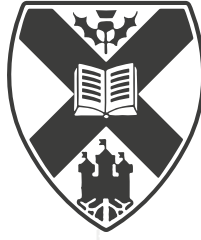




UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH JOURNAL



ISSUE 2, 2024



Established in 1925, the *University of Edinburgh Journal* is an editorially independent, scholarly, and multi-disciplinary journal with two main aims. First, to publish academic and creative writing by students, staff, alumni, and friends of the University of Edinburgh. Second, to continue to build a detailed archive on the history and heritage of the University and of its people. Topics covered relate to any relevant aspect of University life – past, present, and future – and are of interest to diverse specialist branches of the academic community, at home and abroad.

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Back Cover: *Eric Liddell's Olympic Medals*, University of Edinburgh Centre for Research Collections, 1994, E 94.5.

University of Edinburgh Journal

Volume 51, Issue 2, 2024

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The *University of Edinburgh Journal* is published twice a year in Summer and Winter, and is sent to all members of the University of Edinburgh Graduates' Association. We are grateful for the continued support and generosity of our members, which allows us to continue to publish the *Journal*, and to hold occasional events in Edinburgh, including lunches, lectures, formal dinners, and tours of local attractions.

For more information, on becoming a member of UEGA, or to submit a piece of writing for consideration in a future issue of the *Journal*, please write to:

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The Interim Editor gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following journals:

Bulletin, the University of Edinburgh Staff Magazine

Discover, the National Library of Scotland Magazine

Edit, the University of Edinburgh Alumni Magazine

EDUCT News, the Edinburgh University Club of Toronto Newsletter

Chariots of Fire: Remembering Eric Liddell and Student Sport at the University of Edinburgh

by Alan Chainey

Editorial Note: Looking back into the archives of the *Journal*, a reader cannot help but identify dates of significance which will be marked this year, or next.

One of the most prominent of these is Eric Liddell's legendary success at the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris. Our feature piece for this issue honours Liddell's legacy and the lessons it can teach us about Selflessness.

Beginning with a note from the very first issue of the *Journal* in 1925, Prof. Neil Campbell then delivers some personal reflections on Eric Liddell—the man rather than the myth—in his 1992 article. This is coupled with a modern analysis of sports at the University of Edinburgh by former Director of Physical Education, Alan Chainey.

Lastly, the *Journal* is fortunate to be able to include a post-script from some of Liddell's descendants, Patricia Liddell Russell, his daughter, and Sue Caton, his niece, reflecting on Liddell's life, his lasting impact, and the events planned for the Eric 100, a year-long celebration organised by the Eric Liddell Community in Edinburgh.

Extract from University Athletics

First published in the first issue of *University of Edinburgh Journal*, 1(1) (1925), p. 31.

In pure Athletics, University representatives have, since the war, attained a very high level. At the Olympic Games in Paris in 1924, E. H. Liddell, an Edinburgh University student, won the 400 metres in the world's record time of 47 ³/₅ seconds, besides having gained many British Championships.

Eric Liddell

by Neil Campbell

First published in the *University of Edinburgh Journal*, 35(3) (1991), pp. 31–32.

Colonel Ronald Campbell was one of the strongest personalities encountered and the first Director of Physical Education at the University. I still remember the lecture, entitled 'The Simple Things in Life' which he gave, strangely enough, to the University Chemical Society. In it he recalled to an enthralled audience certain incidents and experiences in his life, which trivial and unimportant at the time had later proved to be meaningful and unforgettable. I often think of this when I recall my first race, the 440 yards (now 400m) at the 1923 University Sports at Craiglockhart. In these days staggered starts and marked lanes were unknown—the runners drew for positions and started from a marked line. I drew the outside position and as we were going to our marks I was surprised when the athlete who had drawn the inside position came across and quietly offered to change places. I need not have been surprised for this generous gesture was made by Eric Liddell. Seventy years on I remember the incident as if it were yesterday and am still proud to claim 'I ran against Liddell'.



*Ernest Liddell (Eric's brother)
and Neil Campbell*

Another memory of these happy far-off days is of Eric running the 200 yards on the straight track at Craiglockhart, one of the few such tracks in the United Kingdom. His style has, in my opinion, erroneously, been described as ungainly. He

certainly ran with a style all his own, which perhaps lacked the grace and flow of such great runners as Milkha Singh, whose running impressed so many of us at the 1958 Commonwealth Games, but he ran with a thrilling rhythmic power and drive which brought spectators to their feet. To quote a *Scotsman* reporter ‘Liddell was a magnificent sight in full flight’.

Eric is remembered for his great victory in the 400m in the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris, coupled with his decision as a dedicated Christian man not to run on a Sunday. This affirmation of his faith made a great impression on sportsmen all over the world and was endorsed by a unique incident just before the race when Eric was handed a note from one of the masseurs which ran: ‘In the old book it says “He that honours me I shall honour”. Wishing you the best of luck’. It is seldom that the Book of Samuel is evoked in such circumstances.

Last year, as a number of us gathered in the Old Quad with the Principal, Sir David Smith, to view the Eric Liddell Memorial Stone before its dispatch to China, my mind went back to 1925 when the then Principal, Sir Alfred Ewing, capped Eric at a graduation ceremony and to deafening applause quipped ‘Mr Liddell, you have shown that none but your examiner can pass you’. Many of the University’s outstanding athletes have been capped in the McEwan Hall—one thinks of Willie Welsh, Ron Wylde, and David Jenkins—but Eric is the only one to be carried shoulder-high in triumph from the Hall.

Eric died in 1945 but he was not forgotten as was testified by the 100 people who attended his memorial service in Morningside Congregational Church on May 27th 1945. Years later the Rev. D. P. Thomson in his book *Scotland’s Greatest Athlete* headed the final chapter ‘Eric Liddell still Lives’. That this dictum is still confirmed by the world-wide acclaim of the Oscar winning film *Chariots of Fire*, biographies by Sally Magnusson and (in Korea) Kwang Heui Park, the erection of a memorial stone near Eric’s grave in China, and the Eric Liddell Foundation Training Camp to be held in Edinburgh this August.

A few years ago Horatio Fitch of the United States who finished second to Eric in Paris stated modestly and objectively that he might have won had he adopted different tactics, but added perceptively ‘had I won there would have been no *Chariots of Fire*’. That epitomises the Eric Liddell Story.



