement, I should never have survived. When we voiced these misgivings, the reply was that it was already too late to make any amendments. At that stage in May 2013, the musical score had not yet been imposed on the film. Had it been, we might well have had words to say about that too.

Since then we have seen the film many times, beginning with the premiere at the Odeon, Leicester Square, and I launched it two weeks later in Cambridge, followed by Spain, Portugal and Northern France, concluding with the launch of the DVD, but still our reactions are unchanged. I relate to and weep at the scenes that are painfully true to life but the inventions – the hideous statue of Queen Victoria for instance and the scene when Jonathan brings bottles of beer into the church to share with Stephen – leave me cold. Overall though and most importantly, the film is emotionally authentic and for me is wonderful in that it has made it possible for me to reconcile the different strands of my life. It has reinforced the importance of keeping the family unit together and incredibly we are all enjoying the publicity although it is becoming a little wearing. It has also to its credit hit its target, at least from my point of view. I have heard of farmers and builders who have

been reduced to tears by it and who have admitted that previously they were not aware of how difficult life is for severely disabled people and their families. We never had the slightest idea that the film would become a world-wide phenomenon, winning several Baftas and the Oscar for Eddie and is still being shown six months after its premiere. In fact, initially, we understood that it was going to be a small film for television only. I have to be grateful too that *The Theory of Everything* has given great prominence to *Travelling to Infinity* which is enjoying a considerable resurgence. The film has propelled us all into the public eye but in a positive way, and I tell myself that it is a once in a lifetime's experience, so it's best to enjoy it. I only hope that all those friends who read about me in the papers with alarming regularity, hear me on radio, and see me on television will remember that I am still me and that this is only five minutes of fame!

Jane Hellyer Jones



Jane and Jonathan Hellyer Jones

Jane is married to Jonathan Hellyer Jones who is a Fellow-Commoner of the College and is the Director of College Music and Choirmaster. His character plays a prominent part in the film. Jane's book has enjoyed considerable sales since the release of the film.

MARY MAGDALENE



St Mary Magdalene in the Fellows' Garden

Our patron, Mary Magdalene, has given a word to the English language – the word ‘maudlin’. Like another apostle, Thomas, Mary gets caught, snapshot, at one moment in her life, and lumbered with it. Thomas, at one point, rallies the other followers of Jesus to follow him into danger (see John 11, if you want to follow). But he isn’t called Thomas the brave or Faithful Thomas; instead, he is called ‘doubting Thomas’, because, not unnaturally, he finds it hard to believe the stories of Jesus’s resurrection from the dead. The Eastern Christian tradition is kinder to Thomas: in Orthodoxy, he is called ‘Thomas the Confessor’, because when he does finally meet the risen Jesus, he is the first human being to call Jesus ‘my God’.

Mary Magdalene's reputation for being 'maudlin' pursues her, too, from a resurrection encounter, again narrated in John's Gospel. In John 20, Mary goes to the tomb of Jesus but finds no body there. So she weeps, and in her sorrow does not immediately recognise the man in the garden as Jesus, raised from the dead. So the word 'maudlin' has connotations of overdone and self-indulgent emotion, the kind of self-pitying tears that come from those in their cups, perhaps.

It is much more likely that Mary is 'maudlin' because she came, originally, from Magdala, or Migdal, which is a small place on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. Recent excavations to dig the foundations for a new hotel uncovered an ancient synagogue at 'Magdala', which is in the process of being investigated by archaeologists. Perhaps we should have a College pilgrimage to the site? Given how much time Jesus spent in and around Galilee, there is every likelihood that it was a synagogue he would have known, though whether that is where he and Mary originally met is anyone's guess.

'Mary' and variants of the name (Miriam) was one of the commonest names in New Testament times, and there are several important 'Marys' in the Gospels, not least Mary, the Mother of Jesus. The problem for our Mary is that later story tellers had a bit of a tendency to conflate a lot of the Marys, and to cluster stories about unnamed women around named ones. The same kind of thing happens with the Christmas stories – the different narratives get woven into one, so we have shepherds and stables and wise men all together in a typical crib scene, though in the pages of the Gospels the wise men and the shepherds never meet.

