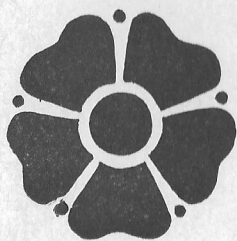


THE RED ROSE

THE MAGAZINE OF
KING GEORGE V SCHOOL



KGV

Vol. ~~XL~~ XLI

No. 4/1

December, 1961

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EDITORIAL

A sign of the affluent society is the decadence to which cultural standards have generally been lowered. This does not mean that art is becoming increasingly poor or that music and literature are likewise decadent, but that the ability of a growing number of individuals to create an imaginative culture out of their environment has in some cases been impaired. The last decade, whilst economically beneficial to the 'man in the street', was culturally dead for him through the attacks of the mass media, in the shape of glossy magazines and fourth-rate paperback literature. Social progress tended to inspire mental inertia and dull the senses. As a result there are now many people in this country who are just downright lazy; yet their newly required affluence has indoctrinated them with the laws of material gain; now they expect 'summat for nowt' as one of Walter Greenwood's mill workers might have said. The 'Wind of Change' which we are told has swept through the land has not been an invigorating gust to blow the affluent cobwebs out of our affluent hair; rather it has been a balmy breeze, which suits the spider ideally. The resulting attitude of 'cosy comfort' is reflected in the worship of Telly, a household god, and of Bingo, a social idol, come of late from America. The worship of the latter takes place in garish temples and chrome palaces; it is conducted by priests and the ritual and ceremony brings material satisfaction or loss, depending on the whim of the word Chance. There have been no reformers in this religion yet.

But there should have been. Intellectual and cultural betterment comes up against a 'get rich quick' brick wall every time. Can it be realised that life does not end for the day at five o'clock with the return from work, and that intellectual pursuits are there for the pursuing? These require an alert and penetrative mind, but they bring satisfaction to the soul; a satisfaction of a far higher degree than material gain.

Our Reformers must come from somewhere; but where? The schools of course, and the grammar schools in particular. These outposts of learning, containing the most capable of the younger generation, are empowered to lead a cultural revival, by sending boys into the world well versed in music, literature, languages and art. Boys who will use their erudition to good purpose.

The writer of a previous editorial said once, '... there is only one success worth striving for, and that is to develop our minds.'

I want only to reiterate his thoughts, for, of course, he was exactly right; that is why in this school there are so many societies, and nobody can say that he is not interested in any of them. They cover all tastes, all aspects of learning. Man is far from learning everything about himself and the world he lives in, and he will not further his knowledge by sitting back and doing nothing. J.H.

RED ROSE EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Editor for this edition Mr. B. A. J. Norman

Assistant Editor J. Hill

Advertising Manager: W. P. A. Smith

Committee : Mr. T. B. Johnson, J. D. Grime, A. K. Canter,
C. P. Haskey, W. G. Day.

SCHOOL NOTES

This term sees the school bigger than ever with a total on the roll of 726 and the Sixth form has increased to 183 which is also bigger than ever before. It is interesting to notice that of the three factors which are increasing the number of senior pupils in schools the "trend," the "bulge" and the "swing," the first two are most clearly operative in this school. The "trend" towards staying at school into the Sixth form is shown by the fact that of 118 boys in Upper 5 last term 103 remain in the school in the Sixth forms. The "bulge" of greater numbers in the age group is also now beginning to affect our upper forms. On the other hand the "swing" towards scientific subjects in the Sixth form has not been so noticeable. The Science Sixth forms have remained almost the same in numbers and the Modern Sixths have increased considerably.

We welcome two new members to the staff this term. Mr. D. H. Rimmer, who is an old boy of this school (Ev) (1948-55) and subsequently was at Exeter College, Oxford. He has taken Mr. Drake's place to teach Scripture and French. Also an additional member of Staff, Mr. T. P. Fletcher, who was educated at St. Mary's College, Blackburn, and Durham University, and is teaching Biology, Mathematics and Art.

The Annual Swimming Gala was held at the Victoria Baths on May 12th.

Founder's Day was held on June 2nd. The Cricket match between the Staff and boys was as exciting as usual. The match ended with the last pair of the masters' team at the wicket, and they just managed to stave off defeat.

Unfortunately the annual Six sided Athletics match, which was to be held on July 14th, had to be cancelled owing to bad weather.

The Athletic Sports was held on July 18th, and 12 school records were broken.

The Open Day was held on July 20th.

The 1st XI are to be congratulated on completing their season last summer term without losing a single match.

A meeting for Parents of new boys was held on October 25th, which gave an opportunity for useful exchange of views between parents and members of the staff.

On November 10th we were glad to welcome Mrs. E. D. Hime of the Commonwealth Institute, who gave an illustrated talk to the Third and Fourth Forms on "A Safari to the Mountains of the Moon."

The collection this term was for Earl Haigh's Fund and realised £21 10s. 0d.

During the summer holidays Mr. Lord and Mr. Abram took a party of boys to Brittany and Mr. Wynne and Mr. Lowe took another party to Belgium. E. J. Bond spent part of the summer holidays in Yugoslavia on an exchange scheme.

We congratulate C. P. Martin on being awarded a Federation of Calico Printers scholarship in Textile Chemistry, tenable at Manchester College of Science and Technology. Like other industrial scholarships this award is not subject to parents' means test.

The winner of the W. T. Marsden Memorial Essay Prize was A. F. Kelsall.

The School Tower has unfortunately been found to be unsafe owing to wet rot and dry rot in the timbers and it has reluctantly been decided that this will have to come down in the very near future. The school bell will be moved to another position. Many will regret the removal of what has become a well known local landmark even though the choice of shape for the ornamental object on top has always been something of a mystery.

SCHOOL PREFECTS

Senior: J. D. Grime, P. K. Rostron, K. Brown, C. R. Craven, J. H. Entwistle, C. J. Flemming, D. R. Karsa, J. R. Park, G. A. Stocker, A. F. Blower, I. Booth, M. D. Carr, F. T. Davies, J. Dickinson, C. J. Fitch, J. Hill, M. J. Holmes, K. W. Johns, J. F. Rennie-Kermode, P. D. Smith, D. A. Stuart, A. K. Canter, K. W. Robinson, J. V. Smith, G. M. Whittaker, D. Wintersgill.

Junior: P. Astardjian, G. V. Davis, D. Greenberg, H. B. Harris, D. R. Holden, M. R. Hollis, W. M. McKenzie, A. B. Milner, D. G. Newman, D. R. Sutcliffe, G. V. Tolley, W. Vickers, A. S. Wright, G. S. Black, C. Haskey, J. Hulme, H. M. Higginbotham, J. Moldynski, R. M. Silverton, P. A. Westwood, R. M. Williamson.

SCHOOL OFFICERS

School Captain: J. D. Grime
Vice-Captain: P. K. Rostron
Captain of Rugby: J. D. Grime
Captain of Swimming: J. H. Gall
Captain of Chess: A. K. Canter
Games Secretary: C. R. Craven
School Almoner: H. M. Higginbotham

IMPORTANT DATES

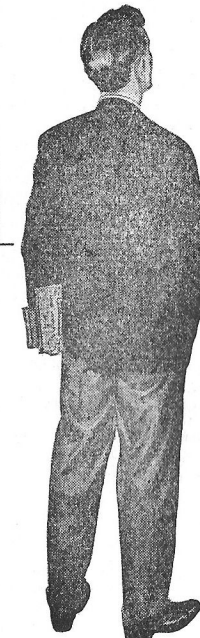
Lent Term begins	...	...	...	...	9th January
Half Term	...	...	...	...	22nd, 23rd February
G.C.E. Trial Examinations begin	16th March
G.C.E. Trial Examinations end	23rd March
Lent Term ends	11th April

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VALETE

- ASHTON, P. M., 1953-61.—Evans', U6ScB, G.C.E. (A3,02), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, R.L.S.S. Captain 1959-60, School Swimming Captain 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1959-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- BRADLEY, A., 1953-61.—Woodham's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A5,03), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, House Secretary 1960-61, School Games Secretary 1960-61, Chairman Railway Society 1960-61, Chairman Debating Society 1960-61, State Scholarship 1959.
- ELIAS, D. G., 1953-61.—Mason's, U6MSch, G.C.E. (A3,04), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, House Secretary and Vice-Captain 1960-61, Captain of Boxing 1958-61, Rugby Half Colours 1960-61, Vice-Chairman Economics Society 1960-61, Junior Librarian 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- HOLLAND, P., 1953-61.—Leech's, U6MSch, G.C.E. (A4,04), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Senior Librarian 1960-61, Secretary French Circle 1960-61, Southport Major Scholarship 1961.
- JEWELL, W. K., 1953-61.—Edwards', U6ScX G.C.E. (A2,05), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, House Almoner 1960-61.
- LEVER, R. L., 1953-61.—Spencer's, U6ScX, G.C.E. (05).
- TAYLOR, R. L., 1953-61.—Evans', U6ScB, G.C.E. (A2,03), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1959-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- WEBB, P., 1953-61.—Spencer's, U6Sc, X G.C.E. (A2,05), House Cricket Captain 1961, Half Colours Cricket 1961, School Chess Team 1960-61.
- ADDIS, F. E., 1954-61.—Spencer's, U6ScY, G.C.E. (05).
- BARNETT, M. L., 1954-61.—Woodham's, U6ScB, G.C.E. (A3,04), Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- BASFORD, J. R., 1954-61.—Grear's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A3,03), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Rugby Colours 1960-61, Cricket Half Colours 1960-61, Southport Major Scholarship 1961.
- BOND, I. H., 1954-61.—Grear's, U6ScX G.C.E. (A3,04), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Captain House Swimming and Life-Saving 1960-61, R.L.S.S. Award of Merit 1959, R.L.S.S. Instructor's Certificate 1960, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- BURTON, M., 1954-61.—Mason's, U6ScY, G.C.E. (A1,06).
- CURETON, C. R., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6ScA, G.C.E. (A4,03), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- DEWHURST, P., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6ScA, G.C.E. (A3,04), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, House Almoner 1960-61, Secretary Railway Society 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- ECKERSLEY, R. G., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6ScA, G.C.E. (A3,03), Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- FLETCHER, J., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4,04), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, House Secretary 1960-61, Chairman Christian Union 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- GOODRIDGE, M., 1954-61.—Rogers', U6ScA, G.C.E. (A2,08), Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- GOSSELIN, A. J. M., 1954-61.—Mason's, U6ScX G.C.E. (06).
- HARTWELL, I. M., 1954-61.—Mason's, U6M, G.C.E. (05), R.L.S.S. Award of Merit 1960, Cricket Half Colours 1961.
- HATFIELD, D. R., 1954-61.—Woodham's, U6M, G.C.E. (A2,05), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Rugby Half Colours 1960-61, Secretary Economics Society 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- HOPE, K. D., 1954-61.—Evans', U6ScA, G.C.E. (A4,03), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Captain House Boxing 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- HUNT, E. B., 1954-61.—Evans', U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A3,03), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1960-61, Captain House Badminton 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- JUMP, R. T., 1954-61.—Grear's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A3,04), School Captain 1960-61, Captain 2nd XV 1960-61, Rugby Half Colours 1960-61, Cricket Half Colours 1960-61, R.L.S.S. Bar to Bronze Cross 1960, Chairman Thornley Society 1960-61, Central Electricity Board Scholarship 1961.

- KEELEY, D. G., 1954-61.—Evans', U6ScB, G.C.E. (A1,05), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1959-60, House Rugby Captain 1960-61, Athletics Half Colours 1958-59, House Cricket Captain 1959-60.
- KELSALL, A. F., 1954-61.—Evans', U6MSch, G.C.E. (A4,04), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Chairman Local History Society 1960-61, Senior Librarian 1961, Open Postmastership in History to Merton College, Oxford, 1961.
- LLOYD, J. D. R., 1954-61.—Rogers', U6MSch, G.C.E. (A3,03), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Junior Librarian 1960-61, Chairman Photographic Society 1960-61, R.L.S.S. Bronze Cross 1958, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- MARSH, J. P., 1954-61.—Mason's, U6MSch, G.C.E. (A4,06), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Captain Cricket 1960-61, Captain Badminton team 1960, Full Rugby Colours 1960-61, Full Cricket Colours 1959-60-61, Full Athletics Colours 1961, Captain of House Cricket, Badminton and Basketball, House Vice-Captain, Junior Librarian 1960-61, Chairman Economics Society 1961, Open Scholarship in History to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford 1961, State Scholarship 1961.
- MASSAM, C. E., 1954-61.—Rogers', U6M, G.C.E. (A3,06), Junior Librarian 1961.
- MARTIN, C. P., 1954-61.—Mason's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A3,04), School Vice-Captain 1960-61, Captain Athletics 1960-61, Captain Rugby 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1958-9-60-61, Full Athletic Colours 1960-61, House Captain 1960-61, Captain House Rugby and Athletics, Cotton Board Open Scholarship 1961.
- MERCER, A. J. H., 1954-61.—Edwards', U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4,04), Senior School Prefect 1959-61, Full Rugby Colours 1960-61, Southport Major Scholarship 1961.
- MILNE, I. S., 1954-61.—Rogers', U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4,05), Senior School Prefect 1959-61, Southport Major Scholarship 1961.
- MOORE, D. W., 1954-61.—Rogers', U6ScY, G.C.E. (A1,03), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Rugby Half Colours 1960-61, Swimming Half Colours 1961, Athletics Half Colours 1958-61, R.L.S.S. Award of Merit 1959.
- PERRY, A. M., 1954-61.—Spencer's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4,04), State Scholarship 1961.
- PINCH, E. E., 1954-61.—Woodham's, U6M, G.C.E. (A3,02), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Rugby Half Colours 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- RAPAPORT, A. R., 1954-61.—Edwards', U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A2,04), Athletics Half Colours 1960, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- SHARPLING, D. N., 1954-61.—Woodham's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4,03), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, House Captain 1960-61, Full Athletics Colours 1960, Rugby Half Colours 1959-60-61, Cricket Half Colours 1961, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- SMITH, D. G., 1954-61.—Rogers', U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A2,05), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, R.L.S.S. Bronze Medallion 1957, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- SMITH, J. R. A., 1954-61.—Evans', U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4,04), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, School Almoner 1960-61, House Almoner 1960-61, Secretary School Music Society 1960-61, Southport Major Scholarship 1961.
- SMITH, S. R., 1954-61.—Woodham's, U6M, G.C.E. (A1,07), Secretary Art Society 1960-61, R.L.S.S. Award of Merit 1961.
- SOUTHWORTH, C., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6Sc, G.C.E. (A1,04).
- SPANTON, S. A., 1954-61.—Rogers', U6M, G.C.E. (A4,02), Junior Librarian 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.
- STEWART-FORSHAW, R. L. S., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6M, G.C.E. (A1,04), Athletics Half Colours 1959, Chairman Philatelic Society 1960-61, Junior Librarian 1961.
- TASKER, S. J., 1954-61.—Edwards', U6ScY, G.C.E. (04), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1960-61, Full Cricket Colours 1959-60-61, Athletics Half Colours 1961.
- TAYLOR, E., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4,03), State Scholarship 1961, Junior School Prefect 1961, House Almoner 1961, Chairman Scientific Society 1961, Secretary Local History Society 1961, Secretary Bee Club 1960.

TOWNES, D. B., 1954-61.—Spencer's, U6ScB, G.C.E. (A2.03), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, House Almoner 1960-61, Captain of House Life Saving 1960-61, R.L.S.S. Bronze Medallion 1959, Leader of School Orchestra 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

TRAVIS, A. B., 1954-61.—Evans', U6M, G.C.E. (A4.03), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, Secretary School R.L.S.S. 1959-60, Captain House life-saving 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

TURNER, C., 1954-61.—Gear's, U6M, G.C.E. (A3.06), Captain House Chess 1960-61.

TURNER, J. G., 1954-61.—Leech's U6ScX, G.C.E. (A3.05), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, House Captain 1960-61, 2nd XV Captain 1959-60, Full Rugby Colours 1960-61, Athletics Half Colours 1960-61, Cricket Half Colours 1960, R.L.S.S. Bronze Medallion 1958, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

WESTWELL, A. J., 1954-61.—Mason's, U6ScY, G.C.E. (03), House Prefect 1960-61.

WINTERSGILL, M., 1954-61.—Spencer's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A3.03), Junior School Prefect 1960-61, House Vice-Captain 1960-61, Captain House Boxing 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

YOUNG, P. M., 1954-61.—Leech's, U6ScY, G.C.E. (A1.04), R.L.S.S. Elementary Certificate 1958.

ASHTON, N. A., 1955-61.—Edwards', U6M, G.C.E. (A2.04).

BULLOCK, J. A., 1955-61.—Gear's, L6Sp, G.C.E. (03).

COLE, A. L., 1955-61.—Spencer's, U6ScA, G.C.E. (A3.03), Captain of House Basket ball 1960-61.

CORCORAN, M., 1955-61.—Edwards', U6ScA, G.C.E. (A3.05).

CROPPER, I. T., 1955-61.—Woodham's, L6Sp, G.C.E. (02).

CURTIS, F. G., 1954-61.—Leech's, L6Sp, G.C.E. (02), Rugby Half Colours 1959-60, Athletics Junior Colours 1958-59, Secretary Jazz Club 1960-61.

GAMBIE, R. P., 1955-61.—Mason's, U6ScX, G.C.E. (A2.03), R.L.S.S. Award of Merit 1960, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

GOLDING, G. A., 1955-61.—Woodham's, U6ScA, G.C.E. (A3.03).

HALL, D. R., 1955-61.—Edwards', L6Sp, G.C.E. (03).

HOWARD, D. J., 1955-61.—Edwards', L6Sp, G.C.E. (05).

HUNT, R. B., 1955-61.—Evans', U6ScY, G.C.E. (A1.04), Athletics Half Colours 1959-60.

JONES, R. M., 1955-61.—Leech's, U6ScA, G.C.E. (A3.03).

KIRKHAM, D. H., 1955-61.—Gear's, L6Sp, G.C.E. (04).

PEARCE, T. R., 1955-61.—Woodham's, U6M, G.C.E. (A2.05), Chairman Art Society 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

STANDRING, K. W., 1955-61.—Leech's, L6ScB, G.C.E. (05).

TERRY, M. A., 1955-61.—Mason's, U6M, G.C.E. (A2.06).

