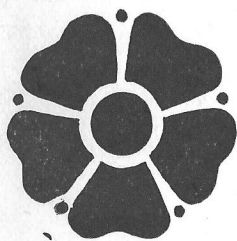


# THE RED ROSE

THE MAGAZINE OF  
KING GEORGE V SCHOOL



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V

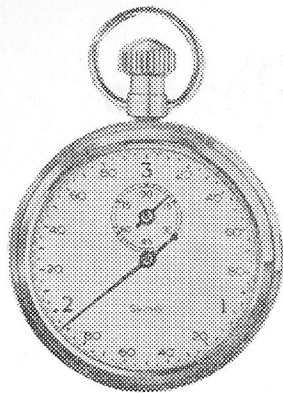
Vol. XLI

No. 2

April, 1962

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## Contents

EDITORIAL	7
RED ROSE COMMITTEE	7
STAFF LIST	8
SCHOOL NOTES	9
IMPORTANT DATES	10
VALETE	10
SALVETE	10
MISS E. CRAIG and PHOTOGRAPH	12
HOUSE REPORTS	15
EXPEDITIONS AND EXHIBITIONS	23
SOCIETY REPORTS	32
SCHOOL PLAY	35
OPINION	38
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	44
VERSE AND PROSE	48
MARSDEN MEMORIAL ESSAY	50
OLD GEORGIANS' SECTION	54





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## Editorial

In last term's editorial J.H. stated that as a result of the affluent society many people in this country are 'just downright lazy'. This laziness is often coupled with a certain apathy and this may often be seen in connection with extra-curricula activities.

Whether it is a good thing or not, a school is often partly judged on the results of its First XV; and on the shoulders of approximately 20 boys, from whom the team is picked, lies the responsibility of 'presenting a good image' as a P.R.O. might say. This score of boys represent you, the 700 or so readers of this magazine—yet what support do you give them? None worth talking about. As an example let us consider the home match versus Cowley Grammar School, on March 10th when the XV received its greatest support of the season. Out of a 'crowd' of 18—two were injured players, one was the referee's wife, and an assortment of masters of the two schools were present, as were four supporters of Cowley. How many of the 700 were present?—THREE—0.005 of the total.

We must recognise of course that many members of the school enjoy exhibiting their sartorial elegance to the Lord Street populace on Saturday afternoons, but surely they can spare some time to support their representatives?

Another side of school life by which outsiders judge you, the members, is of course this magazine, and apathy has seemingly spread to this sphere as well. Last term's 'Red Rose' provides an example here in the 'Verse and Prose' section. Just look at the entries! One is a letter from the Old Georgians of the University College of North Wales, one is an account of the School War Memorial Fund, and one—ONE—is an original essay by a member of the school. This is even more depressing than the Rugby support.

So come on, wake up!

K.G.V.

### RED ROSE COMMITTEE

Editor for this edition: Mr. T. B. Johnson

Assistant Editor: J. Hill

Advertising Manager: W. P. A. Smith

Committee: Mr. B. A. J. Norman, J. D. Grime, A. K. Canter, C. P. Haskey, W. G. Day, S. B. Fletcher.

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### Deputy Head:—

H. HIGHAM, B.Sc., Liverpool (Chemistry).

### Assistant Masters:—

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- † L. C. HARGREAVES, B.Sc., Manchester (Chemistry).
- \* H. EVANS, B.A., Wales (English, Latin)
- R. N. KIRKBY, B.A., formerly Scholar of Caius College, Cambridge (Classics).
- \* T. H. A. EVANS, B.A., Manchester (Geography, Mathematics, Art).
- \* C. F. FLEMMING, B.Sc., Manchester (Physics)
- † G. P. WAKEFIELD, M.A., Liverpool (English)
- W. T. JONES, B.Sc., London (Physics).
- \* R. ABRAM, B.Sc., Manchester (Mathematics)
- H. SMITH, Loughborough College (Mathematics).
- H. H. LONG, Wigan Mining and Technical College (Handicraft).
- G. BERRY, B.A., Manchester (French, German).
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- G. M. HANKINSON, B.Sc., London (Chemistry).
- \* J. HODNETT, B.A., St. Catherine's College, Oxford (Geography).
- \* J. W. LORD, M.Sc., Liverpool F.R.I.C. (Chemistry)
- J. CLOUGH, B.A., Manchester (Classics).
- T. B. JOHNSON, B.A., Leeds (English).
- J. GRAHAM, M.A., Glasgow (French, German).
- E. S. GALE, Culham College and Carnegie College, Leeds (Physical Education).
- C. HAIGH, Ph.D., B.Sc., Leed (Physics).
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- R. E. RIMMER, A.R.C.M., Grad. A.R.M.C.M., Royal Manchester College of Music (Music).
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- B. A. J. NORMAN, B.A., Nottingham (English).
- B. G. F. HOLT, M.A., Liverpool (French).
- D. MILEY, G.R.I.C., Liverpool College of Technology (Chemistry and Mathematics).
- J. E. TRAYHERN, B.A., University College, Oxford (History and General Subjects).
- D. H. RIMMER, B.A., Exeter College Oxford (Scripture and French).
- M. G. ALLAN, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge (French).

\* Denotes Housemaster. † Denotes Careers Master  
† Denotes Librarian

## SCHOOL NOTES

We regret to record the death of Alderman W. Tattersall who was Chairman of the Governors of this school between 1954-1959.

At the end of last term Mr. A. C. Wynne left the staff to join the staff of Hamilton High School, near Leicester, as Senior French master. Mr. Wynne has been associated with this school, as boy and master, for 15 years, and he has also done much good work with the Old Boys' Association. We are particularly indebted to him for the founding of the school's Fencing Club which has achieved considerable success in the last few years.

Mr. T. P. Fletcher also left the staff at the end of last term to join the Geological Survey.

We welcome Mr. M. G. Allan who was educated at Bolton School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and is taking French in Mr. Wynne's place.

We are also very glad to welcome Mr. J. N. Stirrup who is taking part time work in Mathematics.