There are a couple of places in the Gospels where 'our' Mary is explicitly mentioned, and they are very significant. The first is in Luke 8, where it says that among the group of those who travelled with Jesus in his itinerant ministry are some wealthy women, who help to fund the ministry. Mary Magdalene is one of these; like the others, she is there out of gratitude for the life-changing healing work of Jesus: Mary Magdalene has been cured of 'seven devils', which, whatever the modern diagnosis might be, was clearly a serious and debilitating illness.

What is revelatory about this little aside in Luke's Gospel is that it utterly takes for granted the presence of women at the core of those most closely associated with Jesus. It gives us permission to assume that women were present at all the scenes of Jesus's ministry, unless the context specifically says otherwise.

The second significant mention of Mary Magdalene is at the crucifixion and resurrection. All the Gospels agree that while the male disciples ran away in fear, when they realised that Jesus really was going to be executed, the women disciples stayed around. They watched the gruesome and harrowing death, and they made a point of observing where Jesus's mangled body was taken when brought down from the cross. They worked together and they planned to care for the corpse and ensure that however shameful Jesus's crucifixion, he would still be treated with proper dignity in death. So this group of women went early in the morning, after the crucifixion, with their bundles of spices and ointments, to lay out Jesus's body. And so they were the first to discover that there was, in fact, no body to care for.

All the Gospels agree that Mary Magdalene was in that group of women, but John's Gospel has Mary as the first and solitary witness to the resurrection. In John 20, Mary returns to the find the body of Jesus, very early in the morning and, failing to find it, she stands weeping in the garden, where she is greeted first by angels and then by Jesus himself, though she is too bound up in her grief to recognise him at once.

The scene is touching and beautifully-written, and has inspired artists, poets and theologians throughout the ages. It is as Jesus speaks Mary's name that she recognises him, and he gives her the task of telling the other disciples that he is no longer dead. Mary now gains another title: 'apostle to the apostles': the word 'apostle' comes from the Greek 'to send', and she is sent to tell the disciples what they will, in turn, to be sent to tell others.

And that's it; that's what we know about Mary Magdalene. It is a great deal, and particularly striking in terms of the important role given to women in this narrative, but it is much less than is usually associated with 'our' Mary. In particular, what has gone are all the assumptions about Mary's disreputable past, which formed the basis of the legends of her sexual relationship with Jesus. Dan Brown, eat your heart out.

The Mary Magdalene who was a prostitute and who poured expensive oil on Jesus' feet and, in an undeniably erotic act, wiped it away with her unbound hair, is a conflation of a number of different stories, none of them originally attached to Mary Magdalene. In fact, this woman with ointment is not named at all, though her act was so memorable, and provoked such strong reactions that it became part of the escalating conflict that led to Jesus's arrest and execution.

She crops up in three different versions. The one in Luke's Gospel is immediately before the passage where Luke talks about Mary Magdalene and the other women who travelled with and supported Jesus (see Luke 7). Matthew, Mark and Luke all state the woman was notorious, instantly recognised by Jesus's host, and that Jesus's reputation is compromised because he allows this woman to touch him. In Luke's account, her action becomes part of a story about forgiveness, very much in line with other teaching about forgiveness associated with Jesus. This woman knows she has done wrong and needs forgiveness, and she knows where to come for it – to Jesus. She also knows that forgiveness costs, hence the very expensive jar of ointment and the even more expensive act of public self-humiliation. Jesus turns her action into a searchlight on his wealthy and complacent host, who judges others but thinks that he himself is just fine.

In Matthew's and Mark's accounts of this action, the story focuses on the cost of the fragrant oil the woman is using, and the deeper symbolism of what she is doing. So the wasteful extravagance of her action provokes Judas into rebellion and, as a direct result of this, he goes to Jesus's enemies and offers to betray Jesus. So in this version, the woman's action is the final straw, and the narrative builds fast from this point to its bitter conclusion in the trial and death of Jesus.

In Matthew and Mark, Jesus sees that this unnamed woman is performing a prophetic action: she is anointing his body for death. He is not going to die a natural and dignified death, where his body will be treated with love and respect; he is going to die a horrible, criminal death, and be bundled away without ceremony. So this woman is acting with compassion and foresight, to give him now the care that he will have to forfeit later. Jesus says that wherever his story is told, she will have a vital part in the narrative. Feminist scholars have noted the irony, that the person who receives this high commendation from Jesus is not only unnamed, but gradually loses her individuality and gets subsumed into a turgid myth about Mary Magdalene, that reduces them both to sexual symbols, female ciphers, rather than the powerful and significant figures they are in reality.