THOMAS, D., 1955-61.—Rogers', U6ScB, G.C.E. (A2.03), Athletics Colours U14 1958, R.L.S.S. Intermediate Certificate 1959.

WHITE, P. J., 1955-61.—Mason's, L6Sp, G.C.E. (06), R.L.S.S. Elementary Certificate 1959.

WOODCOCK, B. G., 1955-61.—Spencer's, U6ScB, G.C.E. (A3-03), Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

YOUNG, P. M., 1955-61.—Mason's, L6M, G.C.E. (05).

BAMBROFFE, A., 1956-61.—Edwards', U5aS, G.C.E. (01), Rugby U15 Colours 1960, Athletics Junior Colours 1961.

CARTER, D., 1956-61.—Woodham's, U5b, G.C.E. (05).

FARQUHAR, W. F. N., 1956-61.—Gear's, U6ScB, G.C.E. (05), Senior Prefect 1961, House Captain 1960-61, Rugby Colours 1959-60-61, Cricket Colours 1960-61.

FORGHAM, D. E., 1956-61.—Leech's, U5b, G.C.E. (03), R.L.S.S. Bar to Bronze Medallion 1960.

JAMES, T., 1956-61.—Spencer's, U6MSch, G.C.E. (A4.05), Junior Librarian 1960-61, Blackburn County Borough Major Award 1961.

JONES, D. A., 1956-61.—Spencer's, L6Sp, G.C.E. (03).

KISSICK, R. B., 1956-61.—Rogers', U5aS, G.C.E. (05).

LAWSON, A. J., 1956-61.—Spencer's, U5b, G.C.E. (04).

OSTICK, D. G., 1956-61.—Gear's, U6ScSch, G.C.E. (A4.03), Senior Prefect 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1960-61, Cricket Half Colours 1960-61, Captain House Boxing and Basketball 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

PARKER, D. M., 1956-61.—Leech's, U6ScB, G.C.E. (A3.04), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Chess Half Colours 1960-61, Athletics Junior Colours 1958-59, R.L.S.S. Bronze Cross 1959, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

PEACOCK, C., 1956-61.—Rogers', U5b, G.C.E. (04).

PEARSON, C. F. C., 1956-61.—Spencer's, U5aS, G.C.E. (06).

PRICE, W. A., 1956-61.—Rogers', U6MSch, G.C.E. (A4.04), Senior School Prefect 1959-61, Junior Librarian 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

RED, J. C., 1956-61.—Rogers', U5aS, G.C.E. (04).

SIROTKIN, A., 1956-61.—Woodham's, L6M, G.C.E. (05).

WHITTLE, B., 1956-61.—Mason's, U5b, G.C.E. (03).

WOODROFFE, P. J., 1956-61.—Gear's, G.C.E. (07).

PLUMB, A. C., 1957-61.—Mason's, U5b, G.C.E. (03).

TOMS, G.J.B., 1957-61.—Woodham's, U5b, G.C.E. (04), Athletics Junior Colours 1961.

WHITE, R. B., 1957-61.—Mason's, L5a.

CHEETHAM, B. I., 1958-61.—Edwards', U6ScB, G.C.E. (07), R.L.S.S. Bronze Cross 1959.

JONES, P. E., 1958-61.—Edwards', U5b, G.C.E. (2), Rugby U16 Colours 1960-61.

JONES, R. J. A., 1958-61.—Spencer's, L5Y.

PICKARD, J. R., 1958-61.—Evans', U6MSch, G.C.E. (A3.06), Senior Librarian 1961, Treasurer Economics Society 1960-61, Captain House Cross-country team 1960-61, State Scholarship 1961.

WATKINSON, P. J., 1958-61.—Edwards', U6ScB, G.C.E. (A1.05), R.L.S.S. Award of Merit 1960.

COCKROFT, P. J., 1959-61.—Leech's, 3X, R.L.S.S. Elementary Certificate 1961, Cricket U14 Colours 1960-61, Vice-Captain U14 XI 1960-61.

HODKINSON, R. A., 1959-61.—Gear's, U6M, G.C.E. (A4.04), R.L.S.S. Bronze Medallion 1960, Conductor House Choir 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961.

MORRIS, D. J., 1959-61.—Mason's, U6M, G.C.E. (A3.05), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Southport Major Exhibition 1961, Junior Librarian 1960-61.

PROCTOR, B. R., 1959-61.—Edwards', 3X.

RAWLINSON, C. R., 1959-61.—Leech's, 3Y.

KENYON, R. F., 1960-61.—Gear's, U5b, G.C.E. (03).

LIGHT, F. J., 1960-61, Rogers', U6ScB, G.C.E. (02), Senior School Prefect 1960-61, Full Rugby Colours 1960-61, House Almoner 1961.

TWEEDALE, B. P., 1960-61.—Edwards', U5b.

WESTON, A. J., 1960-61.—Evans', U5TrM, G.C.E. (05), Rugby Half Colours 1960-61.

HATCHETT, G. N., 1961.—Evans', L6Sp, G.C.E. (03).

SALVETE

B. J. Armitage, J. S. Armstrong, J. A. Ashworth, P. J. Aspinall, I. K. Atkinson, R. A. Barnett, G. G. Bartley, P. R. Bartram, G. Beswick, L. W. Bevan, P. N. Bilton, L. Blundell, E. D. Bowman, N. R. Box, P. P. Brannen, A. W. Broughton, K. D. Burwood, R. J. C. Chandler, P. N. Cockhill, N. J. Collinge, R. Copson, J. Craig, E. Crimmins, A. F. Cunliffe, F. C. J. Dart, M. D. Davidson, P. J. Davies, P. R. Davies, P. J. Davis, W. G. Day, A. J. Dollin, K. A. Dolman, M. S. Doran, B. Drelincourt, A. H. Edwards, J. B. Fairclough, J. Faraday, D. Fildes, P. F. B. Fiske, J. H. Fozard, F. J. Galbraith, D. W. Gilchrist, B. R. Gildart, P. Gordon, B. S. Gregson, P. P. Gubbins, D. A. Hall, P. Halliwell, I. R. Hanson, H. M. Hardy, J. C. Haynes, M. J. Heale, C. R. Hepworth, P. S. Higson, A. N. House, I. D. Jackson, R. H. Jackson, N. B. Jones, S. V. Jones, J. Keeley, D. M. A. Knowles, C. B. Lawrence, P. J. Labbett, M. J. Lean, P. S. Le Roi, J. H. Lever, G. P. Lewin, C. J. Lloyd, M. G. Low, J. M. Lowi, R. S. Meadowcroft, C. P. Moore, C. E. Myer, R. S. Osborn, C. J. J. Page, I. D. Parker, T. C. Parker, R. Parkinson, J. Paton, M. J. Pearce, M. E. Pickford, R. B. Pickthall, T. E. Pike, D. Pilkington, A. D. Pinnington, J. J. Poole, D. C. Prescott, A. J. Proffitt, C. P. Rawling, M. G. Rapaport, J. C. Richards, P. J. Richards, M. B. Rimmer, T. H. Rimmer, M. J. Roberts, G. C. Robertson, E. Robinson, J. W. Rogers, T. A. Rowell, S. H. Sharples, S. C. Sixsmith, D. J. Slater, L. J. Smith, W. C. Smith, P. Smith-Crallan, R. J. H. Standing, A. L. Stewart, C. G. Tattler, J. S. Taylor, J. J. Thomas, P. L. Thomas, H. K. Thompson, A. P. Thomson, J. Townley-Smith, M. E. Tregurtha, R. G. Turner, P. G. Walton, A. F. Weldon, J. H. Welsh, S. White, C. R. Whitehead, J. T. Whitehead, A. L. Whiting, K. S. Whittaker, M. A. Williams, I. M. Wilson, S. Windham, G. C. Wright, J. S. Wright.

EXAMINATION SUCCESSES AT UNIVERSITIES

ABERDEEN

D. I. KATITIFF (M) (44-52) M.B., Ch.B.

CAMBRIDGE

J. K. STUART (Ed) (51-58) (Gonville and Caius) Classical Tripos C. 11, Div. 11.

A. T. WILLIAMS (Ev) (49-56) (Queens') Economics Tripos Pt. 11., Cl. 11., Div. 11.

J. T. WINPENNY (Ed) (52-59) (Gonville and Caius) Economics Tripos Pt. 1., Cl. 11., Div. 1.

COVENTRY—LANCHESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

P. R. FISHER (L) (55-56) Higher National Certificate in Electrical Engineering (Electronics).

DURHAM

P. KENNEDY (R) (51-58) B.Sc. Hons. Phys. Cl. 11(ii).

HULL

J. D. ADAMS (G) (51-58) B.Sc. Chemistry.

L. H. EMERY (M) (51-58) B.Sc. Hons. Joint Botany and Zoology Cl. 11(ii).

D. G. MOORE (R) (51-58) B.Sc. Hons. Joint Pure Maths. and Physics Cl. 111.

LIVERPOOL

S. ADLER (R) (53-60) B.D.S. 2nd examination.

D. L. BOOTH (R) (49-55) L.D.S.

J. HUGHES (S) (47-54) B.Arch.

H. B. NYMAN (S) (48-56) 3rd L.D.S. Part 11.

LONDON

School of Economics

P. A. A. COURT (S) (58) B.Sc. Hons. Economics Class 11(ii).

J. R. PEET (Ev) (51-58) B.Sc. Hons. Economics Class 11, Upper Division.

King's College

G. A. WADE (G) (54-58) Ll.B., Hons. Cl. 11, Upper Division.

MANCHESTER

J. E. AUGHTON (Ev) (51-58) B.Sc. Hons. Physics Cl. 11.

P. AUGHTON (Ev) (51-58) B.Sc. Hons. Physics Cl. 111.

I. R. KNOWLES (M) (49-56) B.Sc. Div. 11.

R. F. MOULD (W) (51-58) B.Sc. Hons. Physics Cl. 111.

S. B. RIMMER (Ev) (48-56) B.A. General.

A. RODWELL (S) (49-57) B.A. Hons. German Lang. and Lit. Cl. 111.

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

J. A. BELCHER (S) (51-58) B.Sc. Ord. Tech. Div. 11.

NOTTINGHAM

R. W. SMITH (M) (48-55) B.A. Hons. Economics.

OXFORD

P. A. McLEAN (S) (49-56) B.A. Hons. Modern Languages Cl. 11.

M. A. STOTT (Ed) (53-60) 2nd Cl. Hons. Science Moderations.

READING

B. E. MILNE (L) (50-57) B.Sc. Agriculture Div. 11.

HUTTON AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

R. W. THOMAS (Ed) (53-60) Lancashire Diploma in Dairying.

PRESTON—NORTHERN COUNTIES RADIO SCHOOL

J. G. PROCTER (S) (54-59) P.M.G. Certificate 1st Class.

LEAVERS 1960-61

The analysis below shows all those boys who left between September 1960 and July 1961, excluding those who were transferred to other schools owing to their parents leaving the district:—

University 35; Training Colleges 4; Further Education 8; University Student Apprentices 2; Student Apprentices 10; Accountancy 4; Agriculture 2; Apprentice Engineers 4; Apprentice Surveyors 2; Banking 5; Civil Service 8; Admin. and Management Trainees 4; Commercial Apprentices 5; Law, Articled clerk 1; Student Pharmacist 1; Local Government 1; Services 3; Apprentice Hairdresser 1; Wholesale and Retail trade 2; Assistant Golf Professional 1; Police Cadet 1; Insurance 1; Temporary posts (2) not known (2) 4. Total: 109.

Universities: Bangor 1, Cambridge 3, Durham 2, Exeter 1, Hull 1, Leeds 1, Leicester 2, Liverpool 5, London 3, Manchester 7, Oxford 9.

Courses: Botany 1, Chemistry 4, Civil Engineering 1, Dentistry 1, Economics 2, Elec. Engineering 2, English 3, General B.A. 1, General B.Sc. 2, History 3, Law 1, Mechanical Engineering 3, Medicine 6, Modern Languages 2, Natural Science 1, Physics 1, Textile Chemistry 1.

UNIVERSITY LEAVERS

The following boys have gone on to Universities:—S. A. Spenton (Bangor); A. Bradley, R. T. Jump, I. S. Milne (Cambridge); R. G. Eckersley, W. A. Price (Durham); M. Goodridge (Exeter); J. Fletcher (Hull); P. Holland (Leeds); M. L. Barnett, E. B. Hunt (Leicester); P. Dewhurst, K. D. Hope, A. R. Rapaport, J. G. Turner, P. Webb (Liverpool); D. J. Morris, J. R. Pickard, D. N. Sharpling (London); I. M. Bond, C. R. Cureton, C. P. Martin, D. G. Ostick, D. M. Raynor, M. Wintersgill, B. G. Woodcock (Manchester); P. Baird, J. R. Basford, A. F. Halsall, T. James, J. D. R. Lloyd, J. P. Marsh, A. J. H. Mercer, A. M. Perry, J. R. A. Smith (Oxford).

Training Colleges: F. E. Addis, D. G. Elias, E. E. Pinch, S. R. Smith.

State Scholarships were awarded to: A. M. Perry, J. R. Pickard, E. Taylor.

Southport Major Scholarships were awarded to: J. R. Basford, P. Holland, J. D. R. Lloyd, A. J. Mercer, I. S. Milne, A. M. Perry, J. R. Pickard, J. R. A. Smith.

Southport Major Exhibitions were awarded to 38 boys.

Blackburn County Borough Major Scholarship awarded to T. James.

Lancashire County Major Scholarship awarded to P. Webb.

KEY

Except where otherwise stated an "O" level pass is a small letter and an "A" level pass is a capital letter "X" following an "A" level result signifies a distinction of that level.

E—English language: E.Lit—English Literature: F—French: L—Latin: P—Physics: C—Chemistry: Gk—Greek: Gm—German: G—Geography: H—History: A—Art: R—Russian: Geol—Geology: W—Woodwork: Q—Economics: B—Biology: GS—General Studies: g.p.—general paper "O": M—advanced Mathematics: FM—Further Mathematics: ma—ordinary Mathematics: Mus. advanced Music: m—ordinary music: am—"o" alternative mathematics: O—Outline of British Government: phys and hygiene—"o" physiology and hygiene.

U6M.Sch. D. G. Elias (GS:H:G:q); P. Holland (GS:E.Lit:F:Gm); T. James (GS:F:Gm); J. D. R. Lloyd (GS:G:F); J. R. Pickard (E.Lit:X:H:Q); W. A. Price (GS:H:F:Gm); J. F. Rennie-Kernode (GS:F:Gm).

U6.Sc.Sch.A. A. Bradley (GS:F:M); A. J. H. Mercer (GS:M:P:CX); I. S. Milne (GS:P:CX:B); D. G. Ostick (GS:P:C:B); A. M. Perry (M:PX:CX); J. R. A. Smith (GS:M:P:C).

U6.Sc.Sch.B. J. R. Basford (M:P); J. Fletcher (C:B); E. B. Hunt (M:P:C); C. D. Martin (M:P:gp); A. R. Rapaport (P:C); D. N. Sharpling (GS:M:P:C:r); D. G. Smith (P:C:gp); M. Wintersgill (M:P:C).

U6M. N. A. Ashton (E.Lit:H); G. S. Black (GS:F:e.lit); G. V. Davis (GS:E.Lit:FX:Gm:r); D. Greenberg (A:e.Lit:q:gp); J. D. Grime (GS:AH:Gk:LX:r); I. M. Hartnell (h); D. R. Hatfield (GS:H:q:f); H. M. Hagginbotham (GS:Mus:e.lit); R. A. Hodkinson (GS:H:G:Q); M. R. A. Hollis (G:A:gp); P. M. Hulme (GS:H:Q:G); C. E. Massam (GS:GX:Q); D. J. Morris (H:G:geol); T. R. Pearce (A:F:gm:gp); E. E. Pinch (H:F:Gm); S. R. Smith (g:a:gp); S. A. Spanton (GS:H:Q:F:M); R. L. S. Stewart-Forshaw (A); M. A. Terry (H:F:gm:gp); A. B. Travis (GS:F:Gm); C. Turner (gp).

U6.Sc.X I. H. Bond (P:C:B); C. J. Flemming (P:C:gp); R. P. Gamble (P:C); A. J. M. Gosselin (c); W. K. Jewell (P:C:b); C. J. Molodyski (P:C:B:gp); P. K. M. Roston (P:C); C. Southworth (C); J. G. Turner (GS:p:C); P. Webb (p:C:B:gp); P. A. Westwood (p:C:B).

U6.Sc.Y. M. Burton (C); R. B. Hunt (C); D. W. Moore (C:f); P. M. Young (p:C:e).

U6.Sc.A. K. B. Brown (M:P:C:gp); A. L. Cole (M:P:C); M. Corcoran (M:P:C:r); C. R. Cureton (M:P:C); P. Dewhurst (M:P:C); R. G. Eckersley (M:P:C); J. H. Entwistle (M:P:C:gp); G. A. Golding (M:P:C); M. Goodridge (O:P:C:gp:r); H. B. Harris (M:P:C:gp); K. D. Hope (P:C); R. M. Jones (M:C); D. R. Karsa (M:P:C:r); J. V. Smith (M:P:C:gp); G. A. Stocker (M:P:C:gp:r); E. Taylor (M:P).

U6.Sc.B. P. M. Ashton (M:P:C); P. M. S. Astardjian (ma:P:C:gp); M. L. Barnett (GS:ma:P:C); B. I. Cheetham (c); C. R. Craven (M:p:C); W. F. Farquhar (p); C. J. Haskey (p); D. G. Keeley (p:C); F. J. Light (ma:c); D. G. M. Newman (GS:ma:p:C); J. R. Park (ma:p:C); D. M. Parker (M:P:C); D. R. Sutcliffe (c); R. L. Taylor (ma:P:C); D. Thomas (ma:P:C); D. B. Townes (P:C:gp); P. J. Watkinson (p:C); D. Wintersgill (p:C); B. G. Woodstock (M:P:C).

L6M. W. A. M. Milne (g).

L6.Sc.X. A. K. Canter (am:phys & hygiene); D. R. M. Coplowe (am); M. B. Emanuel (am); M. A. E. Millward (am); G. W. Tolley (e).

L6.Sc.Y. P. M. Young (e).

L6.Sc.A. K. W. Johns (c).