The Christmas Play this year was "The Strong are Lonely" by Fritz Hochwaelder, and proved to be an outstandingly good production. Mr. T. B. Johnson and all the cast are much to be congratulated.

The Old Boys' Dance was held on the 21st December in conjunction with the High School Old Girls' Association. Unfortunately the very bad weather affected attendance but it was a most enjoyable dance.

We congratulate G. V. Davis on winning an Open Exhibition in French and German at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, last December.

The collection this term was on behalf of the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies and realised the sum of £17 10s.

## IMPORTANT DATES

Summer Term begins ... ..	1st May
Swimming Gala ... ..	18th May
G.C.E. "A" level examinations begin ... ..	31st May
Half Term ... ..	11th, 12th and 13th June
G.C.E. "O" level examinations begin ... ..	18th June
Summer Examinations begin ... ..	25th June
Summer Examinations end ... ..	2nd July
Athletic Sports ... ..	17th July
Term ends ... ..	20th July

## VALETE

- BOND, E. J., 1954-61—Spencer's, U6M. G.C.E. (O5), Chairman Railway Society 1961.
- TAYLOR, E., 1954-61—Leech's, U6ScSch. G.C.E. (A4,O3), State Scholarship 1961, Junior School Prefect 1961, House Almoner 1961, Chairman Scientific Society 1960-61, Secretary Bee Club 1958-61, Secretary Local History Society 1961.
- DAVIS, G. V., 1955-61—Gear's, U6MSch. G.C.E. (A4,O4), Junior School Prefect 1961-62, House Almoner 1961-62, Open Exhibition St. Edmund Hall, Oxford in Modern Languages 1961.
- ENTWISTLE, J. H., 1955-61—Spencer's, U6ScSch. G.C.E. (A3,O4), Senior School Prefect 1961-62, House Captain 1960-62, Half Colours Rugby 1960-61, Athletics Colours 1960.
- HULME, P. M., 1955-62—Gear's, U6MSch. G.C.E. (A4,O3), School Cross Country 1960-61-62, Half Colours Athletics 1961.
- THOMAS, D., 1955-61—Rogers', U6ScB. G.C.E. (A2,O3), R.L.S.S. Bronze Medallion 1960.
- ASHTON, D. K., 1956-61—Edwards', L6Mb. G.C.E. (O5).
- CHUBBS, A. E., 1956-61—Mason's, L6Mb. G.C.E. (O3).
- CLARKE, N., 1956-61—Mason's, L6ScY. G.C.E. (O5), R.L.S.S. Bronze Medallion 1959.
- WINFIELD, J., 1956-61—Woodham's, L6ScY. G.C.E. (O4).
- BROWN, B. A., 1959-62—Edwards', 4Y.
- CURSON, R. S., 1959-61—Mason's, L5X.
- POOLE, A. J., 1959-62—Rogers', L5X.
- SHACKLETON, R., 1959-62—Rogers', L5X.
- VIZE, J. O., 1959-61—Evans', L5a.
- BRANNAN, P. P., 1961—Evans', 3b.
- RICHARDS, P. J., 1961-62. 3b.

## SALVETE

- D. L. BUTLER, A. LOYD, G. D. MARLEY, M. G. MATTHEW,  
C. E. J. STEPHENS.

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### MISS E. CRAIG

At the end of this term the School will say farewell to Miss Elizabeth Craig and thus an association of over forty-one years will end.

Miss Craig joined the staff as School Secretary in January, 1921, a few months after the opening of the School with 120 pupils in September, 1920. She has seen the roll grow to well over 700 and more than 4,500 pupils have passed through the school in the years of her service. It can truthfully be asserted that she is remembered with affection and gratitude by every one of them.



tion entries, must at times have called for tremendous effort, but all these were performed efficiently with great accuracy and above all with the greatest cheerfulness.

Her duties were extremely varied. Tasks such as the duplication of examination papers, the keeping of stock and ordering of text books and stationery, the detailed preparation of examina-

Known to and respected by the large number of Old Boys who have met her, she has shown a great personal interest in their careers and successes. There is probably no other person

connected with the School who has knowledge so detailed of its history.

Above all things one remembers her as the personification of kindness, tact and unselfishness. She rarely indulged in harsh criticism, often pleaded for a defaulter and was always willing to go to any trouble to cover the mistakes of a colleague.

Tributes to her work have come from many quarters. Parents have good cause to remember her for the care she took in arranging interviews and fixing times for attendance at medical inspections. Even Ministry of Education inspectors have commented in their reports on the way she has produced masses of information for them at very short notice, and seen to their personal convenience and comfort.

One had only to converse for a short time with Miss Craig to know that she hailed from north of the border. She had home connections with Inverness and the Academy there. To all her work she brought the characteristics of that great race.

Miss Craig has been a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club for many years and has entertained her School secretarial colleagues from other schools here from time to time.

It would be difficult to imagine a more dedicated servant of the School, one of whom so many have such wonderful memories. This retirement will create a gap tremendously difficult to fill, but we hope we shall see her at many School functions to come. Our heartfelt best wishes go with her for a long and happy retirement.

G.A.M.

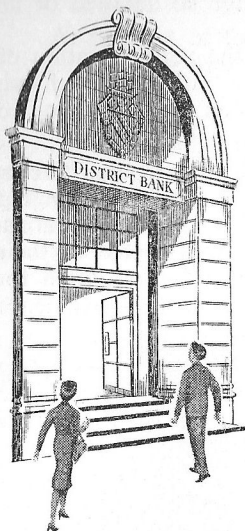
As the years have passed Miss Craig has become an institution, able to give wise and kindly advice from her unrivalled knowledge of the School, reigning supreme and unruffled in the office and showing an unfailing interest and pride in the achievements of the School and of all the boys and masters who have ever worked within its walls.

To a young and inexperienced Headmaster in 1949 her help and encouragement were of untold value. No matter what difficulties occurred elsewhere "the office" could always be depended on to produce without any fuss punctual, reliable and accurate work.

