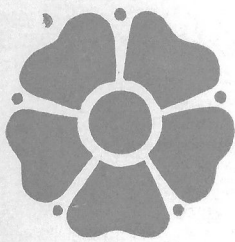


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THE RED ROSE

THE MAGAZINE OF
KING GEORGE V SCHOOL



Vol. XXXVIII

No. 2

March, 1959

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BADMINTON**

C. W. KNOWLES, B.Sc., London (Mathematics and Chemistry)
D. MASSEY, A.R.M.C.M., Manchester (Music)

* Denotes Housemaster

‡ Denotes Careers Master

† Denotes Librarian

Editorial

This winter has seen remarkable activity on the part of moles. In fields and lawns, at roadsides and on the banks of Fine Jane's Brook, the earth has broken out into innumerable black pimples. It has been one of those periodic phenomena which baffle the biologist. It has also no doubt baffled the moles.

In a sense, of course, we are all moles. Not only in the sense of "The Everlasting Mercy":—

"The mole was Satan foiled again;
Black, blinded Satan snouting way
Along the red of Adam's clay"—

but in the sense that we are all prisoners of our limited senses, of our visionless earthy journey. The mole never sees even the whole field, the stickleback the whole stream, nor the schoolboy the whole educational process of which he is at the same time the vehicle and the purpose.

If the schoolboy's view of education is the mole's eye view, what shall we say of that of the politician? At the start he often has no view at all; his conception of education is based on memories (tinged according to his temperament with nostalgia or with loathing) of beatings, buffoonery and ball-games. He is not interested. An education debate empties the House like a fire alarm. But there are, in his constituency, anxious and bewildered parents of eleven-year-olds who may even pass on their anxiety and bewilderment to their offspring. Therefore the parties have to have an educational policy, and the politicians have to be able to talk about it at election times. You might say that the politician's view of education is that of a kestrel with a squint.

The great debate on educational policy which will rage throughout the country during the next year will reveal much ignorance and prejudice. Fortunately there are men and women with knowledge, vision and ideals who can give it sanity and reality. What we who are in the work, whether as learners or as teachers, most earnestly ask is that our efforts shall not be frustrated by irrelevance and prejudice. We say to the politicians, as the combatants in another struggle said before us,

"Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

Notice to Correspondents and Contributors

The Editor will be glad to consider for publication letters on matters of general or school interest, as well as articles, short stories, poems, etc.

All matter submitted should bear the name and form (or if from an old boy, the address) of the contributor although if he so desires his work may be published under a pseudonym. Matter may be submitted to the Editor direct, to the Assistant Editor or through a form representative. It should be clearly written on one side of the paper only.

Matter intended for publication in the July issue should reach the Editor not later than June 12th.

Editor: Mr. G. F. Drake

Assistant Editor: H. C. Corrin

Advertising Manager: D. M. Raynor

Minuting Secretary: R. M. Greenhalgh

Editorial Board: Mr. T. B. Johnson, T. R. Hesketh,
R. Watkins, I. S. Milne, C. P. Baird.

The Editor is deeply disappointed that the Competitions announced last term did not evoke a single entry.

We much regret to record the death of Alderman Paul Carter on the 9th of January. He had been a prominent member of the School Governors for many years, and from time to time was a very generous benefactor to the school.

School Notes and Recent Events

Mr. Bowker left us at the end of January for a post as lecturer in education at Queensland University, Brisbane. We shall all miss Mr. Bowker very much. His work in the Modern Languages Department has been outstandingly good in the last 4½ years, and he has done much to raise the level of attainment in French and German throughout the school. We wish him and Mrs. Bowker every success in Australia.

We welcome Mr. D. Massey as temporary Music master this term, and we also welcome Mr. R. J. Thompson back once again to help out for the remainder of this term until the new Head of the Modern Languages Department arrives in April.

We were also very sorry to lose the services of Miss R. E. Ingleston, who has been Cook Supervisor in the kitchen for 8 years. The school loses in Miss Ingleston a very popular figure who took a great interest in the welfare of the school generally, apart from her immediate concern with the dining arrangements.

Work on the School Observatory has continued steadily in spite of the short hours available in the winter months. At the time of writing

the telescope has been mounted and is in working order, and the building is almost complete. We still await the arrival of the remainder of the fencing; when this comes there will not be a great deal more to do to complete the work of erection.

On 26th November Mr. Wakefield took a party of boys to Stratford to see the play "Hamlet." In spite of fog and an unheated bus the expedition was well worth while for those for whom this play is an important part of their school work.

The Christmas Play this year on the 11th, 12th and 13th December, was "Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot. After many years as producer Mr. Wakefield handed over this year to Mr. T. B. Johnson. This difficult production was handled admirably and the play was much appreciated by the audiences.

The annual Old Boys' Dance took place in the School Hall on the 20th December.

Only two boys attended the C.E.W.C. annual conference in London this year. It is to be hoped that greater numbers will come forward in future years as this is such an important conference, and is so valuable to those who take part.

Each February the Southport branch of the United Nations Association holds a meeting at which members of this school give talks. This year on 3rd February at the Prince of Wales Hotel our two representatives from the C.E.W.C. conference spoke.

There were showings of educational films to the Second, Third and Fourth forms on 13th February.

On 23rd March a Regional Officer of the Ministry of National Service gave Careers talks to members of the Lower Fifth forms.

The collection this term was for the Southport effort for the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief and realised £11.

It will interest members of the school and Old Boys to know that Mr. H. Booth, who was on the History staff for 26 years, and retired through ill health in August, 1954, has passed the final examination of the Chartered and Incorporated Accountants. We wish him every success in his new profession.

Important Dates

Summer Term begins	April 14th
Athletics Sports	May 12th
Half-Term	May 18th, 19th, 20th
G.C.E. "A" level Exams. begin	June 8th
G.C.E. "O" level Exams. begin	June 22nd
Summer Exams. begin	July 1st
Summer Exams. end	July 6th
G.C.E. Exams. end	July 10th
Term ends	July 21st

VALETE

Bowen, R. L., 1952-58.—Spencer's, U6M, G.C.E. (05) 1957.
 French, J. C., 1953-58.—Rogers', L6Sp, G.C.E. (04) 1958, Chairman Bee Club 1957-8.
 Halfpenny, K., 1953-58.—Leech's, L6ScB, G.C.E. (07) 1958.
 Howgate, B., 1953-59.—Rogers', L6M, G.C.E. (04) 1958.
 Jackson, R. E., 1953-59.—Spencer's, L6M, G.C.E. (05) 1958.
 Rimmer, T., 1953-59. Woodham's, L6M, G.C.E. (03) 1958, Junior XV Colours 1955-6.
 Biggins, P., 1955-58.—Leech's, L5a, R.L.S.S. Elem. Certificate 1957-8, Junior XV Colours 1957-8.
 Bottomley, D. K., 1955-58.—Gear's, L5a.
 Hodge, J. A., 1956-58.—Edwards', 4Y.
 Carwardine, G. R., 1957-59.—Gear's, 4b, Boxing Final Winner 1958.
 Horsfall, K., 1957-58.—Mason's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A3,05) 1956-8.
 Wood, B. P., 1957-59.—Gear's, 3a.
 Fitton, D., 1958.—Woodham's 2a.

SALVETE

K. M. S. Fogarty, D. M. Ismay, D. K. H. Lawlor, M. Mars, E. H. Perrott, J. G. Perrott.

EDWARDS'

"Amici Usque Ad Aras"

Captain—R. Williams **Secretary**—N. H. M. Freeman
Almoner—J. T. Winpenny **House Prefects**—R. P. Aldred, J. G. Matthews

Unfortunately it appears that the House is taking longer to settle down than was at first expected. Our notes this term are unhappily on the gloomy side; the outstanding successes are few and far between.

The senior rugby team was struck by injury after winning their first match convincingly and, though putting up a fine struggle in the remaining games, failed to reach the final. We hope that our junior rugby team, captained by Bambroffe, has better luck and revives our fortunes.

One bright note amongst the juniors was the performance of Nightingale, who came fourth in the Junior Cross Country Competition; however, the rest of the team could not give him strong enough support, our final position being seventh.

It appears that what we have to fight against is apathy. This was especially apparent in the Boxing Competition. While the uninitiated juniors eagerly offered their services, the seniors were nowhere to be found—we can hope for little success in this sphere.

Our chances in the first year of the Junior Chess Competition must remain purely conjectural; our team, under the captaincy of Miley, is something of an unknown quantity.

At this stage an error must be corrected. The name of J. G. Matthews, who plays regularly for the second XV, was inadvertently left out of last term's notes. We offer him our sincere apologies.

In conclusion we express the wish that the members of Edwards' will begin to pull their weight, not only for the sake of the House but for their own satisfaction as well.

N.H.M.F.

EVANS'

"Disce Prodesse"

Captain—J. A. Holland **Vice-Captain**—C. W. Wattleworth
Secretary—J. Huxley **Almoner**—C. C. Ashley
Prefects—J. M. Rawlinson, J. Ball, P. Dickinson

We wish to congratulate Rawlinson on his promotion to the office of senior school prefect.