L6.Sc.B. F. T. Davies (c); M. A. Woodward (e).

U.S.Tr.M. M. S. Armitage (c:e:lit:h:g:m:f:ma); D. Aspinwall (e:lit:h:l:f:g:m:ma); D. R. Bibby (e:h:g); G. H. Blundell (e:lit:h:f:ma); R. N. Carver (e:lit:h:f:g:m:ma); M. A. Cowen (h:g:f:ma); P. J. Farrer (e:lit:h:g:ma); D. P. Fellows (e:lit:h:g:a:f); P. K. Fellows (e:lit:h:g:a:f:ma); S. B. Fletcher (e:lit:h:gh:l:f:ma); T. S. Goldsmith (e:lit:h:f:g:m:ma); B. A. Grice (e:lit:h:g:ma); R. H. Gritten (e:h:l:f:g:m:ma); L. Hanlon (e:lit:h:f:g:m); C. J. Heyes (h:f); J. Hunt (e:lit:h:g:l:f:ma); D. W. Jones (h:f:g:m); M. K. Jones (e:lit:h:g:f:ma); J. B. Kippax (e:lit:h:a:l:f:g:m:ma); J. T. Kitchen (e:h:g:ma); R. I. Langhorne (e:lit:h:l:f:g:m:ma); R. A. Moore (e:lit:h:g:ma); B. A. Myer (e:lit:h:f:ma); A. P. Norlan (e:lit:h:g:f:ma); G. Pessell (e:h:g:f); J. G. Phillips (e:lit:h:g:f:ma); A. J. Reid (e:lit:h:l:f:g:m:ma); P. H. Rimmer (h:g:ma); P. K. Thomas (e:h:f:ma); P. K. Thompson (e:lit:h:f:ma); S. F. Warner (e:lit:h:g:f:ma); A. J. Weston (e:lit:h:g:ma); P. J. White (e:lit:h:a); P. J. Woodroffe (e:lit:h:g:a:f:ma).

U5.Tr.S. S. A. Barton (e:g:f); P. K. Beaumont (e:h:g); P. D. Belcher (e:g:f); R. L. Burgess (e:g:l:f); J. R. Chisnell (e); F. G. Curtis (a); J. M. Davis (e:lit:f); D. J. Dolman (e:h:g:f); E. R. Haberland (e:g:f:w); B. W. Hargreaves (e:h:g:f); R. B. Henry (e:h:g:f); S. P. Higson (e:lit:a); J. B. Kay (f); J. D. Pickard (e:l:f); C. R. Rees (e:h); D. W. Robinson-Todd (e:l:f); A. E. Rothwell (e:g:f:w); S. Salt (e:g:f:w); J. F. Sell (e:g:l:f); G. D. Sinclair (e:g:l:f); W. P. A. Smith (am); B. M. Thompson (e:g:f); J. R. Uttley (e:g:l:f); F. B. Wilkinson (e:h:f); A. G. Wilson (e:f); M. J. S. Wilson (w); J. R. Wright (e:h:g:f).

U5a.S. J. C. Andrews (e:h:g:f:ma:p:c); A. W. Ayres (e:lit:a:f:ma:p:c); A. Bambriffe (ma); M. Barnes (e:h:ma); W. Blackburn (e:h:g:f:ma:p:c); N. Clarke (e:a:ma:p:c); A. J. Corbett (e:h:g:f:ma:p:c); M. F. Fairclough (e:h:g:f:ma); J. Green (e:h:g:ma:p:c); D. M. Harrison (e:h:ma:p:c); R. M. Holt (e:h:g:ma:p:c); J. E. Huckle (e:h:f:ma:p:c); B. A. Jessop (h:g:ma:p:c); R. B. Kissick (e:lit:g:ma:p:c); M. I. McKenzie-Polan (h:ma:p:c); J. C. W. McIntyre (e:lit:p:c); B. G. Menheneott (a:ma:p:c); G. R. Millward (C:e:lit:a:ma:p); P. D. Moore (e:lit:a:c); J. E. Morton (e:h:g:ma:p); D. G. Nind (e:f:ma:p:c); C. F. C. Pearson (e:h:a:ma:p:c); J. G. Pescod (e:e:lit:a:f:ma:p); D. J. Pomeroy (e:h:m:ma:p); J. C. Reid (e:h:ma); J. N. Roston (h:ma:p:c); P. G. Smith (ma:p:w:c); H. C. Tunnicliffe (ma); T. W. Wall (e:g:f:p:c); J. Winfield (ma:p:w:c).

U5b. N. H. E. Ainsworth (e:h:g:ma:w); D. K. Ashton (e:h:g:ma:w); T. G. Bateman (h:g); P. R. Beatham (ma:w:p); R. A. Carr (e:h:g); D. Carter (e:g:f:ma:w); A. E. Chubbs (e:g:ma); E. H. Cunliffe (e:a:m); D. E. Forgham (e:h:g); J. H. Gall (e:lit:g:a); J. A. Gorse (e:ma); A. C. Grimley (e:ma:p); E. L. Horwich (e:h:a:ma); D. J. Hunter (a:ma); P. E. Jones (h:a); R. F. Kenyon (h:f:c); D. J. Kershaw (e:lit:g:a:ma); A. J. Lawson (e:h:g:ma); P. L. Nicholson (ma); T. A. Nightingale (h:ma); S. Peacock (h:g:ma:w); A. C. Plumb (g:a:ma); G. J. B. Toms (h:g:ma:w); D. Tweedale (h:f); P. Walton (e:h:g:ma); B. Whittle (h:g:ma); J. Young (ma:c).

L6.Sp. J. A. Bullock (ma:w); I. T. Cropper (p); D. Hall (h); G. N. Hatchett (f:ma:c); D. J. Howard (e:h:w); D. A. Jones (m:ma); D. H. Kirkham (p:c).

Way? Our Going

If you aim to start out on a career (not just to take a job); if you like meeting people (all sorts of people); if you are interested in what goes on around you (and in the larger world outside) then there is much that will satisfy you in our service.

For we provide an amazing variety of banking facilities through an organization of nearly 2,300 branches—large and small—in the cities, towns and villages of England and Wales and the Channel Islands. We have, too, offices at the leading airports, at the Ocean Terminal, Southampton and in several of the Cunard liners. The Midland is everywhere—in everything. You will find no lack of variety if you join us.

► SALARIES ARE GOOD

The basic salary scale compares favourably with any in similar fields. Examples are:—

Age	Provinces	Central London
17	£290	£390
18	355	455
21	410	510
24	540	640
31	880	980

But do remember that these are only the basic figures. Every young man of promise is given practical help and encouragement and those, for example, who move into a Special Grade will receive at least £160 above the figure quoted.

► PROSPECTS ARE EXCELLENT

Promotion is based solely on merit (and, moreover, on merit regularly, impartially and widely assessed). Training is provided at every stage to prepare all who respond to it for early responsibility and the Bank's special scheme for Study Leave will be available to assist you in your studies for the Institute of Bankers Examinations. A very high proportion indeed of present-day entrants will achieve managerial rank, many of them in their 30's. For these, the minimum salary will be £1,600 a year with the certainty of rising to higher—often very much higher—figures.

The highest positions in the bank are open to all and at the top are rewards that would satisfy even the most ambitious.

► PENSIONS ARE FREE

A non-contributory Pension Scheme brings a pension equal to two-thirds of final salary after full service.

► YOU SHOULD HAVE

a good school record (G.C.E. passes at 'A' level entitle you to one year's seniority on the salary scale, and earn exemptions in certain subjects of the Institute of Bankers Examinations). Sound health, absolute integrity and the will to succeed are also essential.

► WE SHALL HAVE

pleasure in arranging for you to have an interview with a District Staff Superintendent at one of a number of convenient centres in London and the Provinces, but please write first to:—

THE STAFF MANAGER,

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2.



House Reports

EDWARDS' HOUSE

Housemaster: Mr. Norris

House Captain: J. Hill **Almoner:** G. Whittaker
Vice-Captain: D. A. Stuart **Captain of Rugby:** R. A. Miley
House Prefects: A. F. Blower, T. M. Banks, M. A. Woodward

Firstly we would like to welcome all new boys, in the hope that they will enjoy their stay, and take part in house activities to the best of their ability.

All last year's Upper Sixth Formers have left school, and consequently our resources in the Senior School are very limited. Of our seven Upper Sixth Formers, Hill, Stuart, and Blower have been made Senior School Prefects and Whittaker is a Junior Prefect. We congratulate these boys on their appointments.

Last term the Senior Cricket Team drew two and narrowly lost one of its matches. The Junior team, however, was defeated in all its matches. In the Athletics, although a few boys performed extremely well, their support from our other competitors was poor. The result was, that our placing in all competitions was rather low.

This term's out of school activities are, Chess, Rugby, Basketball and Badminton. In School Rugby teams this year we have Jessop, Blower and Hill in the 2nd XV, Miley R. A., Meakin and Harrison in the U16 XV, Windham and Davies (U14 XV) and Miley P. C. (U13 XV). The Senior House XV was heavily defeated by Leech's, but the young team played with a spirit which augurs well for the future. Basketball practises under Hill are proceeding well and we are confident of a good run in this term's knock-out competition. The Chess Team, whilst losing most of this term's matches, is a young team, and is gaining valuable experience which will build it into a prominent force in future years. The Badminton Team, whilst losing both its matches so far, is playing well, and, as both members—Jessop and Chisnall (captain)—will be here next year, we are confident of better performances next year.

Next term, the junior boys will have a chance to show their ability, and we hope that the apathy shown by certain senior boys, will not be shared by the juniors.

Finally, we appeal to all boys to use their academic ability to the full, so that we may be a force to be reckoned with in the quest for points for the Jubilee Cup, which can only be obtained by an "all-out" effort from everyone. R.A.M.

EVANS'

Housemaster: Mr. W. Lord

House Captain: P. K. Rostron **Secretary:** A. K. Canter
Vice-Captain: C. J. Flemming **Almoner:** F. T. Davies

Last year was an exceptionally good one for Evans' House. This was mainly owing to the fact that there existed in the house no less than eleven prefects. This year, not having so many seniors, we must rely on our Junior boys to carry on the work which has been so ably done by our predecessors.

We congratulate the House Captain on his appointment to the position of Deputy Head Boy, and Flemming and Davies on being appointed Senior School Prefects.

The first competition to start this term was the House Chess Contest—our representatives making up a strong team. So far we have won three and drawn one of our matches. Unfortunately, so have Rogers' House . . . but this does not dampen the excellent spirit shown by the team—especially Haberland, who continues to win with an almost uncanny regularity.

Three or four rugby practices have also been held this term in preparation for the first round against Woodham's. The turn-out for these practices has been very encouraging; once again one feels that winning the shield is not as important as trying our very best to play as well as we can. However, when we can persuade Rostron to allow us to wear green rugby kit as a camouflage against the grass we should have a strong chance of getting into the final.

The response to the "Haig fund" appeal (without considering a certain gentleman's "Pay in—or Stay in" policy!) has been good—but not good enough. It is charitable to give, and many brave ex-servicemen and their families are benefiting from what is given, but most of the benefit from any form of charity goes to the donor. It is as well to remember that if, after having given, you do not miss the amount of money that you have parted with, the cause of charity is lost. Give . . . until it hurts.

The badminton team (Kay and Ellis) are trying very hard for the house. They have already beaten Edwards', at the time of going to press, and we hope that they will do equally as well against Mason's and Gear's.

Also in the gymnasium, basketball practices have been arranged by Flemming, the Captain. Our main difficulty at the moment seems to be training the captain to duck his head when passing under the beams. (We were thinking of asking him to wear his fencing helmet as a protection but then he might be mistaken for one of the gym lights). When these difficulties are overcome, however, we should be able to field a strong team. A.K.C.

GREAR'S HOUSE

House Master: Mr. H. Evans

Captain: C. J. Fitch **Vice-Captain:** M. J. Holmes

House Prefects: A. S. Wright, J. V. Smith, D. R. Sutcliffe,
P. M. S. Astardjean, C. J. Haskey.

House Almoner: G. V. Davis

House Secretaries: D. Aspitall, M. D. Robinson

As usual in the autumn term we welcome all the new boys to the house and hope that they will take a keen interest in the many activities. Even those boys who are not very good at games can be of great service to the house by doing well academically.

Last term the Senior House Cricket XI again won the trophy, but the junior team only managed to win one and lose two matches. Both the Swimming and the Athletics teams were fairly successful in their respective competitions, but neither was outstanding.

This term the main House activity is the Senior House Rugby competition. A. S. Wright is captaining the side and has held several practices from which we can be optimistic that we will again be successful and retain the trophy won last year. We also have a strong badminton side, also led by Wright, and it has made a good start in defending the trophy by winning the first match in its group.

The senior chess team, which is last year's junior side, has played quite well so far in winning two matches and losing only one. The side which is captained by Davidson, should, on previous form, reach a high position in this competition.

The remaining two activities this term are life-saving and Basketball. In the former Holmes is captain and has already held several practices so that in the life-saving examinations this term the House will be able to keep up to the high standard which it has shown for the last few years. The Basketball team, led by Sutcliffe, has held several practices at lunch-time and with the necessary amount of luck might well win the competition as we have in the other years since it started.

The House is in a strong position and if everyone pulls his weight there is no reason why we should not have a successful year and gain a higher place in the competition for the Jubilee Cup.

M.D.R.

LEECH'S

Housemaster: Mr. Flemming

Captain: J. F. Rennie-Kermode **Almoner:** B. Pook

Secretary: L. B. Davies

House Prefects: Carr, Greenberg, Milner, Harris.

We extend a welcome to our new boys this term. They have not yet been pressed into much active service for the House, but there is every indication that they will not be lacking when the time comes.

We must congratulate our House Captain, Rennie-Kermode and Carr on their appointments to Senior Prefectships and Taylor E., our ex-almoner, on gaining a State Scholarship.

The Senior XV under the leadership of Greenberg has made an excellent start by winning their first match. However, we have come to realise that the further the team progresses, the stronger becomes the opposition. Nevertheless we feel that this could be our year for the trophy.

It is particularly pleasing to mention the names of so many members of School teams: Carr, Moore, Salt and Thompson in the 1st XV; Kermode, Andrews, Milner, Farrer and Pook in the 2nd XV; Coulthard, Porter, James, Davies, Ball and Abram in the other teams.

The Badminton team, Moore and Thompson have won two of their three matches and should enable the House to reach at least the third position. Life-saving Practices, conducted by Harris and Henry, appear to be well supported this term—although not perhaps as well as the promoters deserve. The Chess team, Harris, Colcough and Atkinson have won three games and lost two so far, but it is too early yet to estimate their position.

Mention must be made of the generosity of the House to the appeal made by Pook, the Almoner, for the Earl Haig Poppy Fund. Even Pook himself was satisfied with everyone—although there are now indications that he is preparing to reach an even higher total for next term's appeal.

It seems a little early in the school year to estimate our chances of winning the Jubilee Cup. However, it is as well to remember that half a point separated us from the winners in the previous year and with this in mind, we urge all members to produce a maximum effort both academically and on the games field.

MASON'S

Housemaster: Mr. P. G. Longhurst

House Captain and Secretary: D. R. Karsa

House Vice-Captain and Almoner: J. D. Grime

House Prefects: D. R. Holden and W. Vickers

Our first pleasure is to congratulate J. D. Grime on his appointment as Head Prefect—we are very proud that this office is once again held by a Masonian. D. R. Karsa is third prefect and is responsible for the organisation of the Junior School Prefects.

Congratulations are also due to D. R. Holden and W. Vickers on their appointment as Junior Prefects.

For the third successive year the House distinguished itself in nearly all School activities and our thanks are due to all the

participants and particularly to the captains who led their respective teams. As a result of the all-round ability of the House, members have this year won the most coveted trophy of them all—The Jubilee Cup—a distinction which has somehow eluded us for many years.

The following is a list of most of our achievements over the past year. We won the Boxing Cup (for the third successive year), won four out of the five Athletics Trophies (for the second year running) namely the Qualifications Cup, The Taylor Cup for field events, the Hepburn Cup for Track events and the Mawdesley Shield for the aggregate of all events. We were losing finalists in the Badminton, Basketball, the Senior Cricket, the Senior Rugby and Intermediate Rugby, seven-a-sides, and second in the Swimming Gala. We were third in the new Choir Competition and fourth in both the Chess and Cross-country events and Mason's Boys held official positions in numerous societies.

As mentioned in the last House notes, Mason's members were Captaining all but one of the School Games last year and this term we must congratulate Grime on becoming Captain of School Rugby and Gall, Captain of School Swimming.

But we must not rest on any past laurels—only maximum effort is enough in the future. In School Rugby we have no less than nineteen boys in School teams. Four are in the 1st XV, three in the 2nd XV, two in the U.16 XV, seven in the U.15 XV, two in the U.14 XV and one in U.13 XV. We should, therefore, have a good chance on the rugby field this season.

Our new boys are welcomed to the House and reminded that the continued success of Mason's is in the hands of everyone.

Finally, our thanks to Mr. P. G. Longhurst for his enthusiasm and leadership during the past year and it is hoped that Mason's will once again be at the top in all inter-House competitions this year.

D.R.K.

ROGERS'

Housemaster: Mr. T. Evans

Captain: K. W. Johns

Vice-Captain: J. Dickinson

Secretaries: G. W. Tolley, W. A. M. Milne

Almoner: H. M. Higginbotham

House Prefects: Pogson, Sallin, Samuels, I. G. Higginbotham, Robinson.

We firstly extend a warm welcome to all new boys, in the hope that their school life will be very enjoyable.

Congratulations to Johns, J. Dickinson, Tolley and Robinson on being made School Prefects. Congratulations also to J. Dickin-

son who has been made secretary for the School Swimming Team again.

Last year's Senior Rugby (captain: Raynor), against strong opposition gained no distinctions in spite of excellent team spirit. The Juniors and Intermediates, however, fared better; the Juniors reaching the final.

The Senior Cricket team (captain: Price) enjoyed mixed success, drawing the first game, losing the second narrowly, and gaining an unexpected victory in the last match. The team owed much of its success to the outstanding play of Burgess.

Lloyd (captain of Chess) managed to "pawn" the way for the Chess Team to take third place.

The House Choir, ably supervised by M. Goodridge and H. M. Higginbotham, came second in this competition.