The succession of young office assistants, mostly recruited from Upper 5b, have received from her an admirable and kindly training in hard work and accuracy. Without exception they all look back on their time under Miss Craig with affection and gratitude.

Her life's work has been in the service of King George V School. All of us salute her in gratitude for all she has done and we join in wishing her every happiness in her well earned retirement.

G.F.D.



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## House Reports

### EDWARDS' HOUSE

Housemaster: Mr. A. J. Norris

Captain: J. Hill

Vice Captain: D. Stuart

Almoner: G. Whittaker

Another term gone; another summer ahead. Not much to write about, for there has been no boxing and no choir competition; we were not a musical house last year nor have we proved to be this, and consequently we had to drop out of the competition. Nobody seemed to mind. I would like to say we made up for this in other fields, but certainly not on the rugby one; the seniors tried hard last term, but the opposition was too strong, too fast, too good. The juniors are experiencing the same this term; snow delayed the intermediates' first bleeding, they are as yet an unknown quantity.

Whittaker was made a senior prefect at the end of last term, and has guided the charity collection even better as a result. This plucky lad has brought the best out of us, and we were able to set an example to the rest of the school by giving generously and freely. We can excel when we want, you see, and our pride as Edwardians is wont to show itself at some time during the year; it chose the charity collection this year.

Let us look forward now to the summer; to cricket and athletics and swimming and the ever-present academic sphere. There is unlimited scope here for the exploiting; and looking round the congenial faces of our Edwardians, I can see the inherent talent with which to gain those honours galore. So let us look to ourselves then, and grieve not; 'rather find strength in what remains behind'.

### EVANS'

"Disce Prodesse"

Housemaster: Mr. J. W. Lord

Captain: P. K. M. Rostron

Vice-Captain: C. J. Flemming

Secretary: A. K. Canter

Almoner: F. T. Davies

Unfortunately, this year has not, so far brought the success, and the cups, that we won last year. The Senior Chess team contrived to lose the cup; coming second in the final table. Similarly, the Senior Rugby team failed to reach the final—their only consolation being that they lost to the team which went on to win the shield.



This term, the Junior Chess team has not done very well either—despite some intelligent play from Hepworth. Also disappointing was the display of the house in Cross-country, Halsall being almost the only one to have the slightest idea of the amount of training that needs to be done in order to succeed in this field. Needless to say, as a result of the general apathy of the rest of the house (especially, one feels, of the boys in the middle-school) we were placed last in the competition.

Against this gloomy background of failure, it became obvious that certain of the more artistically minded members of the house had indeed been pulling their weight. This is a reference, of course, to the Choir. F. T. Davies was the Leader, and, assisted by W. P. A. Smith, the two accomplished musicians blended the voices of a very lively assemblage so that we retained the trophy.

Life-saving practices seem to be proceeding well under the guidance of Hunter. He is trying to make sure that we retain at least one of all four of the swimming trophies which we won last year.

The Junior Rugby team lost against Grears by 26 points to 3. They should remember that there is no disgrace in losing if they feel they have done their best. Most of the team are first-year boys and hence cannot be expected to have the Rugby experience, or the strength, to match somewhat older opposition. Allow the point to be made, here and now, that if these new boys continue to show such promise and keenness in such a diversity of house activities, there is a very bright future for Evans, when we will take part in every competition, and test, with full competence. That is the ideal—and that is obviously their aim.

### GREAR'S HOUSE

**Housemaster:** Mr. H. Evans

**Captain:** C. J. Fitch

**Vice-Captain:** A. 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. Aspinall, M. D. Robinson.

As usual, this term has many House activities and it is hoped that we shall be able to do even better than last term when we won two of the four senior competitions. These two winning teams were the basketball team, captained by D. R. Sutcliffe, and the Badminton side whose captain was A. S. Wright. The Rugby and Chess teams, although not meeting with a great deal of success, were certainly not disgraced.

The first House competition this term was the Choir competition. M. S. Armitage was in charge of this and under his able leadership we had hoped for a good position in the competition. However, this was not to be for, like his predecessor, Armitage found difficulty in recruiting volunteers. The final choir lacked older boys for tenor and bass and thus was only fifth out of the six Houses which entered the competition. However, Armitage must be congratulated on performing his difficult task extremely well.

The Junior Chess team, consisting of I. Davidson (the captain), M. D. Davidson, A. A. B. King and D. W. Gilchrist, has played very well and by winning all their matches have finished first in the competition.

In the field of Rugby we seem to have good teams in both the Junior and Intermediate sections. The Junior side is captained by P. W. Downes and has so far won its first match very convincingly. The Intermediate team, led by R. Peart, has not yet played a match but practices have shown promise.

We are very sorry to lose P. H. Hulme who is leaving the school. He holds the unique record of having been first in the Cross Country competition (Junior and Senior) six times. He was captain of our Cross Country team this term and was again first in the Senior race. As a result our Senior team did very well and when the final positions for Senior and Junior races were combined we finished third.

Although we have done well in the field of sport, our position in the Honours' list for the Junior School leaves much to be desired. All Juniors must be reminded that a good position in form is just as important and of as much value to the House as playing for the House Rugby teams.

If there is an improvement on the academic side and if we continue to do as well in games, we must surely have a good chance of winning the Jubilee Cup again.

### LEECH'S

"Ad Unum Omnes"

**Housemaster:** Mr. C. F. Flemming

**Captain:** J. F. Rennie-Kermode

**Almoner:** B. Pook

**Secretary:** L. B. Davies

**House Prefects:** M. D. Carr, A. B. Milner, D. Greenberg, H. B. Harris.

Congratulations are offered by the House to J. B. Taylor on his appointment as a Junior School Prefect, to M. R. Abram who came first in the Junior Elocution Contest, and to the Senior Rugby team for their fine win over Mason's in the final early this term.

The Basketball team, captained by J. F. Rennie-Kermode, came second in the competition in a closely contested final.

The Cross-country team maintained a high standard by finishing second. A. B. Milner (captain), I. R. Eckersley, N. A. Kenyon deserve a word of praise for their efforts in the races.

