

ASSOCIATION ESSAY PRIZE 2005-2006

MAGDALENE

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What is it about an institution, founded in the fifteenth century for Benedictine monks, re-founded in the sixteenth century, post Reformation, that inspires and creates achievement, reputation, affection, loyalty? What inspires that sense of belonging that members treasure so highly? For an academic institution "scholarship" is most important, particularly "in house"; but the vast majority of members have made their way in the wide world. The character of an institution derives principally from the men and women who have been bred in the institution and have imbibed its values. *"Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us"* - Ecclesiastics 44:1.

VICTORIA CROSS

"Courage is rightly esteemed the first of human qualities ... because it is the quality which guarantees all others" - Churchill. Victoria Cross, for Valour. William Philip Sydney, first Viscount de L'Isle and Dudley, 1909-1991, descendant of Philip Sydney (who was not a Magdalene man), excelled at sport and the OTC, served at Dunkirk, and under General Alexander and Lord Gort VC, and won his VC at Anzio in Italy in 1943. He was a qualified pilot, Minister for Aviation, last English Governor-General of Australia, Knight of the Garter, President of the Freedom Association. It was said that he dropped the Dudley in his title because his hosts always laid two places for (them) him!

ARMED SERVICES

LORD TEDDER:

Lord Tedder 1890-1967 enjoyed Magdalene 1909-1913, under A.C. Benson and Frank Salter, rowed in the College boat, and following graduation published *The Navy of the Restoration*, CUP, 1916, still an authoritative text, which won the Prince Consort prize. A successful career in the army, RFC and RAF led to senior command in the Mediterranean 1940-1943, providing air cover for the North Africa campaign and the invasion of Italy, and then, as Air Chief Marshall, Deputy Supreme Commander to General Eisenhower in Operation Overlord, the invasion of Europe 1944. He pursued the policy of bombing the railways and supply lines so as to disrupt German communications. He saw his principal role to protect the army by way of air superiority and to use bombers to support the advancing army. His war memoirs *Without Prejudice*, Cassell, 1966, were well received. He became a peer in 1945. He was Chief of the Air Staff 1946-1950. In 1950 Tedder became Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, the only Magdalene man ever to hold this high office, a signal mark of distinction. Tedder always got on well with everybody. He was diplomatic and unobtrusive, but highly effective in cooperation and leadership. Tedder's son John Michael, also a Magdalene man, became a distinguished organic chemistry professor.

SIR TRAFFORD LEIGH LEIGH-MALLORY:

Leigh-Mallory 1892-1944, brother of the mountaineer Mallory, read history and law at Magdalene but pursued a career in the RAF. A forceful and controversial man, he commanded Fighter Command during the Battle of Britain. He saw the role of the RAF principally to support the Army,

rather than to bomb Germany. He was killed in an air accident over France in 1944.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORLD WARS:

The College made a fine contribution to the country during WWI and WWII. 65 men from the College were lost in WWI. Babbage, Bennett and B. Scott worked as decoders at Bletchley Park in WWII.

COURAGE

GEORGE HERBERT LEIGH MALLORY:

GHL Mallory, 1886-1924, brother of Sir Trafford, was a handsome energetic undergraduate at Magdalene, captain of the boat, member of the Fabian Society and the Marlowe Society. As a postgraduate he published a study of *Boswell as a Biographer* 1916. After WWI, he turned to climbing Mount Everest and was lost on Everest in 1924. It has never been established whether he was the first man to reach the summit; the better view seems to be that he did not make it. In 1999 his frozen body was discovered at 27,000 feet, a couple of thousand feet from the summit. But his camera has not been found. The commitment, determination and courage shown by Mallory have never been doubted.