In Athletics, the effort of the House on the whole was very commendable and we were placed fifth with 137 points: another eight points would have gained us second place, the leading positions being very close. Price, Sallin and P. Thomas gained over 20 points in the limit system, and R. Dickinson, Haslam and Holgate—gained over 10 points on Sports day.

The House Boxing, as in previous years, was not well supported. However, those who did support gained remarkable success, six out of 13 entrants winning their final.

In the Jubilee Cup, our academic record was excellent. Our final term with an average of 3.24, earned us first place and also set up a new House record. With better support from the sporting side of activities, we might have repeated last year's success in winning the Jubilee cup; however, we succeeded in gaining fourth place.

This year's Rugby team, under the able captaincy of Johns, unfortunately plays without our only 1st XV player, who is still injured, but undeterred, the team spirit is high and our outlook confident.

This year's Senior Chess Team, under the captaincy of Sallin, has so far not lost a match.

The Badminton team (Hanlon, Day, Forshaw), although gaining no success, revealed several promising players in the Junior school.

This term for the first time, an extensive Life-saving coaching system has been put into practice, and it is hoped that practically the whole House will benefit from this training.

G.W.T.

SPENCER'S

Housemaster: Mr. J. Hodnett

Captain: J. H. Entwistle

Vice-Captain: G. A. Stocker

Secretary: I. Booth

Almoner: D. Wintersgill

House Prefects: E. J. Bond, D. Newman

First of all we must welcome all our new boys to the House and wish them the best of luck for their school careers. Boys with somewhat riper school careers than the first formers have succeeded, during last term, in setting a good example and, we hope, a trend for the future.

In the athletic sports for example A. R. Rigby broke the records for both the 220 and the 440 yards in the under 15 age group besides taking a place in the long jump. P. H. Rimmer followed closely in the honours list by breaking both the long jump and 220 yards records in the under 17 age group. Another under 15 year old J. S. Petty broke the javelin record. Many more members of the House tried their hardest and gained good places. The results of relays and tugs brought us a tie with Gear's for a special cup for these two events. Creditably Spencer's finished second in the whole sports.

The season's other chief sport, cricket, was not so rewarding; the senior team won a match, and lost a match; the juniors lost all three of theirs and Mowatt's six wickets for nineteen runs in the match against Woodham's was rather overshadowed by our batsmen's total score of eleven. One can only conclude the full blooded Spencerian spirit is little suited to the demands of this quiet and inoffensive game.

We only hope, therefore that this spirit flourishes in the inter-house rugby competition where our team, captained by Entwistle, has already shown promise in a win over Roger's. In retrospect we think some mention ought to be made of Spencer's first place in the Cross-country competition of the Lent term which has so far gone unrecorded in a house report.

We thank Mr. Hodnett for his work for the House, Wintersgill and Emanuel for their capable leaderships of the Swimming and Chess Teams and congratulate Stocker and Entwistle and Booth on their appointment to the post of senior Prefects. Finally, we urge all members of Spencer's to do their very best for the House during this school year. Though last year was quite successful many boys seemed apathetic. We assure all these boys, and the timid ones too, that cases of bone fracture on the rugby field and sunstroke on the athletics track are rare and that in a year full of opportunities for joining in varied and interesting house activities the greatest injury one is likely to sustain is a sore throat from the newly-founded choir competition. I.B.

WOODHAM'S HOUSE

House Master: Mr. R. Abram

Captain: C. R. Craven **Secretary and Almoner:** M. R. A. Hollis

Rugby Captain: P. D. Smith

House Prefects: J. R. Park, K. Brown, W. M. MacKenzie.

Last year was noted as our "year of eclipse," this year we can win the Jubilee Cup.

In the School sports, towards the end of last term we were not very successful, despite the efforts of D. Sharpling and N. Carver.

The senior cricket team, who were in the better half of the competition were ably led by D. Sharpling. The final game against Gears, who won the final, was very tense, and many of our side thought they were lucky to win. The bowling of Pinch, which took many noted school cricketers by surprise was very good, and he was the mainstay of the attack. The batting, which was weak, was propped up by Sharpling and Duncan.

The Junior cricket team, however, under the captaincy of N. Carver defeated Rogers' in the finals on open day and carried off the shield. The all round achievements of Carver and Duncan did much to ensure the team's success.

In the Honours list at the end of last term we again were top, and this is a position we fast seem to be making our own. We cannot better on this performance, but we must maintain it.

Having ended last term in a belated flurry of glory we must turn to the hard work which lies ahead this term; to restore the position of this house in the School.

The chess team, led by Dawe has suffered some early setbacks, but with his team of experienced players they should be able to equit themselves well. With the senior rugby competition in the second half of this term P. D. Smith has been holding a series of practices, many of which have been very successful, and the hopes of a team in the final are very real, even though there is a danger of over confidence. Park's life saving classes are progressing well, and he is very hopeful of many successes in their examinations.

This term seems to see the house in a different light, which is definitely rosy. Even the number of senior prefects in the house has doubled and it is pleasing to see many of the senior members of the house have attained some important positions, for instance Craven is games secretary and K. Brown is the secretary of the Colloquium.

I hope that when I come to write the next house report I will have plenty of news of this house's successes in many games fields.

It is unusual for a house to jump from the doldrums that we experienced last year to the success we can achieve this year, but with everyones effort we can prove it possible.

M.R.A.H.



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Sport

CRICKET FIRST XI

Played 13, Won 4, Drawn 9, Lost 0.

Batting	No. of Innings	Times n.o.	Total	Av.
Marsh, J. P.	13	1	358	29.8
Tasker, S. J.	13	4	130	14.4
Kermode, J. R.	11	0	143	13

Bowling	Runs	Wickets	Av.
Tasker, S. J.	282	45	6.27
Wright, A. S.	67	10	6.7
Rostron, P. K.	98	11	8.91

The side enjoyed a more successful season than was anticipated. This was due in a large measure to the excellent performances of Marsh J. (captain) and Tasker S. Marsh enjoyed a very successful season with the bat, the purple patch being consecutive half centuries against Manchester G.S., Kirkham G.S. and Southport and Birkdale. He took many useful wickets with his exaggerated off-breaks and as usual his fielding was beyond reproach. He had a young side under his control and by mid-way through the season he had moulded them into a very workmanlike side. Tasker showed a very welcome return to form with the ball as figures of 8 for 10 v. Balshaws G.S. 5 for 9 v. Calday Grange G.S. and 5 for 10 v. Queen Elizabeth's G.S., Blackburn, testify. His batting also showed a marked improvement. Kermode, Farquhar and Hill played some useful innings although all three were very restricted in their stroke-play.

Of the younger members of the side Wright showed signs at long last of fulfilling his early promise. He could do very well in the next two years. Moore and Carr started the season fairly well but lost confidence as the season progressed. Rostron P. backed up Tasker very well with the ball and enjoyed his own moment of triumph with an analysis of 5 for 13 against Ormskirk.

Seven members of the side will be in School next year and so we look forward to even better results then.

SECOND XI

Played 11, Won 5, Drawn 4, Lost 2.

Batting	No. of Innings	Times n.o.	Total	Av.
Turner	3	1	55	27.5
Bateman	8	1	106	15.1
Jump	7	—	102	14.6

Bowling	Runs	Wickets	Av.
Jump	74	8	9.25
Webb	128	12	10.7
Turner	89	7	12.7

The team, captained by Jump enjoyed a fairly successful season. The only match in which their performance really disappointed us was the one against Manchester G.S. This was a match which they could and should have won quite handsomely.

Bateman enjoyed another good season with the bat and his wicket-keeping was sound without being spectacular. Jump was as hard hitting as ever but still showed the same lack of discrimination. None of the bowling was above average, although Webb did show that he could have been quite good had he taken the game more seriously earlier in his school career.

There was a good team spirit, due in no small measure to Jump's captaincy. We hope that the younger members of the team will be able to maintain this next year.

UNDER 15 XI

The 1961 Under 15 XI was the best the School has had for many years. Unfortunately several games were cancelled because of rain, otherwise the record would have been more impressive still. The team played six matches, four of which they won, one was drawn and one was just lost. Kirkman was the most successful bowler claiming a large number of wickets with his left arm deliveries. He has gone a long way towards ironing out his difficulties in his run up. He also hit a 50 not out in one game and should develop into a very fine all rounder. Burgess was potentially one of the best players in the team, both as bowler and batsman, but he was very unlucky on many occasions and rarely got settled in. However, it is certain that he will make a good contribution to School senior cricket in the future. Corbett batted well and showed commendable aggression at the wicket. He also proved himself a very useful change bowler.

Lindsay showed glimpses of his obvious ability but seemed to lack concentration on occasions. But he has a good general technique in his stroke production and he will make many runs in the future. James and Corbett opened the innings with confidence and on occasions produced respectable stands. James was also excellent in the field.

P. Forshaw showed promise in his batting while Carver who shared the captaincy with Lindsay had quite considerable success with bat and ball.

Smith-Crallan, Thompson, Jackson and Westby also played regularly while thanks should be given to Ayres and Marshall C.S. for being scorers.

In summary it can be said that the team was well led by the captains and one of the main features was the excellent team

spirit that they built up. All in all a very good augury for the future of School cricket.

RESULTS

Versus Stockport G.S., away—School 56 for 1 dec.; Stockport 32 for 2.
 " Balshaw's G.S., away—School 75; Balshaw's 34. Match Drawn.
 " Blackpool G.S., home—Blackpool 29; School 31 for 6. Won by 41 runs.
 " Cowley G.S., home—School 107 for 7; Cowley 66 all out. Won by 4 wickets.
 " K.E. VII, Lytham, away—Lytham 62; School 45. Won by 41 runs.
 " Ormskirk G.S., home—School 139 for 6; Ormskirk 27 all out. Lost by 16 runs.
 Won by 112 runs.

UNDER 14 XI.

P	W	D	L
8	2	1	5

Three of the five games were lost by very close margins, 3 runs (v. Chetham's), 6 runs (v. Blackpool), and 2 wickets (v. Kirkham). The bowling and fielding was of a high standard but the batting was generally poor, only Atkinson scored more than 50 runs during the season. Lunt topped both the batting and the bowling averages, and he, together with Cockroft, Pearson and Bolton, captured more than 14 wickets each. Davies held 9 catches.

Notable performances were : Atkinson 33 runs (v. Chetham's), Lunt 6 wickets for 2 runs (v. Blackpool), Bolton 6 wickets for 5 (v. Chetham's), Cockroft 6 wickets for 22 (v. Lytham), Pearson 5 wickets for 16 (v. Kirkham) and 5 wickets for 16 (v. Cowley).

Colours were awarded to Atkinson, Bolton, Cockroft, Duncan, Howard, Lunt and Pearson.

SCHOOL v. STAFF

The annual match between the school 1st XI and the Staff again produced some interesting cricket, and the Staff were more than fortunate to force a draw.

According to tradition, the School batted first in front of a crowd which, as usual, was definitely anti-Staff. Kermode and Hill opened the innings and put on 21 before Hill was bowled by Mr. Gale. Marsh joined Kermode, and these two took the score on to 41 when Mr. Abram surprised everyone by coming on to bowl and Kermode, playing back, was l.b.w. Marsh and Moore batted well until lunch, but shortly afterwards both were out to good balls from Mr. Abram. Ostick and Tasker took over, the latter batting very confidently, and providing the school with considerable pleasure when he hit Mr. Longhurst for six. He scored 32, and left with the score at 114. Both Basford and Rostron were tempted out of their ground by Mr. Abram, and Mr. Norris was not slow to remove the bails. Carr fell to Mr. Abram for nought, but Wright

and Pessell took the score to 131, when Marsh closed the innings shortly before 3-30, leaving the Staff two hours to score 132.

For the Staff, Mr. Bolton and Mr. Norman defended quietly for a while, but Rostron and Tasker could not break through. Marsh's offspin therefore replaced Rostron and soon disposed of Mr. Norman, caught by Basford, for five and Mr. Miley for nought. Mr. Bolton was run out shortly after tea, and Mr. Rimmer then came to the wicket to hit an entertaining 46 in just over an hour, being caught eventually on the deep mid-wicket boundary by Rostron off Marsh. The middle batsmen fell cheaply, Messrs. Longhurst and Knowles being bowled by Tasker for 5 and 1 respectively, and Mr. Gale caught by Basford off Marsh for nought. A good job for Mr. Abram that the rest of the school had left when he poked a ball from Marsh to slip where Tasker could hardly have dropped it if he had wanted to. This error brought Mr. Johnson and Mr. Trayhern together, and it was these two who destroyed the school team's chance of victory. They took the score to 115, when Mr. Trayhern was bowled by Tasker off the next to last ball of the day, leaving the Staff captain, Mr. Norris, to play the last ball. Tasker bowled wide, and Mr. Norris padded the ball harmlessly away, which, together with Mr. Johnson's 19 not out, deprived the School of victory.

J.F.R.K.

SWIMMING

Captain : J. H. Gall.

Secretary : J. Dickinson.

The results of the matches held in the 1961 season are as follows :

April 22	H	v	Manchester G.S.	...	Lost	63	—	91
April 29	H	v	Bolton S.	...	Lost	61	—	71
May 6	H	v	Calday Grange G.S.	...	Won	122½	—	74½
May 10	A	v	Wallasey G.S.	...	Lost	120½	—	121½
May 17	A	v	Bury G.S.	...	Won	128½	—	97½
May 27	H	v	Merchant Taylors S.	...	Won	111	—	96
May 31	A	v	Calday Grange G.S.	...	Won	56	—	46
June 3	H	v	Bury G.S.	...	Won	162½	—	74½
June 10	A	v	Hutton G.S.	...	Lost	41	—	93
June 14	A	v	Ronsall S.	...	Lost	41	—	71
June 24	H	v	Wallasey G.S.	...	Lost	88	—	98
July 1	H	v	Ronsall S.	...	Lost	60	—	90
July 5	H	v	Lancaster R.G.S.	...	Lost	44	—	91
July 6	A	v	Manchester G.S.	...	Lost	42	—	48
Oct. 1	A	v	Bolton S.	...	Lost	50½	—	55½

The team went to Blackpool on June 7th for the Fylde Inter-Grammar School Swimming Gala. We were placed 3rd out of eight schools in the Senior and 5th out of eight schools in the Juniors. Farrer tied for first place in the Senior Diving and Gall, Taylor, Farrer and Henry were placed in the other events.

On 13th October we sent a team to compete against 14 other Schools in the Merseyside Grammar Schools Gala. This was

the first time for 2 years that we had entered for the Gala and we knew we had a formidable record to keep up as the School had won the Gala in 1954-55-56-57-58. We did quite well, however, and were placed 1st in the Seniors, 4th in the Juniors and 11th in the U 13's. In the combined Championship we were 3rd.

The season 1959-60 was the most unsuccessful ever for the Swimming Team as we only won one match. We can, therefore, look on last season as a step in the right direction for although we only won five matches, many of the others were lost by a very small margin—as little as one point in the match against Wallasey Grammar School.

Gall is still by far the best swimmer in the School and has swam consistently well the whole season as have Farrer, Holmes and Taylor. Taylor is, however, the most promising swimmer and although he has been rather handicapped this season by his size we expect him to do extremely well next season. Both Marshall D. J. E. and Marshall J. E. have done well in the diving this season and have usually managed to take 1st place if not 1st and 2nd places.

Full colours were awarded to Ashton and Gall. Half colours went to Holmes, Henry and Farrer.

ANNUAL SWIMMING GALA

This year the School Swimming Gala was held on May 12th, 1961. The results were as follows:—

- 200 yards Freestyle, Open: 1, J. H. Gall (M.); 2, J. L. Taylor (Ev.); 3, P. J. Farrer (L.). Time, 2 mins. 23 secs.
- 25 yards Freestyle, 1st Year: 1, D. W. Newton (R.); 2, H. P. Jackson (Ev.); 3, P. Thomas (Ev.). Time 15.5 secs.
- 50 yards Backstroke, Senior: 1, M. J. Holmes (G.); 2, P. M. Ashton (Ev.); 3, R. B. Henry (L.). Time, 34.5 secs.
- 50 yards Backstroke, Junior: 1, M. J. Fitton (G.); 2, J. J. A. Stansfield (Ed.); 3, R. N. Carver (W.). Time, 38 secs.
- Neat Dive, Senior: 1, P. M. Ashton (Ev.); 2, P. J. Farrer (L.); 3, J. S. Capper (W.).
- First Year Relay: 1, Evans; 2, Masons; 3, Leech's. Time, 87 secs.
- 100 yards Freestyle, Senior: 1, J. H. Gall (M.); 2, P. J. Farrer (L.); 3, P. M. Ashton (Ev.).
- 50 yards Backstroke, Junior: 1, J. L. Taylor (Ev.); 2, M. J. Fitton (G.); 3, D. J. E. Marshall (M.). Time, 34.7 secs.
- 50 yards Butterfly, Senior: 1, J. H. Gall (M.); 2, P. J. Farrer (L.); 3, D. W. Moore (R.). Time, 35 secs.
- Neat Dive, Junior: 1, D. J. E. Marshall (M.); 2, P. D. Taylor (Ev.); 3, J. E. Marshall (S.).
- 50 yards Breaststroke, Senior: 1, J. H. Gall (M.); 2, R. Hames (L.); 3, P. M. Ashton (Ev.). Time 34.0 secs.
- 50 yards Freestyle, Junior: 1, J. L. Taylor (Ev.); 2, R. S. Blackburn (W.); 3, D. J. E. Marshall (M.). Time, 29.8 secs.
- 50 yards Freestyle, Senior: 1, M. J. Holmes (G.); 2, D. G. Keeley (Ev.); 3, R. B. Henry (L.).
- Style Competition, Open: 1, J. M. Gall (M.); 2, I. P. Judge (W.); 3, J. L. Taylor (Ev.).
- Junior Relay: 1, Woodham's; 2, Edward's; 3, Grear's. Time, 60.9 secs.
- Senior Relay: 1, Mason's; 2, Evans'; 3, Leech's.

SPORTS DAY

Sports Day took place on 18th July this year in reasonably good weather. There were some good performances and twelve new records were set up. Mason's House Team, for the second successive year, proved far too strong for the other Houses and again collected four of the five inter-House Trophies. Among the highlights of the day were the following.