In the main event so far this term, the Cross Country Competition, the House's position was rather worse than last year. The position of the senior team dropped from first to sixth, though the improvement in the junior team, who finished fourth, seems to point to a more commendable performance next year.

Other activities, however, have more encouraging prospects; it is particularly pleasing to note the enthusiasm of the juniors. The junior chess team shows promise of success, having won its first two matches this term by three games to nil. The seniors were placed third in the competition.

Rawlinson has been pressing ahead with the life-saving practices and is confident that the House will do itself justice in the R.L.S.S. examinations at the end of term. Ashton, Dickinson and Travis are taking instructors' certificates. Last term's examinations were very successful—we have a big lead now in the House competition—and J. M. Rawlinson and P. M. Ashton are to be congratulated.

J.H.

GEAR'S

"Labore atque ludo"

House Captain—B. King **Secretary**—D. C. Thomson
Almoner—G. D. Bradshaw
Prefects—J. Wilson, S. J. Gordon, A. Halsall, F. Wright, B. Wright, D. Ripley, D. C. Thomson, G. D. Bradshaw

At the end of last term the House gained three notable victories in recovering the Senior House Rugby Shield, the Badminton Cup and the Chess Cup. Our congratulations must go to all the members of the House who contributed to these successes.

This term has again brought the Senior and Junior Cross Country events which were held in mild weather with a refreshing breeze. The juniors acquitted themselves very well in securing first position thanks to Hulm 1st, Wall 6th, and Sutcliffe 9th, and the seniors provided good support to place us in a final all-round position of third.

Life-saving practices have been going with quite a swing this term under the very able guidance of Gordon and Halsall, who are determined to make their efforts fruitful by once again securing the Life-Saving Trophy which has been visiting other Houses during the last year or two.

The junior House rugby team has to date played one match, which they lost to Edwards', not however, through lack of spirit. Sutcliffe makes a very inspiring captain and I am sure that the team will meet with better success in the two remaining matches.

We are well represented this term in the Inter-House Boxing Competition and have high hopes of securing a leading position in the final result.

Finally we can look forward to a pleasant summer and a change of outdoor activities—cricket and athletics. Supervised practices are held during the holidays and it is hoped that boys of the House will show an interest and prepare for the summer season.

G.D.B.

LEECH'S

"Ad Unum Omnes"

Captain—H. Brooks

Secretary—B. Murphy

Almoner—P. Aughton

The House is once again striving to retain its most prized and envied Trophy, the Jubilee Cup, and the hope of seeing it next year in our Houseroom is still predominant in our minds.

In the School Cross Country, we completed the course by finishing top in the aggregate points system, both the junior and senior teams being second in their respective events. The House offers its congratulations to the captain, R. Watkins, and his team.

The Charity collection this term is for the Oxford Society for Famine Relief, and our almoner, Aughton, has once more been bidding us to delve deep into our pockets, the result of his pleas being a creditable gift to the S.F.R. We must thank all the House for its generous contribution.

This term is mainly devoted to junior activities, and the Inter-House Junior Rugby competition has fired the interests of our younger members. Under the guidance of Szymanski, and the captaincy of Moore, they have, up to the time of writing, already won their first match, and we wish them success for their remaining games.

Much of Szymanski's time this term has been spent in organising the House boxing team, and in these, the earlier contests in the competition, many of our boxers have shown their ability in this field.

This term has seen the inauguration of the School Junior Chess competition, and Partington has been busily occupied in training a junior House team, to be captained by Millward.

B.M.

MASON'S

Captain—D. Baines

Captain of Rugby—G. Burgess

Secretary—P. Hadfield

Almoner—D. Brown

House Prefects—Beddows, Greenhalgh, Moister, Parkinson, Rogers

This being the shortest and probably least eventful term of the School year, there is not much on which a House secretary can expatiate, and the failure of the senior rugby team to win the shield, despite a gallant struggle, underlines the presumption of House secretaries' attempts to vaticinate. However we were only narrowly defeated in the chess competition.

Elias and Marsh have expended much effort to form a coherent junior rugby team but as, at the time of writing, no match has yet been played we cannot forecast with what success their labours will be rewarded. In the cross country competition, Martin flung himself over the finishing line first in the senior race but otherwise we achieved little overall success in this event. Parkinson has remained reticent about life-saving, though we ascribe this to his natural modesty and not to the indolence of his class. The first response to the belated Charity collection this term seems to betray the House's perennial parsimony. However, on the brighter side, our prospects in boxing under Elias look extremely good.

P.H.S.H.

ROGERS'

Captain—D. Shaw

Vice-Captain—P. D. Pond

Secretary—J. A. Fleetwood

Almoner—K. S. Milne

Prefects—J. Hulm, J. W. Eaton, D. M. Raynor, A. N. Buckels

As Easter is exceptionally early this year, the Lent term is very short and consequently the number of events is limited.

The House response to the boxing competition has been very poor, with only 13 entries. At the time of writing, we have only one finalist in Chadwick, although the senior events have not yet taken place. Pond is again captain.

The performance of the House was quite satisfying in the cross country championship. The juniors were third in their competitions, while the seniors were first. Morris 3rd, Pond (captain) 4th and Howgate 10th performed well for the seniors. However, in the overall competition, we were second, and would undoubtedly have won with a little more support from the juniors.

Junior rugby practices have been progressing favourably through the term, in readiness for the House matches.

A new event this year, the junior chess competition, has proved a great success. The House is represented by Sallin, Corbett and Wilson, who have thus far been successful against Spencer's and Woodham's.

The Charity collections this term have been for the Oxford Famine Relief Appeal. So far the House response has improved on last term.

J.A.F.

SPENCER'S

Captain—J. T. Fox
Secretary—B. V. Smith

Prefects—A. Court, J. M. Bibby, P. Elliott

Vice-Captain—D. Palmer
Almoner—J. K. Wintersgill

The cross country competition was held before half term. The House team was captained by Court. In the junior competition, Entwistle finished 3rd, Blackburn 16th and Bibby 25th. We were placed 4th in this half of the competition. In the senior section, Fox finished 6th, Gregson 19th and Wintersgill 23rd. In this half we were placed 6th. When the senior and junior points were amalgamated we gained 5th place.

We have two representatives, Palmer and Pedder, in the School badminton team.

The junior rugby competition, at the time of the writing, has not yet begun, but three practices have been held and the prospects seem quite good. The team is being captained by Rimmer.

This term has brought a gratifying number of entries for the boxing competition.

The captain of the House junior chess team is Emmanuel. In a recent chess competition among junior members of the House, Russell-Clark beat Lawson in the final.

The collections for the School Charity are slowly improving term by term, but are still very small compared with the sum of £3 which used to be exceeded regularly not very long ago. We thank our almoner, J. Wintersgill, for his efforts in persuading boys to give to a very worthy cause.

Athletics and cricket are the main activities next term. We would urge all boys who can to take part in both athletic and cricket practices during and after the Easter holidays.

B.V.S.

WOODHAM'S

Captain—A. N. Beattie
Secretary—H. C. Corrin

Vice-Captain—R. T. K. Symington
Almoner—J. Sage

These are "the quiet seasons"—as far as House activities are concerned, at any rate: thus reports must perforce be short and secretaries verbose and encouraging. Firstly, our captain is to be congratulated on his ascending to the dizzy heights of senior prefectship, swelling our numbers there to no less than three.

However, when the seniors were placed seventh and the juniors fourth in the cross country competition, evanescent hopes of a repeat of last year's success were rudely crushed. Our "overall" position was fourth. The Charity collections realised in all £1 18s. 3½d., which, while not indicating any illiberality on the House's part (indeed, this was the highest total), is still Just Not Good Enough.

To turn to brighter things, Hyde, while being ominously reluctant to give details, is cheerfully optimistic about life-saving progress; and junior House rugby, under the assiduous Smith, got off to a good start (despite Casselson's unfortunate accident), beating Evans' by 30 points to 16; while, if the notice on the Houseroom door is anything to go by, School societies depend entirely upon us for their very existence.

However, important as these multifarious social activities are, even more so is assiduity in the classroom. "The garland is to be run for not without dust and heat"—as this secretary has to his sorrow discovered; we urge all to take advantage of this brief hiatus, and return invigorated and gluttonous for work next term.

H.C.C.

Sport

RUGBY

RESULTS

		1st XV		2nd XV	
		F	A	F	A
Sat., Nov. 22nd	Caldy Grange G.S.	W	16 11	W	12 0
Sat., Nov. 29th	Ormskirk G.S.	W	26 5	W	18 9
Sat., Dec. 6th	Southport R.U.F.C.	L	5 9		
Sat., Jan. 31st	Balshaws G.S.	W	22 3		
Sat., Feb. 7th	Ormskirk G.S.	L	10 12	W	36 0
Sat., Feb. 14th	Lancaster R.G.S.	W	12 9		
Sat., Feb. 21st	Upholland G.S.	L	0 3	W	21 0
Sat., Feb. 28th	Bolton S.	W	12 0	W	30 0

THE U14 XV

The U14 team has not fulfilled its earlier promise. Individually, however, there have been some very good performances. In the pack Carr has hooked consistently well, Salt's battering-ram tactics at times produced good results, and Thompson has been excellent in the loose. O'Neill, the captain, has been a tower of strength throughout the season.