H. B. Harris achieved the unexpected by conducting our House Choir into second place. After hearing Mr. Pilling's encouraging comments, we feel more determined than ever to win the trophy next year.

Our Junior Chess team, coached by J. M. Atkinson and B. Colcough, has not met with much success so far this term. With practice, however, they could become a strong senior team in a few years time.

The Junior Rugby team has to date won the first match. S. Salt somewhat obviously remarks that we could make better progress if the player with the ball invariably ran forward and not backward, as is often the case.

P. D. Moore has held practices for our Intermediate team and we hope the members will retain the trophy, which we have won each time since the competition was inaugurated.

B. Pook had a pleasing response to his appeal for the charity this term. The amount raised was £2 17s. 5d.; which again shows that the House is not lacking in generosity and consideration for others.

We exhort all members of the House to work hard, so that we can return to our usual high position in the Honours List. If we can achieve this, it is felt that our chances of winning the Jubilee Cup will be considerably enhanced.

#### MASON'S

"Optimum Faciemus"

**Housemaster:** Mr. P. G. Longhurst

**House Captain:** D. R. Karsa

**House Almoner:** J. D. Grime

**House Prefects:** D. R. Holden, W. Vickers, R. M. Williamson, W. Rigby, D. Black

We should like to congratulate Williamson on his appointment as a Junior Prefect and Rigby and Black on their appointments as House Prefects.

This term the House has made the fullest possible use of its resources. Although we have no really outstanding sportsmen in the House, we have managed to give a good account of ourselves in most sporting activities.

The Senior Rugby team did well to reach the House final and were only narrowly beaten by Leech's. The Intermediate team, captained by Cuzner, has not yet played its first game, but with eight members in School teams we are confident the team will put up a good performance. The Junior team, captained by Tabron, won their first match and we hope they will meet with the same success in the next two games.

The Boxing Competition is not being held this term. This is unfortunate because, through the enthusiasm of Fletcher and Rees, we had the largest number of entrants and were confident that we would retain the trophy which we have held for the last three years.

Though we were not highly placed in the Choir Competition, the adjudicator congratulated us for entering the largest choir. We must take this opportunity of thanking Williamson for his zeal and patience in training the choir.

Our performance in the Cross-country competition was disappointing, this being partly due to the lack of attendance at many of the practices.

The Junior Chess team, captained by Willins, have won five out of their six games to date and are bound to finish runners-up.

Finally we would like to impress on all members of the House the importance of taking an active part in school life, not only on the sports field but in school societies.

#### ROGERS'

"Semper vinces perseverando"

**Housemaster:** Mr. T. H. Evans

**House Captain:** K. W. Johns      **Vice-Captain:** J. Dickinson

**House Almoner:** H. M. Higginbotham

**House Secretaries:** W. A. Milne and G. Tolley

**House Prefects:** I. G. Higginbotham, K. W. Robinson, D. C. Pogson, R. Sallin, R. P. Samuels

This term is dominated by the G.C.E. Trials in mid-March, and although our Senior boys have little time to spare, many of them have found time to take an active part in the various House Competitions.

Last term the Senior XV, captained by Johns, were unfortunately unsuccessful although they tried very hard. It is hoped that the Junior and Intermediate XV's will meet with better success. The Intermediate team is captained by Forshaw. Day, the Juniors' coach, tells us that they have three captains Capps, Eton and Newton who officiate for one game each.

In chess, our Senior team, Sallin (captain), Corbett, Wilson and Cohen won the Chess Cup last term and the Junior team this term have won half their matches.

Unfortunately in the Choir Competition the House Choir did not quite make the grade and had to be content with third place. H. M. Higginbotham was in charge of the choir.

The pugilistic efforts of the House were stopped by Jack Frost who succeeded in knocking out the radiators in the Gym and so Samuels (Boxing captain) and his volunteers were unable to show what they could do.

In the Cross-country Competition, the team, captained by Robinson were placed fifth in the final placings.

We hope that next term the House will prove its prowess on the cricket and athletic fields, and that the younger boys will take advantage of the time which is given up by Senior boys willing to coach them. It must not be forgotten that there is another face to school life, the academic side, and we hope that all boys, especially those who are eligible for grade points will try their best.

#### SPENCER'S

**Housemaster:** Mr. J. Hodnett

**Captain:** G. A. Stocker

**Vice-Captain:** D. Wintersgill

**Secretary:** I. Booth

**Almoner:** I. Campion-Smith

We must, first of all, make mention of the Senior Rugby team's efforts in the latter half of last term: Our performance was quite good with two wins and one loss.

The House Choir this term was conducted well by Thomas with Simpson and Westwood offering occasional advice. Again we did quite well finishing fourth. Support was noticeably lacking from the Seniors.

In the cross country, the House managed to retain the cup for the second time running. We must congratulate all members of both Senior and Junior teams for running so excellently.

Tinger with his Junior Chess and Campion-Smith with his Charity collection have both brought in moderate returns.

Finally we must congratulate G. A. Stocker on his being appointed House Captain, likewise D. Wintersgill, the new vice-captain.

This term has been "middling". We have finished for the most part midway up the House honours' list. We appreciate that the weather has been cold and wet but this by no means excuses a similar brand of enthusiasm among the minority of

boys in the house. We must emphasise that it is a minority concentrated particularly in the Senior half of the House. Therefore we would finish by asking a little more keenness of you and by hoping that you will be prepared to take part in all the activities this School year.

#### WOODHAM'S

**Housemaster:** Mr. R. Abram

**House Captain:** C. R. Craven

**Rugby Captain:** P. D. Smith

**Swimming and Lifesaving:** J. R. Park

**Almoner and Secretary:** M. R. A. Hollis

During the Lent term, it is the turn of the Juniors to prove their prowess on the games field, the Seniors would have only participated in the boxing competition, but this competition was not held this year and has been much missed.

The support the house received in the choir competition was again a continuation of the trend which seems to have infected this House. Despite the work of Gorse, the House had to withdraw from the competition.