Eric Liddell crossing the finish line

Neil Campbell OBE



Eric Liddell, 1902–1945, Athlete and Missionary, *Painted by Eileen Soper, National Galleries of Scotland, purchased 1995, PG2992.*

Student Sport at the University of Edinburgh

by Alan Chainey

Although the University authorities will likely have welcomed the student initiatives which, in June 1886, saw the founding of Edinburgh University Athletic Club (EUAC) and its first events—a swimming match at Chain Pier, Trinity, and a University Sports Day at Greenhill Park—there were no plans for facilities or sporting activities at the University. The early all-male Student clubs—notably Boat, Cricket, Rugby and Association Football, Swimming, Tennis, Hare & Hounds, and Golf—all required the help of staff and graduates to access suitable facilities, and to give continuity to their administration.

The first significant attempt to address University needs came with the leasing of a playing field area at Corstorphine in 1873–97. The subsequent move from Corstorphine followed the purchase and opening in May 1896 of the playing fields at Craiglockhart, financed initially by activities of a field committee of EUAC and a £2K grant from the Senatus Academicus.

During the last decade of the nineteenth century, women gained access to degree courses at the University. The Edinburgh University Women's Athletic Club was formed (EUWAC) in 1900 with sections established for cycling, boating, tennis, golf, hockey, and swimming in the early years. Again, connections proved necessary to access suitable facilities. Hockey soon became the stronger of the sections and a field was leased at Wardie and shared with Edinburgh Ladies' Hockey Club before the University allocated space at King's Buildings and facilities were established for hockey, lacrosse, and tennis. The University Court provided modest annual funding to both EUAC and EUWAC towards field costs.

The large number of mature students whose studies had been impacted by the Great War, and the steady growth of the University, added momentum to student sports programmes, with inter-University events a popular growth area. The outstanding achievements of Edinburgh student Eric Liddell in athletics—from record-setting at the University sports at Craiglockhart, to international successes, most notably at the Paris Olympics of 1924—raised the profile of students in sports quite dramatically. The note in the first edition of the *University of Edinburgh Journal*¹ in 1925 highlighted Liddell's achievements, his Olympic gold in a world record time for 400 metres, bronze in the 200 metres, and many other outstanding athletic performances, not least his 7 rugby caps for Scotland. There is little doubt that Liddell raised expectations of University sportsmen, particularly in athletics and rugby.

However, on a broader front, by 1926, the University had realised that the physical welfare of many of its students needed to be addressed; Lord Constable (the Rector's Assessor) was invited to chair a committee to review the position.

The Constable Report on the provision of facilities for athletic activities and their supervision set out a framework of opportunities for improving student sport and wellbeing across the University. The first recommendation was that a Director of Physical Training should be appointed for the purpose of organising and developing athletic activities and physical culture generally among the students. The second recommendation was that the direct management of University games should continue to be exercised (as it remains to this day) by the students themselves through the men's and women's athletic clubs. The Director was to be an *ex officio* member of all their committees in an advisory capacity. There were further recommendations relating to the University supervision of club funds, making relevant reports and endorsements to University Court, medical examinations for students, keeping Wednesday afternoons free of classes, and the funding of student services.

Thus, for the first-time, major responsibilities were placed in the hands of the appointed Director of Physical Training (and their staff) and the athletic clubs to work together, and also with the University's authorities, in order to make appropriate provision for sport and wellbeing across the University. While the achievements of Eric Liddell and other talented sports men and women in their clubs were raising expectations, there was no University master plan for the further development of sports facilities.

Since the appointment of Col Ronald B. Campbell as the first Director in 1929 there have been five further post holders: Col Charles M. Usher (1946–1959), Laurie E. Liddell (1959–80), Kevin Hardman (1980–83), Alan Chainey (1983–2002), and James C. Aitken (2002–23).

All have sought, with their staff and University partners, to address priorities and to explore opportunities for developing appropriate services and programmes for the benefit of the university and its wider community. Within this article, I have attempted to identify some key developments before outlining today's strong state of play as the University welcomed its seventh director, Mark Monro, in Summer 2023. Col Campbell and Col Usher came to their directorships with strong backgrounds in military service, sporting excellence, and supervision of physical training. With limited resources, they extended exercise opportunities for male and female students, and built strong relationships with the student clubs. While Craiglockhart (with the addition of Canal Fields nearby from 1920) and the West Field at Peffermill for EUWAC from 1930 offered quality playing fields, the absence of dedicated indoor sports facilities was a major and critical omission. Resolving this began with the gifting of the extensive former Brewery Buildings at 46 Pleasance by Sir Donald Pollock (Rector 1939–45).

Following its requisitioning by the Ministry of Supply during the Second World War, the immediate post-war years saw the Pleasance offering male and female gymnasia, changing rooms, and administrative offices. Since Sir Donald Pollock's

death in 1962, substantial funds have been made available to the University from trusts bearing his name to help with developments for the benefit of student welfare at the Pleasance and elsewhere across the University.

From the early days of EUAC and EUWAC, there had been a University Fields Committee to administer the playing fields and their funding, while an Athletic Committee of Court oversaw the broad areas of student sport and welfare. Following the appointment of Col Campbell, these committees were discharged, and a single Athletics Committee was established. With the University continuing to increase its student numbers, and the addition of the Royal Dick Veterinary College and the Dental Hospital, sporting programmes created increasing pressure on facilities. Many of the clubs had to look beyond the University for venues to play and train. The Constable Report had highlighted a close relationship between sport, exercise, and health—this led to the University establishing a University Health Service, and also Accommodation and Welfare Services. Over a forty-year period, the first two directors, aided by experienced physical training instructors, established Physical Proficiency Award schemes and sessions open to all students. There were also sessions in support of the growing club programmes.

When Laurie Liddell became the third director of Physical Education in 1959, the city was well-advanced in discussion of the Abercrombie Plan for a proposed Inner City Relief Road to address growing traffic issues. This would have seen construction of a six-lane highway driven through many central areas, including the Pleasance. While several modest improvements to the Pleasance property continued through the 1960s, the University advanced plans for its own developments in the George Square and Bristo Square areas at a time when the Robbins Report of 1963 heralded major expansion of Universities across the UK. While a period of extended planning blight had hit the Pleasance and its PE Department, there was substantial progress in respect of outdoor activities, with several new clubs launched and the University establishing a superbly located residential centre on Loch Tay in Perthshire (Firbush Point Field Centre).

The PE Department began a two-year Extra Mural Award Course in Physical Education in 1960, which ran till 1980, providing practical and theoretical teaching in four sports chosen from Winter, Summer, Indoor, and Expedition groupings. A British Universities' Sports Federation was launched in 1962, and Edinburgh's students and their clubs were prominent on both UK and international fronts.

During his years as director, Laurie Liddell also served as Chairman of the Scottish Sports Council and was alert to major expansions of facilities and programmes for sports and recreation across Scotland. Edinburgh hosted the Commonwealth Games in 1970 (and again in 1986), but the University's involvement centred on accommodation at Pollock Halls rather than any major sports venues. Failure to advance a stock of modern indoor sports facilities at the University continued through the 1970s. The PE Department did recruit teaching staff qualified in physical

education to service the growing programmes of courses and classes in Edinburgh and at Firbush, also in anticipation of increased teaching and research opportunities.