The backs have suffered from a lack of strength in the centre. Wright, the vice-captain, has had an excellent season, but is perhaps stronger in defence than in attack. Kitchen has shown himself increasingly capable as a scrum-half.

In conclusion, it must be noted that as a team they have lacked aggressiveness and have shown a surprising willingness to surrender the initiative to their opponents.

RESULTS

February 4th v. Cheetham's School, Won 67—0.
February 14th v. Lancaster R.G.S., Lost 0—30.
February 18th v. Stonyhurst College, Lost 0—51.

UNDER 15 XV

This team has been most unfortunate in the number of injuries its members have received. Shaw, the original Captain, broke his leg in the first match of the season and will not play again for at least eighteen months. This was a great loss to the team, and indeed to School Rugby in the future. Entwistle broke a collar bone in a practice game before the season even started and was unable to play until after Christmas. Williams broke a bone in his ankle also in the first game and was off the team for several weeks.

In addition several others have had several weeks off school through illness. It is small wonder, therefore, that the team took a considerable time to settle down to play good football, especially as some very heavy defeats were sustained at the start of the season. Indeed it was a long time before confidence was restored to the backs in their own ability to score tries and attack instead of merely defending their own try line.

Capes has been a very efficient captain of the team. He has been a first-class example to his team and his personal inspiration and determination have been great contributory causes of the team's revival after the first few games. Jones, as pack leader, has also been excellent—he has the right attitude to the game and always gives of his best. He led his forwards with vigour. Also in the forwards, Corcoran and Entwistle have always played with great determination. Karsa has hooked competently, but Holmes, although trying hard, has not made full use of his height.

Smith, at scrum-half, has always played with the heart of a lion and shown himself to be fearless of all opponents. He has improved greatly during the season and should develop into a most useful half-back. Curtis has the most natural talent in the team—but he only uses it sometimes. When he learns to play at full pitch for the whole game he will become a really outstanding player—but it all depends on himself. Fitch had some good games as did Green and Williams, but all need to improve their tackling. Grimley, at full-back, has tackled well but his kicking has been suspect at times.

In general, in view of the disastrous start to the season, the team is to be congratulated on getting back its spirit and determination—and it is to be hoped that they will be more fortunate in this respect next year as the U16XV—they deserve a break. P.G.L.

U16 XV

The writer of last term's comments is unable to congratulate the team on the fulfilment of his hopes since no games have been played this term.

BOXING REPORT

On 15th December the school had its first inter-school boxing competition with Merchant Taylor's School. In general a high standard of skill was displayed, each bout being fought keenly but in the best spirit.

The first named in each bout is the K.G.V. contestant.

1. Green A. J. v. McCormack
McCormack's inaccurate straight lefts allowed Green to score occasionally to the body. Green, the taller, avoided most of McCormack's attacks in the second and third rounds and took the blows which did land, on his arms. Green won.
2. Nolan A. P. v. Downie
After an active first round Nolan settled down but was unable to deal effectively with the two-handed attacks of his lively opponent. Neither boxer landed many solid punches. Downie, always the aggressor, won comfortably.
3. Lindsay R. J. v. Hagan
Both started cautiously and it was left to Lindsay to force the pace in the first round, with occasional attacks. Hagan, now behind on points, took the fight to his smaller opponent at the beginning of the second round. Lindsay retaliated courageously with hard punches and, meeting with some success, continued to attack for the rest of the round. Lindsay was awarded the decision.
4. Elias R. J. v. Braithwaite M.
Elias attacked at the beginning only to find that his opponent had a good defence and hit hard with both hands with well chosen punches. Elias was undeterred and fought back well. It was a losing battle however, and Braithwaite won this interesting contest.
5. Reid J. C. v. Braithwaite D.
D. Braithwaite proved just as good a boxer as his brother in the previous fight. Reid's attacks were so persistent throughout the contest that his experienced opponent was unable to keep him at bay even with hard counter-punches. This was a good bout leaving Reid the winner.
6. Wright A. S. v. Risland
Wright did all the scoring in the first round even though his blows were signalled beforehand. By the second round Risland, whose defence was not quite adequate, was obviously worried. Wright, clearly the winner, failed to press home his more effective attacks in the last round.
7. Carwardine G. v. Watts
Watts' greater height almost completely counteracted Carwardine's main asset, a good hard straight left. Carwardine, unable to close in

on Watts, was left to defend himself and score with hard counters. Watts, a stronger boxer, occasionally managed to break through Carwardine's high guard and land with heavy punches. Watts was declared the victor of this excellent bout which was full of action.

8. **Keam R. F. A. v. Shimmin**

Keam was the more powerful boxer and consequently took possession of the centre of the ring. Keam landed often with good, scoring blows. Despite the fact that Shimmin boxed out of distance in an effort to avoid his hard punches, Shimmin lost the first two rounds but fought back in the third. This effort was too late however, and Keam won the contest.

9. **Williams D. H. v. Myall**

Williams, the taller boxer, kept his stockier opponent out of range. Myall, however, did land on occasions with crisp punches during the first two rounds. Williams came to life in the last round, connected with solid blows from both hands and went on to gain the verdict.

10. **Pinch E. E. v. McGonegal**

McGonegal, a cool and competent boxer, countered Pinch's many two-handed attacks with accurate, vicious punching. Pinch showed courage by persistent aggression even though he was often hit hard by his taller opponent. McGonegal eventually won this, the hardest fought bout of the afternoon.

11. **Pinches L. J. E. v. Adamson**

Pinches attacked continually during the first round and took Adamson out of his stride. He did not meet with quite the same success with these tactics in the second round and in a good last round Adamson fought back well. Pinches' hard work at the beginning of each round however, gained him the verdict.

12. **Curtis F. G. v. Webster**

Both used rather wild swings to begin with and often landed with the inside of the glove. When the contestants had settled down a little, Webster scored well to the body. Curtis, with his many rushes, puzzled Webster throughout the bout but the final decision was in Webster's favour.

The competition resulted in a win for K.G.V. by seven bouts to five.

SCHOOL BADMINTON

In addition to the customary House Competition of the Autumn Term, which was won by Grear's, and the School matches with Hutton Grammar School, this year has seen the innovation of Badminton Groups for juniors, which take place during the dinner-hour, and a Senior club on Wednesday evenings. Both these schemes have flourished admirably, and one hopes to see the interest in this fine sport spreading even further. These developments have been made

possible through the enterprising endeavours of Mr. Lord, who has taken an enthusiastic interest in the progress of School Badminton.

The School Team's activities have also been increased, with fixtures against Wallasey G.S., King Edward VII, Lytham, and the Old Boys. It has made an encouraging start with comfortable victories, at home and away, over Wallasey. Unfortunately, D. C. Thomson is at present in hospital, and is unlikely, therefore, to participate in the forthcoming matches. The team, however, of D. M. Raynor (capt.), J. C. Wilson, B. Murphy, A. N. Beattie, D. Palmer, and D. Pedder (with J. Hulm always a willing reserve), is looking forward confidently to future encounters.

D.M.R.

Society Reports

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

Chairman—R. T. Jump

Vice-Chairman—J. M. Smith

Secretary—A. J. H. Mercer

Committee—Mr. I. P. Moss, B. Partington, D. N. Sharpling,
J. R. A. Smith.

Yet another school society has been started. Under the direction of Mr. Moss and Mr. Long, we have erected the telescope and observatory and except for a few minor considerations we may start to put it into use as soon as the weather permits.

At the time of writing, we have had two illustrated lectures by Mr. Moss. In the first, the subject was "The historical background to astronomy," in which he explained how astronomy has developed into the very exact science of to-day describing the advances of refracting and reflecting telescopes. The second lecture was on "Heavenly Bodies," but despite the alluring title examinations and house boxing took their toll on the audience. Here Mr. Moss described how the universe, at least as far as we can see, is made up of millions of spiral-shaped galaxies of stars. It is expected that more technical subjects will be expounded in the future. We are very grateful for Mr. Moss's acceptance of the burden of giving these lectures which he always manages to make lively. We hope as many people as possible will attend them.

We have also been presented with a number of astronomical books of varying technicality, and if anyone wishes to borrow any of these, please contact the secretary.

A.J.H.M.

THE BEE CLUB

Treasurer—Mr. G. F. Drake

Vice-Chairman—B. G. Woodcock

Chairman—W. K. Jewell

Secretary—E. Taylor

Unfortunately, because of bad weather, we have not, at the time of writing, been able to examine the stock and do not know whether they have survived the cold winter. As a result, the only Bee Club meeting has been theoretical.