Group I: Martin, C. P. (M.), won 220, 440 and 1 Mile. Marsh, J. P. (M.), won High Jump, Long Jump and Hop, Skip and Jump. Weston, A. J. (Ev.), won 100yds. and Shot. Sherpling, D. (W.), 2nd in Hurdles and High Jump and 3rd in Hop, Skip and Jump.

Group II: Bambroffe, A. (Ed.), won 100yds. and Hurdles Rimmer, P. H. (S.), won Long Jump, 220yds. and 2nd in 100yds. Wright, A. S. (G.), won High Jump and Hop, Skip and Jump.

Group III: Carver, R. N. (W.), won Hurdles and High Jump. Marshall, L. S. (M.), won Discus, 2nd in 440 and 3rd in 220 yds. Rigby, A. R. (S.), won Long Jump, 220 and 440yds.

Group IV: Littlewood, J. K. (G.), won 220yds., 2nd in Hurdles and High Jump. Downes, P. W. (G.) won Long Jump and Hop, Skip and Jump.

Trophies were won as follows:—

The Hepburn Cup for Track events—Mason's House.
The Taylor Cup for Field events—Mason's House.
The Parker Cup for Field events—Leech's and Rogers' House.
The Maudsley Shield for all events in aggregate—Mason's House.
Qualifications Cup—Mason's House.

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Expeditions and Exhibitions

A LOVER AND HIS LASS

**"Good frend for Jesus sake forebeare,
To digg the dust encloased heare;
Blese be ye man that spares thes stones,
And curst be he that moves my bones."**

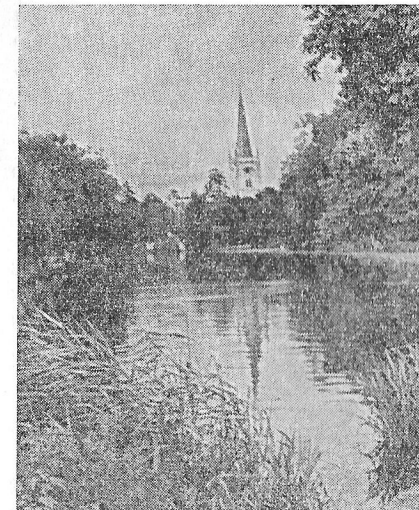
As a child, Shakespeare probably witnessed the exhumation of a body from a tomb before the Altar in Holy Trinity Church. This body would have been transferred to the old Bonehouse so that another person might be buried in the Sanctuary. Thus Shakespeare wrote this famous memorial in preparation for his own interment; and his bones were left in peace.

Not far from the church are several famous old houses belonging to Shakespeare and other members of his family. One of the most famous of these is Anne Hathaway's Cottage which lies to the West of the main village of Stratford and is referred to in "As You Like It" by Celia who is describing the whereabouts of a cottage:

"West of this place, down in the neighbour bottom: The rank osiers by the murmering stream left on your right hand brings you to the place."

In the Memorial Theatre, "As You Like It" had a very pastoral setting. It consisted of a green mound surmounted by a solitary tree which remained there throughout the performance!

Soon a wooden cart was wheeled on to the stage by Adam and Orlando, and the play had begun. Vanessa Redgrave was a sensitive and clever Rosalind, and a coy, tom-boyish Ganymede, but Rosalin Knight as Celia was rather inaudible, although she acted well. Ian Bannen did not succeed very well with Orlando but tried hard. The principals, however, did not remove "As You Like It" from its



notoriety of not being as you like it!

Touchstone was played by Colin Blakely whose Irish brogue gave a humorous bite to this part. It was, however, Audrey, the saucy wench whom Touchstone flirts with, who brought the greatest applause and laughter and deservedly so. Her awkward walk with chest and hindquarters out-thrust provoked laughter with every appearance.

Ian Richardson was an outstanding Jaques. He gave the part all the 'melancholy' that was necessary and acted excellently. The less said about the boys who sang "It was a Lover and his Lass" the better. The voice of one of these boys was breaking and it was painful to hear him; but the male chorus sang "Under the Greenwood Tree" lustily and sounded like a group of hunters. Phebe was not played well by Jill Dixon.

The general impression of "As You Like It" was that the play was almost good. But this verdict hardly seemed justifiable after the performance of "Much Ado About Nothing," which was marvellous entertainment from start to finish.

A large, complex trellis-work covered the stage and this was utilised ingeniously throughout the play. For example, the hanging of chandeliers and the addition of choir-boys turned it into a church.

Then Benedick arrived. He was played by Christopher Plummer, a Canadian. His brilliant interpretation and quick wit and tongue, coupled with Geraldine McEwan's good timing, made every moment sheer enjoyment. The whole audience could be felt eagerly anticipating actions and reactions on the stage. As Ursula, Rosalind Knight gave a much better performance than in "As You Like It" and so did Jill Dixon, who was a gentle and trusting Hero. Barry Warren was not very convincing as Claudio, nor was Ian Richardson as Don John.

Newton Blick's Dogberry was comparable with Patsy Byrne's Audrey in "As You Like It." He, with his mob of wanton night-watchmen, added a nicety of slap-stick comedy.

On the whole, this was a much better production, but this is probably because this play is more easily received and possibly is easier to act than "As You Like It." However, "Much Ado" was over all too quickly, and with it came the end of the Stratford visit.

MICHAEL S. ARMITAGE, L.6.M.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Thornley Society is perhaps less fortunate than most other school societies in that its activities are restricted to the school holidays. The few expeditions that have been held, however,

have provided much enjoyment to those hardy walkers and climbers who have forsaken the monotony of Southport for the hills and valleys of Wales or the Lake District.

During the last year four expeditions were made; the first being to the Langdales midway through the Autumn term. The meet although short, was very successful and the members were able to enjoy two days of fine weather during which several climbs were attempted on Middle Fell Buttress, Grimmer, Scout and Ravens Crag.

At Christmas, the Old Georgians Climbing Club again extended their invitation to members of the society to join their annual reunion meet. The Robertson Lamb Hut in the Langdales was the venue on this occasion and two members enjoyed a pleasant weekend in the company of their seniors. Snow on the slopes of Pavey Ark and Great End provided a new experience.

At Easter it had been hoped to visit the Isle of Skye but lack of transport facilities prevented this and last minute arrangements were made for a meet at Wastdale. Wintry conditions prevailed and we were faced with a seven mile trek from Seatoller over Styhead Pass to Wastdale. We encountered driving snow and sleet but the weather improved during the next four days and climbs of varying grades were attempted on Scawfell, Great Gable and Pillar Rock.

The fourteen Peaks expedition in North Wales proved to be very popular this year. A record number of boys, totalling thirty-seven, set out on the forty mile hike in which all the peaks of three thousand feet and over were attempted in under twenty-four hours. The Snowdon range and Elidir fawr were successfully negotiated during the hours of darkness but then a heavy and persistent mist settled over our route and visibility above one thousand feet was reduced to zero. With great reluctance our attempt had to be abandoned. Expeditions of this kind are not suitable for large parties and it has been decided that future parties will be restricted to twelve members.

The final meet of the school year was held in July near Capel Curig, when the Headmaster (President) assisted by Mr. Bolton and an Old Georgian, introduced a party of beginners to rock climbing. Four days of fine weather ensured a successful expedition. Climbs were attempted on Tryfan, Glyder-fawr and Glyder-fach.

And why do we mountaineer at all?

This is as easy to answer as why do some people play golf or others go fishing. To the uninitiated no answer is complete and to the disciple none is needed. Fresh air and strenuous exercise, excitement and physical danger, are found in many sports, but

rock climbing offers more besides. Perhaps it is some innate sense of challenge—man's wits and muscle against Mother Nature herself that binds the climber to his sport. To master a climb, be it an "Easy" for the novice or a "V.S." for the expert, rewards the climber with a feeling of supreme achievement not experienced in any other sport whatsoever.

DOWN THE MINE

Fourteen boys, led by Mr. Steane, last term visited Golborne Colliery, mid-way between St. Helens and Wigan.

On arrival we changed into pit clothing, collected our helmets and belts and were shown how to operate the lamps. The manager explained the different seams such as the lower Florida and the Wigan four feet seams, and told us we were going to the Trencherbone seam, then being worked. The machines being used there were the most modern on the market.

We were conducted to the mine-shaft, where we went through three airlocks before being met by the draught coming up from the mine through the ventilation shaft. The thunderous draught was at first very cold and because of the pressure our ears were blocked. We entered the cage and started moving down, gathering speed all the time travelling at 20—30 ft. per second. We soon reached the bottom, 1,800 feet underground. After being searched for "contraband," like matches, we set off.

It was easy walking with more than ample headroom and we were shown the garage for the five diesel locomotives. The walk from the lift to the conveyor belt was at least a mile, and constant attention was needed because of the locomotives which passed us.

The guide explained about the stone-dust which was put down everywhere to mix with the coal dust so as to prevent the latter becoming explosive. The walls and roof were supported by steel arches and in between were three feet long concrete slabs. Concrete was no longer being used, however, as it was too brittle and soon cracked. They were being replaced by wood.

We reached the conveyor belt, and went down a 1 in 3½ gradient, stepping on the sleepers and occasionally bumping our helmets on the roof supports. Four hundred yards later we reached the end of the conveyor belt, all of us covered in stone dust.

After a long rest, we were ready to start crawling. The seam itself was 3 ft. 8 ins. high, but the pit props made the roof much lower. Knee pads would have been a welcome addition to our clothing.

As we continued, we saw the Anderton Shearer loader in action. This cut the coal with two spiked wheels, brushed it onto the conveyor belt and worked the latter. At one stage, the machine broke down but was quickly repaired. All the time we had to be



careful not to slip down on the 1 in 4 gradient. After two hundred yards of sweating, we reached the end of the seam where men were putting in pit props so that the A.S.L. would be free to move along. As we were now very hot, we were most surprised to find the temperature on the coal-face was only in the sixties'.

In this passage, the steel arches were bending and the wood breaking, but the superintendent told us it was quite all right as he prodded it with his stick and minor avalanches covered us. Two hundred yards farther on we came to more air-locks, and fresh air from the in-take ventilation shaft. We now took the same route back to the lift.

Over two hours after we had entered the pit, we returned our equipment and had a hot shower. After lunch, we went on a conducted tour of the pithead, examining the power-houses, and taking photographs of the two shafts, the second being used for bringing coal up to the surface.

Ultimately, we returned to the manager's office for a final discussion. He told us the coal produced by the Trencherbone seam was mainly for industrial purposes as it was Grade 5, and that 12,000 tons of coal were sold per week by the colliery. He explained that men working on the actual coal-face were being paid three times more than haulage workers, so that for a $7\frac{1}{4}$ hour shift, they could earn £6.

The manager finished our expedition by one question: "Does anyone want to make coal-mining a career?" The unanimous answer was no.

R. H. GRITTEN, L.6.M.A.

"COMBIEN COUTE-IL?"

It would be easy to write a conventional account of the holiday spent by the party of thirty K.G.V. boys. It would read rather like this: "We entrained at Chapel Street Station at 8-50 a.m., Wednesday, August 23rd, and arrived forty minutes ahead of schedule at the lock gates of St. Malo's harbour at 6-30 a.m. on Thursday, 24th.

"The journey had been trouble-free and luggage-free (for a slight extra charge!) and had included four hours of sight-seeing in London, two splendid meals on the train and aboard ship and an awaiting coach and Courier (with whom Mr. Lord, if he will pardon the expression, immediately 'liaised'). In minutes we were at the splendid Grand Hotel and accommodated in an Annexe, which to English eyes at first seemed rather inadequate. Very soon, however, we became quite attached to our private little kingdom and enjoyed the friendship and camaraderie, which comes of living close-together, and after eight days we reluctantly took our leave and returned by a most prompt, seat-reserved journey, timed to the minute by 'B.R.!'"

Thus would run the account but this would omit the spirit of adventure, which filled our minds as we leaned over the

ship's rail and watched the land's dim outline take shape and the excitement we felt as most of us drew near a foreign shore for the first time. Perhaps it was the fatigue of twenty-four hours travel with but an hour or two of fitful sleep, perhaps the sound of a foreign tongue that muted our own, but whatever it was, there was an air amongst us of "keep together, boys, we're in Injun country" as our subdued group collected baggage and braved the French Customs officers.

This unaccustomed mood of strangeness was speedily dispelled and in a matter of hours, our mercenary instincts overcoming all even the very youngest member of the group had to air the oft-repeated phrase "Combien coûte-il?" A. Bradley with the mark of the true mathematician solved the currency difficulty by a masterly Franc-Sterling graph, which so confused the inhabitants that he finished the holiday with the final sum £B greater than initial sum £A.

The hotel was splendidly situated, adjacent to the sea-wall, where each night the populace gathered to indulge in the local pastime of trying to escape the spray of the unpredictable waves of the phenomenal September tides. The K.G.V. group were not so adept at this particular sport and many "Anglais" retired discomforted and soaked to the very camera-lens to the good-natured, uproarious amusement of the Bretons. The hotel staff initiated us into the technique of eating five courses from two plates and encouraged our tentative efforts at French conversation and, as the days swiftly passed, showed their delight at our improvement.

The two, comprehensive, "full-day" excursions, including a visit to the unique Abbey of Mont St. Michèle, were thoroughly enjoyed, but all other days were given over to our own pursuits and we indulged in an astonishing variety of activities. Much time and thought was devoted to the selection and purchase of presents and souvenirs. St. Malo has a great tourist trade and the shops thrive on the generosity of the visitors but this may be a good thing in that it contributes to the wealth of the town and supplies the revenue to continue and complete the great task of rebuilding which was imperative after the tremendous damage and havoc of the War years. The new, lofty buildings are of granite and match the ancient walls, towers and cathedral in style and stone.

At St. Malo it was all too easy to find pleasure and enjoyment because the sun blazed down from dawn till dusk and the emerald sea was a perpetual, unresisted attraction, whilst the clean, golden, baking sands provided a resting-place for the bathers to recuperate before the next foray. There was no urge, therefore, to indulge in the popular pastimes of cinema, theatre and casino, though several of the seniors visited the local dance, which was held at the foot

of the flood-lit city walls, on a surface of granite gravel, which rather hindered their anglicised Apache technique.

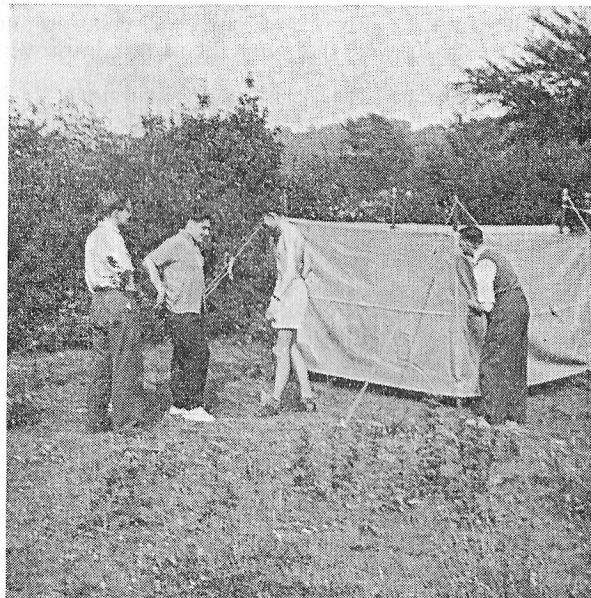
Suddenly it was the day for departure, towels were unearthed, luggage carefully stuffed into inadequate cases and all contraband hidden in shoe-heels. The hotel staff did us the honour of leaving their duty to wave us "Au Revoir" and at the quayside in the warm evening many of our French friends assembled to make certain we really were leaving. Such memories allied to those of the happy, preceding days will cheer us during the cold, grim winter evenings ahead and we shall feel all the more appreciative to Mr. Lord and Mr. Abram for providing the opportunity for such a memorable holiday.

D. A. TURNER (U.V.T.M.).

WASHED OUT

This year we went much further than usual for our annual Scout camp and it was with great anticipation that we journeyed to Scotland and the island of Arran, our selected site.

Arran is a small island in the Firth of Clyde. The shore road round it is only fifty miles long but the land within has all the features of the remote Highlands. The mountains are high enough to dominate the river approaches and between them run glens as wild as any.



You get to Arran by steamer from the mainland and as we approached this land of bens, glens, and wild moorland we were firmly convinced that Mr. Long had fixed on the ideal place for a camping holiday. We pitched the tents in Glen Cloy and for the first two or three days the weather was perfect, and there was nothing to disturb our belief that this camp would be truly memorable. However, the sou'-west wind gradually freshened and soon blew with gale force. Rain came with it and the mists closed down on the mountains.



For the rest of our stay we battled with the weather. Bang went our dreams of mountain expeditions and excursions over the heather and up the burns that cascade down the glens. We had to confine ourselves to somewhat civilised hikes but even on one of those, Mr. Berry, who comes along each year to do the work, contrived to get in with a bunch of deserters.

Nobody could call himself a Scout who permitted bad weather to get him down. We jollied ourselves along but as dismal day succeeded dismal day, discretion became the better part of valour, and it was decided that we cut and run for it. When the H.Q. tent ignominiously collapsed it could be said that our decision was pointedly underlined. On the Wednesday younger members of the troop were sent home leaving the seniors to pack up. For two days



more the seniors stuck it out, using a barn as their sleeping quarters. Then, with the wind still howling in their ears, they folded tent like desert nomads and stole away.

The next day the wind lifted and the sun came out as it had been when we first arrived. What could we do but shrug our shoulders and accept our ill-luck. Perhaps some day we may return to Arran and conditions which will enable us to understand why the Scots think so much of this compact little island.

J. D. SINCLAIR (L.VI. Sc.).

ENGLISH STUDENTS AND FRENCH PROFESSORS

When French Universities run summer courses at popular seaside resorts, these factors influence their success—or failures: the interest of the students in French literature, the beaches and the weather. The University of Rennes held their course at St. Malo in Brittany, during July and August of this year. The students were wildly interested in Stendhal and Flaubert, the beaches were good, but the weather was terrible. Gales and green waves lashed the coast.

The professors expounded well: some spoke as if they were perpetually on the point of rushing off to catch a 'bus and wanted to tell us as much as possible, as quickly as possible. One spoke slowly, too slowly, like a teacher of phonetics and was dressed like an English schoolmaster, but wore sandals—and no socks. They taught us everything—literature, grammar, translation, current affairs and essay writing. They plodded faithfully through, defended the General and did their best to show the Englishman the proper way of pronouncing 'païen'; it never came out right.