There was consolidation of playing fields, with the addition of the East and South fields at Peffermill as part of the plan to rationalise provision within one site. The later sale of Canal Field, and trading of Craiglockhart, helped to finance the development of the first artificial grass pitch and also of the Laurie Liddell Clubhouse at Peffermill in 1986. Despite severe financial constraints in the early 1980s, a major bequest brought the addition of a sports hall to the Pleasance, and a loan-financed, eight-squash court and concourse complex followed in 1983. Further enhancement came with the integration of the Pleasance Trust property to the site, the launch of the Fitness Assessment and Sports Injury Clinic (FASIC) in 1988, and improvements to strength and conditioning were realised within the Eric Liddell Fitness Centre. A major process of much-needed development and upgrading to the Pleasance complex was under way and continues to this day.

Student Sport (which had seen the merging of EUAC and EUWAC within Edinburgh University Sports Union in 1970) continued to grow from some 30 clubs in the early 1970s to today's 67 clubs. The process of growth, which included intra-mural sport from the early 1960s, was aided by a permanent administration with offices at the Pleasance and an annually elected sabbatical student President since 1985. The introduction of charges for memberships and services for users—both students and non-students—developed apace from the early 1980s and is now critical to the funding of services.

Dramatic increases in student numbers developed in the 1990s gave fresh impetus to student sport and its organisation. There was a sharpening of the national political focus in respect of sporting success. A sport development programme (ACE—Achieving Competitive Excellence) for talented students was launched in 1988 by the PE Department. There were further modest facility improvements at the Pleasance aided by the Pollock Trusts.

Significant new opportunities were created for sport with the merger of the Moray House Institute of Education with the University in 1998. As part of this merger, the Scottish School of Physical Education was relocated from Cramond to St Leonard's Land at Holyrood, and there were substantial developments to facilities across the Pleasance, St Leonard's Land, Peffermill, and Firbush sites. The University's PE Department was renamed and marketed under the new title, Centre for Sport and Exercise. That process of consolidation has continued under the directorship of Jim Aitken. The Pleasance Sports Centre has been transformed, with major improvements to facilities, services, and programmes in order to optimise the quality of services for sport and exercise at the University. St Leonard's Land was enlarged and upgraded to provide academic accommodation, specialist indoor gymnasia, a sports hall, and a six-lane, 25-metre swimming pool. Sport and Exercise advanced a talented performer support programme, which has

been developed in order to enable University of Edinburgh students to realise international sporting ambitions alongside their degree education. Arguably, the standing of sport has never been higher at the University, with Olympians Dame Katherine Grainger and Sir Chris Hoy as outstanding leading examples. A sporting Hall of Fame (established in 2008) honours the achievements of the University's most distinguished sports men and women. The Edinburgh University Sports Union, based at 48 Pleasance, alongside the administration for Scottish Student Sport, offer a comprehensive range of services in support of student sport. The combined operations of Sport and Exercise, EUSU and SSS, and the Institute of Sport, PE, and Health Sciences (ISPEHS) within the College of Arts, Humanities, and Social Science seek to educate and support sport, health, and wellbeing across the University and beyond.

Challenges remain for the newly-appointed director of Sport and Active Health, Mark Monro; maintaining the quality and range of services will be at the forefront while seeking to realise new opportunities, such as the proposed Peffermill Sports Village.

The University deserves great credit for the scale and quality of its provision for sport and active health across its communities of over 40,000 students, 5,000 academics, and 6,000 support staff. Many of its services and resources are accessible to the wider community. While there is naturally considerable emphasis on the achievement of sporting success by today's students, the sporting memories of many former students may well be focussed on friendships made and skills learned, enjoyed, and developed over their years at University.

While the sporting world is far removed from that of the first quarter of the twentieth century, the University is extremely proud to honour Eric Liddell's achievements as it seeks to address the demands of sport in the twenty-first century. The articles by Professor Neil Campbell² and Peter Freshwater³ in previous editions of the *Journal* fittingly marked the centenary of Liddell's birth and the centenary of his Olympic achievements. They both gave focus to the Christian values which so prominently characterised the actions of Eric Liddell throughout his life. His dedication, discipline, and selflessness remain critical to achievement and as the first inductee into the University's Sports Hall of Fame, he sets the highest of standards for the University's elite performers to aspire to. The sporting landscape across the University will continue to change, and talented elite performers will feature prominently within this. However, commitment to the tasks of sustaining Club schedules, demonstrated by generations of elected student club officers, will remain another vital ingredient to the maintenance of a healthy, broadly-based programme of student sport.

For further information on student sport at the University of Edinburgh, please visit the following websites:

www.eusu.ed.ac.uk | www.ed.ac.uk/sport | www.ed.ac.uk/sport-exercise

About the Author

Alan Chainey has been active in golf and football circles since his retirement as Director of Physical Education at the University. A frequent contributor to the *Journal*, he has served as head Coach of EUAFC from 1972 to 1982, Secretary to the EUAFC Development Committee since 1996, and honorary Club President since 2009. He was, for 35 years, Co-ordinator of Scottish Universities Conference. He is a keen golfer and former Captain of North Berwick Golf Club.

Post-Script from Patricia Liddell Russell & Sue Caton

Some Memories of my Father, Eric Liddell

by Patricia Liddell Russell

I, Patricia, was born in North China in 1935; my father Eric died in an Internment Camp in 1945. Our time together was short. But, I remember being in a father daughter race. I was given a pretty handkerchief and we ran for probably 100 yards and then handed it to our fathers and they finished the race. It was my new handkerchief. I ran like the wind, but when it came time to hand the handkerchief over—I would not let go. It was mine! Of course, our race was lost. I remember we had a good talk about teamwork, sharing, and playing a good game.

I remember, in 1940, returning to Scotland as my father was on furlough (every seven years to report on work done, conditions in China and to preach). My mother, father, and sister, Heather, spent some of the summer at Carcant in the Herriot Hills, where my Aunt Jenny and Uncle Charlie had a cottage in the Somerville estate. It was a most glorious summer.

Money was, of course, not plentiful. So, one afternoon, my father, Heather, and I were walking over the hills. Plenty of rabbits and rabbit pie was the menu for dinner—as yet, unknown to us.