Our one meeting took the form of a lecture, given by the Chairman, Jewell. This meeting was very poorly attended indeed, only the officers of the club turning up. Is it possible that we have lost our supporters in the Middle and Junior schools? Those who did attend heard an extremely interesting and instructive lecture, which was well worth hearing.

A meeting was arranged for February 9th, but since this was so soon after the G.C.E. Trials, it was cancelled. By the time this is read, we hope to have had a film show to attract more young members. We also hope to have examined the stock, and learnt the worst about their fate.

The committee of the Lancashire Bee Keepers' Association has asked the Bee Club to provide a school representative for the L.B.K.A. local committee. The secretary, Taylor, our representative, attended his first L.B.K.A. committee meeting at the end of January. Any members of the Bee Club who wish to go to L.B.K.A. meetings, or become members are requested to see the secretary.

May I once more extend an invitation to anybody who has even the slightest interest to come and join us at our next meeting. Bees are not as dangerous as they look, and in any case, there is no need to go into the quadrangle, since everything can be seen through the windows. Let us hope we get many more members to swell our very scanty ranks.
E.T.

LE CERCLE FRANÇAIS

Président honoraire—Mr. A. C. Wynne

Président—D. W. Baines

Secrétaire—R. T. K. Symington

Comité—K. S. Milne, A. Moister, J. C. Wilson, D. C. Thompson, D. Raynor, J. Hulm

Le 13 janvier Mr. Berry a fait un discours sur la vie et l'œuvre de Gustave Flaubert, écrivain célèbre du XIXe siècle, traitant en particulier du roman "Madame Bovary." On remercie beaucoup Mr. Berry de ce discours profond et savant.

Le 27 janvier a eu lieu la réunion la plus populaire. Ce soir-là on a présenté un programme de disques français de toutes sortes. On remercie Mr. Wynne, D. Baines et K. Milne des disques qu'ils ont joués. Ce qu'il y avait de très remarquable à cette réunion c'était la présence de ceux qui n'étudient plus le français, chose à la fois rare et, néanmoins encourageante.

Cependant on espère que plus d'élèves s'intéresseront aux activités du Cercle, soit qu'ils étudient le français ou non.

R.T.K.S.

CHESS CLUB

Captain of Chess—R. Williams

Secretary—J. A. Sage

Although this term has been rather short we have had an extremely full chess calendar.

In round four of the Wright Shield competition, the School teams travelled to Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby. This match proved extremely successful, the first team winning $4\frac{1}{2}$ games to $2\frac{1}{2}$, and the second team winning $5\frac{1}{2}$ games to $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the fifth round, the School played at home against Wallasey Grammar School, but, owing to the absence of some of the regular team, the school lost 6 games to 2. In round six, we were away to the Blue Coat School, Liverpool, and secured a convincing victory of 6 games to 1.

We have, this term, played the annual chess match against Wigan Grammar School, at home, and although all but two members of the regular team were absent, a good win of 6 games to 1 was recorded.

Last term's inter-house competition was won by Grear's, with Mason's second, and Evans' and Woodham's third equal.

We have for the first time, organised a Junior inter-house chess competition this term. Also for the first time, we have had an open knock-out competition, in which so far Wilson and Haberland, have reached the semi-finals.
J.A.S.

C.E.W.C. AND LITERARY SOCIETY

We of the Literary Society can now join the ranks of those who long for "the good old days," a sure sign that we have become a fully established organisation. We must look sadly over our shoulders for, since last summer, we have now lost two of our founder members who have between them enlivened many of our meetings. Last Summer it was Mr. F. R. Lewis who sought pastures new and it has been Mr. E. Bowker to whom we have said farewell. On 20th January he chose to speak, for his "swan song", on "The Future of Germany." We had a very interesting discussion, although during its course Mr. Bowker refused to comment on the relevance to his subject of his approaching departure for Australia.

On February 3rd two boys, D. Partington and J. A. Smith, both of whom had attended the Christmas Holiday Lectures in London, spoke, together with three girls from the Girls' High School, to the Southport Branch of the U.N.O. on Communism in Asia. They had both obviously spent considerable time in preparation of their papers, and the members of the organisation were not slow to show their approval. Our thanks are, therefore, due to these two who so ably upheld the reputation which has been gained at similar meetings in previous years.

R. WILLIAMS.

DEBATING SOCIETY

Chairman : N. H. M. Freeman.

Secretary : H. C. Corrin.

Vice-Chairman : H. Brooks.

Committee : R. P. Aldred, A. Bradley, R. M. Greenhalgh, J. T. Winpenny.

November 21 saw a **"Brains Trust,"** comprising Brooks, Corrin, Bradley and Brown, who naturally proved themselves well-fitted for their task. Many interesting and amusing questions enabled Brooks to demonstrate his rather trying eloquence, Corrin to eulogise the Isle of Man, and Brown and Bradley to put forward amusing scientific views.

November 28—The **Junior Elocution Contest** attracted as usual a large number of earnest contestants, and was eventually won by Pomery of 4B, with Sharpling of 3Y second.

December 5—**"History is Bunk,"** declared B. W. Howgate, and he was supported by P. Aughton, E. Stephens and P. D. Pond, however, presented forcible arguments to the contrary, as did Mr. Steane, who rose from the floor avidly to defend Wolsey's Orange. Swayed by these protestations (and the silent threats of Mr. Honey) the audience rejected the motion by 57 votes to 11.

December 11, 12, and 13—On these evenings T. S. Eliot's **"Murder in the Cathedral"** was presented before large audiences. A fuller report appears elsewhere.

January 9—A rather small audience heard R. Hesketh and R. P. Aldred propose that **"This house upholds the Freedom of the Press,"** opposed by R. Watkins and D. M. Raynor. While presenting their arguments with great eloquence, the speakers unfortunately did not seem to know what they were talking about. The motion was finally rejected.

January 16—an audience of hecklers heard Winpenny and Fox propose that **"Socialism is Good,"** saying that it stood for equality of opportunity, opposed by Bradley and Thomson, who claimed that it was destructive of liberty. Speakers from the floor included a buffooning representative of the League of Empire Loyalists, an excited Mr. Honey, and an enraged Secretary. The motion was closely defeated.

January 23—The Masters' Debate attracted what must be a record attendance. Messrs. Steane and Bowker insisted that **"Beards are Barbarous,"** and this was strenuously opposed by Mr. ('Falsie') Grindle and Mr. ('Natural') Honey. Beards, according to the proposition, were the mark of the beast, signs of corruption, indicative of villainy, and a symbol of Pride, sir (much to the enthusiastic delight of the audience). The opposition could only contend that they symbolised strength, adventure, and happiness; and after inevitable irrelevant jokes and a demonstration of shaving by Mr. Steane, the audience rejected the motion by about 160 votes to 35.

January 30—Messrs. Freeman and Bradley, with members of the Society provided an opposition to **Preston Scientific Society** for the motion, "Scientific Education lowers moral and artistic standards."

Needless to say, the motion was defeated by 35 votes to 10; and Bradley won the prize for the best speech of the evening.

February 20—The motion **"This house is Superstitious"** was proposed by E. Stevens and P. Aughton, and opposed by H. Brooks and E. Taylor. The proposers obviously kept their fingers crossed, for, after long and tortuous argument, the motion was carried.

February 27—The motion for the Chairman's Debate was **"Jazz is a Curse,"** proposed by Corrin and Bradley, and opposed by Freeman and Pond. While the proposition condemned Jazz as a debasing and orgiastic cacophany, the rhetorical and histrionic Freeman bounced up and down with great agility—to the apparent approval of the audience, as the motion was heavily rejected.

This term we bade farewell to B. W. Howgate, whose performances in the last six school plays reflected his fine acting ability. We wish him every success in the future.

H.C.C.

ECONOMICS SOCIETY

President—Mr. P. G. Longhurst

Chairman—J. T. Winpenny

Secretary—P. H. S. Hadfield

Committee—Corrin, Fleetwood, Fox, Freeman, Marsh, Town

Since our last report, the Economics Society has invited only outside speakers. This is because economics is a subject which can only be sufficiently comprehended by invoking the opinions of men with practical experience derived from that aspect of civilisation where economic forces are in full play. It cannot be learnt properly by vicariously imbibing the pure theory of text-books.

On December 2nd Messrs. Scarisbrick and Bibby, of the Westminster Bank, delivered a pellucid and comprehensive talk on the subject of banking, and in the first meeting convened this term, Mr. E. Dalley, of Dalley Bros., Limited, explained in an address called **"Retail Chains"** the systems of co-operation among smaller retailers to enable them effectively to meet competition from the larger supermarkets and chain stores. On January 27th, Mr. Baxendale, head of the commerce department of the Southport Technical College, enlightened the society on the subject of **"Savings and Investment,"** and Messrs. Hudson and Nuttall, respectively, of Liverpool University and Bibby's, informed us in detail, on February 10th, of such economic subjects as Pricing advertisement and Market Research. To date, attendance has generally reflected the rising status of economics within the school.

P.H.S.H.