The course was attended by a great variety of nationalities, English, Germans, Swedes, Americans and Italians. A Roman Catholic priest of Italian ancestry spoke French like a Bronx policeman; some, it seemed, could not speak French at all. I took to walking round the ramparts of St. Malo during the 'afternoons off.' Once a German youth, whom I recognised, accosted me. He sported a heavy meerschaum: his apparel proclaimed holiday. Producing his passport in a manner that made me think he had a secret document, he revealed his age—nineteen. He was, he said, really only sixteen (one had to be over sixteen to attend the Course), and should by all reckoning be back in Dusseldorf. I was inclined to agree.

Between periods the Americans hunted in packs, whilst the Swedes preferred lone patrols. The English were quiet and pretended to meditate. For the professors, no magisterial gowns and briefcases, merely a casual jacket and a pocket harousse. They cover their lessons thoroughly, and seem to follow pre-conceived plans; they guard against impromptu digressions on the part of their pupils.

Two weeks was enough and I was glad that I had not subscribed for a month. The weather had been up to its tricks and the Course heavy. I collected my 'certificat d' assidue' from the office: 'Thank you!' said the secretary: I walked away, muttering fluently to myself—in English.

J. HILL (U.VI. Mod.).

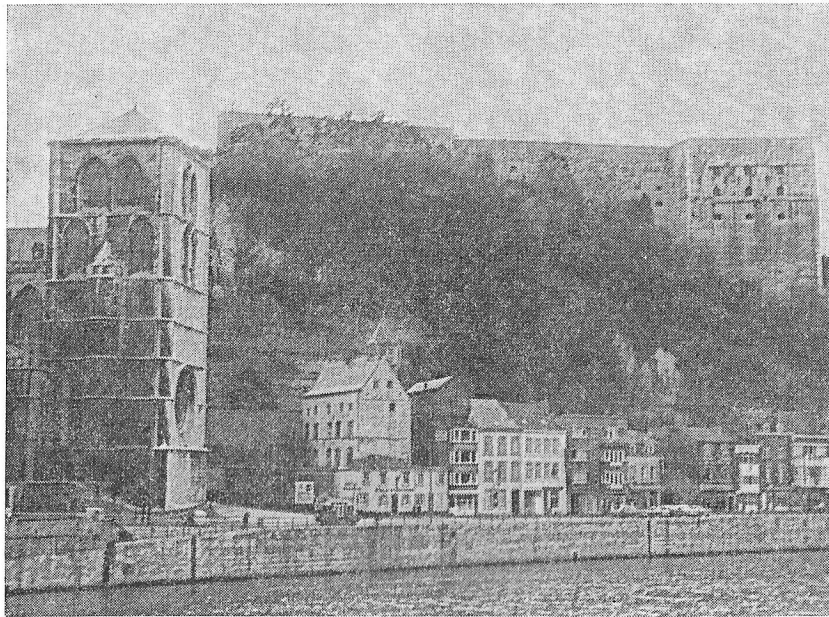
LANCASHIRE—LIEGE

A long and tiring journey from Southport brought us finally to the "Station des Guillemins" at Liège, where, on the platform, were our Belgian friends who, only a few weeks before, had been staying in our own homes. From the moment I arrived, it was obvious that the only aim of the Belgians was to make my stay as happy as possible, and from conversations overheard during excursions, it was the same with everyone else in the party.

The first official "engagement" we had was a reception by the mayor at the "Palais Provincial" on the Monday following our arrival. This ancient building which holds the courts of Liège as well as the Provincial Assembly was very impressive. However, perhaps one of the most impressive "spots" in the whole city is the Citadel. The Citadel, an old ruined fortress, is situated on top of a steep sided hill, about five hundred feet high. From the top of the hill the view varied from the plains stretching towards Holland to the heavy industries of the Province. Inside the Citadel is the burial place of the patriots executed during the 1939-45 war.

The city abounds with monuments and museums. The one I found most interesting was the "Museum of Arms" where there are over eight thousand different weapons on view.

On the following Thursday the party went on a long coach excursion. With our Belgian hosts we assembled in front of the Station des Guillemins and exchanged our news as we were escorted to our coach, a beautifully fitted one. We drove out of Liège, via Herne, to Heuri Chapelle, where there is an enormous war cemetery and monument, built and preserved by the Americans. After half-an-hour to look round and take photos, we continued on our journey, stopping at Eupen, where the largest dam in Belgium is situated. Via Limbourg we went on to Verviers, famous for its cake, for our lunch, which we had in the Ecole Technique Provinciale de Verviers, and then to Coö. The very mention of this name to some of us, brings back exciting memories of the Go Kart track, in the pouring rain.



The Old Fort at Huy.

Apart from these organised excursions, there were plenty of excursions in the "family car!" I was lucky enough to visit Maastricht in Holland and Aachen in Germany. Maastricht is only sixteen miles from the city of Liège but in appearance it is quite different. There are no hills, the only slopes being the man-made bridges over railways and the majority of railway crossings

are the barrier type. The town is important because of its port which is on the river Meuse (the river which runs through Liège). However, Aachen is totally different again. The buildings are all very new and modern, and at dangerous places for pedestrian crossings, tunnels are built, access being made to them by escalator.

Our last excursion was to Brussels. Brussels is fifty-five miles from Liège and we were to travel by a small bus which belonged to one of the schools. We left Liège and went to Huy to collect some of the others in the party. When we arrived in Brussels we were first conducted round the city in the 'bus and then given two hours for dinner and to look round. When we returned to the coach we were taken to the site of the Brussels Exhibition where we were able to ascend the three hundred feet high atomium, in which the spheres are filled with displays.

The province of Liège is very beautiful and the Belgians, happy, industrious, people. Our hosts can never be thanked enough for all the pleasure they gave me and all the others. I can assure anybody thinking of going on this exchange next year that it is an extremely worthwhile venture.

D. HUNTER, L 6 Sc.Y.

FESTIVAL

This year, after an unfortunate lapse of many years, the School participated in the Southport Music Festival. For the results which were produced, Mr. R. E. Rimmer, and the boys who participated, must be highly commended.

In the Youth Orchestra Class we came 2nd, there being five competitors. We did better in the Church Choir Class (Madrigal Choir), singing Holst's "Turn Back O Man," coming 1st, the performance being the best the adjudicator had ever heard. On the Friday night, the two-part choir sang two songs, to come 4th, and the Madrigal Group gave a much appreciated recital. Our results in the solo classes were not so striking in numbers as last year's. F. T. Davies, U.6Sc.Y., won the Hugh Wood Trophy and the F. E. Bailey Trophy in organ playing.

P. Hepworth, 3X, won the "under 12" class for pianoforte playing and repeated his performance at the evening concert. Holgate and Haslam came 2nd and 3rd, respectively in one of the singing classes.

The Madrigal Group is practising a number of new madrigals for various programmes which they hope to present during the coming winter. Meanwhile the Orchestra has begun to rehearse the Haydn Trumpet Concerto and various other works for next term's concert. It is hoped that the Royal Manchester College of Music Orchestra will again present a programme at the beginning of next term.

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THE GUARDIAN

Where the river Nith rolls slowly across the barren Staines moor lies a part of the country known as the Bleakbarrows. The heavy clouds slide across the moors so low that you can almost touch them and the blunt tops of Greyrigg and Blackboar disappear into them. Night and the clouds come down at the same time, but the clouds rise before the sun leaving patches of the more obstinate clouds behind as banks of mist, a reminder that the day is not all powerful.

Nobody seems to have cared much for the solitude and the loneliness of these moors. Past times have seen the erection of many burial barrows and a monastery but all are as overgrown and barren as the rest of the moors.

My father and I often came here. We would walk for hours on end across the vast expanses of heather, only seeing the rising pheasants and grouse. We would often watch them. They would suddenly lift themselves from the heather to the white above, then, not liking what they saw, would dive again into the all-covering heather. How they ever found their nests I didn't know but their grace held me enraptured. I had always loved animals and birds but the creatures on the moors always seemed different, they were wilder, freer but stranger. You probably won't know what I mean by this but you will, I hope, when I have finished my story which I will now begin.

My father and I set out quite early one morning to go on our walk. We carried weapons, a bow and quill of arrows each, for our reason for going on the walk was to get food. The Lord of the manor did not feed us badly, considering the way some Norman Lords treat their serfs, but winter was coming and a pheasant or grouse always made good eating.

We had been walking for some time across land, I had not stood on before but in the distance I saw Dark Guardian, an unusual round mountain so different from the other long peaks. Seeing the mountain, my father changed his facial colour. The Dark Guardian seemed to look on. I had heard tales of this hill and its surrounding moors, the serfs at our manor would not approach it and like my father they were petrified by the sight of it. Yet I was not consciously afraid of it; it was there brooding, looking on. My father made a hasty excuse for us going back and we turned to retrace our steps. In doing so, we stumbled on an old block of stone, on which my father was horrified to see inscribed "The Guardian is Old." For some reason we looked at the mountain. Dark red clouds were already forming around its peak, yet the peak could still be seen, not a thing that I first

noticed but something which contrasted with the mist-hidden peaks around us. We looked at one another, turned, and tried to run. We had lost all sense of direction and the sea of heather seemed to be stiff and lifeless, yet it covered our steps so that we did not know which way we had come.

One minute we would be running away from the brooding peak, then look up and find it to be in front of us, looking on. Now I was feeling afraid, of what I wasn't sure but possibly it was the storm brewing over Dark Guardian. We ran together trying to make for an opening in the hills away from the peak. This seemed to keep us in a straight line but we again stumbled across a stone slab. It was not, however, the same one for on it was the inscription "The Guardian is tired". The clouds were moving towards us and the wind whistled past us as we ran, but the heather did not sway in its usual graceful way, it was as if it were made of stone. The Dark Guardian looked on. The red clouds hurried on. We ran on. Only the heather was still, horribly still.

Just how long we ran or how far I don't know, I just know I ran as I had never run before. But it was not enough. We found another slab. "A new guardian is needed." The Dark Guardian looked on. The heather was still, horribly still. We did all we could, run. How I wished that I could hide in the heather. But the heather was still. The red clouds still hurried on, they would be over us in a minute. The opening was near us now but we didn't reach it; we couldn't. My father at last spoke, for the first time since we saw it. He said "leave me, only one is needed." I couldn't. The Dark Guardian looked on. The red clouds hurried on. We ran on. The heather was still, so very still. The clouds reached us, my father screamed.

Dark Guardian no longer looked on, it was covered in a clean white mist. The red clouds rolled upwards and the white clouds slid beneath them. My father lay still. The heather waved and swayed in the wind and a family of grouse raised themselves from the heather.

As I look now at the moor I can see the scene then so vividly. But now man does many things to the moors. They are scarred by his fire. His flying machines drop on my moor and burn it. I can see the spot where I killed my father even now. I had to kill him, I was now the guardian. He was an intruder who had seen all.

In another hundred years my thousand years as guardian of these moors will be ended. The Dark Guardian will again look on. The red clouds will again hurry on. Someone will run on and the heather will become still, horribly still.

For one day in every 1,000 years the moors are not themselves, they are under the control of Dark Guardian. The Guardian has many duties, he must watch over the animals and birds of his

moor and also guard against intruders. I am growing tired now, my time is almost up. Then I will be able to rest in the grass alongside my father.

S. P. HIGSON (L.VI.Sc.B.).

MEMORIAL FUND

The School War Memorial Fund has been closed and a final statement of its accounts appears at the end of the magazine but perhaps a brief history of the fund may help to explain some of the items mentioned.

It was, of course, recognised that a permanent memorial must be erected to the Old Boys of the School who had given their lives in the War, but in order to launch an effective appeal for money it is necessary to have some money to begin with for printing and postage. When this difficulty was mentioned at a Parents' Meeting in 1946 an enterprising parent immediately began to take a collection and in a few minutes the Fund had a nucleus of fifty pounds.

In the appeal which followed Parents and Old Boys were asked to subscribe single donations or better still to enter into agreements to make annual payments for seven years. An agreement of this kind is known as a Deed of Covenant. The advantage of this method of payment is that the Fund can recover the Income Tax which has been paid on his donation by the subscriber. If a subscriber has paid Income Tax at nine shillings in the pound he has eleven shillings left, and if he gives this eleven shillings to a charity then the Commissioners of Inland Revenue will give the other nine, which is very kind of them, but they will only do this on payments made annually for either seven years, or ten years, not eight or nine or any other number. Covenants can, of course, be renewed for a further seven years, and that is why it has taken fourteen years to wind up the Fund.

When it was known how much money would be available a meeting of subscribers was held and various resolutions were made and embodied in a Deed of Trust which appointed four Trustees and empowered them to expend such sums as they thought fit in erecting a memorial.

This was done, the memorial being erected in the School vestibule and dedicated at a very moving ceremony in 1949.

The Trustees were further empowered to expend such parts of the Trust as they thought fit in one or more of the following ways, referred to in the Statement of Account.

Clause (i) In or towards the provision of buildings for the School and the equipment thereof and in particular of a Sports Pavilion, a Swimming Bath and a Library or any one or more of them.

(ii) In or towards provision of expenses of pupils or Old Boys visiting foreign countries in furtherance of their education.

(iii) In or towards the furtherance of any other educational object in connection with the School.

Unfortunately the sum available was not nearly enough for a Swimming Bath. The total was about £1,500, the Memorial cost about £200, and educational grants under Clause ii were made between 1951 and 1956 totalling about £800. The present Statement, which covers the period since the appointment of the writer as Trustee, accounts for the rest.

I am glad to have this opportunity of tendering sincere thanks to all those Old Boys, Parents and Friends of the School who helped with their donations and in many other ways.

A.G.L.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, BANGOR

After pretending to ignore each other for the first few weeks (ours is no ordinary relationship), the O.G's of Bangor eventually decided to meet round a table in the Union to partake of tea and wads and jolly conversation. C. R. Beddows left the singular gathering of modern musicians whom he serves in the capacity of hon. secretary; P. G. de C. Elliott, that man of "means," left off his daily perusal of the local "To Let" columns; that intermittent figure, H. C. Corrin, descended from his sanctuary in the College Library; and S. A. Spanton tore himself away from his circle of admiring Freshers and various society executives—a unique occasion indeed. And the purpose of this meeting? why, none other than to compose and convey fitting greetings to our alma mater.

Despite the fact that the University College of North Wales, Bangor (hereinafter referred to as "the Coll.") is in one of the wildest parts of wild Wales—no mean achievement, this—it is yet a hallowed seat of learning; and the dark, satanic walls of the main building rise in some grandeur on a hill overlooking and dominating the town. Perhaps one of Bangor's greatest attributes is that it is essentially a University town, with a much closer "town-gown" relationship than in any of your 'Redbricks.'

But what are the O.G's doing here? you will ask. The august gathering at the table in Union shifted in its seats, gazing for inspiration at the milling crowds of students pouring into the Union for the customary eleven o'clock morning coffee and announcements crackling from a cunningly concealed loudspeaker. Chris Beddows leaned forward in his seat, creaking ominously. "We could," he said at length, "tell them what we are **reading**." "True," came the hushed reply. "That should make enthralling reading," admitted Father Corrin.

The Coll. has some reputation in the scientific world, we believe; but all the O.G's so far are mere 'arts'. English has claimed Chris; History Pete Elliott, and Harold Corrin, who also pursues Archaeology; whilst Sid Spanton, brave fellow, attempts Economics.

Back at the table in Union, Sidney felt that merely what we were reading was insufficient. "We are here to broaden our outlook" he cried, a veritable wind of change. "We must let them know what **else** we are doing." Harold raised a shocked eyebrow. "Steady on, old boy," grinned Pete. "Is nothing sacred?"—Chris.

The latest addition to our ranks is indeed a brilliant jewel. The dynamic Sidney has achieved no little fame in Debates; and his superb contributions to the Rag Show will long be remembered. As well as apparently belonging to every society in Coll., and composing songs for a certain record company, he has achieved recognition here by his residing in Reichel, the hall of residence for gents.

Here he has joined that other society figure of no mean proportions, Christopher Robin. This splendid example of a University plenipotentiary actually organises, in meticulous detail, the affairs of the Coll.'s Jazz Club—the reward of years of devotion and loyalty; and exerts no little influence in many other spheres.

Also in his third year, Pete Elliott pursues a somewhat singular History career; but this could be attributed to his 'digs' problem and his affinities with a certain political society which at his own request we keep nameless. He has been searching for a flat in Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwl'llantysiliogogoch: the reason is obscure—nothing to do, we are assured, with the half-hour extension of licensing hours.

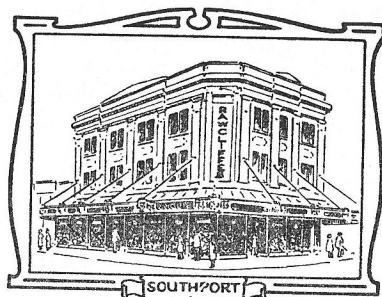
Finally, after a year's lamentable absence, our Harold has returned, his legendary rolled umbrella discarded in favour of a sleek blue motorcycle; but his spectacular efforts in the Coll. Rally have been withheld from publication at his own request. He now applies himself with an almost frightening assiduity to his work, and has little time for "Varsity" activities (except of course the Conservative Society) or students generally, which he normally dismisses with a peremptory wave of the hand.

The chairs scraped back from the table in Union, with a scuffling of feet and creaking of joints in certain quarters, the onerous task of composing the 'Red Rose' letter over. "Well, cheerio, lads." "Yes, cheerio." "See you next year!" "Chairs." The Bangor Old Georgian Society broke up and disappeared into the mid-morning hubbub of chatter, clatter, and spasmodic laughter of the general mass of the student body.

B.O.G.S.

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Opinion

WHY STUDY (3)—CHEMISTRY

BY R. M. Williamson (Up. VI. Sc.A.)

Of all the sciences, chemistry is probably the one with the closest links with all the others. To be a good and efficient chemist, one has to know a good deal of mathematics, physics, and, in some branches, biology. Throughout his study of chemistry, the student is constantly coming across problems which require the application of physical and mathematical principles. In the latter sciences, however, one very rarely comes across chemical principles, these sciences being branches of study which, although linked closely with each other, have little need of a chemist's approach. Chemistry, thus, does not tie the student down to a great deal of "hyper-specialisation" and is thus the science for those who do not wish to become too restricted in their scientific knowledge.