Suddenly my father said ‘Stop!’ We did. He took off after the rabbit, caught it, shook it, and it was dead. We two girls were horrified and wanted it back to life. He felt terrible and promised our mother he would not do that in front of us again. We recovered. To keep us entertained, he gave us each a salt seller and said if we could put salt on a rabbits tail, we could catch it. All afternoon we happily chased rabbits. Years later, I realised the remarkable speed and agility of my father to catch a rabbit for dinner.

I remember returning to China via North America; we crossed the North Atlantic in September 1940. Travelling in a convoy of (I think) 50 ships, we had

an escort as far as Ireland—then, we were on our own. Some way out, we were attacked by a submarine.

Several ships were sunk and we all scattered. To this day, I can still hear the pounding of our ships motor going as fast as possible. We would stand on the deck for hours with our life jackets on. My father would play games with us. We were never afraid, but we knew we had to do exactly as told.

I remember him showing us a periscope up that was watching us. He also comforted other passengers. We were hit by either a dud or expended torpedo; we made it to Canada, and then China, safely. This showed me that, in severe circumstances, a cool head, responsible thinking, and caring for others is always a good policy.

I remember that the situation in China was becoming more dangerous and my mother was now pregnant with my sister, Maureen. A difficult time for both my parents. They decided my mother, Heather, and I should return to Canada where she could deliver Maureen safely—he would join us later. He never got out of China.

All foreigners were interred in camps; my father was in Weishen. He was not tortured, but endured lack of food, stifling heat, and the bare minimum of clothing. The story of this camp is remarkable. Years later, I met some of the children who were there and he, for many, was their saving grace. It is important to read about this camp.

I remember that we stayed in Canada awaiting his arrival until May 1945. We were assured he might walk through the door at any time. But news was not forthcoming. On 2 May 1945, we received news he had died in camp in February. This story goes on and on. Both my parents were a great team, good fun with lots of love for all.

The Eric Liddell 100

by Sue Caton

We are delighted that HRH, The Princess Royal, has agreed to be the Patron of the Eric Liddell 100 (EL100). It is a programme of events and activities to recognise and celebrate the life, sporting, and community service achievements of Eric Liddell. Planned around 2024, the centenary of his historic success at the 1924 Olympic Games in Paris, the EL100 is led by The Eric Liddell Community, a registered care and specialist dementia charity based in Edinburgh, close to where Eric lived during his time in Scotland. The EL100 is being delivered by the following:

Education

A resource for schools which includes an introductory film and a suite of lesson plans with supporting materials linked to the life and values of Eric Liddell.

An online learning course about Eric Liddell for adults has also been created in partnership with the University of Edinburgh and Woodgate Consulting.

Sporting

Sports clubs, organisations, and schools have been invited to get involved by hosting Eric Liddell sporting events or renaming existing events and calling them “the Eric Liddell Games” to highlight Eric’s story and values.

Cultural

With the help of cultural sector experts, we are planning to develop a touring exhibition about Eric Liddell in order to connect with audiences of different ages. The tour will contain physical artefacts, images, text, and other digital content. Ideas are being developed for it to tour Scotland, Europe, Hong Kong, and China.

Religion

Partners from faith and interfaith organisations and communities have also been engaged, and asked to consider events and activities that they might lead on to help secure and celebrate Eric Liddell’s legacy. We are working with partners to develop plans, including an Eric Liddell interfaith celebration at St Giles Cathedral in the summer of 2024.

For more information on The Eric Liddell Community and the EL100, please drop in to see us at 15 Morningside Road, Edinburgh, EH10 4DP, or visit our website at <https://ericliddell.org/>.

Notes

1. Extract from ‘University Athletics’, *University of Edinburgh Journal*, 1(1) (1925), p. 31.

2. Prof. Neil Campbell, ‘Eric Liddell’, *University of Edinburgh Journal*, 35(3) (1991), pp. 31–32.

3. Peter Freshwater, ‘Remembering Eric Liddell in his Centennial Year’, *University of Edinburgh Journal*, 40(3) (2002), pp. 152–155.

Images:

Page 88: Ernest Liddell and Prof. Neil Campbell, photograph courtesy of Sue Caton.

Page 89: Eric Liddell at the British Empire vs. United States of America (Relays) meet held at Stamford Bridge, London, on 19 July 1924.

Page 90: *Eric Liddell, 1902–1945, Athlete and Missionary*, painted by Eileen Soper, National Galleries of Scotland, purchased 1995, PG2992.

Edinburgh: Foremost in Fire

by Luke Bisby

Editorial Note: The University is world-renowned for leading the way in diverse domains of teaching and research; one of the lesser trumpeted areas is Fire Safety Engineering. The following article by the late Dr Frank Rushbrook was published 50 years ago, and in it we learn: ‘where “fire” is concerned, Edinburgh has the habit of notching up firsts!’ In his legacy article, Dr Rushbrook provides a broad-ranging history of events leading up to the foundation of the Edinburgh Fire Research Centre in 1974. Luke Bisby (Professor of Fire and Structures, School of Engineering) concludes with his personal reflection on the University’s contribution to Fire Safety Research, then and now.

Edinburgh: First in Fire

by Frank Rushbrook CBE, FIFireE

First published in the *University of Edinburgh Journal*, 26(3) (1974), pp. 234–239.

Mr Rushbrook joined the Edinburgh Fire Brigade in 1938 as a Fireman/Photographer, having worked since leaving school in his father’s photographic business. Towards the end of the war, he attended a

six-month course in fire prevention at the Fire Service College. He served in the Northumberland, Leicester, and Lanarkshire Fire Brigades before being appointed Chief Fire Officer of the County Borough of East Ham Fire Brigade in London in 1954. Six years later, he was appointed Firemaster of the South-Eastern Fire Brigade with Headquarters in Edinburgh. Being extremely interested in ship fires, he set up a Merchant Navy Officers Fire Training School at McDonald Road Fire Station in Edinburgh. Many thousands of MN Officers have now been trained in this School, which enjoys a worldwide reputation. Mr Rushbrook is the author of a 480-page book, *Fire Aboard*, which is published in London, New York, and Mexico City (Spanish). Retiring in 1970, he set up business as a consultant and has since travelled widely throughout the world, mainly in connection with ship fires.

Where 'fire' is concerned Edinburgh has the habit of notching up firsts!

First Municipal Fire Brigade

The first Municipal Fire Brigade in the world was formed in Edinburgh in 1824 under the able direction of James Braidwood, who was given the colourful title of 'Master of Engines'—many years later abbreviated to 'Firemaster'.