THE MASTER

The role of the Master in giving leadership and setting the tone and promoting achievement is necessarily dominant and crucial. A list of Masters 1542-1904 is to be found in Purnell pp 200-201 and in *The College History*. Until the twentieth century the Masters were not particularly distinguished; though the Reverend Dr Peter Peckard 1781-1797 started the campaign against the sin of slavery in his sermons ("Justice and Mercy") in the Chapel and in Great St Mary's. George Neville (son of the Visitor) was only 24 on appointment. Nine had been undergraduate at the College; one became a bishop; several became a dean, often of nearby Peterborough; some diocesan chancellor; some Vice-Chancellor; two MPs. George Neville Grenville was Master 1813-1853, 40 years. Latimer Neville (6th Baron Braybrooke in 1902) was Master for over 50 years, 1853-1904 (a record unlikely ever to be surpassed), a good but dull man lacking intellectual powers. The case of *Kemp v Neville* established the legality of proctorial power over non-members of the University.

The Master is appointed by the Visitor, an hereditary office occupied for the last two centuries by the Neville family, the Barons Braybrooke. The eighth Baron, an undergraduate at the College, was killed in action in WWII in January 1943 (though no magisterial appointment fell to be made during his Visitorship). The present Baron, the tenth, was an undergraduate at the College in the early 1950s, and lives at Audley End, Saffron Walden, Essex. Magdalene is almost unique in Cambridge in not having an elective Mastership (apart from Trinity, a regius appointment), though the Visitor consults the Fellows.

The twentieth century saw a number of distinguished Masters: Benson, Willink, Hamilton, Christopherson, Calcutt, Gurdon and Robinson.

A.C. Benson 1862-1925, son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was educated at Eton and Kings, a first in classics, and became a schoolmaster at Eton. He became a Fellow of Magdalene in 1904 and Master 1915-1925. He regenerated and energised the College from the sloth of its nineteenth century heritage, encouraging the study of "modern" subjects, and recruiting good scholars. He

much improved the buildings, the chapel, the gardens, the sports, the cellar. He gave much of his own money; his initials appear in eighteen places around the College. A prolific writer, especially of smooth melancholy essays, today his work is seen as somewhat lightweight, sentimental, though very readable. *From a College Window* is typical. "*Land of Hope and Glory*" came from his pen. A college historian has described him as kindly, benevolent, richly humoured, radical, analytical, combative, egotistical, despotic, charismatic, intelligent, friendly, amusing, culturally influential - quite a catalogue. The A.C. Benson Fund is applied to maintaining and improving the College buildings and grounds.

A.B. Ramsay 1925-1948 expelled Emerson and was said to love the classics, cricket and chess.

Henry Willink 1894-1973 was educated at Eton and Trinity, MC in WWI, successful barrister at the commercial Bar, QC1935, Bencher of Inner Temple, MP for Croydon North 1940-1948. During WWII he was Minister for health and much involved in early discussions on the projected national health service. Master 1948-1966, he loved Magdalene and was very happy there. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University 1953-1955. Created baronet 1957. He did not interfere in the day to day life of the College. He was involved in much public work, national committees and commissions enquiring into betting, lotteries and gaming, the education and number of doctors, and the police. Also he was Dean of Arches.

Walter Hamilton 1908-1988 took a first in classics at Trinity, became a Fellow there, took up schoolmastering in Eton, became headmaster of Westminster and then Rugby, and finally Master of Magdalene 1967-1978. He was a scholar of the old school, preferring traditional scholarship and teaching to research and publication; though he nonetheless published a number of books on the classics. He was Master during the troubled times of student unrest in 1968, but he brought the College safely through, and left it strengthened.

Derman Guy Christopherson 1915-2000 FRS was an outstanding engineering scholar. In WWII he worked on air raid protection and on the "bouncing bomb". Fellow of the College 1946-1949, he subsequently held chairs in Leeds, ICL and Durham, before returning to the College as Master 1979-1985. The development of the Quayside at Magdalene took place in his time. He was humane, cultured, much loved.