There is one final twist in this unravelling of how Mary Magdalene gains her underserved reputation as a prostitute with some perfume. In John's Gospel, we have another woman with expensive perfume and hair at the ready, and this woman does have a name and it is Mary. This Mary is Mary of Bethany, the sister of Martha and Lazarus. There are all kinds of echoes between this story and the ones in the other three gospels – the indignation about the cost of the perfume, the uncomfortably intimate way in which Mary uses her hair to wipe Jesus's feet, the fact that the act is part of the pivot that precipitates Jesus's stormy relationship with the authorities into actual violence. But whatever the conclusion about whether this is all one story, told differently by different writers, the important fact remains – one woman, one jar, one head of hair or two of each, none of them is Mary Magdalene.

'Our' Mary is a woman whose life was ravaged by devastating illness, but who miraculously recovers. She is independent, able to travel with Jesus, strong and determined enough to stick with him and his friends through thick and thin, and competent to be trusted as the first witness to his resurrection. Not a bad patron.

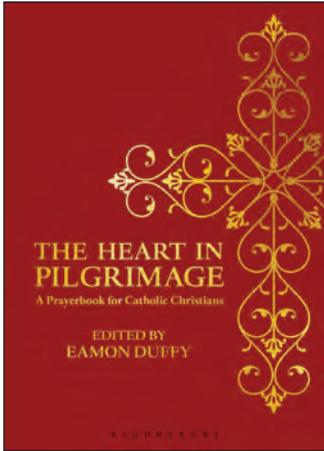
The statue of Mary in the Fellows' Garden at Magdalene is the Mary Magdalene of legend; she stands humbly in a corner, with her little jar of ointment clutched to her chest, ready to pour on Jesus's feet, her hair unbound, in anticipation of its use as a towel. She is the composite figure of the woman of doubtful virtue, who finds forgiveness in an act of extravagance, mixed with the prophetic woman who foresees and honours Jesus's coming crucifixion. She may not be 'our' Mary, but if we add in Mary Magdalene's courage in pursuing her calling as a disciple, and strength in telling the world what she saw and knew, perhaps that's not a bad set of stories about our college patron.

Jane Williams

Jane Williams is Assistant Dean of St Mellitus College and is married to Rowan, Master of Magdalene College.

BOOK REVIEWS

EAMON DUFFY (ed), *The Heart in Pilgrimage – A Prayerbook for Catholic Christians* (Bloomsbury Continuum, 2014, 576 pp)



'A man cannot serve two masters', we are told, but two Masters, one of Magdalene, the other of the Dominican order, write introductions to this *Prayerbook for Catholic Christians*, and they are both clear that Professor Duffy has served them well. Lord Williams, in a characteristic tour de force, compresses the entire Christian faith into a definition, little more than a page in length, of what it is to pray as a 'Catholic' Christian: the Church, he says, is Catholic in so far as it 'teaches the whole truth in a way that involves the whole person, and is addressed to the whole of humanity'. And Fr Timothy Radcliffe's preface to 'this wonderful book' takes up the point: 'It is a Catholic book in that it invites us to belong in a

vast community, which spans the centuries, from [the] psalmists until today, and which transcends all national boundaries, accepting the gifts of Western and Eastern Christianity'.

It is indeed a Catholic prayer book in the fullest sense. Coptic, Malabar and Orthodox liturgies are drawn on, Ephrem of Syria and Gregory of Nyssa rub shoulders with Archimandrite Sophrony and Dietrich Bonhoeffer (movingly paralleled with another prisoner of faith, Thomas More), and the Popes included range from Clement in AD 96 to Benedict XVI (and a 'Romero prayer' brings us completely up to date). Yet it has a specific, even personal, character of its own. It is the work of someone whose knowledge of Christian devotional and liturgical literature is wide and deep and who loves what he knows, especially the medieval traditions of England (and, perhaps to a lesser extent than might be expected, of Ireland), and those of England's post-Reformation Church, both recusant and established. In its full use of the Psalms, in the Grail version (not quailing even at the brutal conclusion to Ps 136, 'By the rivers of Babylon') we recognise the scholar who has studied with such care the primers and books of hours of which it is a modern equivalent. Might we even see in the scheme of Morning and Evening Prayer, which he offers as a simpler alternative to the Breviary, a deliberate restoration of the more than thousand-year-old tradition of psalm use abruptly terminated by Pope Pius X in 1911? That he chooses on occasion to quote from the 1973 Roman Missal may also be thought significant by those who know his opinion of the more recent translation of the Mass. We meet the lover of poetry in general, and English literature in