Prior to this date, the fire coverage throughout the UK was under the control of the insurance companies who commenced their service following the Great Fire of London in 1666. Each company issued to the insured person a Fire Mark bearing their motif, e.g. The Royal Exchange Company had the facsimile of the Royal Exchange building in London, whilst the Sun Insurance Company had, as one would expect, the facsimile of the Sun's face. These Fire Marks, which were made of copper or lead and numbered along the foot to conform to the policy, were nailed onto the front of the property and indicated that the owner was entitled, should fire break out, to the firefighting services provided by the company of his choice. The obvious weakness of this system was that there was no guarantee that your company would be the first to arrive at the scene and many unfortunate incidents occurred. For example, if fire company A arrived at the scene of a fire to find that company B insured the property, they would either go back home or sell the unfortunate owner a new policy before tackling the blaze. This rivalry manifested itself in other directions, too. Water was a scarce commodity and was contained in hollowed-out tree trunks which ran under the dirt roads. To obtain water for firefighting, the firemen had to dig up the road, drill a hole in the trunking, allow the water to flow into a canvas dam from which it was picked up by the suction from the pump and thence by leather hose to the fire itself. When the serious nature of a fire warranted concerted action by a number of companies, fights had an unfortunate habit of breaking out when, for example, due to a natural rivalry, one company denied the water supply to another by cutting the water main on the supply side. This now has a 'comic opera' ring, but in these far off halcyon days, life must have had a delightfully

History at the University of Edinburgh: Then and Now

by Ewen A. Cameron

Editorial Note: History—as in teaching History—is at the very heart of the University of Edinburgh. One of our most famous historians, David B. Horn, was appointed Professor of Modern History in 1954. Horn was an Edinburgh graduate whose teaching and publishing influenced generations. Horn’s inaugural lecture—previously published in the *Journal* in 1954—assessed the status of history teaching at Edinburgh 70 years ago. It serves now as a starting point for a contemporary appraisal of Horn’s legacy, by Prof. Ewen Cameron.

I shall be more than satisfied if some historian of the twenty-first century says of me [...] “[that his] knowledge was very accurate; and he had examined the subjects it was his duty to prelect on with great diligence”.

D. B. Horn, *University of Edinburgh Journal*, 17(3) (1954), p. 172.

Prof. David B. Horn’s inaugural lecture, published in the *Journal* in 1954, charted the evolution of History as a subject of study in the University of Edinburgh, of which he was a graduate (MA 1922 and DLitt 1929) and

where he had worked since 1927.¹ It was a complex story, the beginning of which is usually dated to the appointment of Professor Charles Mackie in 1719—the tercentenary of which was celebrated with a visit of the Chancellor to meet staff from the School of History, Classics, and Archaeology (HCA).² As Horn argues in this piece, the subject only really gained a firm place in the University with the creation of Chairs of History in the aftermath of the reforms of the Scottish universities in 1889. The key figure here was the first holder of the Chair, Professor Richard Lodge, whose portrait hangs in the ground floor of the HCA building, in the Old Medical School.³

History was able to expand in the twentieth century for a number of reasons. The underlying factor was the opening up of the rather rigid arts curriculum, in which those students who wished to graduate with the MA degree had to follow a course of study dominated by philosophy, ancient languages, maths, and natural philosophy. The Professors dominated the nineteenth-century university; there were relatively few junior staff prior to the reforms of 1889.⁴ This changed markedly over the course of the twentieth century as the student body expanded and lecturers and, temporary, assistant lecturers were appointed. They could aim for promotion to Senior Lecturer and Reader, but there were very few opportunities to join the Professoriate, who still controlled the governance of the University. The Professor (and the definite article was decidedly relevant in many cases) had virtually dictatorial powers in *their* Departments. History was slightly unusual in this sense, in that there was more than one Professor.⁵

A further reason for the increased popularity of the subject by the 1950s was the expansion of secondary education in Scotland. Alongside the reform of the universities in the 1880s came the introduction of the Leaving Certificate in 1888, which regularised the qualifications for entry to the University. Since 1872, education had been compulsory, and eventually free, up to the age of about thirteen. From the 1890s, secondary education began to develop in a more coherent way and an Education Act in 1918 gave it greater structure. The expansion of secondary education after 1945 was marked, but it was far from a universal experience. In the 1950s, pupils sat a qualifying exam at the age of about 11 and only those who did well were selected to experience a full academic education, leading to the Leaving Certificate at the Higher Level, which could include History (although English was the main ‘humanities’ subject) and entry to the University.⁶ Horn notes (p. 172) that there were 116 students reading for honours degrees in History, by this I assume that he meant in third and fourth year and that he included all students reading for honours groups that included History, the predecessor of modern joint or combined honours degrees.

So, what of the University at the time of Horn’s lecture? The first striking point is numbers. The University was tiny by modern standards. There were 4,473 students out of a total figure of 14,109 in the four Scottish universities in October

Letter from Mumbai: Edinburgh's Journey of Internationalisation in India

by Amrita Sadarangani

Editorial Note: The University of Edinburgh has a proud history of engagement with India and South Asia, signalled by its opening of the first association for Indian students at a British university in 1883. Edinburgh's ongoing involvement in the region was signified by the opening in 2010 of an office in Mumbai, to provide information for Indian students and researchers intending to come to Edinburgh, and to represent the broad interests of the University in the region. Only recently has it come to light that Edinburgh's present India Office in Mumbai is not our first. In scanning the *Journal* archive, we learn that the foundation of an Association of Edinburgh University Graduates and Chartered Collegiates had already occurred in 1935. The Association's aims and objectives were:

[...] twofold, educational and social. It will give advice and information to Indian students or graduates desirous of proceeding to Edinburgh for Study and it will keep in touch with them while there, and assist them, as far as possible, on their return to India.

University of Edinburgh Journal, 7(3) (1935), p. 273

Plus ça change! To find out what India Office 2.0 is achieving, please read on.

The University of Edinburgh established a Liaison Office in Mumbai in 2010¹ to deliver its ambitions across research collaborations, students, and institutional partners. The office, which is supported by the Dean for South Asia and administered by Edinburgh Global, engaged with the alumni network, delivered student experiences, built impact-led research-centred partnerships, and told the University's stories in India and South Asia. I led the office from January 2010 to December 2020.

The initial focus was on reports, advice, and events that allowed for interaction between those who already had interests in and connections with India, including an annual Namaste Edinburgh event in Edinburgh. This event coincided with my biannual visits to Edinburgh, and was an opportunity for the community to come together. The conversations collated and networked the community, leading to greater awareness, and highlighted the support of and prioritisation in engaging with the region.

I discovered an ongoing movement of undergraduate history students to Delhi University, one of India's great central universities. The Delhi-Edinburgh relationship was formalised with an MoU² in 2011, witnessed by the then-First Minister, Alex Salmond, and the Indian Minister for Higher Education, Shri Kapil Sibal. Supported by former Vice Chancellors, Prof. Deepak Pental and Prof. Dinesh Singh, we further built on this connection with student mobility and encouraged faculty collaborations. One notable exchange³ was bi-directional visits⁴ (2013, 2014) of differently abled students; these were undertaken along with students from King's College London.⁵



Signing the Indian Council for Cultural Relations MoU in Edinburgh—Prof. Steve Hillier, Vice Principal International, University of Edinburgh with Suresh Goel, Director General, ICCR, 2011.