The cross-country competition was held just after half-term, and the House met with mixed success. The Junior competition was won by Carver, who was closely followed by Lunt and Edwardson. Unfortunately the Seniors were unable to keep up with this good start, and the overall House placing of fourth, could have been a great deal better with a more concerted effort on the part of the Senior members of the house.

The Junior and Intermediate Rugby competitions have only just got under way and in the first game the Junior House XV, captain by Forber, lost to Rogers 15—5. The team has many promising players and great things are still expected of them. The Intermediate first game was postponed due to the snow.

The Lifesaving results for members of the House must reflect greatly on their tutor, J. R. Park. His eight successes included two awards of merit, Rothwell and Winnard. All those concerned deserve the congratulations of the House.

The Junior Chess team has had the misfortune to be beaten in all the games it has played so far.

Looking towards the future, the prospects look bright. The Senior Cricket team has good prospects, while the Juniors will miss a few players who are now out of the limits. The Athletics Sports and the Swimming Gala should both present good prospects.

With the approach of examinations, both the trials and the G.C.E. in the summer, I am sure that all the House would like to wish all those participating good luck, and hope they won't need it.



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# Expeditions and Exhibitions

## A VISIT TO THE JOHN MOORE'S MODERN ART EXHIBITION

On one of the foggiest days in December, a party of four boys and Mr. Steane ventured into the unknown with the intention of arriving at the John Moore's Modern Art Exhibition at the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool. Some hours later, after narrowly avoiding collisions with bollards, trees and other objects which came looming up out of the gloom, the destination was reached.

Having shed overcoats and scarves, we entered the exhibition galleries and were prevailed upon by an attendant to buy a catalogue which he kept under the desk, he said, because otherwise they walked away. This being said in a Liverpool accent, one member of the party was completely mystified but luckily there was present an hon. Scouser to translate.

At first nobody wanted to voice an opinion on the paintings, but after encouragement from Mr. Steane, sufficient was said to show that three members had comparatively open minds whilst the fourth, Booth, seemed determined not to like anything.

After a while, certain ideas could be discerned—wherever there was something resembling a fried egg, the picture was entitled "Sunny Day" or "Warm Weather." But at times it was difficult to decide whether the artists were serious or not—one called "Liquorice Allsorts" was an aerial view of assorted sweets in a very glossy paint on a sickly green shining background. Another exhibit, "Relief Construction in Black and White" could, the party decided, have been put to excellent use as a bathroom cabinet.

Opinions regarding the prizewinners were unanimous. The winner of Class I "Cluster" by Henry Mundy was heartily condemned as being pointless but the winner of Class II "Self Portrait" by Peter Blake, was more pleasing, even though the subject was covered in little badges proclaiming the fact that the wearer liked Ike, in direct contrast to the "Elvis" magazine he was claspng.

In the "Sculpture" section there was more dispute. Whilst everybody admired the two great papier mache heads which took first prize, only one person was willing to defend "Woman, 1959" made out of odd pieces of wood.

The overall opinion was that the wrong picture had won, though, whilst not claiming to be experts in the field, the majority of the party much preferred "Carmel Chapel Black" which, as one might expect, was almost entirely black. However, perhaps

this pre-occupation with gloom was a result of the weather—an example of the Pathetic Fallacy at work in reverse.

The time soon came to return to “sunny” Southport, so, after fortifying ourselves with a cup of tea at the station, we set off. The return was hilarious—one member hung out of the window watching the kerb and shouting instructions while Mr. Steane drove and the other three silently prayed, but by some miracle we arrived safely despite the fact that along the by-pass, we had to stop at thirty yard intervals to de-ice the windscreen.

One member of the party obviously thought that “Discretion was the better part of valour” and disappeared into the murk almost as soon as we had entered the town.

We must thank Mr. Steane both for arranging the trip and for acting as chauffeur in very difficult circumstances.

#### A TRIP TO SPENCE'S SULPHURIC ACID WORKS

On Thursday, 25th January, Mr. Knowles took a party of boys from L.V.Y. to Peter Spence and Company Ltd., a Sulphuric Acid factory, near Widnes. We left school after lunch and arrived at the works at approximately 2-30 p.m. Almost as soon as we had stepped off the coach, a photographer for the work's magazine (printed once each year) lined us all up and took our photographs. We were led into their cafe, where a representative of the firm gave us a short lecture on the organisation and history of the plant. After this everybody had to put on a laboratory coat and a safety helmet (actually they were old miners helmets with their lamps removed). At that juncture the party formed into two groups and each followed its own guide.

My group first visited the part of the works which contained the method of making Sulphuric Acid known as “the Contact Process.” This was very interesting, if a little deafening because of the noise made by the vibrating of the dust filters. The method, which was concealed in huge, thick, metal pipes, was the action of water on Sulphur Trioxide (formed from Sulphur Dioxide plus air at a high temperature). Our guide informed us that the Sulphur, needed to form the Sulphur Dioxide, was imported from Texas on the firm's special ships.

After leaving this building, we glanced at a part of the factory which was under repair. This was a slightly different form of “The Contact Process.”

From there we were led to the most exciting part of the plant—the part where “the Lead Chamber Process” is used to

make the acid. After climbing many stairs, we reached the bottom of the Gay Lussac and Glover Towers, which are the lead chambers from which the method takes its name. Some more climbing and we were nearly at the top. We stopped to pause for breath and also to look at some colourless liquid contained in large tanks. One boy suggested that it looked good for swimming in, but, on inquiry, we discovered that the liquid was Sulphuric Acid! More stairs, then, at last, the summit was reached. The beautiful view of the surrounding countryside, which we had at this point, more than compensated for our efforts. The guide showed us one of the water sprays used in the process, and we saw how incredibly fine each jet was.

We went back and were kindly served tea. A member of the form gave deserved thanks to the organisers and Mr. Knowles.