THE FENCING CLUB

Instructor—Mr. A. C. Wynne

Members—B. King, J. Hulm, R. Watkins, D. Blundell, R. Williams, G. Z. Szymanski

The Fencing Club has been established for over a year, and all members are at the "free play" stage of fighting. Continual tuition and practice are essential in order to develop and maintain a crisp,

orthodox style, for fencing is a sport that demands speed and accuracy as the technique develops, and in which every movement of the blade should have a precise meaning to the combatants.

The first School fencing match was held this term against the Southport Fencing Club, and proved to be a great success. Both sides benefited from encountering differing techniques and styles; and the friendly spirit that prevailed made for an extremely enjoyable evening. Each competitor had five bouts, and the School won by twenty-two fights to eight. We hope to have two more matches before the end of term—the first against Queen Elizabeth's School, Blackburn, and the second against Ormskirk Grammar School.

We are pleased to learn that J. R. Peet, a previous club member, has joined the Fencing Society of the London School of Economics.
R.W.

THE RAILWAY SOCIETY

Chairman—D. Partington **Secretary**—A. Bradley
Committee—J. Eaton, G. Matthews, D. Palmer, J. E. Sephton,
M. A. Stott

It has been asserted in certain quarters of the school that the number of school societies in existence has reached saturation point, and that any new society unloaded upon the undeserving school public would be sure of a cool reception. It was, however, with very few misgivings, that the Railway Society emerged at the end of last term from the cocoon of planning in which it had lain for so long.

Our confidence was justified. A large attendance at the inaugural meeting showed that the school was quite prepared to support a society which catered for those "ferrequinologically" inclined.

On Tuesday, 20th January, the Society entertained Mr. E. Littler, from the Vulcan Locomotive Co., who spoke on the manufacture of diesel and electric locomotives, and on Monday, 16th February, Mr. Hodnett took a party of boys to the locomotive works at Crewe, where they saw steam locomotives undergoing repair and diesel locomotives in the throes of production.

The Society has many more interesting meetings planned for the future and trusts that its programme of film shows, lectures and outings, will be as enthusiastically supported as were the earlier meetings.
A.B.

THE SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

Chairman—I. H. Maxwell **Vice-Chairman**—M. A. Stott
Secretary—D. Brown **Projectionist**—D. Shaw
Committee—R. J. Elliott, D. J. Cameron, J. A. Sage

This term, although short, has been full of activity for our society, and the committee wishes to thank all those who attended its meetings.

Regretably, just before the date of his lecture, January 13th, Professor E. Bradshaw, head of the electrical engineering department of Manchester University, was suddenly taken ill and we were thus deprived of what would, we are sure, have been a very interesting illustrated lecture on the "Electrification of Railways."

On 27th January, Mr. J. B. Knowles, an old boy, now engaged in research at Manchester University, delivered an interesting lecture to senior members of the society, on "Electrical Noise."

Tuesday, 10th February, brought Mr. F. Heath, who is a lecturer in electronics at Manchester University and he kept all intrigued when he lectured on, and demonstrated, the uses of "transistors." He clearly explained the mysteries of the working of transistors, and using a cell made from a lemon, he demonstrated one of their many applications in this technological era.

Owing to the brevity of the term many of our meetings will have taken place after this report had been prepared, and by the time this is read we should have had a lecture on "The Mersey Tunnel," by Mr. R. Millington, the Information Officer of the Tunnel Committee, the chairman should have dumbfounded us by the intricacies of "the chemistry and applications of Dyes," and those who attended should have learned something from the films loaned by the I.C.I., on "Ammonia," "Sulphuric Acid," and "Oxygen."

Once again the committee thanks all boys who attended any of the meetings for their support.

SCOUTS

Since our last report the annual Christmas party has taken place and a start has been made on preparations for the Summer Camp. The dark nights have made any outdoor activities impossible, but the Friday night meetings have not been without their variety. Each patrol in turn has given a talk on some aspect of camping, group training in tests has been undertaken by senior members and games have varied between marching and pirates.

Despite this variety, attendance at meetings has not been good and the importance of continuous attendance cannot be over-emphasised. Certain members seem to be of the opinion that they come to Scouts only when there is nothing else to do; this attitude is suggestive of weak-will and lack of determination as well as showing that those concerned have little understanding of the true place of scouting in their lives. A scout is not a play-boy (though he enjoys his play), but a boy who wishes to improve himself so that he may help others.

How successful a scout has been during the winter is reflected in his attitude towards the annual summer camp, so let us see every member of the Troop eager to go to camp this year.

THE THORNLEY SOCIETY

President—The Headmaster

Chairman—A. N. Buckels

Secretary—G. Burgess

We are pleased to welcome Mr. Grindle into the Society, together with M. Wintersgill, D. Smith, and R. Jump—membership of the Society now numbers six.

During the past eight months, the Society has participated in several expeditions and has also arranged a full programme for the coming year.

Last summer a party went rock climbing in Borrowdale, an excellent centre for climbs on Pillar Rock, Scafell and Great Gable. Several guests were invited along and received tuition in the basic techniques of rock climbing.

As weather conditions limit Christmas activities, no definite arrangements were made. A. N. Buckels and G. Burgess, however, were invited to the Old Georgians' New Year meet. As always they found it most entertaining. Activities were further limited by the enormous Christmas dinner consumed from which it took a day to recover.

A half term meet was proposed in February to receive some basic training in snow technique. However, as there was a complete absence of snow, our initial plans were somewhat restricted, and the meet was called off.

A meet has been arranged for the coming Easter holidays. We shall be camping at Wasdale Head from the 5th to the 10th of April.

But by far the most important activity this year will be the expedition to the Alps in the summer holidays. We plan to spend a fortnight climbing mainly on the Swiss and Italian sides of Mont Blanc. Numbers have obviously been restricted to more experienced members. We plan to meet at Martigny and will be using the French Alpine climbing huts.

Apart from outdoor activities, we had a joint lecture with the old Georgians' Mountaineering Club, given by H. Spilsbury, Esq., O.B.E., on the subject of the Lofoten Isles. This proved very successful and we hope to make such lectures a regular feature of the Society's activities

"MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL"

It has been said that the sign of a thriving and enterprising Dramatic group can be seen in the variety and unusual choice of plays presented. If this be the criterion then over the years the Debating Society has built an extremely successful dramatic tradition and established a deservedly fine reputation.

This year's play, "Murder in the Cathedral," by T. S. Eliot, was, perhaps, the most unusual presented on the K.G.V. stage for many years. Its structure, the manner of production and the idea behind it all combined to produce an absorbing evening's entertainment.



That the play is unusual is, perhaps, an understatement, since the person who drives the plot on does not appear on the stage. Henry II was responsible for Becket's position, past and present, and for his fleeing the country. That Eliot provides Henry as the fundamental reason for the tragedy is shown in the remark of the First Priest:—

"Had the king been greater, or had he been weaker,
Things had, perhaps, been different for Thomas."

The play has been deliberately set out as impersonal, in fact two dimensions as opposed to three. At the centre of the stage action is Becket; his character alone is fully explored and presented from all angles. Around him are grouped various personages possessing in themselves little personality. This gives the play an unbalanced aspect, with all the onus thrown upon the portrayal of Becket, a difficult task for any actor. Without him the play moved lethargically and the actors appeared to be all ill at ease in his absence.

That the dialogue should switch suddenly from verse to prose following the murder of Becket, and from prose back to verse following the Knights' explanation of their deed is a further unbalancing factor. The comparison between noble verse and ideals and colloquialising and commonplace reasoning has a tremendous braking effect on the play as a whole. Indeed the play seems to split itself up automatically into various parts, to the annoyance of the audience and with the inevitable weakening of the total effect. The tension and absorption is built up only to be suddenly snatched away, and it takes a great deal of concentration to recall one's full attention to the plot. While the switch back to verse at the end of the play comes as a welcome relief it is just too late for the full beauty and majesty of the words to strike home.

A small and reasonably balanced cast did justice to a difficult, and at times frustrating, play. The effect of impersonality was magnificently enhanced by the simple, yet admirably painted and constructed scenery. The Chorus, of which more will be said later, added to this effect, for the most part they moved and performed as one—without being boring or dull.

The full burden of the play falls upon Becket, and newcomer R. Watkins accepted his responsibility and established the play on a firm basis. At the start he appeared nervous, his movements jerky and his voice a little indistinct at times, but as he moved onward all this disappeared. His foreboding sense of gloom was deftly handled, variety came to his movements and his voice. His comprehension and interpretation of verse became more apparent as the play continued; his finest scene was, without doubt, where Becket's thoughts, personified into the tempters, almost overwhelmed him. His easy shrugging off of the first three, Henry's apples, was all the more sharply contrasted with his crumpling at and terror of the fourth temptation—his own, to do the right deed for the wrong reason. Here Watkins' performance was superb. In the

sermon scene and in his determination to do the right deed for the right reason one was forced to admire his stubbornness and courage, a sure sign of a fine performance. It was unfortunate that his full control of the medium of the play was not shared by all the actors. Some of them appeared to have little conviction in what they were saying.