David Calcutt 1930-2004, Master 1986-1994, read music and law at Kings and built up a successful career at the Bar, QC, and Treasurer of Middle Temple 1998. He could have been a High Court Judge but disliked the restraints involved and preferred public work such as chairing public inquiries, for which his outstanding personal and intellectual qualities fitted him extremely well. He looked into Civil Service pay, takeovers and mergers, a hospital fire in the Falklands, Cyprus police, and assessed compensation for victims of miscarriages of justice. He was a diocesan Chancellor. He was knighted for his public service. David Calcutt it was who led the college to admit women in 1986-7, a controversial and far from popular innovation at the time, but one that has come to be accepted. His argument was that the brightest undergraduates preferred mixed colleges and were neglecting male Magdalene. He led the College in a highly professional manner, and advanced the funds and properties of the College. Whilst Master, with the help of Cambridge scholars, he produced an important report on the law of privacy 1990. As an accomplished advocate his speeches at College dinners and functions were models of information, inspiration and humour, a joy to hear. Lady Barbara was a charming hostess.

Sir John Gurdon 1933-, educated at Eton and Oxford, has led a wonderful career in research in cell and cancer biology, winning many prizes and medals, including the Royal and Copley medals from the Royal Society. Amongst his hobbies are Lepidoptera. He was knighted in 1995. As Master 1995-

2002 he presided in a quiet intellectual efficient manner, laced with dry humour, a strikingly handsome figure on the top table. Though committed to the College he insisted upon pursuing his fine research work. Lady Jean was a delightful hostess.

Duncan Robinson 1943- a leading art scholar, from 1995 has been Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum where a notable expansion and refurbishment has taken place under his directorship. He was professorial fellow at Clare before becoming Master of Magdalene in 2002. His lively scholarship and lively humour and deep commitment to the College have been very apparent. When abroad he makes it his business despite a busy schedule to seek out Magdalene alumni. An expert in twentieth-century British painting, he has published a leading study of Stanley Spencer.

FELLOWS

The spirit of the College has to a very considerable extent been created by the Teaching Fellows, the workhorses, who have laboured long and hard to educate the undergraduates. All were considerable scholars but many gave perhaps too much time to the College and not enough to their own research and publication: Mynors Bright, Arthur Sale english, Frank Salter history, Dennis Babbage mathematics, Vernon-Jones classics, Fairfax Scott classics, Francis Turner, John Stevens english, Ralph Bennett history, Dick Ladbrough languages. Mynors Bright 1817-1882 read maths and classics, became a literary scholar, and discovered Thomas Shelton's *Tachygraphy* and was thus able to translate Pepys' diary, publishing an expurgated edition. Bright has a building named after him. Ralph Bennett made a significant contribution in WWII to code breaking at Bletchley Park (as did Denis Babbage) and published several books on the experience. Frank Salter was a local councillor and stood unsuccessfully for Parliament in 1924 as an Asquithian free trade Liberal. It has been said that in the 1960's the Fellows were characterised by affable gentlemanliness and amiable drift, scholarly and civilised but not over-enthusiastic for work. In the twenty-first century, research and scholarship and industry are the order of the day. The vacation reading parties in Devon, under the auspices of Francis Turner, Frank Salter and Dennis Babbage were ideal opportunities for promoting friendships. It is invidious to single out individual Fellows, so many have achieved so much. Professor Eamon Duffy, Professor of Church History, formerly President of the College, has built an outstanding scholarly reputation; he published *Saints and Sinners: A history of the popes*, Yale 1996, and *The Voices of Morebath*, Yale 2001; he was a televised commentator at the funeral of Pope John Paul II in 2005 and at the installation of Pope Benedict XVI. Professor J.E. Field had a distinguished career in applied physics. Professor Bill Cornish is a leading authority on intellectual property law and the European context. Sir Owen Morshead 1893-1977, fellow 1920-1926 and Pepys Librarian, publishing *Everybody's Pepys* 1926, became royal librarian and archivist at Windsor, friend of Queen Mary, and an honorary fellow in 1958. Percy Lubbock 1879-1965 was Pepys Librarian 1906-1908 and produced *Samuel Pepys* in 1909.