I. R. ECKERSLEY, L.V.Y.

#### VISIT TO CHISNALL HALL COLLIERY, COPPULL.

Fourteen sixth-formers, studying Economics, and Mr. Longhurst visited Chisnall Hall Colliery, Coppull, one of the largest pits in the area, on Tuesday, February 13, 1962. It has a manpower of 967 men—278 face workers, 499 ordinary underground workers and 190 surface workers—who in 1961 produced 347,072 tons of saleable coal. They work in three shifts a day; two working and one maintenance.

The National Coal Board insists that each pit must be a profit-making concern. This is difficult because past generations have left only the poor-quality coal in seams that are only 3—4 feet thick and there is complex faulting, and the coal, though only 600 feet below the surface, is  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the foot of the shaft. There is an enormous capital expenditure; each coal-cutting machine costs thousands of pounds and the conveyor belt, covering the whole mine, is made of a fibre costing nearly £10 a yard. Although this pit is expected to close within seven years, self-propelled hydraulic pit-props are being brought into use shortly if they are found suitable after trial.

Because labour constitutes between 30 and 40 per cent of the total cost of production it is not surprising that collieries are trying to increase the output per man. Nevertheless, no-one will deny that pit-face workers deserve the £20—£30 a week that they earn, though to-day the National Coal Board is trying to reduce the difference in wages between the pit-face workers and the ordinary underground workers. Increasing mechanisation in the Coal Industry has left a shortage of mechanics and electricians rather than actual pit-face workers. The insecurity of the future of this pit is reflected in the fact that few of the miners we saw were young men.



Much is done to reduce the unpleasantness of the miners' working conditions. At the pit-head there are personal lockers, modern showers, medical and recreational facilities and a canteen; whilst underground, great expense is incurred to eliminate the possibility of accidents. The steel arches along the main roadway cost £8 10s. each and stone dust, placed near the roof, is triggered off in event of an explosion. The Colliery Manager, Mr. Norris explained that the German Mine Disaster could not have happened here because of the complex safety precautions adopted in British coalmines.

For our visit we donned pit-clothes, miners' helmets and lamps at the pit-head, descended down the shaft then walked  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the pit-face along the air-stream where we watched the latest coal-cutting apparatus in action. We returned the way we went but for the last 1,000 yards were transported by train. After a shower Mr. Norris explained the most important facts and answered our questions. Mr. Heyworth, the Area Training Officer also spoke to us.

B. GRICE, Lr. VI. M.A.

#### "FLUORINE—THE TAMING OF AN ELEMENT."

On the 16th February last, a party, composed of Upper sixth formers, members of the scholarship form and three members of the staff, visited Liverpool University for a lecture on Fluorine. The lecture was given by Mr. J. Wilson, of I.C.I., Billingham, in the Donnan Laboratories.

The party made its own way to the university; some by car and others by train. The Laboratories were situated off Oxford Street, where many new buildings, belonging to the university, are being erected as part of the re-development scheme. The lecture was conducted in the main lecture theatre which was opened recently by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

The Chairman welcomed the large crowd of six-formers and their chemistry teachers and then introduced Mr. Wilson.

He first gave an account of the discovery of fluorine and then proceeded, with the aid of slides, to give a historical account of its preparation. The dangers of the gas were also demonstrated by its violent reaction with paper, cloth and various chemicals. Even asbestos burst into flames when in contact with fluorine.

Several of its compounds were then prepared. One of these was chlorine trifluoride which is a very dense, reactive gas. Its action on a hydrocarbon brought about the largest explosion of the evening which warranted a round of applause from the audience. Several balloons containing the gas were projected into the air and they fell rapidly to earth owing to the high density.

Some burst causing great amusement to the younger members of the audience.

Finally, Mr. Wilson asked if anyone used fluorine compounds in their daily lives. Nobody spoke and Mr. Wilson showed his surprise and proceeded to demonstrate their many uses, the most common of these being their use in aerosols. He then asked if there were any questions and concluded his talk.

Mr. Heys, Mr. Wilson's former tutor and the author of several chemistry books in use at school to-day proposed a vote of thanks, saying how pleased he was to have learnt so much from one of his own pupils. The chairman declared the meeting closed and expressed his wish that there would be many more such meetings.

D.R.K., A.F.B.

#### TOWARDS ONE WORLD

From January 2nd to January 5th, 1962, R. M. Silverton (U6 Mod.), W. P. A. Smith (L6.ScX), and M. R. A. Hollis (U6. Mod. Schol.) attended the Council for Education in World Citizenship, Christmas holiday lectures and discussions for to-morrow's Citizens, at the Central Hall, Westminster.

The opening address on the Tuesday morning was given by Yehudi Menuhin, the world-famous violinist, who considered we should regard co-existence in four dimensions:

1. Time. Man must view himself as a link in a chain, responsible for the past and the future.
2. Space. We must be aware of the space around us and must realise that boundaries are out of date.
3. Creation. All manifestations of life were created for man; man should be their custodian, not their dictator.
4. Man. All men must act with the same integrity as that with which the individual conducts his life.

All four are equally important.

Professor Lionel Elvin, President of C.E.W.C. and Director, Institute of Education, University of London, introduced the next speaker, Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Labour Member of Parliament for Woolwich East. His subject was "The British Definition of Coexistence. Although it is difficult to approach life without prejudice, we must attempt to do so if coexistence is to work. The Communist conception of coexistence is a continuation of the struggle between the two systems in an economic sense, and in a military sense only in so far as it supports civil wars in non-communist countries. It does not support nuclear war. The West is in the unenviable position of having to listen to the crusading from the East, while itself being unable to crusade there.

"The Soviet Definition of Coexistence" was the subject of Mr. Romanoff, the cultural representative to the Soviet embassy, who began with a description of the programmes under which Russia is thriving. Their latest programme aims at providing peaceful conditions in which to develop the Communist party. There are only two social systems, Capitalism and Socialism. The only correct and reasonable principle is that of peaceful coexistence as put forward by Lenin and the latest Communist party conference. The aim is to create an egalitarian society internationally. This aim must not be achieved by war, in order to avoid which, disarmament must be general and complete. We were informed by a questioner that Mr. Romanoff had used the word coexistence 107 times, without once defining it.