particular, who can rarely be dissuaded from reciting it all at length and from memory, in the choice of much of the material: from the earliest English poems by Caedmon and Cynewulf, through the exquisite medieval hymn 'Of one that is so fair and bright', to such inestimable gifts of the Book of Common Prayer to the English language as the translated *Te Deum*, the prayer of General Intercession, or the Third Collect at Evensong. And on it goes – through Jeremy Taylor, Samuel Johnson, and John Henry Newman to Gerard Manley Hopkins, T S Eliot, and even Claudel, Machado and Milosz. (Surely, though, it is a pity that Professor Duffy, who has written profoundly on the Catholic strand in the work of Seamus Heaney, could not find some inspiring lines from that great meditator outside the Christian fold?) Personal too, in another sense, are the many unattributed prayers, which we must assume to be the work of the editor and which show a deep moral and social concern: for justice, for the transformation of society, and for an active concern for the poor.

Professor Duffy's rigorous scholarship is of course in evidence: he gives us, for example, a newly established and usable version of the Jesus Psalter, an extensive invocation of the Holy Name of Jesus, first published in 1529, while it is a bracing relief to have 'Lord, make me an instrument of your peace' included, as it deserves, but briskly redated as 'Early 20th century, wrongly attributed to St Francis of Assisi'. Nor can we forget that he is a theologian too, both systematic and pastoral, and *The Heart in Pilgrimage* has a strongly theological structure. After the basic prayers and prayers for times, seasons, and special needs, the theological virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, all receive detailed attention. Then each of the Persons of the Holy Trinity – Creator, Redeemer, and Lord and Giver of Life – is in turn the focus, so that to pray these pages is to benefit from the apologetic catechesis at which Professor Duffy is particularly skilled.

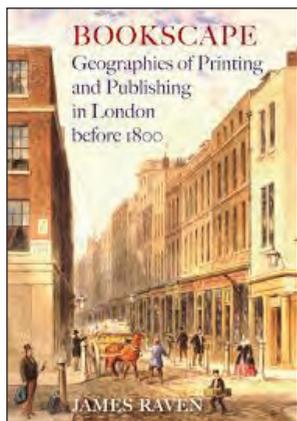
Naturally, this is also a specifically Roman Catholic prayer book, but the introductions to the sections devoted, for example, to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the Blessed Virgin Mary, or the Sacrament of Reconciliation (Confession), show their author's reasonableness, learning, and generous understanding in explaining ancient practices that may have become unfamiliar to those in other Christian traditions. A particularly powerful and valuable section, given the poverty of contemporary Western culture in respect of this universal need, is that of prayers for the Dying and the Dead: a specially constructed 'Office for the Dead in three Nocturnes' includes not only much Biblical material but the Jewish *Kadish*, an Orthodox *Kontakion*, and meditations by Lancelot Andrewes and John Donne.

In its way, too, this is a Cambridge, even a Magdalene, production. Among the illustrations are the Stations of the Cross by Eric Gill (which reproduce particularly well) and the head of Christ from the copy of Cimabue's *Crucifixion* by Lara Wilson, and Mary Magdalene herself figures in Fra Angelico's 'Noli me tangere'. The final verse (only) of Mason's 'How shall I sing that majesty', belted out magnificently every term by our congregation, to the 'Magdalene tune', 'Coe Fen', is quoted as a hymn 'To the Mystery of God'. No Magdalene reader of the section on 'The Jesus

Prayer' can fail to see it as a tribute of affection to Bishop Simon. And when Professor Duffy, in his rather stern introductory section on 'Fasting and Abstinence as Prayer', remarks that 'at least in the form of Friday abstinence, and in Lent, fasting should form part of the prayer-life of every Catholic', could he be training his sights on the College's recent decision always to hold the Pepys Feast on a Friday in Lent? Surely he is not asking us in Magdalene to choose between God and Mammon? Perhaps prayer, like charity, begins at home.