HONORARY FELLOWS

Many persons of distinction have been made Honorary Fellows. The list of Honorary Fellows is impressive:

Rt Hon Lord Ezra MBE (always a most hospitable host in the House of Lords for Association functions); Rt Hon Lord Hunt of Tanworth; W.N. Carter OBE, formerly President of the Law Society; Rt Hon Lord Pym; HRH the Duke of Gloucester; Sir John Boardman; Rt Reverend Bishop Barrington-Ward; Rt Hon Sir Christopher Staughton, formerly Lord Justice; Sir Richard Turnbull; Reverend Henry Chadwick; John Simpson. Seamus Heaney; Sir Anthony Jay; Bamber Gascoigne; Nelson Mandela.

Deceased Honorary Fellows included:

Lord Tedder; Rt Hon Lord De L'Isle and Dudley; Thomas Hardy OM; Rudyard Kipling; T.S. Eliot (Order of Merit and Nobel prize for literature); Sir Richard Turnbull, formerly Governor-General of Tanganyika; A.G. Clutton-Brock; Sir Herbert William Emerson 1881-1962 (leading administrator in India); Sir Roualeyn Cumming-Bruce, formerly Lord Justice; Sir Owen Morshead; Rt Reverend Lord Ramsey; Lord Samuel of Wych Cross; Lord Adeane; Benjamin Britten; E.F. Benson (brother of AC).

The staff of the College have always proved themselves dedicated to the College.

CHURCH

Archbishop Michael Ramsey, 1904-1988, the son of a Fellow of Magdalene, went up to Magdalene in 1923, studied classics, took a first in theology, and was President of the Union. In 1950 he returned to Magdalene, Regius Professor of Divinity (the youngest ever Regius professor); but was soon appointed bishop of Durham 1952, Archbishop of York 1956 and 100th Archbishop of Canterbury 1961. Ramsey was a profound theological scholar and an outstanding archbishop. He sought rapprochement with Rome, somewhat over-optimistically. There is a University chair in his memory. He believed in the simple life. He was somewhat eccentric, shy, a *"funny old thing"*, *"primarily a don"*, a gripping lecturer, speaking from notes and the heart. When he was a curate he once went out without his door key. On returning he rang the bell. His landlady, nervous of strangers, called through the letter box *"I'm sorry, Mr Ramsey is out"*. Ramsey replied: *"Then I shall come back later"*. A man of moral and liberal views, he said he expected to meet atheists in heaven. That big shambling figure, with bushy eyebrows and shy smile, shuffling through the First Court at Magdalene was a familiar and revered scholar.

Bishop Simon Barrington-Ward, undergraduate at the College, was Chaplain to the College 1956-1960 and Fellow 1963-1969. He became a much respected Bishop of Coventry 1985-1997. He published a number of notable works on theology. Charles Acton (1819) a Roman Catholic, unusual in Magdalene at this time, became a cardinal. Henry Chadwick, a leading scholar in the history of Christianity, was professor in Oxford and Cambridge, head of a house in Oxford and Cambridge, and knighted.

Richard Cumberland 1632-1718 was bishop of Peterborough. George Lloyd 1560-1616 was bishop of Chester; and so was Brian Walter 1600-1661. Edward Rainbow 1608-1684 was bishop of Carlisle. R.J. Eden 1799-1870 was bishop of Bath and Wells. St Clair George Alfred Donaldson 1863-1935, brother of the Master, was bishop of Salisbury, and an honorary fellow. Henry Ussher 1556-1613 was archbishop of Armagh, and one of the founders of Trinity College Dublin.