How the University Library Support for Chinese Studies has Changed in the Last 50 Years

by Shenxiao Tong

Editorial Note: In this legacy article, Dr Shenxiao Tong reflects on a piece published by Dr William Liu in a 1973 issue of the *Journal*. Liu's article focussed on the Chinese Collection in the University Library, and its importance to Edinburgh.

The role Chinese Studies plays is a varied one. Without its active involvement in teaching and research, in the acquisition of library material and in wide contact with academic institutions abroad [...] oriental studies at Edinburgh would not hold the place it does today.

University of Edinburgh Journal, 26(2) (1973), pp. 151–53.

In his article on 'Edinburgh University Library and Chinese Studies' published in a 1973 issue of the *University of Edinburgh Journal*,¹ Dr William Liu traced the origin, role, and early development of the Chinese Collection as the latest addition to the University Library departments at the time. The collection had just been set up seven years before on a special grant of £10,000 from the University, to support the newly established Department of Chinese in the former Faculty of Arts. While various library departments were conducive to the management of

the specialist area within the Main Library setting, and the provision of the related services for teaching and research, Dr Liu was instrumental in building up the Chinese Collection from scratch and carried on with his pioneering work in this specialist area from 1966 until his retirement in 1999.

Fifty years on since his article was published, both the Chinese Collection itself and the wider professional, academic, and technological contexts in which it operates have changed considerably. Some of the changes are integral to the development of the University and the University Library; others are responsive to the growing nation-wide academic interest in East Asia—China in particular. This article looks back at the major developments in this specialist area since Dr Liu's introductory article in 1973, and reflects on the strategic importance of the Chinese Studies library materials, now as part of the East Asian Studies Collection, for our University community and beyond.

University and Library Context

Dr Liu's article was one of the two papers first presented at the 29th International Congress of Orientalists in Paris in July 1973. It naturally started with an introduction about the University and the new Main Library in George Square, which was first opened in September 1967. The various facts and figures provided a useful reference point to know how the University and its Library have developed over the past fifty years.

In 1973, the Library served a university community of over 11,000 students, of whom 2,500 were postgraduates, and more than 2,000 members of academic staff. The University's student population has since quadrupled: in the academic year of 2022/23, there were 49,740 students in total, of whom 29,765 were undergraduates (UGs), 13,550 postgraduates taught (PGTs) and 6,425 postgraduates by research (PGRs).² The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) academic staff that the Library serves has also reached 5,028 as at June 2023.³

What about the changes in the level of Library facilities and resources since 1973 in keeping with the continuous growth of the University?

The Main Library, which according to Dr Liu was the largest of all British university libraries, still functions as the main complex in the University Library system. Although it may no longer be the largest of academic libraries in the country in terms of floor space, it saw two major redevelopments in the past twenty years to be brought up to date with the changing needs of library users. Up to 2,500 study spaces are diversified into quiet study space, accessible study space, bookable study space, group study pods and rooms, as well as spaces in the Library Café. Out of the 200 open study carrels mentioned in Dr Liu's article, a dozen have been retained on the first floor for remembrance. In place of the sound room, multimedia facilities and the uCreate Makerspace provide a wide range of new

Edinburgh University Crime Fiction: Scottish and Tartan Noir

by Peter B. Freshwater

Today, in the early 2020s, crime fiction writing has become an industry on a pandemical scale. Its readers cannot, apparently, have enough of their favourite stories, especially those set in real localities with which readers are familiar and with which they can identify. Some of these, especially series featuring one or more police or amateur detectives, form the bases for highly successful television series, such as *Vera* (Stanhope) in Tyneside and North-east England, (Piet) *Van der Valk* in Amsterdam, (Endeavour) *Morse* and (Robbie) *Levis* in Oxford and, in Scotland, Jimmy Perez (and now Ruth Calder and ‘Tosh’ Mackintosh) in *Shetland*, (John) *Rebus* in Edinburgh, and the first and greatest of all, (Jim) *Taggart* in Glasgow.

The term ‘Tartan Noir’, coined by Ian Rankin, as a distinct literary genre away from the continuing ‘Kailyard’ school of Scottish literature but also inspired by the identification of Scandic Noir from across the North Sea, is commonly—and loosely—used to refer to all Scottish crime fiction. Truly, however, it relates to the tougher, grittier, and above all, darker crime writing in which Scotland excels. Other works are more properly described as ‘Scottish Noir’. The annual crime-writing festival, *Bloody Scotland*, held in Stirling every September, has taken its honoured place among the increasing literary festivals held throughout Scotland.

Like London, Oxford, and Glasgow, Edinburgh has become a hub setting for crime writing of all kinds, and Tartan Noir in particular. It goes back a long

way, and many of these writers have been graduates or associates of Edinburgh University, who have a long history of crime writing. Perhaps the best-known today, and sometimes feted as ‘The King of Tartan Noir’, Sir Ian Rankin (MA 1982, Hon DLitt 2003) often includes scenes in the University, and especially the City Mortuary in High School Wynd and the workplace of the Professor of Forensic Pathology, and the Main University Library in George Square, in his Inspector Rebus novels, *The Black Book* (1993) and *Strip Jack* (1997) in particular. One Rebus short story was written especially for the University and has a historical flavour in that Rebus is called to investigate the discovery of a body in a tunnel leading away from underneath Old College in South Bridge. ‘The acid test’ first appeared in *EDIT: the University of Edinburgh magazine*, Issue 15, Winter 1998/99. Rankin was so pleased with the accompanying illustrative photograph by Tricia Malley and Ross Gillespie that he persuaded his publisher to commission Malley and Gillespie to supply photographs for the covers of his next few Rebus novels. Like Morse in Oxford, Rebus in Edinburgh has spawned two television series, and is shortly to give rise to a prequel series based on Rebus’s early cases. Rankin’s acknowledged debt to William McIlvanney, whom he regards as the Father of Tartan Noir, has been sealed by his completion of McIlvanney’s unfinished novel *The Dark Remains* (2021). Rebus has also increased visit footfall in Edinburgh: like those for Sherlock Holmes, Rebus Tours of the City are now available and popular.