N B

JAMES RAVEN, *Bookscape: Geographies of Printing and Publishing in London before 1800* (British Library, 2014, 208 pp)



As a contribution to the 'spatial turn' in historical studies, *Bookscape* does examine not the relations across space that emerged from the portability of the book but rather fixed book trade sites in relation to business concerns including passing trade, transport, informal communication, prestige, and working conditions. As a contribution to the History of the Book, it is concerned not with the material content of books themselves but with the environments and distributions of book production during a century in which the number of London booksellers and printers quadrupled. Focusing on the *backgrounds* of books like Fielding's *Tom Jones* or Hume's *History of England*, it attends to the contexts of production as among books' formative conditions – books which themselves recede into the background of Raven's study in favour of a particular address (no 62 St Paul's Churchyard) or firm (Longmans).

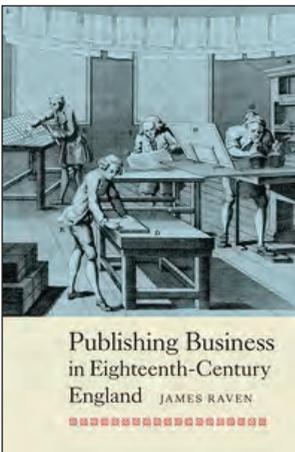
Examining key London centres of the trade (St Paul's Churchyard, Paternoster Row, Little Britain, Cornhill, Fleet Street, and the Strand), *Bookscape* argues that factors including proximity to evolving markets, building layouts, local diversity of members of the trade, and flexibility of environments in response to new business pressures both shaped book trade practice and contributed to the clusterings and dispersals of book trade sites within London. It shows how changing business relations between booksellers, printers, and publishers (those who financed books and released them into circulation) played out in the structures of trade neighbourhoods. A trade site itself becomes both a point on a map – defined by a set of external relations – and a total surround that defines the internal dynamics of a house of business. But *Bookscape* is interested too in remembered spaces: in how members of the book trade exploited, remade, or downplayed the histories of their sites of business. It is also concerned with the relation between physical and figurative geographies, with the position a particular title-page imprint address

(‘Paternoster Row’) gave a book, for contemporary readers, within the conceptual field of literature, for example; the intellectual conditions of books’ reception emerge from the physical conditions of their entry into the public domain.

Among the pleasures of reading *Bookscape* is that of shifting between quasi-literary modes; at moments we feel ourselves to be witnessing a drama, as a single space is fixed in our attention and we watch numerous individual bookseller-tenants enter and exit, and at others a picaresque novel, as we follow one publisher through many different leased spaces. *Bookscape* moves constantly between theoretical and experiential. Raven’s extraordinary archival research, including ground-breaking work with land-tax returns, aims both to reconstruct contemporary experiences of space and to create new historical schemas. (This double-interest is figured by his aerial images of the area around St Paul’s following the Blitz, which reduced buildings to their architectural ground-plans: a sensory image as an outline map, a total layout revealed.) *Landscape* implies divergent movements toward, on the one hand, abstract form (a comprehensive view reducing things to immaterial contours) and, on the other, the concrete surround of objects and actions – a double interest felt too in *bookscape*. Context comes to mirror product as Raven considers the contributions of space to the production, consolidation, and dissemination of knowledge within the eighteenth-century book trade: a trade supposedly dedicated in part to the production, consolidation, and dissemination of knowledge through books themselves. *Bookscape*’s claims are elucidated by and emerge from its more than 100 prints, maps, and diagrams, reflecting its beginnings as the illustrated British Library Panizzi Lectures.

HB-R

JAMES RAVEN, *Publishing Business in Eighteenth-Century England* (The Boydell Press, 2014, 334 pp)



The ‘history of the Enlightenment,’ James Raven writes, has been the ‘history of the book’: it has traditionally focused on the roles of specific books and has considered the book to the exclusion of other print forms. Raven turns our attention to printers’ output of trade bills, receipts of deposit and credit, tickets, warrants, mortgage and share certificates, blank forms, advertisements, schedules of rates, ready reckoners, trade calculating tables, retail vouchers, timetables, charts for travel by road and water, ledgers, bills of exchange, promissory notes, warrants, indentures, and authorizations. Some of the print objects that Raven considers – ledgers, for example – do not speak for themselves, and most might not speak to us without his aid.