ROYALTY

Prince William of Gloucester 1941-1972 led the shared unsheltered life of an undergraduate 1960-1963, and was unfortunately killed in a flying accident in 1972. His brother Prince Richard of Gloucester was also an undergraduate in Magdalene who read architecture (1963-1966)

PUBLIC LIFE, PUBLIC SERVICE

In many ways Samuel Pepys is the most famous of all Magdalene men. He established the Admiralty as a leading branch of the Civil Service and ensured the regular building and repair of ships for the Royal Navy and the regular supply of crew and stores. His diary gives us by far the best insight into

real life at every level 1660-1669, including the best accounts of the plague and the great fire of London 1665 and 1666. John Smith was the first to "discover" the diary, in 1825, and to "translate" or decipher the shorthand (not realising that a code was available). Pepys' Library consisting 3,000 volumes was left in trust to the College, maintained to this day in its original form (currently under Dr Richard Lockett, distinguished literary and musical scholar). Though a scholar, Pepys led an undistinguished undergraduate career. He studied Cicero and Ovid and Aristotelian logic and mathematics, and shorthand. His tutor remarked that he may deceive us in godliness but not in scholarship. Life for Pepys was pleasure and conviviality, music, plays, poetry, history, walking the river, walking to Chesterton, boating, and stewed prunes from the shop opposite the College, drinking to excess, bawdy songs. In later life he always visited the College when in Cambridge and Huntingdon, a most loyal member; he always said that the beer in the College buttery was excellent. A very human human being he had all the seven sins except sloth. The magnificent definitive edition of the Pepys Diary was the work of Robert Latham, who laboured in the College on the work for 10 years. Claire Tomalin, Pepys' most recent biographer, is an Honorary Member.

Charles Stewart Parnell 1846-1891 was at Magdalene 1865-1869 but because of involvement in a street fight he was rusticated and never returned and never took a degree, though he could have returned had he wished. It seems that he was not popular amongst his contemporaries. He became the national leader of the Irish nationalists in Parliament pressing for home rule. A remarkable man, he advocated moderation, accepted the practice of boycotts, but rejected violence and revolution. He might have succeeded in achieving home rule, by constitutional means. But in 1890 a seemingly sordid divorce case arising out of an affair with Kitty O'Shea, whom he subsequently married, gravely damaged his image, and he died soon afterwards, his political aim unfilled. Parnell is remembered by the Parnell Fellowship.

Henry Dunster 1609-1659, a pious man, was the first principal of Harvard University in America.

DGB Cecil, Lord Burghley, 6 marquess of Exeter 1905-1981, was a renowned athlete and hurdler in his youth, world record holder 440 yards hurdles, eleven times represented Great Britain, 1928 Olympic champion 400 metres hurdles, and ran round the Great Court of Trinity College before the 24th chime at noon in 42.5 seconds. He was subsequently an MP, Governor of Bermuda, and chairman of the Olympic Games committee for London 1948.

Sir Arthur Grimble 1888-1956 read law at Magdalene and became a colonial governor of a number of islands. His stories from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, *A Pattern of Islands*, were famous. In 1977 he was involved in the Ocean Island, Banaba, phosphate case, *Tito v Waddell* (1977) Chancery 106. A.G. Clutton-Brock 1906-1995 worked in Africa and a scholarship for Zimbabwean students has been established in his name.

Sir Charles Vyner de Windt Brooke 1894 was third and last Raja of Sarawak. The College has a portrait by Margaret Noble, and there is a stained glass window in her memory.