R. M. Greenhalgh gave a better performance as the First Knight than as the First Tempter, an air of ease and assurance pervading the first performance which was not present in the second. This is true of three of the four 'doublers' perhaps because most of the Knight's dialogue is in prose, while that of the Tempters' is in verse. Greenhalgh's light voice was not suited to the temptation of pleasure and the subtle innuendoes were for the most part indistinct. Fortunately, this characteristic did not enter his second portrayal, his humour, fire and leadership being handled very well indeed.

E. Taylor was, perhaps, the least suited to the part of a Tempter. The power and dignity necessary for judicial temptation became inaudibility and uncertainty. His portrayal of the Second Knight, however, was far more competently handled. His lack of variety in movement was an asset for the character of an historian; his rather brittle voice imparting the necessary dryness for such a part. Though his make-up belied his character, his performance drew appreciative comments from the audience.

From B. W. Howgate came the fine performances we have come to expect. Rather surprisingly he was better as the Third Tempter; as the Third Knight he had a tendency to gabble his lines, this spoiling his competent and intelligent presentation. As the Tempter, however, his clear frankness and finely modulated voice added weight to his lines. The only fault to be found was that for "a rough, straight-forward Englishman" his voice was a little too educated. It was a pity this part was not longer.

Of all the performances, comparable even with the rendering of Becket, that of D. M. Raynor stood out. His portrayal of the Fourth Tempter was one of the delights of the evening. He was one of the few actors who seemed to live their parts. The aura of confidence and refinement necessary to the religious tempter was beautifully portrayed; his carefully controlled voice made the most of his lines. In all, his scene with Becket was one of the finest in the play. With the much smaller part of Fourth Knight he was equally at home. The simple logic of his arguments was presented with a maturity which was a pleasure to listen to. His movements and assurance provided lessons for those around him.

The priests had, perhaps, the most unrewarding parts in the play, acting as a background upon which the character of Becket was built. Each priest apparently has just one characteristic. B. Murphy as the lugubrious First Priest was competent. His gloomy outlook, enhanced by his make-up, was offset by the cheerful optimism of the Second

Priest, D. C. Thomson, whose voice-control was good. He understood his lines and moved naturally. T. R. Hesketh was the logical priest. As such he balanced his fellows and gave a thoughtful and well-controlled performance. A. B. Travis as the Fourth Priest, A. Bradley and J. G. Matthews as the attendants were adequate. However, there was a general lack of physical expression, especially noticeable in the opening scenes. One adverse criticism should be added; during the Knight's scene when the Priests' immobility was essential, there was far too much distracting movement amongst them.

A. Bradley had the element of surprise in his entrance as the Messenger. Though lacking in bravado and swagger, he delivered his news with ease and assurance.

I have deliberately left the Chorus till the last. On their young shoulders lay the responsibility of linking the play into an entirety, which, unfortunately, they just failed to do. But for the most part they managed very well indeed. Their aura of impersonality was excellent, but with them it was a case of "together they stood, divided they fell." When they spoke as one they were excellent, though naturally not being able to present the full beauty of Eliot's verse. Their enunciation and variation of delivery were a pleasure to hear. But when they began to follow various patterns in order of speaking both the rhythm and clarity were lost. It is difficult to single any one person out, but the name of C. J. Haskey should be mentioned. He, alone, was confident of his powers as a solo speaker. His beautiful diction, backed by the "Te Deum," set a fine finish on the play. His performance was full of promise. Other members of the chorus were: A. R. Walker, M. S. Armitage, T. S. Goldsmith, J. A. Gorse, L. Hanlon, I. P. Judge, D. G. Nind, R. M. Williamson.

The production of such a play must have been exceptionally difficult; but, apart from unnecessarily long blackouts between various actions and the unfortunate shambles of a curtain call, Mr. T. B. Johnson handled his first K.G.V. play in fine style; he was given a solid background by Mr. H. H. Long and Mr. N. Harrison who constructed and painted the scenery. Mr. I. P. Moss and D. Shaw are to be congratulated on their excellent lighting effects which enhanced the mood of the play. But, perhaps, the stage-hands, under R. P. Aldred, found the lighting too dim at times, for the profusion of noises audible at various times was not something that one normally expects from them.

Congratulations should be offered to all taking part for presenting an interesting, though not faultless, production. N. H. M. FREEMAN.

A GERMAN STUDENT REPORTS ON HIS TERM WITH US

I do not think that this one term in England was enough to learn good English, but apart from my improvement in the language, I saw on my visit a little of these dark suited, umbrella-carrying people of the caricature, and I think I have learned much about the

English character and of their way of living. Because education is an important part of everybody's character, I will mention some points about that: the aim of German Grammar Schools is to give the girl or boy a general education, but the aim of the English ones is to prepare him for university or even for his later profession and a far higher level is attained in English schools because of early specialisation. Only a little general knowledge is given in General periods, where a boy can also learn to deliver a talk. It is up to the English boy to make his own progress at school.

The school is divided into houses with boys of every age, so that every boy eventually gets a job in this small unit. It teaches him responsibility. This system and the leaving of the initiative to the boy develops much more of a personality than our forms do, where some boys are overshadowed by others. The relationship between teacher and boy is much closer in England—they are nearly equals. There are naturally two aspects of this question: in the younger forms the teacher often has less authority, but in the upper forms there is in many cases a genuine collaboration with the teacher. I think this is caused to a certain extent by the fact, that the teacher eats with the boys every mid-day. This is quite usual to an English boy because one can call everybody "you". We have the corresponding "Du" and then the polite form "Sie".

It was surprising for me to find that many boys, if they work hard, get a grant for University study, so that money plays a smaller part in the education of the English boy than in that of a German boy. All the education is much shorter because one leaves school as early as seventeen and has to study in most cases only three years at university.—There is much more sport in English schools and everywhere else in the country. I have never known as many opportunities for doing sport. Rugby and Hockey are only played in our bigger towns, Cricket is an unknown game.

In English literature everything seems to be overshadowed by Shakespeare's genius, so that books about other writers are often influenced by Shakespeare's having lived.—In the music section I found that classical music is much more popular among the young people than in Germany. The English, because they have not many composers to be proud of, can choose from the music of all nations what is really good and are therefore more unbiased.

If one asks a foreigner which country is the home of tradition, he will often say, England! One can see indeed that English people keep old institutions and concepts much more unchanged. There are also other things than these horrible systems of measurement: The war has not changed everything so abruptly; there is still the same consciousness of class distinction.—For me, as a person from Western Germany with her so called Economic Wonder, it is amusing to see all these old-fashioned cars. I do not like, and was even depressed at first, by the old buildings in the style of the '20's and '30's; the complete sameness from the dirty red bricks right up to the television aerial among the forest of chimneys. When I went along those red streets, I

never imagined how cosy it could be inside those houses; in front of the warm fireplace, I found the story about the English fires, which only warm one side of you, fortunately untrue.

I have often heard people here talk of England and Europe. Europe is the only continent, excluding England, which has a closer connection with the Commonwealth than with the continent. The joking about American people is amusing. Each rocket, which fails is the subject of much amusement.

Most people take little care with their language and it is difficult for a foreigner to understand the mutilated syllables and the fragments of sentences of colloquial speech. The English language has perhaps fewer original words than German, but the people have much more imagination for finding new words, which are mostly onomatopoeic. Everybody is conscious of those sound piercing words and emphasises them. For example "crash" is much more apt than "Krachen".

A foreigner will never learn the English humour. I often laughed, when nobody else found something funny, and I often did not understand why English people smiled, even if I understood every word of the joke.

Just finally to give one more characteristic of the English as I found them: They are more tolerant towards most things. And another point: Money in England as in Germany, is naturally very important to everyone, but one tends to feel its influence rather less in England.

Although I liked many things in England, I would not like to live permanently there, but the visit was very interesting for me, and I think that anybody, who has the opportunity to visit a foreign country should take it in order to get to know and to compare characteristics of other peoples and so to broaden his outlook.

W. T. MARSDEN MEMORIAL PRIZE

Last year, an essay competition was announced for a prize of books awarded in memory of the late Mr. W. T. Marsden, Senior History Master at the School for 27 years. The Prize was awarded to J. K. Stuart for his essay which we now have pleasure in printing.

This year the subject of the prize essay is "The Study of History."

Entries, which should not exceed 2,000 words, should reach the School Office by Friday, 22nd May.

J. K. STUART

THE NATURE OF CIVILISATION

Britain, we say, is a civilised nation; Borneo is not. Inevitably such a statement will rouse the cynics to their traditional charges of exaggerated and misplaced patriotic fervour, and of course, it would be naive to suggest that the British are, or ever have been, perfect, or that the people of Borneo have not progressed at all during their history, or that they do not have in them the potentialities of a "civilised" nation. Nor can it be denied that it is both difficult and

dangerous to draw clear cut lines of distinction between what people call "civilised" and what they do not. What of India, for example, of China, Japan, and those seemingly innumerable States of South America—are these "civilized" or not? Opinion is hopelessly divided.