The conference then split up into 60 discussion groups, each with an adult leader. Four areas of discussion—political, economic, cultural and social—were named. We were placed in the economic group. Each group was subdivided into four subsidiary groups. Four rapporteurs were to prepare reports to be given to the main group on Wednesday.

A dance was held in the evening at Chelsea Town Hall.

"The Implication of Coexistence in Economics" was the subject followed by Mrs. Shirley Williams, General Secretary of the Fabian Society, in opening the session on Wednesday morning. There are two types of economy: that of the Communists and that of the West. The private enterprise economy of the West is developing at one third the rate of that of the Communists, but the West has one advantage in that it trades with the underdeveloped countries where as the Communist group is nearly self-sufficient. From the point of view of aid in 1961, the West gave 7.6 billion dollars worth of aid at six per cent interest; the Communists gave 1.6 billion dollars at 2½ per cent. (repayable in any currency). Two factors should be considered.

1. The underdeveloped countries need technical assistance as much as money.

2. Aid at present has political strings attached. The latter could be avoided if it were given through United Nations.

"The Implications of Coexistence in Politics" was pursued by Lord Gladwyn, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.—formerly Acting-Secretary General to the United Nations. Communism positively determines to overthrow capitalism, the West negatively resists; yet the Communists fear encroachment upon their rights and thus demand disarmament upon their own terms.

In the afternoon, half the conference formed discussion groups, while the others watched a lecture recital in the main hall.

The Thursday morning session was opened by our chairman, Professor J. Lauwerys, Professor of Comparative Education at the Institute, who introduced Mr. Raghavan Iyer, Fellow and Lecturer in Politics, St. Anthony's College, Oxford. He spoke on "The Complexities of Coexistence in the Uncommitted World."

The two most important developments since 1945 have been the cold war and the rise of the new nations. Mr. Iyer's definition of coexistence was simply "live and let live." Coexistence does not rule out competition or hatred, but it does mean mutual tolerance and self-existence. Yet at the present time each side woos the uncommitted countries to gain their allegiance which, if gained, can easily shift the balance in the United Nations. Each side has thus granted aid to the uncommitted nations but charity will not secure trust, and this is realised by the Communists who place the emphasis on interest and help, as opposed to the charity of the West.

Mr. Iyer's marathon speech of 1½ hours, given without a single note, was followed by Mr. Patrick O'Donovan, the chief foreign correspondent of "The Observer" who gave his ideas of "The Complexities of coexistence in the United Nations." He used as an example the difficulties at the time of Mr. Hammarskjöld's death. The United Nations faced bankruptcy, mutiny, crises in the Congo and Berlin, and the entry of Red China. The resolution of the problems depended largely on the Secretary General himself. The United Nations has spent most of its time shelving, rather than solving, problems, but the greatest tragedy, short of war, would be for it to disappear.

The afternoon session again involved the splitting up into two halves, one of which comprised discussion groups, and one which watched a United Nations film.

In the evening a concert of International Music and Dance was held.

The final day opened with the audience being captivated by the charm and eloquence of His Most Reverend Archbishop Lord Fisher of Lambeth, G.C.V.O., who was Archbishop of Canterbury 1945-61. He spoke on "The Possibilities of Coexistence as they affect the Individual." Lord Fisher pointed out that the Church is leading the world in coexistence and tolerance. How essential both are he illustrated by reference to Jerusalem. Jerusalem is a city split by a wall; neither Israel nor Jordan believes the other exists. How can you coexist when no-one exists? Freedom and wisdom are necessary to the individual. Aid with strings attached takes away freedom as much as the joining of one party. Be suspicious of all pressures to agree and remember that the key-word of Christianity is suffering.

"The Possibilities of Coexistence as they affect a Changing Society" was discussed by M. Evan Luard, Research Fellow at St. Anthony's College, Oxford, in the final lecture of the four day meeting. We live in two societies: National and International. The shrinkage of distances has had a large effect in transforming the world. The Common Market will mean that we shall lose part of our nationality, and we shall resent it, but we must change our attitude and think internationally.

The Friday afternoon was taken up with the presentation of the group reports, the secretary's report, reports from officials of the conference, how we could join U.N.A. and why we should.

All three of us enjoyed the conference and felt we had widened our outlook considerably. We should like to thank Mr. J. M. Steane, without whose help the trip would not have been possible, and the Education Committee for making us a grant towards our travelling expenses.

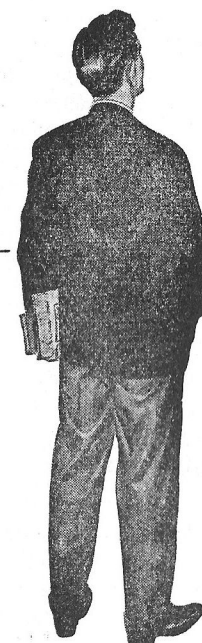
M. R. A. HOLLIS (U6. Mod. Schol).

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## Society Reports

### APRES-MIDI FRANCAIS

Le 2 mars a eu lieu la représentation annuelle de pièces françaises par les classes de 6e, 5e, 4e et 3e. Il faut féliciter les acteurs de 3B et de 4A, qui avaient bien appris leurs rôles et qui les ont joués avec enthousiasme et avec imagination.

Les entr'actes ont été presque supprimés, car on nous a offert des réclames qui nous ont beaucoup amusés par leur ressemblance à celles de la télévision indépendante.

Le Cercle Français a présenté une version abrégée du 'Voyage de Monsieur Perrichon' qui a bien commencé mais qui a fini par nous décevoir.

### LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY REPORT 1961-62

The Local History Society continues to be one of the best attended and most popular of School societies.

This year we have had a number of interesting lectures on a wide range of topics.

A. F. Kelsall, an old boy and former member of the society gave an illuminating talk on the History of the Stanley family in Lancashire. The History of the Lancashire landscape was the subject of an instructive lecture by G. Whittaker, a member of the School. A talk by Mr. Trayhern, a member of staff, on the Peterloo massacre of 1819 attracted a large audience of over fifty boys.