Selwyn Lloyd 1904-1978 was a Liberal as undergraduate, President of the Union and a successful Liverpool barrister. When the Judge wanted to continue to hear a case next day, Good Friday, Selwyn Lloyd pointed out that he would be the first Judge to sit since Pontius Pilate on that day, so the Judge promptly changed his mind. Selwyn Lloyd had a good war, a brigadier by 1945. He entered Parliament in 1945 and sat in the House of Commons for 31 years. Foreign Secretary at the time of Suez, he was under the domination of Eden. *See Suez 1956: A personal account*, 1978 - said by a reviewer to be at times almost convincing. As Speaker of the House of Commons 1971-1976 he was very fair, and very successful. The College made him an Honorary Fellow and the University made him Deputy High Steward and LLD. The story is told that in 1951 on being offered a junior

post in the Foreign Office Selwyn Lloyd protested that he had never been abroad, knew no foreign languages, and disliked foreigners. "*That sounds like a positive advantage*", said Prime Minister Churchill.

Francis Pym 1922-, was educated at Eton and Magdalene, and won an MC in WWII. MP for Cambridgeshire 1961-1987, he was Secretary of State for Defence 1979-1981 and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1982-1983 at the time of the Falklands War. He famously incurred the displeasure of Margaret Thatcher in the 1983 general election by saying that the electorate should not return too big a majority for her ! A Privy Counsellor, he was appointed a life peer in 1987. In 1984 he published *The Politics of Consent*, indicating his approach to politics.

Lord Adeane, first in history, was principal private secretary to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and an Honorary Fellow.

PARLIAMENT

Magdalene men have taken their place in Parliament. Howard Flight MP, banking and finance adviser, achieved unwelcome publicity in 2005 when for an indiscreet remark he was removed from candidature for his seat at Arundel. Curiously, his successor MP at Arundel is Nick Herbert, also a Magdalene man. Other MPs include Henry Bellingham, Richard Spring, Greg Clark and Adam Holloway; Tony Colman who lost his seat at the last election. Lord Ferrers is an hereditary peer, minister in the 1990's. Lord Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, is a life peer. T.J.C. Eggar MP (1970) was a minister in John Major's government in the 1990s.

LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

Several Magdalene men have been Lord Mayor of London, Sir Watkin Lewes MP 1780, Sir Denis Truscott 1958, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen 1960 (the latter a banker and Lloyds underwriter who gave much public service in the City of London) and Sir Paul Newall .

LAW

Orlando Bridgeman, law Fellow 1624, was the leading conveyancer during the troubled period 1640-1660; and gave silver to the College.

Sir Robert Sawyer 1633-1692, was a friend of Pepys and shared rooms with him. MP for Highclere in Hampshire, he was Attorney-General 1681, knighted, triumphantly defended the seven bishops in 1687, he was the darling of the Protestant crowds; and left £50 towards the Pepys Library. G.A.C. May 1815-1892 was a fellow and Chief Justice of Ireland.

There was a time when Trinity Hall was the leading law college. No more. Today Magdalene is the leading law college. This achievement is largely due to Mickey Dias QC, Bencher of Inner Temple (himself a graduate of Trinity Hall), a fine analytical legal mind, a leading jurisprude (legal theorist), and for many years editor of *Clerk and Lindsell* the leading academic and practitioners' work on tort, civil wrongs, principally negligence, and a fine teacher, clear, perceptive, inspiring confidence, getting the best out of every undergraduate, and obtaining a "harvest" of firsts, eight in 1985. The Judges include: Lord Justice Igor Judge, Deputy Chief Justice; Lord Justice Jonathan Parker; Sir Andrew Morritt, Vice Chancellor; Lord Justice Chadwick; Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce (a rebel and a communist when an undergraduate!); Lord Justice Staughton; Mr Justice Wood; Mr Justice Turner;

Mr Justice Blackburne; Judge James; Judge Pickering; Judge Reece; Judge McCarraher; Judge Kolbert; also a Fellow of the College and Judge Cardinal.