Probably the earliest Edinburgh crime writer is James McLevy, a real-life Edinburgh police detective who published accounts of some of his own cases in 1861. They have recently been reissued as *McLevy: the Edinburgh Detective* (Mercat Press, 2001) with an insightful introduction by another popular Edinburgh crime writer, Quintin Jardine. McLevy writes in a very readable narrative style, which has its echoes in the current Edward Kane stories by Ross MacFarlane KC which are also set in mid-nineteenth century Edinburgh (see below).

Chronologically, the next two Edinburgh crime writers are Edinburgh University alumni. The famous novella by Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–1894) *The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde* (1886) can probably be regarded as crime fiction; it is set in London, but a London which has the feel of Edinburgh about it. With his brother-in-law, Lloyd Osbourne, Stevenson also wrote something of a spoof crime novel in *The Wrong Box* (1889), based on the outcome for two brothers of a tontine, in which the survivor of a series of bequests scoops the pool.

Next comes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (1859–1930, Edinburgh University MD 1885) whose private consulting detective, Sherlock Holmes, is accompanied in his adventures by an Edinburgh University trained doctor, John Watson MD, who acts also as Holmes’ chronicler and rapporteur. His being the first, and perhaps the most successful, sidekick to a fictional detective, Watson’s name has become an eponym, as a verb as well as a noun, for many of his successors. Conan Doyle wrote one Sherlock Holmes story specially for Edinburgh University: ‘The Field

Student Writing in the *Journal*

Editorial Note: The *Journal* is once again delighted to include creative writing from students of the Scottish Universities' International Summer School. Founded by Professor David Daiches in 1947, the summer school brings together students and academics who, irrespective of their national, religious, cultural, or gender differences, share a love of literature and the arts. For more information: www.suiss.ed.ac.uk

The Scottish Universities' International Summer School (SUISS) is honoured to be able to showcase some of the work of our 2023 cohort of students: Madeline Ehler (Canada), Cornelia Grisebach (Germany), Maria Maile (Russia), Eleni Nasi (Greece), and Julia St Maron (Canada). Whether it be the Black Sheep in Nasi's poem whose 'spirit shall not ever be contained' or the toothbrush as proof of existence in Ehler's poem, all have addressed the imperative to be seen, to connect with others while maintaining a level of autonomy and individualism.



We feel so grateful that we were able to welcome such a talented and high-calibre group of students to Edinburgh last summer in what was a full return to in-person normal operations at the summer school. Highlights of the summer included visits to the Muriel Spark Archive at the National Library of Scotland, a private author reading by A. L. Kennedy, and several performances at the Edinburgh International Festival—including the spellbinding Trojan Women.

As we begin a new year, we would like to take the opportunity to recognise the achievements and work accomplished by our students during SUISS 2023. We hope you enjoy reading the following poems and excerpts.

You

by Maria Maile

I'm at the top of the hill
With most beautiful view
But you
Is all I can see
You are more than any mountain
City or sea
More than the words could be

Driven

by Julia St Maron

Allie scrolls through her phone as the car idles in the driveway. Only two or three more rides until it's back to the tiny studio she can barely afford on two pay cheques. There's still stuff left to prep for tomorrow morning's meeting. Her boss might be away until Monday, but that doesn't mean she won't check in.

The sprawling house is modern and dark except for a bedroom light on the second floor. There's probably a pool around back, or a tennis court. Apparently one of the houses down the street even has a pad you can land a helicopter on. The last thing these people are worried about is keeping their Uber drivers waiting. After five more minutes, her passenger finally emerges. Allie recognises him right away, even without his suit or briefcase.

'Andrew?'

He nods and slides into the backseat.

Andrew knows he's seen her before but doesn't care to remember where. Instead, he pulls out his phone and sends a text. *I'm on my way.* They've never done this on a Thursday. He's normally at a function or a play, or whatever other networking thing his wife plans. Apparently, it's crucial for people to see them out together. Partners in every way. He would think walking around the block would be enough. That's why they moved here in the first place, to rub with elite shoulders every day. Andrew would have told Hailey to come over, where the sheets are Egyptian and the shower comes with a steam room, but there's a camera in the doorbell he still doesn't know how to disable.

There in 10. Her phone buzzes against the white dresser again. Hailey's heart skips as she digs for the silk slip Andrew gave her the last time they were together.

Reviews

Paul G. Clifford, *The China Paradox: At the Front Line of Economic Transformation* (Berlin: De Gruyter, 2021). 2nd edition. Pp. 297. ISBN 978-3-110-72417-2. £23.50.

Reviewed by Natascha Gentz

Paul Clifford's book is a captivating exploration and a significant contribution to understanding the social and economic dynamics that have shaped modern China. Its primary focus lies on developments since the Reform and Opening policy of the Deng era in the early 1980s up to the recent policy changes under the leadership of Xi Jinping.

This work is neither a purely academic study on China's economic and political history, nor is it another example of a manual for China watchers on how to do business in China. It presents a skilful combination of both.

The author's background is probably the best testimony to this. Trained in Modern Chinese History at SOAS and Peking University in the late 1970s, Clifford earned his PhD from SOAS and has resided in China with his family for several decades. As business strategist, he was subsequently serving as a senior

consultant in China and the US across diverse sectors such as banks, infrastructure, manufacturing, and advanced technologies.

The title, *The China Paradox*, aptly captures the seemingly enigmatic—or certainly secretive—nature of the Chinese Communist party's (CCP) trajectory as demonstrated throughout this book. Even with Clifford's extensive background, expertise, and experience, his analysis underscores the intricate complexities of understanding the CCP's agenda and economic strategies over the past decades. While this book is the second edition of Clifford's work, which originally came out in 2017 and now contains new, up-to-date materials and new insights since then, it is still further attesting to the complexities of how to understand the rationale of the CCP government in responding to increasingly rapid and unexpected global crises, tensions, and challenges.

The central 'China paradox' question revolves around how the CCP managed to stay in power and maintained its political authority and ideological legitimacy while simultaneously implementing market-oriented economic reforms and inviting or mobilising various non-party sectors to participate in this political program—and by this, achieving remarkable economic successes. In essence, the book delves into the challenge or persistent dilemma of the CCP of making economic progress work within a socialist ideological framework.

Chapters 2 and 3 provide a cursory but concise review of early industrialisation attempts during Late Qing (late nineteenth century) and Republican China (1911–1949) and then move on to the ambitious projects of agricultural collectivisation and rural industrialisation in the first ten years of the PRC—with their disastrous outcomes. They serve as a backdrop in explaining how the Soviet model at the time was instrumental in shaping these policies, but also how internal struggles within the CCP after 1949 were leading to the reform period with the final ascendancy to power of Deng Xiaoping.

These historical contexts lay the groundwork for understanding the subsequent reform period under Deng's leadership, which is, as the author states, marking 'where in our narrative, *the China paradox* takes the stage'.