Publishing Business makes two primary claims: that we cannot understand the history of print without considering this non-book printing, and that non-book printing itself crucially contributed to the history of commerce. On the one hand, without such printing, Raven argues, the majority of printers would have failed. On the other, this printing made possible the eighteenth-century commercial and financial revolution. Non-book printing drove and serviced unprecedented economic expansion by lowering transaction costs, teaching new business practices, standardizing processes, promoting goods and services, circulating business news, and facilitating wider distribution networks.

We often think of printing and publishing as, perhaps, a matter of the unintended reader: about a work becoming available to those other than its implied audience. However, much of the print Raven considers was not produced speculatively but rather was client-commissioned. While books created and consolidated international networks, this material tended to move locally. And it was not subject to intellectual property regimes like copyright and licensing. In an age of modest literacy levels, almost no life was untouched by print, and individuals were bound, freed, and defined by these printed forms of obligation and understanding.

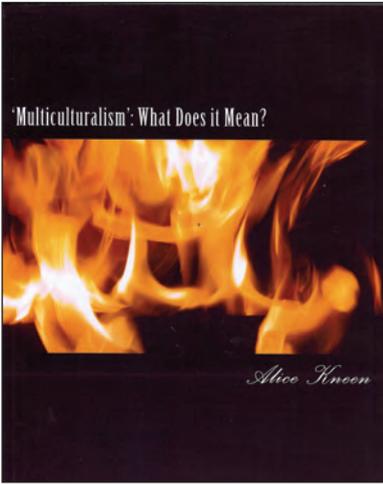
Among *Publishing Business's* recurring concerns is the relation of these print objects to trust and risk as conditions of business. Print reduced felt risk, Raven argues, creating confidence through regularity, standardisation, precision, and high-volume familiarity; in the process, it helped trust become institutionalised, dependent more on the reliability of structures than on face-to-face confirmation. At the same time, print allowed new risk taking as commercial and financial newspapers, commodity price currents, foreign exchange currents, money currents, and stock exchange currents provided plentiful, correct, and up-to-date information.

The consumers of many of these print products – blank forms, for example – were made not readers but writers. *Publishing Business* is thus a history too of shifting power between script and print during a period in which print both replaced and newly demanded script, and in which it disciplined script even as it was disciplined – corrected and altered – by script. Script (the signature) increasingly became that which gave authority to the printed document, even as security printing shifted authority toward print.

There is an interesting incipient tension between Raven's two 2014 books; the importance of geography to the book trade, as described in *Bookscape*, is premised in part on the priority of the oral – its informal, rapid exchanges of information – over the printed in business. But among the common pleasures of reading these two works is that of encountering the results of a tremendous archival effort whose ingenious techniques are not wholly overshadowed by the claims to which they gave rise. Like Raven's *Bookscape*, *Publishing Business* undertakes a doubling of the reader; while the former began as public lectures and was re-framed to contribute also to specialist debates, the latter was undertaken for specialists and has been stylistically opened to a general audience.

HB-R

ALICE KNEEN, *Multiculturalism: What Does it Mean?* (Western Policy Institute, 2015, 185 pp)



Alice Kneen will be remembered by many as a colourful Bye-Fellow doing valuable sociological work on immigrant communities in the north of England. Incensed by the use of terms such as ‘multiculturalism’, ‘diversity’, ‘equality’, and ‘racism’ to suppress discussion of the concerns of both host and guest communities, even about such practical matters as policing, Dr Kneen has now set out, in this book-length ‘paper’, to draw attention to the many unanswered questions raised by the use of these terms in popular and political discourse. The ambition is understandable, the execution disappoints. The book is structured as an attempt to define ‘multiculturalism’, first,

and at length, as what one might call an aspirational term – identifying something we ought to aim for – , and then, much more briefly, as a description of what is already the case. In both applications she concludes that the term has little meaning but belongs with a number of others to the category of ‘nebulous power-words’. It would have been better to reverse both the order and the proportions of these two discussions. Facts should precede judgement.