Other distinguished lawyers include: Christopher Greenwood QC, formerly a Fellow of the College, leading international lawyer. Mervyn Heald QC; Nicholas Blake QC; Philip Rosedale QC; Alan Rawley QC; Sir Derek Oulton QC, formerly Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, and Life Fellow of the College; Percy Metcalfe; Mr Carter, President of the Law Society; Professor Bill Cornish QC LLD, Bencher of Gray's Inn, leading academic lawyer in intellectual property; Lord Thring, the first Parliamentary Counsel, who personally drafted much of the Victorian legislation; A.E.G. Wright (1945) - alias Anthony Grey - was a prominent early campaigner for the reform of the law relating to homosexuality. Sir George Stephen 1794-1879 was honorary solicitor to the Anti-Slavery Society in the 1820's.

SCIENCE

Lord Blackett 1897-1976 took a first in mathematics and physics at the College and became a bye-fellow and research fellow in 1923, staying 10 years at the College. During WWII he did fine work on radar, critical in the fight against the U-boats. In 1948 was awarded the Nobel prize for nuclear physics. Companion of Honour 1965, Order of Merit 1967, peer 1969, President of the Royal Society, chief scientific adviser to the government. A Fabian socialist, he took a considerable interest in the problems of the third world. He ranks as the most distinguished scientist ever produced by the College.

Lionel Walter Rothschild 1868-1931, the second baron, was a famous zoologist who left a fine collection to the British Museum.

Professor Keilin, the famous parasitologist and biochemist, FRS, recipient of the Copley medal, was a fellow. Edward Waring, Fellow, Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in late C18, was the most distinguished mathematician and algebraist of his time.

Walter Henry Pilkington 1905-1983 was chairman of the famous family glass business of Pilkingtons.

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

Magdalene has always taken a keen interest in literature. Fellows have included C.S. Lewis, I.A. Richards (Companion of Honour), J.E. Stevens (a pupil of Richards) and William Empson. Lewis, J.A.W. Bennett and Stevens were all Professor of Mediaeval and Renaissance English (as is Professor Helen Cooper a current Professorial Fellow of the College). J.R. Ackerley, novelist, autobiography prizewinner and editor of *The Listener*, a fine literary editor, spoke of "*an inglorious BA, a handful of verses, and some lifelong friends*" - the last phrase a typical memory of Magdalene men. Kingsley Martin, an economist, editor for many years of *The Statesman*, refused a fellowship offer. Over the years the College has invited distinguished literary men to be Honorary Fellows, Thomas Hardy OM, Rudyard Kipling, T.S. Eliot. The College has recently run a highly successful *Year in Literature Festival*.

Charles Kingsley 1819-1875 took a first in classics 1842, was ordained, and described himself as a Christian socialist. He was Chaplain to Queen Victoria. In 1860 he was appointed to the Regius chair in modern history, although not a leading historian. Although he wrote a number of heavy theological works, he is best remembered today for his novels for young people, *Westward Ho!*, *Hereward the Wake*, and *The Water Babies*.

LA. Richards 1893-1979 read moral sciences, i.e. ethics, logic and psychology, and became College lecturer. With his colleague C.K. Ogden, in a series of seminal works Richards virtually invented and then developed academic literary criticism; and he promoted Basic English. He returned to live in Magdalene in his declining years.

William Empson 1906-1984 obtained a first in mathematics and a starred first in English and became Kingsley bye-fellow. A pupil of LA. Richards, as an undergraduate he published notable poems in *Cambridge Poetry* 1929 and *Seven Types of Ambiguity*, 1930. However, he entertained a woman in his room and contraceptives were seen in his luggage, so he was expelled from the College and his association with the College was permanently terminated and erased. In the College we do not speak of him anymore. He went on to become a renowned poet and man of letters, outstanding literary critic; and a prominent atheist. A recent reviewer of a biography said: "*Born into the Yorkshire squirearchy in 1906, Empson went to Winchester and Magdalene College, Cambridge, both institutions populated with the sort of angular, disputatious minds that he thrived among. Initially a student of mathematics, and a good one (science remained a profound preoccupation), he changed to English in his third year, becoming the star pupil and disciple of LA. Richards. But disaster struck when condoms ("engines of love") were found in his rooms, and he was deprived of his scholarship and struck from the college books by prurient college authorities. He suffered the humiliation stoically, going on to publish Seven Types, expanded from his undergraduate work for Richards, when he was only 24. It made his reputation, and he enjoyed the enthusiastic patronage of Virginia Woolf and T.S. Eliot among many others.*"