But having said all this, and having accepted all the inherent qualifications, it still seems difficult, if we do not accept the fairly widespread belief that Britain is a civilised country, to think of any other which is, although it is comparatively easy to think of some which have been in the past. Working on the basic assumption, then, that Britain is an example of a "civilised" nation, and that Borneo is as yet "uncivilised," it is possible to detect certain fundamental points of difference between the two countries, points of difference which might reasonably be considered to form part at least of the process of civilisation.

Firstly, it does not require any exceptional perspicacity to see that Britain holds a position of undoubted material superiority over not only Borneo, but also a large part of the rest of the world, both "civilised" and "non-civilised," with the exception of the United States. The causes of this superiority are various: and not a few of them, climate, natural resources and geographical position, though they are of extreme importance in helping to foster and facilitate the process of civilisation, can in no way be said to be in themselves a part of that process. We do not assume, for example, that Britain is a more civilised nation than France, simply because there is more coal in Britain than in France.

But there is one other economic factor of exceptional importance—the rather vague technical term used by economists, "The division of Labour." In simple terms, this is the expression used by economists to define that economic system whereby each man performs one particular job of work, be it farming, baking or weather-forecasting, by which he earns for himself the means to purchase his other requirements, instead of attempting to satisfy all his needs through his own efforts, like Robinson Crusoe.

In many countries of the Western world, the "Division of Labour" has been carried to its logical extreme: it is now practised individually, locally and internationally. A good example of how the system works on the national scale is provided by the economy of Switzerland, which buys a large part of its imports with currency earned exclusively through the large-scale and highly specialised production of watches and clocks.

It is a commonly held idea among the so-called "idealists" that material well-being and prosperity are of little or no importance, and that the only things which really matter in this world are of a spiritual and intellectual nature. But this is surely a gross oversimplification of the question. For material prosperity has a two-fold importance in the process of civilisation: not only is it feasible to consider it as being in itself a part of that process, but it is also significant that material prosperity has nearly always formed an

essential pre-requisite to all other forms of civilisation. It is often pointed out, and rightly so, that it was partly due to their relatively easy life that the ancient Athenians were able to reach such intellectual and political heights. It is also noticeable that, with very few exceptions, the greatest writers of Greece belonged to the aristocratic, i.e., the leisured and prosperous, classes.

It is suggested, then, that material prosperity is an important factor in the process of civilisation, and that the unprecedented material prosperity now apparent in the modern world, especially in Western Europe and North America, is largely due to a greatly increased "Division of Labour." But it is at once obvious, assuming that the "Division of Labour" is part of the process of civilisation, that no modern State, however backward, is completely "uncivilised." No human being now lives like Robinson Crusoe. As one modern economist puts it: "Turn from this adventurer to the primitive community, and the difference is already enormous.

"Simple as is their division of labour, some division does exist. The men fish, the women cook and weave: those whose skill lies in the making of tools or weapons, or in the building of canoes, concentrate on using their skill. Theirs is, however, a desperately poor and insecure life by our standards. Their diet is monotonous; their houses flimsy; their clothing adequate only so long as the weather favours them; and when disease strikes them, they have no defence. Only in those parts most richly favoured by nature do such primitive communities have any leisure to enjoy themselves, amuse themselves, or develop many arts and skills other than those strictly concerned with keeping alive. Yet there is no evidence that, man by man and woman by woman, these primitive peoples are any less naturally gifted than the comfortable citizens of a modern community. It is the degree of the division of labour that makes the difference.

It has been suggested above that the nature of civilisation lies partly in the enjoyment of reasonable material comfort; of course, there is far more in it than this. A second consideration of the two states previously taken as being typical of civilised and non-civilised communities reveals further important aspects of the question: one of these may be called the "political" aspect. On the one hand we see a highly organised and, usually, very efficient public executive carrying out the instructions given to it by a majority party in a freely elected assembly, all of whose members are in turn answerable for all their doings to the whole adult population, who can replace them if they are dissatisfied. This system is reproduced locally, on a smaller scale, throughout the country.

On the other hand, we see a political organisation which is based almost entirely on the absolute rule of one man. The only basis of government is the tribal, and the only responsible authority the tribal king: and all political action is taken with a view to the advantage, first of the king, then of his tribal favourites, who probably hold all the responsible positions under the king. The general mass of the

people is in political slavery. A good example of this system is to be found in the feudal society of Saudi Arabia.

The word "Political" comes from the Greek word "Polis," which is generally translated "city State," and it was the greatest city State which Greece ever produced, Athens, which established many of the political principles and practices which are now taken for granted in modern civilised societies. And although the political institutions of the Greek city State, with its average population of 10,000, cannot be reproduced exactly in the huge nations of the modern world, yet the spirit of those institutions has endured, and so have the advantages.

Sir Maurice Browra says this of the city State—and his remarks are relevant to the modern civilised community: "No city concealed divine monarchs in mysterious isolation, or maintained privileged priests as a separate caste. By its very nature, the city State produced its own special kind of social life . . . such a situation produces men who are fully aware of their surroundings, extrovert, and civically minded. The city State did not by any means always promote democracy, but it fostered a freedom of intercourse, a sense of personality, and a social frame in which men were exposed to the full observation of their fellows, but not prevented from being themselves."

Civilisation, therefore, besides including material comfort, also demands some degree of political freedom for all, and implies a situation in which every citizen in the State feels that he has some social and political importance in Society, and that he has both the ability and the obligation to take some part in the conduct of his country's affairs, whether it be by direct action, by keeping a firm control on the public administration, or simply by discussion with his fellow citizens.

Very closely connected with the political aspect of civilisation is the "legal" aspect: one of the most noticeable and most important points of difference between a civilised and non-civilised community lies in the fact that in the one, the actions of every citizen, whatever his station, are subject to the same laws—laws which have been approved by the people, and which are known to all; while in the other, the general mass of the people is kept in complete ignorance of the laws, if any exist at all, and is therefore at the mercy of the ruling classes.

In the Greek city State, one of the most prized possessions was the rule of law. As Sir Maurice Bowra says: "They—the Greeks—felt that, because they were ruled by law, they had an inestimable advantage over the slavish millions of Asia, who were driven by fear of an autocrat, and lacked the discipline which they themselves accepted willingly and proudly." And in his *Antigone*, Sophocles says:

O wondrous subtlety of man, that draws
To good or evil ways! Great honour is given
And power to him who upholdeth his Country's laws,
And the Justice of Heaven.

Equality now seems to be the key-word in much modern political thinking—equality of political privilege, of social status, of financial remuneration, of education. In some cases, equality seems to be well-nigh impossible, even if it is desirable. But equality under the law is not only quite obviously desirable, but has been proved to be a practicable proposition, and has been fully achieved in most of the "civilised" world. It is, in fact, an important part in the process of civilisation.

Finally, there remains that rather vague quality "culture". Broadly speaking, this may be called the "intellectual" aspect of civilisation. Its implications are obvious, and it is unnecessary to stress its importance. Some would say that the "intellectual" side of civilisation is by far the most important: but it is probably better to regard it as the culmination of the process of civilisation. Certainly it is a general rule that the material, political and legal aspects of civilisation come before "culture" though, of course, there are exceptions.

Under the heading of "culture" then, can be included such things as literature in general, philosophy, the "fine arts," and all, or part, of the world's output of music (according to taste). Its most outstanding exponents include Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Plato, Phidias, the "Old Masters" of painting, and Beethoven.

The nature of civilisation, therefore, is fourfold: it requires a reasonable standard of material comfort; it demands a political and legal system in which as many citizens as possible take a part in the handling of their country's affairs, and in which all the citizens enjoy equality under the law; and finally, it produces a situation in which men have the opportunity and the inclination to make the fullest possible use of their greatest gift, their intellect.

EARTH

(In the style of Gerard Manley Hopkins).

All is there then! where then? where then?
Heart of it, hope of it,
Gathered in life-laced, lush-laced earth.
Bright broth of tangled plants, sap-sucking
Tree life the top of it; mouth
Of the soft turned, hard turned, turnover earth
Is the root of it, base and the face of it.
Life there! changed or changing
From an all inherent, instressed pattern:
Christ in it! fertile furrow-plume,
Jay green juice, in a nourishing
Turning of each loom years' womb.
Beginning and ending of, grassing
And mould is the Lord of all, Lord of earth's womb.

R. WATKINS.

Old Boys' Section

NEWS OF OLD GEORGIANS

- G. K. Desser (Ed) (1953-58) is President of the Students' Union at the Liverpool College of Commerce.
- T. B. Groves (S) (1949-54) has passed the intermediate examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
- I. F. Johns (R) (1945-52) has been appointed Engineering graduate with British Waterways.
- J. A. Kirkham (W) (1946-52) has passed the final examination of the Institute of Incorporated Accountants.
- L. Lyons (M) (1948-55) has gained his B.A. degree at Oxford.
- H. D. Sherrington (Silverton) (Ev) (1943-51) has been appointed to the control of the accounts department of the advertising section of the Readers' Digest of Canada.
- B. W. Thomas (G) (1952-58) has been accepted as a student at the County Institute of Agriculture, Hutton.
- T. Watts (S) (1944-48) has obtained the A.M.C.T. degree (Manchester) in chemical engineering and metallurgy.
- B. H. Richardson (G) (1941-48) is Sales Representative for the Iron and Steel Division of Wigley Aluminium Ltd., Derbyshire.