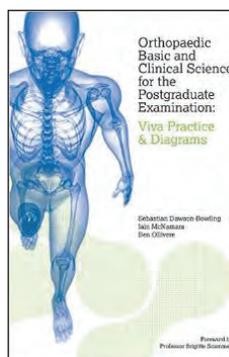
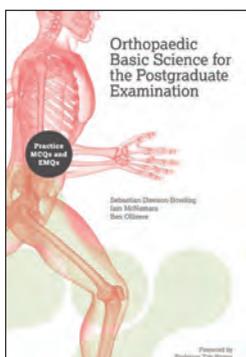
But the nebulosity of the terms is anyway largely of Dr Kneen’s own making. ‘Multiculturalism’, as a descriptive term, she says, refers to ‘a country/area that is racially (or ethnically etc.) mixed’. This is plainly inadequate – if we take ‘etc.’ literally, it applies to any collection of human beings anywhere. Inadequate too, and in a similar way, is Dr Kneen’s treatment of the aspirational use of the term. In neither case are the definitional problems raised by the underlying concepts analysed, or even envisaged: ‘country’, ‘area’, ‘race’, ‘group’, and, above all, ‘culture’. These are matters that have concerned sociology since its inception, but Dr Kneen makes little use of her predecessors in the discipline. Her evidence is almost entirely anecdotal and drawn overwhelmingly from the *Daily Mail* and *The Daily Telegraph*. Behind the concern for definitions (‘what does it mean?’) another very different intention becomes visible: to utter the conclusion, which those organs have little difficulty in articulating in their own way, but which she believes the ‘power-words’ have been designed to suppress, that immigration ‘has been harmful to Britain under almost any sensible criterion one uses’ (p 137). Well, how about a fiscal criterion? Dr Kneen claims that ‘immigration has cost Britain a lot of money’, but she also admits (in 2015) that she ‘has been unable to find a comprehensive calculation of the costs and benefits of immigration’ (p 141). She must have overlooked the work of the UCL

Centre for Research and Analysis of Migration which was widely publicised last year in her preferred sources (Christian Dustmann and Tommaso Frattini, 'The Fiscal Effects of Immigration to the UK', *The Economic Journal* 124 (2014), F593–F643).

N B

SEBASTIAN DAWSON-BOWLING, IAIN MCNAMARA AND BEN OLLIVERE,
Orthopaedic Basic Science for the Postgraduate Examination: Practice MCQs and EMQs
(2012, 294 pp)

Orthopaedic Basic and Clinical Science for the Postgraduate Examination Viva Practice and Diagrams (2014, 400 pp)



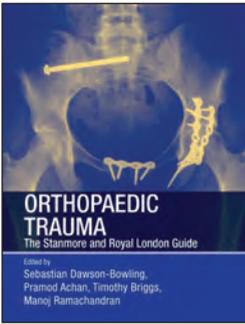
The orthopaedic postgraduate examination is a formidable hurdle for surgeons who have almost completed their training and are about to take up consultant roles. The scope of the examination is enormous. A Cambridge professor told me that it contains about a third of the Material Science curriculum. Many other areas of specialist knowledge are included in addition to the all important clinical material.

To be able to produce these volumes the authors have lectured on the various courses that are designed to help the candidates with their learning. The books are well organised and thoroughly indexed and contain all that is needed to be successful in the examination. They are rapidly becoming the standard works.

N R

Sebastian Dawson-Bowling (1993) studied Medicine at Magdalene. The other authors were orthopaedic trainees at Addenbrooke's Hospital. All are now very well regarded orthopaedic consultants. The books are published by Orthopaedic Research UK an independent charity dedicated to the advancement of orthopaedic knowledge.

SEBASTIAN DAWSON-BOWLING, PRAMOD ACHAN, TIMOTHY BRIGGS AND MANOJ RAMACHANDRAN (eds), *Orthopaedic Trauma, The Stanmore and Royal London Guide* (CRC Press, 2015, 438 pp)



This comprehensive volume is a concise, modern account of the management of trauma. It deals with the classification of injuries and their treatment. There are multiple choice questions embedded in the text. It is generously illustrated with clear diagrams, radiographs and other images.

The modern diagnosis and management of trauma is rapidly developing and therefore an up-to-date text such as this is essential.

N R



(Photo: Nigel Hawkes)

The back of the Lutyens Building in springtime