C.S. Lewis 1898-1963 was an Oxford man, but came to Cambridge and Magdalene in 1954 as Professor of Mediaeval and Renaissance Literature. He has a high reputation as a scholar, critic, writer, and Christian. Late in life he married an American Joy Gresham, who died tragically, and the story was told in the drama *Shadowlands*, the part of Lewis being taken over the years by many leading actors. Lewis was uninterested in College affairs.

Michael Scudamore Redgrave (1927) was a fine actor, and the father of Corin, Lyn and Vanessa.

Bamber Gascoigne 1955 gained a first in English whilst at the same time having a show running in the west end, *Share My Lettuce*, starring Maggie Smith and Kenneth Williams, and went on to host the television panel game *University Challenge*, with scholarship, gentleness and humour and to publish the *Encyclopaedia of Britain*, a truly fascinating mine of information, written throughout with literary grace.

Sir Norman Hartnell 1901-1971 left without a degree, having spent all his time designing costumes for the Footlights, but became a leading fashion designer.

Claire Tomalin, acclaimed author of *Samuel Pepys, The Unequalled Self*, is an Honorary Member of the College.

Charles Curran was Director-General of the BBC. Contemporary celebrities of note include John Simpson, international journalist, and Monty Don, television gardener. Edgar Feuchtwanger is a distinguished historian, expert on leading nineteenth century political figures in England and Germany, and in the history of Germany generally. Sir Anthony Jay gave us *Yes Minister and Yes Prime Minister*, the best and most entertaining satire in modern times (principally perhaps because it was such an accurate picture of government).

John Sholto Douglas, the ninth Marquess of Queensberry 1844-1900 spent only a year at Magdalene 1864. Two things are remembered of him. The Queensberry rules for boxing still obtain to this day.

In 1895, strongly disapproving of the association of his son Alfred Douglas, "Bosie", with Oscar Wilde, Queensbury provoked the famous libel action which led to the prosecution and conviction of Oscar Wilde. Queensberry himself was a gambler, profligate, violent, adulterous and promiscuous, fell out with all his family, and was not a popular character. At this death there was "*deep mourning and highest spirits*". Perhaps not a credit to the College. With so many heroes the College must be allowed one villain.

THE MAGDALENE ASSOCIATION

The success of the Magdalene Association depends to a considerable extent upon the officers. Successive chairmen have done well, especially Miles Broadbent, and successive secretaries, Wendy Meharg and Chris Babbs. College bursars and development officers and others have managed things effectively from the College end. An example of lifelong personal friendship, and deep devotion to the College, is to be seen in the Reverend Henry Turner and the Reverend Tucker, undergraduates in the early 1940's.

CONCLUSION

There is a special spirit about Magdalene and the men and women it has produced. All Magdalene alumni feel and treasure this spirit. It is not opulence or privilege; it is scholarship, achievement, virtue, loyalty - something essentially Magdalene. And it is not in any way confined to the famous. As Thomas Gray wrote in *The Elegy in a Country Churchyard*:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd cares of ocean bear
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air"

PUBLICATIONS

Publications on the College include:

The History of the College, by Cunich, Hoyle, Duffy and Hyam, 1992;

Magdalene College by E.K. Purnell, F.E. Robinson 1904;

Samuel Pepys, a Life Stephen Cooke, Hodder and Stoughton 2000;

Figures of Speech: a Magdalene Anthology ed Hughes, Mole and Seddon

The College Magazine and Record is a mine of information, containing many vignettes of the leading Fellows. See also the College Occasional Papers.