CHESTER COLLEGE

"Chaqu'un pour soi"

At the time of writing, we are still three in number. How long this state of affairs will last nobody dare say, with exams, teaching practice and college meals to contend with.

We arrived in Chester this term to find it at its best . . . and having hired a sleigh to the college, we realised that we were only too glad to see the old place again. As this feeling did not last long, we move to things more cheerful.

Our personal activities are too numerous to list, which is probably a good thing ; so we have produced an expurgated version.

A. D. Hughes, our most recent arrival, has settled into the college routine very quickly indeed, although even after a term and a half he has been seen entering a lecture room. However he assures us that this is merely to learn how to hold a marking pencil, as he goes forth to teach for a month in a very short while.

Of Bernard Shaw not very much is known. He has so far survived four of his six terms and is now eagerly awaiting his final exams. In the meantime he demonstrates that K. G. V. has produced sportsmen as well as scholars, by wielding a badminton racket and sporting a pair of football boots—not simultaneously—for the college teams.

Next, despite muttered threats, we report on the deeds of D. R. Dixon. We are lost for words when it comes to describing his activities. Sounds of "music," interspersed with low dialect French, may be heard emanating from his room at all times of day. It is also rumoured that he intends to take a third year French course in Paris ; for his sake, we ask you all to keep this quite lest the Sureté should renew their inquiries.

Finally, we would like to say a word to all intending teachers in the old school. Why not come to Chester ? It is a first rate place in which to study, with many extramural activities "intra muros Devae."

"THE CESTRIANS."

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge,
15.2.59

To the Editor of the Red Rose :

Dear Sir,

Over the past few years the Cambridge letter has been conspicuous for its rarity in your pages. The explanation must be found in the peculiar character of the Old-Georgian community here, which consists mainly of scientists, who have neither the time nor (apparently) the inclination to arrange or attend a regular termly meeting, the sine qua non for any comprehensive report on Old-Georgian activities.

It was in an attempt to rectify this situation that a small group, of somewhat more sociable inclinations, decided to try to revitalize the near-extinct Cambridge Old Georgian Society. Mr. Perry, an old boy of the school and one-time Rugby international, who now lectures in Biochemistry, has kindly agreed to become President. But although the first meeting was fairly well attended, it must be admitted that the future (if any future really does exist for such a society) is anything but certain.

There are not quite a dozen Old Georgians at Cambridge, all busily working for degrees and acquiring accents. N. Ziment has been at Caius a long time, and is now very wise. S. Green, at Trinity, is available on most weekdays for tea, and private viewings of his family album. Unfortunately, the crate of beer, which he won some little time ago, is now quite finished.

J. M. Pendlebury is not seen very much these days, but did make himself conspicuous in the Poppy-day festivities by some not untuneful serenading on the less crowded street corners. Among other things, he says, he had quite a lot of money thrown at him.

J. J. Thompson plays football for his College first team. Last year the St. John's authorities put him in lodgings near Girton College, some three miles out of Cambridge. This is a long way, if, for example, you forget your slide-rule : but, distance apparently being no object, he has made very sure that he is in the same lodgings next year. There must be some explanation.

Is John Gatiss engaged?

B. Whittaker's athletic activities have been curtailed for some considerable time because of injuries, but he hopes to be back in action soon. D. Lewin collects calendars sufficiently interesting to raise his bedder's eyebrows.

Two freshmen came up this year—both, surprisingly, non-scientists. As readers of your magazine will doubtless know, A. T. Williams has been in Cyprus. If you are at Queens' and can stir yourself before 8 a.m., you may be lucky enough to see him returning from the squash courts. J. K. Stuart now feels quite at home here, and is usually to be found hotly defending the Tories, the Queen, Montgomery, or just anything British.

In conclusion, suffice it to say that what the Old-Georgian community at Cambridge needs most, is new blood.

C.U.O.G.S.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY OLD GEORGIANS REPORT

All too soon the Hilary term is drawing to a close. By now all the freshmen are well and truly settled and fully acclimatised to the rigours of university life; indeed one might almost think that they had been here all their lives. But familiarity has not bred contempt. The sun is shining, literally as well as metaphorically, and Oxford continues to offer manifold attractions. Yet even if these attractions faded, life could never be wholly dull with such men as P. A. McLean around. He is taking life with an even bigger stride than usual, and on the sporting side has already brought great credit to the old school by his election to the Woodpeckers Club, the exclusive fraternity of those who play Badminton for the University second team. On the academic side, he has found time to open his Law books on several occasions, but, not finding them sufficiently stimulating, he has announced his intention of changing his subject. His choice of French surprised most of us, since various considerations had led us to believe that his natural affinities were more in the direction of Classics these days.

J. A. Hoyle leads a quiet and studious life, but has still not discovered how to do 30 hours work in a 24 hour day. He emerges from his books, however, each Thursday to lunch in the Union, and there he may be found advocating strongly radical views in the face of his more reactionary comrades, P. A. McLean and J. M. M. Dalby. The last-named has been prevented by pressure of work (or could it be the cold weather?) from daily rowing as was his practice last term. He still finds time for a Sunday afternoon stroll, but when he feels the call to exercise at other times he lies down on his bed till the urge wears off.

In the early part of the term P. G. Davies was awarded his college first XV colours, but in his next match his enthusiasm went too far and resulted in a burst blood vessel. For the next three weeks he

was more or less confined to his luxurious suite, and on the rare occasions when he emerged he was leaning heavily on crutches in the manner of a discharged war-veteran. He alleges that he came up this term with the express intention of slacking (that is, only doing twice as much work as normal people), but his injury frustrated this plan by sending him back to his books, and his only recreation since then has been research into the origins of a Valentine card from Wales.

So much for the freshmen. Of the more senior Old Georgians here, men like R. S. Rubins, little has been seen, though it is understood that they are doing research of some kind somewhere. D. R. K. Seddon, having concluded that New College is too quiet and dull, has been planning various schemes to bring new life to that highly studious establishment. As yet, however, his ventures have met with little tangible success. D. H. Rimmer at Exeter has been moving in high ecclesiastical circles of late (No! He is not assistant chaplain yet) but retains the common touch through weekly games of soccer for the college second XI. Of A. Roberts of Christ Church we have only been afforded a brief glance. On the occasion in question he was manfully bestriding a blue velocipede (pale blue, of 1890 vintage) and moving in the direction of a nurses' hostel. Readers may draw their own conclusions from this. Despite the continued noise of heavy traffic, and the hooting of undergraduate cars, Oxford has been much quieter this term, and the reason for this is, of course, the absence of D. J. Farrant, who is now doing teaching practice for his Diploma of Education somewhere in the region of Evercreech Junction. Needless to say, we look forward to his return next term.

In closing, we must turn from the sublime to the ridiculous, that is to our contemporaries at Cambridge. Last term we were honoured by a visit from J. J. Thompson, and this term we have been favoured by J. D. Lewin and J. K. Stuart. Unfortunately we have seen nothing of Lieut. A. T. Williams (R.A. Rtd.), but he is doubtless preoccupied with the affairs of state. We very much appreciated his dispatch from Nicosia in last term's Red Rose and are hoping to see his appraisal of the current situation in a not too distant edition of The Times.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE RED ROSE"

Sir,—This term the number of school societies has increased to include the Jazz Club, The Astronomical Society and the Railway Club.

Perhaps the place in which activity is most marked, however, is Room 19. If you should happen to be passing the door of this room during one dinner-hour, force yourself to enter it. You will be confronted by the sight of a large number of intelligent-looking students of this establishment sitting round chequered boards, two boys to each board. They will move black and white carved wooden pieces from one square to another and chant weirdly "check" "Jadoube" or "checkmate." The last of these words is the sign for a sigh from one boy and a smile from the other, as they shake hands over the board.

This may at first seem like the mysterious ritual of some magic circle; but, of course, the school authorities do not allow the practice of magic, either white or black, in the form rooms during school hours. No, these apparent acolytes of a strange cult are members of the Chess Club!

At one time the delights of the highly intellectual game of chess were reserved for senior members of this academy—but now! As soon as a new arrival sets his first foot over the threshold of this seat of scholarship and learning, he is asked “Can you play chess?” If his answer is “No” he is condemned to a sordid existence for the first four or five years of his Grammar School life. He must not enter the School buildings at dinnertime unless it is for a special reason. Should, however, the new scholar answer in the affirmative he is presented with a “chess pass,” the magical powers of which obtain him a passage past the prefects and into the warm and friendly precincts of room 19.

Is this right? Should one half of the school become withered with the cold, whilst the others become miniature Botvinniks and Golombeks. Gentlemen, I leave it with you.

I remain,

Yours (etc.)

R.M.G.

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