A few people in this school have spoken to me about chemistry and tried to convince me that it is not worth studying. Among their arguments they say that chemistry is very illogical and disconnected. These people seem to be under the impression that this branch of science is just a collection of a large number of unrelated facts about the behaviour of atoms, molecules and ions, grouped together under the collective heading of "chemistry." This is a completely false idea. Chemistry is a much more logical and systematic science than it appears to be at first sight; indeed, I may say that it is the most unified science of all. Nearly all chemistry theory may be deduced from a few fundamental facts about the structure of the atom; the ionic theory of Arrhenius and others being the most important example of this. If these fundamental principles are really understood, chemistry becomes much easier, and very systematic.

Chemistry is probably the science which has been of most direct benefit to mankind in general. No matter where one looks to-day, one will come across something whose development was owing to the science of chemistry. Synthetic Polymers (plastics) are found in a multiplicity of uses: from collar studs to high voltage insulators, all of which owe their existence primarily to the chemist. It was a young chemist, William Perkin, who discovered the first artificial dyestuff and founded a great industry which brought brightly coloured garments within the reach of all. The chemist, however, has probably given the greatest service of all in the field of medicine.

Through the development of modern drugs, many thousands of human lives have been saved. As soon as a new drug is discovered, as the output of a mould or other living organism, for instance, the chemist is called in to determine its structure. This structure may then be modified to produce a compound with more favourable therapeutic properties. A good example of this is cocaine. This drug, obtained from the coca tree, is a very useful anaesthetic, but it is habit forming. The chemist thus sets out to try to eliminate this property. On analysis he finds that it has a strong complex structure, the principal features being a ring of seven carbon stems bridged by a nitrogen atom, together with a benzene ring.

If this ring is broken and the atoms rearranged in various ways, a number of substitutes may be produced which have more useful properties than cocaine, the principal one being Novocaine which is non-habit forming and is most used at present.

In this sort of research lies the great fascination of chemistry. In no other science as much as this can the research worker do so much. In other sciences, the research worker's job is often purely routine, following up lines of investigation which may lead nowhere. Only in chemistry can the research worker, when presented with a new compound, pursue on lines of investigation which, although being pure research, will lead him to a definite end. Although certain branches of chemical research have similarities to other sciences, the student of chemistry can easily decide in which branch he wishes to specialise.

Chemistry thus, to me, is the most worthwhile science of all. It is the science of variety containing a little bit of every science. What may appear to the outside world to be the science of strange smells and weird-shaped glass-ware is really the most fascinating and exciting science of all. Although chemistry possibly cannot claim the high-flown philosophy of mathematics or the complexity of certain branches of physics, it has a fascination all of its own and is well worth studying.

WHY STUDY (4) — ECONOMICS

by R. M. Silvertown (U.VLM.)

First, What is Economics? It is the science that considers the actions of man in relation to wealth, i.e., in relation to the material things that satisfy his wants. These actions are concerned with the consumption, production exchange and distribution of wealth. This is Economics in a nut-shell, but what useful purpose can it serve if it merely indicates the economic repercussions of man's aims and actions without choosing between those aims—if it confines itself to analysing and stops short at prescribing?

The subject is important to all, particularly to the man who has to earn his living. It shows him what place he fills in the economic structure of society, how the undertaking by which he is employed functions as a part of the economic machine, how his own industry is related to other industries and how it works in harmony with them for a common end. It shows that business organisation is an efficient combination of producers, who work in an orderly though not consciously controlled way for the specific purpose of satisfying human needs.

"Economics makes men richer." The business man who takes advantage of the knowledge that Economics affords provides himself with a more satisfactory basis on which to plan his business activities. He is better able to interpret tendencies in production and marketing, to avoid the error of producing too much for a falling market. Moreover, if many business men co-operate to interpret tendencies correctly, the collective effect is improved planning of production and better marketing of products, with a consequent reduction in the adverse effects of those industrial and commercial fluctuations that have proved so disastrous to industry and trade.

Professor Henderson asserts: "Man lives by co-operating with his fellow men. In the modern world, that co-operation is of a boundless range and an indescribable complexity. Yet it is essentially undesigned and uncontrolled by man. The humblest inhabitants of Great Britain or the United States depends for the satisfaction of his simplest needs on the activities of innumerable people in every walk of life. The ordinary commodities which appear on his dinner table represent the final product of the labours of a medley of merchants, farmers, seamen, engineers and workers of almost every craft. But there is no human authority presiding over this great complex of labour, organising the various units. Wheel upon wheel in a ceaseless succession of independent processes, the business world revolves: but no one has planned and no one guides the intricate mechanism whose working is so vital to us."

The economist aims at describing and analysing this industrial and commercial organisation and seeks to show the forces that set it in motion, maintain its equilibrium bring it to achieve results. His researches throw light on the problems even though the great Keynes once said that twelve Economists might give thirteen different solutions to the same problem.

Clearly, anyone who pursues such a subject must benefit immeasurably by a breadth of outlook and a wide conception of man in society. No longer need he work from day to day without idea or comprehension of his place and function in the vast order of things. The Science, or body of knowledge, of Economics enables him to understand and to estimate his contri-

bution to the economic structure and thereby to deal more diligently with the daily problems with which he is confronted, and also to appreciate more deeply the many difficulties which day by day arise within his own industry, within the boundaries of his own country and in the world at large.

THE COMMON MARKET

by H. M. Higginbotham

THE CASE FOR GOING IN

The Case for Britain's entry into the Common Market consisting of France, Western Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries must naturally be closely bound up with our connections with Austria, Switzerland, Portugal, Sweden, Norway and Denmark in the European Free Trade Association.

The title "Common Market" is misleading, stressing as it does the economic as opposed to the political aspects of the community.

The six nations who signed the Treaty of Rome in 1957 agreed on certain common objectives. One was to form eventually a United Europe with a common external tariff and no internal tariffs. Common policies would be established for such subjects as mobility of labour and agriculture. The overseas territories of each of the member states would be associated with the community for an experimental period of five years, as is the French Union. And the general aim of the organisation was to improve living conditions and working conditions in all parts of Europe.

To further these ends various types of committees were inaugurated for different purposes. An Assembly was instituted consisting of 142 members, elected by their National Parliaments, consisting of 36 each from France, Italy and Germany, 14 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, and six from Luxembourg, to discuss, among other matters, the budgets of the member states. One minister from each nation would be present in a "Council of Ministers" and a Commission would consist of nine independent members to supervise the application of the treaty and formulate opinions and recommendations on matters within the scope of the original treaty.

The whole affair would be established over a transitional period of twelve years ending in 1969. However, the velocity with which the organisation is taking shape has exceeded the original expectations and the completion may arrive earlier than 1969.

There must be no discrimination by one nation against immigration of workers from another. The common agricultural policy might, the treaty states, include a transitional period during

which a member nation could fix a minimum price on an imported agricultural product. This would enable the British Government to bring its agricultural policy more gradually into line with Europe.

As a blow to socialist thinkers in Europe, an aim of the Common Market is to establish free and equal competition permitting no state subsidies unless specially approved of by the Assemblies.

After considering these facts we must see whether or not Britain would gain from entering the organisation. It is evident that entry would lose Britain much of her national sovereignty. We would eventually lose our agricultural subsidy; we would lose, in all probability our present system of Commonwealth preference, and Italians and Germans would be living amongst us and working in our factories.

Let us look at some more effects. The European Community is a strong organisation, and with Britain as a member would be stronger still. The political aspect of the Community might possibly be extended to include the Commonwealth. Also, a democratic Europe as a wealthy, prosperous community could be a great example to Africa and other uncommitted nations. As a rich Community Europe could give collectively a vast amount of foreign aid, and aid to underdeveloped countries. A very dubious benefit indeed is that this would form a second power bloc on the west to combat the two on the East. But this second bloc will be formed anyway, with or without Britain's aid and if Britain remains outside then it is certain she will become an unimportant power. The worst point, and indeed a horrible one, is that a United Europe could become a nuclear power. But this could also mean that American bases could be thrown out of Britain at some point in the future.

If Britain enters the Common Market it would most certainly boost, with competition, our slow-expanding industry and so benefit us; although, as a Socialist, I believe that a European planned economy would in the long run be more beneficial and efficient.

An insignificant Britain outside Europe will be of no help to the Commonwealth, while a strong Britain in the Common Market could be of immense value. Let me say again, that out of this new expanding power bloc, Britain will become a weak nation without a Commonwealth, stranded between Europe and the United States.

Those who feign worry at communists in Italy and so-called new-Nazis in Germany might well reflect that they will have greater control over such elements, if they need controlling, if they get in the same community with them.

The Labour party at Blackpool, a party living almost as far back in the past as the Tories, very nearly came out against entry into Europe, thereby following the traditional British policy of never changing and never looking into the future.

Let us look towards the future and towards the political set-up of the future, and enter Europe.

THE CASE AGAINST

by M. B. Emanuel (U.6.Sc.X.).

The Common Market, or to give it its full title, the "European Economic Community" was founded in 1958. The six member countries: France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; are bound by common policies, decided upon in the Treaty of Rome (signed 1957). It can be seen that these countries have one thing in common—that their progress was virtually brought to a halt by the end of the second World War. All six were in ruins, and their man-power, and thus labour-power, was drastically reduced. Thus to these states the Common Market was no less than a life-saving "transfusion," at a time when their "will to live," was at its weakest.

But in Britain the circumstances were in no way similar. Admittedly Britain had suffered much, but her spirit was never higher than in the years immediately following the end of the war. Thus to Britain, if not the rest of Europe, there was no grave social sickness, and so no "cure" was necessary. Also it must be noted that before the war, the countries of Europe were dependent on each other for their trade. Britain on the other hand had trading interest much more widespread—the British Commonwealth. Thus Britain has always been much more independent of Europe, than has any other European country been independent of the rest of Europe. At this point it is important to realise what the "Commonwealth" actually means. The first thing that should be noted is the similarity between the terms "Common-Wealth," and "Common-Market." It is obvious even from the names alone (and also by the ideals of each group), that the two things are very similar. However, the Commonwealth, as compared with the Common Market, has proved its worth over a considerable period of time, but the entry of Britain into the Common Market, will cause the gradual break-down of the Commonwealth, as we know it. We must thus ask ourselves if Britain ought to cause the break-down of a dependable trading (and political) group, in order to join one which has yet to show that its success formula, will prove effective over any length of time. Thus it becomes apparent that

Britain must under no circumstances, sign the Treaty of Rome, unless the British Commonwealth is protected by an amendment to the treaty.

The main principle of the Common Market is generally accepted to be the idea of "free competition of industry." At first glance this appears a very bright prospect, but on a closer examination, the "brightness" can be seen to vanish rather rapidly. In considering the general effect on industry, let us then take the two industries, that are probably as important to Britain as any others; and that will also be influenced to a very considerable extent by Britain's entry into the "Market"—the mining and agricultural industries.

Coal mining has been one of Britain's most important industries since the industrial revolution. In the depression of the early nineteen thirties there were two unemployed miners for every one that was employed. At the present, however, virtually full employment exists in the industry. On entering the Common Market, common labours with Europe would be the rule, but the Continental mining industry is in a far worse state than its British equivalent. In a country as small as Belgium, there are nearly twenty-five thousand miners unemployed. Similar situations occur in Italy and West Germany. As soon as Britain joins the common market this surplus labour would be "dumped" on Britain, thus causing unemployment in the British mining industry.

In recent years British agriculture has undoubtedly been on the upgrade. A country dependent on agriculture is dependent of other countries to a considerable extent. Thus the importance of agriculture cannot be underestimated. An oft-quoted expression is as follows: "If you get poverty in agriculture you will have poverty throughout the country". The truth of this can be shown on economical and historical grounds, without much difficulty. The day that Britain joins the "Market" will ring the death bell for British agriculture. This becomes apparent on examination of the British and European systems of agriculture. The continental system works on scarcity, and thus high prices in the shops. On the other hand the British system is run by means of deficiency payments, and thus plenty of goods, at cheap prices. Thus British agriculture, previously highly subsidised, will stand little chance against its new competitors, and as the prosperity of British agriculture decreases, so also will British prosperity in general.

The effect of joining the "Market," for the ordinary man, and his family, may not be as great as is popularly thought. Food prices, in general, will rise slightly, but not enough to cause any appreciable difference to the ordinary consumer (in fact a rise of about fourpence per head, a week). The price of heavily taxed foreign goods (German cameras, for example) will decrease con-

siderably, but only because the taxes on them will have to be drastically cut. Thus the goods will be cheaper to buy, in Britain, but the money lost to the government from import duties, will have to be found elsewhere. "Where from?"—This can safely be left to the imagination of the reader.

Probably the social effect on Britain, would be much more marked than would the economic effect. Britain has produced a welfare state, as efficient as any in the world. The stage has been reached whereby the individual, whether healthy or not, is cared for by the state "from the day he is born, until the day he dies." Certainly Britain's health service is far in advance of any that the continent may show. But the Treaty of Rome calls for harmonisation of the respective welfare states, of the individual nations. Thus, on joining the "Market," the social services of Britain will have to be brought into line, with those of the other members. Whether this would be "scaling up" or "scaling down" is only too clear. It can thus be seen that, if Britain joins the Common Market, she will bring to ruin the welfare services that have made her the model welfare state in the eyes of the world. The British health service, especially, will suffer considerably. How then, can any government justify a policy of destroying, in one or two years, something that has taken decades to develop. And let us make no mistake—adding Britain's name to the treaty of Rome would be no less than signing the death warrant for the British welfare state.

However, it is probable that the most far-reaching consequences of the Common Market will, in reality, be in the political field. The "Market" calls for a United European policy, on foreign affairs and national politics in general. Thus the final ideal of the "Market" is the unification of Europe, into one state—"The United States of Europe (compare with United States of America). Thus Britain would lose not only her sovereignty, but would also become a part of the third "power block" of the world. And it is but commonsense to realise that the more "power-blocks" exist, the greater the chance of a war; and the virtual destruction of world civilisation.

It can be seen that the effect of Britain joining the Common Market, would not be felt, to any great extent, in the immediate future. But the long term effect would result in the loss of British sovereignty leading to the gradual extermination of the British nation. Within twenty years Britain will cease to be a country, but will be split into various separate states, of the United States of Europe (similar in position to states such as Texas and California, in the United States of America). Entry into the Common Market would mean the death of all that Britain has represented in the past century. And with few exceptions, what Britain has represented in this time, has been an example to the rest of the world.

BOOK REVIEWS

KAGAWA OF JAPAN

by Cyril J. Davey

This biography of Toyohiko Kagawa is more than the story of one man. It is the story of one man and the country, Japan, which he transformed in his own lifetime.

Kagawa was the St. Francis of the 20th century and one of the greatest religious leaders of the world. But his religion is not purely mystic. Kagawa applied his religion practically among the slums of the large cities of Japan. To quote Kagawa's own words:

"Christianity is not a pietistic way of life, remote from the joyful and dirty business of living.

It involved the Church's sharing in life as much as her master had done."

This can be regarded as Kagawa's outlook on religion. Although distinguished in learning, and receiving an income of two thousand pounds a year from his written works, he chose to live with the criminals under the very same roof and in the worst slums in Japan, while giving all his money away.

The above is only a short introduction to the life of a man, who proved that more can be obtained by pacifism than by war, that experience is of more value than any book learning, and that complete self denial and fulfilment of purpose can bring true happiness.

The book follows concisely yet briefly the life of Kagawa from birth into luxury, through his extreme poverty to his death in 1960. It covers two world wars and the time of world depression as seen through Kagawa's eyes and this is where the book succeeds as a biography. One gets the impression that this book illustrates his outlook correctly and is not merely a collection of facts and opinions of the Author.

Apart from being an account of the life and work of a "twentieth century saint" this book provides an interesting study of the development of Japan and one has to marvel at the fact that one man could have such an effect on the development of a nation and command such respect, while refusing important posts in government, not because of his dislike of government but because he could fulfil his purpose better among the people he loved and wanted to help.

The book could also enlighten many people as to the uses of Christianity and the difference between Christianity and the other religions of the world, particularly the religions of the East. It provides one important lesson to all, and that is that whatever

one learns from books one cannot learn about people, except by mixing with them, attempting to understand them and being prepared to tolerate and consider views of others even if completely alien to one's own character.

F.T.D.

EXPERIMENTS FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS

by Don Herbert

This book is full of interesting experiments suitable for juniors. The author, an American, has appeared on television many times, in his home country, showing experiments to children. Young chemists will find the chapter on detection, in which he tells the reader how to appear to be a magician to one's friends most interesting. All the chemicals that the author suggests can be bought at any grocery shop, thus those who normally find chemistry too expensive will find many cheap and easy experiments in this book.

In a later chapter you are told how to produce minute microbes and eventually bacteria from an ordinary packet of soup. What are the chances, when you toss a coin, of the head landing upwards? The author explains very simply how the mathematician would work out this and other problems such as your chance of scoring the highest hole in bagatelle. Mr. Herbert also tells you a method of manufacturing glue from milk and bicarbonate of soda. Thus this book is packed full of useful and interesting experiments which everyone, whether scientist or not, will enjoy doing.

W.P.A.S.

"CONVERSATIONS WITH IGOR STRAVINSKY"

Do you enjoy a conversation? If so, you will find that "Conversations with Igor Stravinsky" is to your taste. If you are not particularly musically-minded, so much the better. You will find the book instructive and interesting, for this controversial composer touches on many other subjects in the course of his conversations.

"For those who want more of the dream, it was pink—I often dream in colour."

The book is written in question and answer form; Robert Craft posing the questions with Stravinsky answering concisely and not without humour: "R.C.: What is your feeling now about the use of music as an accompaniment to recitation (Persephone)? I.S.: Do not ask. Sins cannot be undone, only forgiven."

Thus if you do not wish to know an answer to a given question, you may skip the paragraph and continue with the next question.

Included in the book are a number of letters from such people as Ravel and Debussy, and fifteen photographs of Stravinsky and other people such as T. S. Eliot and Diaghilev. This is a most entertaining book.

M.S.A.