The subsequent chapters dissect issues evolving from these early economic reforms, such as the interactions between state and private sectors, China's recent technological innovations challenging the global market (e.g. Huawei), and China's role as a new global player through initiatives like the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). They also address whether and how international actors and institutions should respond to the increasingly tighter ideological control and human rights violations in China under Xi Jinping.

The topics are illustrated through detailed case studies, offering profound insights into how various economic enterprises function in China, be they state-owned, privately owned, or overseas entities. They cover stories of Jack Ma and Alibaba, Huawei's ascent to a multinational corporation, FDI and China's auto

Lives Lived: Appreciations for University Personalities

Drew Laven (1946–2023)

Editorial Note: The University lost a committed servant and ambassador with the passing of its Robemaster and Bedellus, Drew Laven, on 28 July 2023.

Drew was admired and respected across the University and beyond, and many appreciations of him are available. David Brook's stirring tribute to Drew in the Summer issue of the *Bulletin* Staff Magazine, says it all: <<https://bulletin.ed.ac.uk/2023/08/29/remembering-drew-laven-25-may-1946-28-july-2023/>>.

Drew was a beloved man of mischief and majesty. Many of his friends and colleagues have been moved to comment on his life and contributions. Your Interim Editor fondly remembers Drew for the friendly abuse he always proffered during the robing procedure before graduation ceremonies, particularly when a 'real' bowtie was being tied under his critical gaze.

Not long before Drew passed, while he was in hospital, he was one of the patients invited to meet the new King and Queen in the week they were here at St Giles. His colleague, Sheena Jenkins, recalls, 'I can imagine him telling Charles that he knew his father and sister'. Sheena also points out that Drew specially liked the photo of himself as the Bedellus, taken when the University conferred an honorary degree on Pele, in 2011.

The Principal is on record as saying: ‘Drew was both a gentleman and an institution. I’ve always said that if the phrase ‘salt of the earth’ was invented for anyone, it was invented for Drew. We will all miss him.’

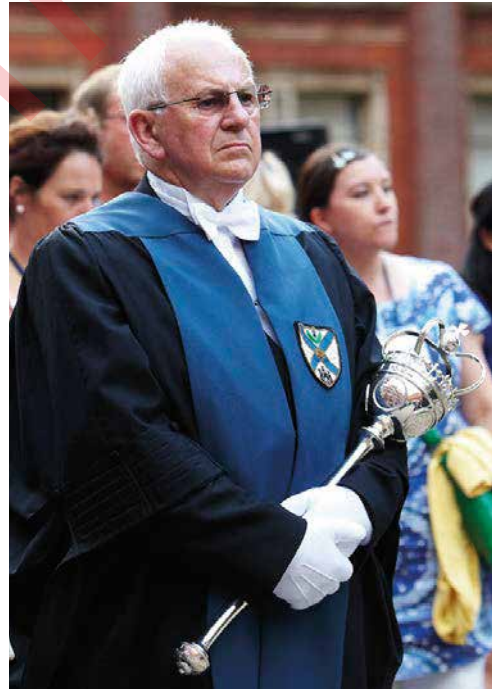
Another, more personal, side of the man is revealed in the eulogy for Drew offered by Rev. Bill Wishart, the minister who presided over his funeral at St Martin’s Parish Church, Edinburgh, on 9 August 2013. It is reproduced here, with thanks to His Reverence for providing this moving perspective. We are also most grateful to Sheena Jenkins, Liz Grant, and Fiona Boyd for their help in sourcing some of the material used here, including the photograph below.

Eulogy for Drew Laven by Rev. Bill Wishart

Andrew Kemp Wilkinson Laven, Drew, was born on 25 of May 1946 to a mother, Annie, and father, Andrew, a miner. One of two children, he was a loving brother to the late Ann. Originally living in 6 Newton Village, the family then moved to the Prefabs in Danderhall and then to Smithie Green. His primary schooling was in Newton Village Primary school, where his nickname was ‘Lavy Pan’ and his secondary education was at Dalkeith High School.

He met Liz in 1965 and they were married a year later. The family was complete with the births of Andrea and Lynn, and Drew was a devoted and loving father. He was a loving father-in-law to Mark & Ruth and a devoted grandfather to Jack, Eilidh, James, and Liam. He was close to his sister-in-law, Norma, his cousin, Marvra, and brother-in-law, Wattie. In fact, he and Wattie were known within the family as Jack & Victor!

Drew was a hard worker all his life; at school he had a milk run, but, on leaving school at 15, his first full-time job was as an apprentice in Ferranti’s. After a while, he wasn’t happy because he realised he could make more money doing the milk, so he left Ferranti’s to work full-time with the milk at the Co-op. He said that he struggled with the crates at first but he must have got used to the heavy lifting as he then worked with Lunn’s removals. A story of his life, prepared by family and friends as a gift for him, states that the only qualifications for the removal job were to drink copious amounts of alcohol





Contributions to the *Journal*

The Editor of the *University of Edinburgh Journal* welcomes and encourages submissions from all corners of the University community, including students, alumni, staff, and friends of Edinburgh. Submissions can be scholarly in nature, dealing with a personal experience, a particular interest, or a piece of research, or they can be comprised of creative prose or poetry.

Contributors are also welcome to write reviews of books, films, theatre productions, or other media for inclusion in our reviews section. Our Editorial Team can normally secure review copies from publishers which the reviewer would be welcome to keep after publication.

There is no cost for submitting a piece of writing to the Editor, and all contributions will be seriously considered. Our Editorial Team will provide support and advice on the preparation of material and accompanying illustrations, and each author will receive a complimentary hard copy and PDF file of the issue which includes their published work.

For more information on making a submission to the Editor of the *Journal*, copy deadlines, and style guidance, please contact our Editorial Team at:

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UEGA acknowledges permission to use the drawing of the Old College by
Lady Lucinda L. Mackay.

Printed by Cambrian Printers Ltd,
Tram Road, Pontllanfraith, Blackwood, NP12 2YA

This issue's cover artwork includes a reproduction of Eileen Soper's portrait
Eric Liddell, 1902–1945, Athlete and Missionary,
and images of Liddell's medals, which were presented to the University by
his daughter, Patricia Liddell Russell, in 1992.

Liddell's success at the 1924 Paris Olympics was reported in the very first issue
of the *University of Edinburgh Journal* in 1925, and has been memorialised
in the 1981 Oscar-winning film, *Chariots of Fire*.

A century later, the *Journal* honours his legacy.

The Eric Liddell Medals



Gold Medal for 400 m



Bronze Medal for 200 m



Medal for Participation



Published by UEGA
www.uega.co.uk

RRP: £10.00

ISSN 0041-9567

Volume 51, Number 2, 2024



9 770041 956000 51