PARKINSON'S LAW OR THE PURSUIT OF PROGRESS

by C. Northcote Parkinson . . .

Professor Parkinson is a very original humorist, and as such this is not a book to be hurried, although you will find it very difficult to put down. Let no one be put off by the title from sampling the work of one of the funniest men alive. The book is written in what appears to be a very serious vein, as the author sounds completely convinced in some of the ideas he puts forward, but nothing could function as Parkinson describes and yet every painful piece of lunacy to which he refers, is based on an acute observation of things which really do happen. His humour, I suppose, would fall into the category of dry wit.

Parkinson's Law occupies the first chapter, and the substance of the Law is that you never appoint one person to act as your assistant, as in time he will know sufficient to challenge for your job, instead you appoint two. This is based on the ideas that an official wants to multiply subordinates, not rivals, and these subordinates will make work for each other.

The rest of the book is set out with each chapter dealing with one step in the "Pursuit of Progress." One chapter deals with the cocktail party, and how to find the important people. There is also a very interesting chapter on the way to remove your superior to make way for your promotion.

The chapter on the interview deals with the methods used to make a selection at these auspicious gatherings. In this chapter also is a useful guide as to how to compile an advertisement so that you only get one reply, thereby doing away with the need for the interview. From this chapter I have gained such useful knowledge that I now could word an advertisement for a prime minister of Ruritania, or a tight rope walker, and only get one reply.

This book is very topical, being a perpetual thorn in the side of the establishment, but, although it is only two years since it was written, it is now dated, for instance it credits Cuba with a Cabinet.

The book is well illustrated by Osbert Lancaster, whose drawings are a mixture of crude lines and delicate shapes. They are very entertaining, being entirely relevant and suited to the text.

M.H.

THE BLACK CLOUD

by Fred Hoyle

This book, a novel by the leading astronomer, Fred Hoyle, is not in the normal run of science-fiction. The story is based on a great deal of scientific fact and contains one or two mathematical proofs. But do not be put off by this, the book is really very exciting. The story deals with the detection of a black cloud which is approaching our solar system. As the cloud nears the earth, it is thought that it will continue past the solar system and will cause very little disturbance. In fact however, the cloud comes to a halt when it reaches the sun, cutting off much of the light and heat. The top scientific minds of the world meet to discuss the situation, and the conclusions to the story disclose many unusual, interesting and exciting facts. This is one of those books which you cannot put down once you have started it. It is well worth reading.

A.F.B.

Other books recently purchased or presented to the Library include:—

L'Histoire Merveilleuse D'Albert Schweitzer—Dahl; Das Kalte Licht—Zuckmayer; Der Gute Mensch Von Sezuan—Brecht; Der Hauptmann von Koperick—Zuckmayer; Edward Morike, His life and work—Mare; The New Oxford History of Music (1300—1540); Digging for History—Bacon; The age of Wren—Dutton; The reign of George III—Watson; A picture History of Furniture—Hulton; The First four Georges—Plumb; The Encyclopedie of Diderot and D'Alembert; The Archaeology of weapons—Oakeshot; Music and Western man—Peter Garvie; A Guide to Prehistoric England—Thomas; British Foreign Policy since the second World War—Woodhouse; Shakespeare Survey; Baudelaire: Les Fleurs du Mal—Fairlie.

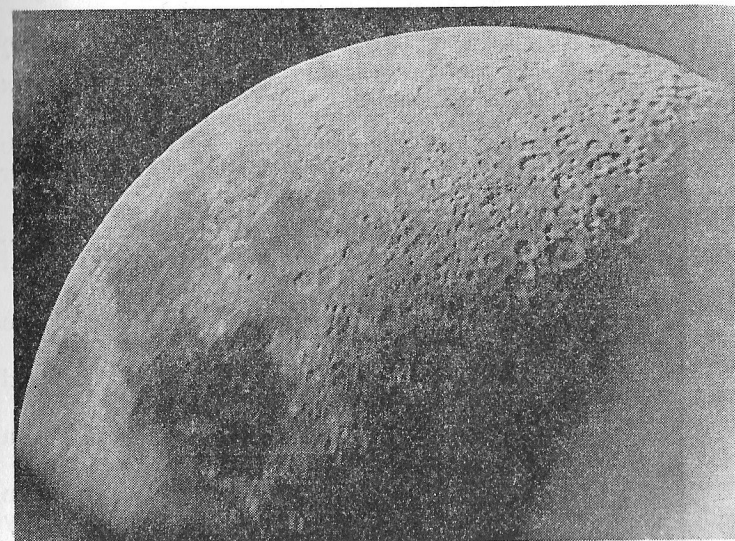
We are grateful to the following for gifts of books: Mr. J. Graham, P. Holland, R. T. Jump, A. F. Kelsall and Mr. C. G. Parsons.

SEEING STARS

Astronomy, the study of the skies, is one of the oldest sciences, and even after 5,000 years, it is still a very popular hobby. Here, in Southport, there is an observatory which is open to the public; it is situated in Hesketh Park, but the pupils of King George V are fortunate in having a school telescope. It was bought by the School in 1958 and was erected by the boys with the help of members of the Staff. The telescope is a 12½ inch reflector and is at least twice as powerful as the one in Hesketh Park. This makes it the largest school owned telescope in the British Isles.

Astronomy opens up a new field to the enthusiastic beginner, and even with our telescope, a host of discoveries can be made. Perhaps the most obvious object to look at is the moon. E. Taylor, using the school's telescope, has taken a number of photographs of the moon, one of which is reproduced in this issue. They show that a considerable amount of detail may be observed. But with the naked eye, and using a larger magnification, much more of the surface can be studied.

After the moon, there are an infinite number of objects of interest in the night sky, most of which can be studied. Probably the second object which you may decide to look at will be one of the eight planets (there are of course nine planets, but you cannot observe the Earth!) At the present time, Jupiter and Saturn can be seen in the early evening and Venus appears a few hours before sunrise. You may look also at such things as nebulae, galactic clusters, double stars and comets. Followers of the B.B.C. serial "A for Andromeda" may be interested to know that the great Nebula in Andromeda can be observed quite easily.



Turning to another branch of the Astronomical Society there have been two meetings so far this term, the first was a lecture by the chairman and the second was a lecture by Mr. Bolton. Further, next term, it is hoped to hold three meetings, two of which will be lectures and the other a film show. Both of this term's meetings have been well attended, and it is hoped that this will continue.

It is hoped during this time of short days and long nights, to hold some "public meetings" at which members of the school can come to the observatory for a few hours on either a Friday or Saturday night. A few meetings have so far been arranged for members of the staff and they were very successful.

A. BLOWER (U.6. Sc.A.).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RULE BRITANNIA

Dear Sir,

During a recent period in the School Library, a librarian expressed the opinion to me that all that was wrong with Britain was its Government, and that everything else was fine. While making no quarrel with the first part of this statement, I ask the following questions concerning the second part.

Why are we encouraged to be apathetic and think of British prosperity when there are slums in Liverpool, poverty in Glasgow and unemployment in Belfast?

Why do old-age pensioners get paid less than £4 per week?

Why, in a nation of fifty million people, are there only six Symphony Orchestras outside London?

Why, in a nation of fifty million people, is there not a single permanent opera house outside London, while there are over seventy in Western Germany?

Why are so many of our sporting organisations, the A.A.A., A.S.A., L.T.A. and its Wimbledon, the Rugby Union, the Football League and its outdated competition, so far behind the times?

Why does the M.C.C. persist in a tournament in which the public interest is about nil?

Why is the beautiful British countryside torn and mutilated by hideous concrete motorways and ugly housing estates?

Why are wealthy parents still able to give their children a better education than the poorer parent?

Why do we call ourselves a free country when we permit the "hidden persuaders" or advertisers to use whatever means they please on street hoardings, television and magazines to sell their products?

Why do we call ourselves a free country when the views of one man, Lord Beaverbrook, arrive in 4,500,000 homes every morning?

Why are so many beauty spots (e.g. Lake Windermere, Mount Snowdon, Cheddar Gorge) ruined by commercialism?

Why is London the dirtiest and most untidy capital city in Europe?

Why did the U.K. refuse to condemn the Portuguese atrocities in Angola during a U.N. debate?

Just what kind of freedom do we think we are standing for?

Can't we stop being so smug and examine just to what extent we are a real democracy at all,

H. M. HIGGINBOTHAM (UVI.M.Sch.).

LETTER FROM SWEDEN

Dear Sir,

I think most people who live outside England and have not been here think that English people are very cold and very difficult to get in contact with, and that most of the houses in England are dirty and cold. I agree that quite a lot of the houses are dirty because of the smoky atmosphere and that they are rather cold inside. I certainly do not agree that the English people are cold and unfriendly. During my stay here I have found most people very nice and helpful to me. It is not only the grown-ups who have been nice. Everyone that I have met in this school and at the youth club that I have visited has tried to help to make my visit here as enjoyable as possible.

I have only seen one English school from the inside, but I hope I can take K.G.V. as representing most of them. Although I do not agree with the English system of education, I have had a very instructive and pleasant time here at K.G.V.

The school consists of 700 boys from the age of eleven to eighteen, and there must of course appear some controversy between them, but during my three months here I have not seen one single fight between any of them. When someone has done something wrong and a prefect corrects him, he seems to be able to swallow his pride and take the remark without arguing. This gives the school a very nice atmosphere of one for all and all for one. This last point is something that the Swedish schools have not got, and I think we would be much better off with it.

I wish that more foreign boys and girls could get the opportunity to see an English school from the inside, and get all wrong, old thoughts sorted out.

Yours sincerely,

MATS NILSSON (Lr. VI.Mo.).

OLD GEORGIANS' SECTION

- H. S. ATHERTON (S) (35-39) is President of Hemel Hempstead Junior Chamber of Commerce and is the General Manager of a modern engineering works there.
- J. E. BELMONT (M) (48-56) has been appointed Modern Languages master at Bognor Regis Grammar School.
- I. M. BLAIR (L) (47-55) has been appointed as Demonstrator in Physics at Liverpool University.
- D. BOOTH (R) (49-55) and G. A. NOAR (Ed) (44-52) are in partnership as Dental Surgeons at Whitefield, Manchester.
- P. CROSTON (Ed) (49-55) has passed the final examination of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales. He served his articles with the firm of Loveridge and Moore.
- R. DUCKWORTH (R) (40-47) is Senior Lecturer in Dentistry at the London Hospital.
- L. H. EMERY (M) (51-58) has been appointed to teach Biology at Hull Grammar School.
- MAJOR M. EVANS (S) (35-40) who was awarded the M.B.E. in the Queen's Birthday Honours, and won the Military Cross in Europe in 1944, is now Commanding Officer at Colchester.
- J. D. GIDDENS (M) (47-54) has passed the final examination of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants.
- N. H. GREEN (L) (41-46) has been appointed Headmaster of Mellor C. of E. School, Blackburn.
- J. J. HULME (R) (33-41) is Head of a team of scientists at Westinghouse Steel Corporation which has developed a more powerful magnet than has ever yet been produced. This discovery may have important consequences for the harnessing of atomic power.
- REV. D. S. B. JONES (L) (32-40) at present minister of Claremont Baptist Church, Bolton, has been appointed minister of Barrow-in-Furness Baptist Church as from January next.
- R. A. S. KAY (Ev) (45-53) is with Associated Electrical Industries (Woolwich) Ltd., as a Works Management Trainee.
- B. M. LARGE (Ev) (50-57) while at college gained his National Diploma of Agriculture and is now employed on the estate of Colonel Roger Hesketh.
- F. A. LOW (G) (30-36) has been appointed to an important engineering post under the Canadian Government at Ottawa.
- L. LYONS (M) (48-55) who attained double B.A. Hons. degrees at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and also Brasenose College, Oxford, has been awarded a lectureship at Christ Church, Oxford.
- D. N. MAX (Ev) (48-55) has passed the final examination of the law Society with 3rd Cl. Hons.
- REV. NIAL MEREDITH (W) (42-51) has been appointed Vicar of St. Michael's-in-the-City Church, Liverpool.
- R. MOULD (W) (51-58) has been appointed as a physicist in the Clinical Physics Department at the Royal Marsden Hospital, Kensington.
- A. MURGATROYD (Ev) (46-51) pilot with B.O.A.C. is attached to their fleet of Boeing '707 jet liners, and holds the rank of First Officer.
- B. G. MURGATROYD (G) (46-54) an Executive Officer in the Air Ministry, London, has been posted to Hong Kong for a 3 year tour of duty. He has passed the final exam (Part I) for Diploma in Government Administration.
- A. PENNINGTON (G) (28-35) was appointed Senior Tutor at Grey College, University of Durham last January.
- D. H. RIMMER (Ev) (48-55) has been appointed to teach Scripture and French at King George V School.
- DOCTOR IAN ROSS (G) (39-45) recently attended a conference in this country connected with his work as Director of transistor development with a large private company in U.S.A.
- FLIGHT-LIEUTENANT K. J. SHORROCK (R) (43-49) is navigator in the R.A.F. trans-Africa expedition.

- G. H. SLATER (R) (45-54) assistant lecturer in Physics at Manchester University, is doing research work at Jodrell Bank, and has recently been awarded the degree of Ph.D.
- R. H. D. SMITH (S) (48-53) won the men's singles in the Army Tennis Championships of Malta.
- D. E. SUTTON (Ev) (47-53) B.Arch (Liverpool) A.R.I.B.A. has gained a Master's degree in town planning (M.C.D.) at the Department of Civic Design, Liverpool University. He is with the firm of Sir Wm. Holford in Liverpool.
- B. W. THOMAS (G) 52-58) has been awarded 1st prize (Milburn) by the Lancashire County Council for best academic student at Hutton Agricultural College.
- G. WALTON (S) (20-24) has been elected Conservative Councillor for the Southport Town Council for South Ward.
- S. P. WILFORD (G) (46-57) has been appointed Senior Scientific Officer at Aldermaston.
- A. T. WILLIAMS (Ev) (49-56) awarded a Rotary Foundation Fellowship for post graduate research for one year at the University of Accra, Ghana, where he will be studying the economics of under developed countries.
- D. B. WILLIAMS (G) (38-44) has been elected Chairman of Hendon and District Chamber of Commerce.
- I. ZIMMENT (R) (49-55) has passed his two final examinations in medicine in London and Cambridge. He has gained his B.A. (Cantab) M.B., B.C.L.L.R., L.R.C.P., and M.R.C.S. and is now on the staff of Guy's Hospital, London.

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TAXIS FOR HIRE

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS

KING GEORGE V SCHOOL SPORTS FUND ACCOUNT, 1961.

Cr.	Subscriptions, Autumn Term, 1960	£	s.	d.	Dr.	Teams 'bus and train fares, Sept./60 to July/61 £234 18s. 6d. less £79 contributions from members of teams	£	s.	d.
	Subscriptions, Lent Term, 1961	123	9	0		Teas and lunches for teams and visitors	155	18	6
	Subscriptions, Summer Term, 1961	123	13	6		Subscriptions R.U.F.C., Fyde Swimming Sports and N.S. Sports	105	8	10
	Sale of Colours ties	123	2	0		Hire of Public Address Equipment	5	10	6
	Sale of Colours badges	5	5	0		Insurance: Cups and Shields	4	10	0
		1	3	9		Rugby jerseys	2	4	0
						Fencing material	25	19	6
						Stop watch repairs	11	9	9
						Priming Sports Groups etc.	11	10	0
						Projects, exhibitions, etc.	11	0	0
						Balance	2	16	0
							50	6	2
							£376	13	3

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GENERAL ACCOUNT, 1961

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Cr. Subscriptions, Autumn Term, 1960 ..	17	14	0	Dr. Prizes for various Clubs and Societies ..	6	16	0
Subscriptions, Lent Term, 1961 ..	17	13	0	Insurance ..	5	12	9
Subscriptions, Summer Term, 1961 ..	17	11	6	Repairs: tuner telescope, boat ..	5	1	9
Required to Balance ..	8	9	0	Teas for various Clubs, Societies and Parents' evenings ..	20	4	1
				Lecture fees, films, donations ..	18	5	6
				Wreath ..	1	15	6
				Valuation Choral Cup ..	1	7	6
				Misc. Music, Cups, carting trestle tables for School photograph ..	6	13	2
				Expenses Archaeological digging ..	1	11	3
					£61	7	6

MAGAZINE ACCOUNT, 1961

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Subscriptions, Autumn Term, 1960 ..	33	10	0	Dr. Macclesfield Press Printers:—			
Subscriptions, Lent Term, 1961 ..	33	6	0	Autumn Term, 1960 ..	81	11	3
Subscriptions, Summer Term, 1961 ..	33	0	0	Lent Term, 1961 ..	52	17	0
Revenue for Advertis.—				Summer Term, 1961 ..	87	15	0
Autumn Term, 1960 ..	30	10	0	Account forms printing ..	1	10	8
Lent Term, 1961 ..	26	10	0				
Summer Term, 1961 ..	42	3	0				
Sale of Magazines ..	2	12	0				
Required to Balance ..	22	2	11				
					£223	13	11

KING GEORGE V SCHOOL WAR MEMORIAL FUND

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

for the period 31st August, 1954 to 2nd September, 1961

Balance Brought Forward	9	11	11	Grants (clause (II)) ..	48	0	0
Cash at Midland Bank	450	0	0	Pavilion (clause (I)) ..	450	0	0
Cash at Wigan Trustee Bank	450	4	2	Scouts Hut (do.) ..	60	0	0
Cash in hand ..	459	16	1	Deed of appointment of new trustee, and stamp ..	1	11	0
Amounts received under Deed of Covenant (net) ..	46	16	0	Postage, Stationery, Phone and sundry expenses ..	2	4	2
Income Tax Repayments thereon to: ..							
5th April, 1955 ..	14	3	8	Balance paid to Scouts' General Fund	561	15	2
5th April, 1956 ..	7	9	3	Clause (III) ..	13	5	6
5th April, 1957 ..	7	9	3				
5th April, 1958 ..	2	5	9				
5th April, 1959 ..	2	5	9				
5th April, 1960 ..	1	19	3				
5th April, 1961 ..	1	19	3				
5th April, 1962 ..	1	19	3				
Bank Interest ..	39	11	5				
	28	17	2				
					£575	0	8

NOTE : The Income Tax repayment to 54.55 includes repayments on some covenants received prior to 31.8.54.

A.G.I.

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