Mr. T. T. Bagley, to mark the centenary of the American Civil War, gave a stimulating lecture on Lancashire and the cotton famine during the American Civil War. J. D. Grime, the chairman of the society, took as the subject of his lecture Medieval Moats in South-West Lancashire. Mr. Steane, president of the society, gave a very interesting lecture on Law and disorder in Elizabethan Lancashire and the work of the Justices of the Peace. Mr. Lowe, a member of staff, gave a very exciting and enjoyable lecture on Lancashire Parliamentary elections in the eighteenth century.

Finally we remind all senior members of the Society that 'the dig' at New Park, Lathom starts in the first week of the Easter holidays. A number of expeditions have been arranged for next term including visits to the Welsh castles and Bolton Abbey.

J.D.G.

### MUSIC SOCIETY

This term has been an extremely busy one, the whole School, at one time or another, being actively occupied in rehearsals for the House Choir Competition, the School Concert in April, the Madrigal Group's Christ Church recital and B.B.C. television auditions, and so on.

The House Choir Cup went again this year to Evan's House, and deservedly so, for they sang with a real feeling for line and were excellently in tune, a tribute to their able trainer, F. T. Davies. Leech's under the energetic direction of H. Harris, provided the shock of the event, ousting Rogers' from second place. Altogether the standard of performance augured well for the future.

In February, the producer of "Points North" (that B.B.C. T V "programme for late night sophisticated viewers") Mr. Stephen Murphy, sat on a bucket in the lecture theatre and auditioned the Madrigal Group for his programme. He admitted to being favourably impressed and waxed enthusiastic, but as far as a definite yes or no went, remained, officially at least, inscrutable.

In March, at Christ Church, the Madrigal Choir gave a recital of Tudor Music, part-songs and carols to an appreciative audience of 150 or so. They sang a long and strenuous programme with great musicality and energy and provided, especially in Byrd's Lullaby in five parts, some moments of real beauty. F. T. Davies played organ solos by Bach, Felton and Howells with an aplomb and maturity well beyond his years and H. M. Higginbotham played three difficult Bach preludes and figures from the "48" on the pianoforte.

At the time of writing, rehearsals are well under way for the annual Concert on April 6th. Choir and orchestra are grappling manfully with selections from Brahms Requiem, the Messiah and some rollicking unison songs.

W. P. A. SMITH.

### C.E.W.C. AND LITERARY SOCIETY

Six meetings so far, and all local talent to boot, except for one guest speaker. Attendances have been good too; other societies are now beginning to realise the lure of tea. But perhaps that is unfair. The C.E.W.C. does not exist by tea alone and its six meetings this year have shown that it does not lack stimulating and interesting topics.

The autumn term should have seen four meetings, but our glamour spot was denied us when the French assistante was called away unexpectedly (one doubts the integrity of the French club here, which is known to contain one or two notorious 'saboteurs').

We started off with Mr. Norman in the autumn term with a

long expected talk on D. H. Lawrence, originally furnished with tape recorded quotations from his works. His audience was amply rewarded by a vivid insight into Lawrence's social message.

After the gap left by the Assistante there came what was, by all accounts, the highlight of the term; a symposium on European education, in which a panel of Upper Sixth Formers, all of whom had spent the summer on the Continent, aired their views on education systems from various European countries, France to Yugoslavia. But the panel—and what illustrious names it contained, Booth, Bennison, Bond, Silverton and Whittaker—came down in favour of the British school system, for developing students' abilities to the full.

The term's quartet was rounded off by a lively political discussion on aspects of local government, led by Dr. Hepworth, leader of the Liberals on the Town Council.

And so to the Lent term, one usually crammed with general school events, and therefore only three meetings for the society: they have all taken place now. The C.E.W.C. aspect never had a more pertinent topic than co-existence; the subject was dealt with from three angles, those of politics, economics and from the position of the uncommitted nations. Silverton (he keeps popping up!) Hollis and Ashley-Smith, dealt most thoroughly with this thorny problem and provided an informed, if lengthy, discussion on the possibilities of peaceful co-existence amongst conflicting ideologies.

A map generally means geography, and geography generally means Mr. Parsons—in this School anyway. His large and vivid "Daily Telegraph" map was only part of his keen appraisal of the political and economic situation in Africa—"The troubled Continent"—and he showed us clearly how the geographical factor could influence social trends. A good talk and well attended.

What promised to be the most unusual topic, though, was neglected by most members, and only a hardened core listened to Mr. Holt's specialised account of the development of modern Japanese Literature. It was indeed illuminating to listen to his extracts (in English of course) of some of Japan's leading modern poets and novelists, even if some of their works do bear a usual format, at times. It was exhilarating, though, to bring the mystical atmosphere of the East into the Upper Staff Room.

So now we have to look forward to March 29, when we hope to be addressed by Mr. Elce, chief planning assistant to Burnley Corporation: to May 8, when Mr. Allan is going to give a talk on Fascism.

The report cannot be closed without a mention of Mr. Steane's work, as organiser and inspirer of the meetings. It is to him that we owe much of the pleasure derived from our half dozen convocations during the past months.

J.H.

## School Play

### "The Strong are Lonely"

In his choice of play this year, the producer, Mr. T. B. Johnson, once again aimed high but the standard which he set was adequately maintained by the actors. Indeed, the acting would have done credit to a professional group.

W. M. Simpson, as the Jesuit Father, acted with complete assurance and great dignity. His rich, deep voice conveyed the meaning of his lines sincerely to his audience and the expression in his voice, especially in the last scene, made the audience feel with him in his tribulations. However, although he had an enviable range of meaningful facial expressions, at times his hand gestures were a trifle meaningless because they tended to be wooden.

T. S. Goldsmith, as Don Pedro, has the ability to radiate assurance to his fellow actors and because of this he became a central figure and his commanding performance was most realistic. He conveyed excellently Don Pedro's deep thought and understanding and his facial and bodily actions were emphatic but he, too, was unsure of the purpose of his hands. Nevertheless, his performance gave great enjoyment.



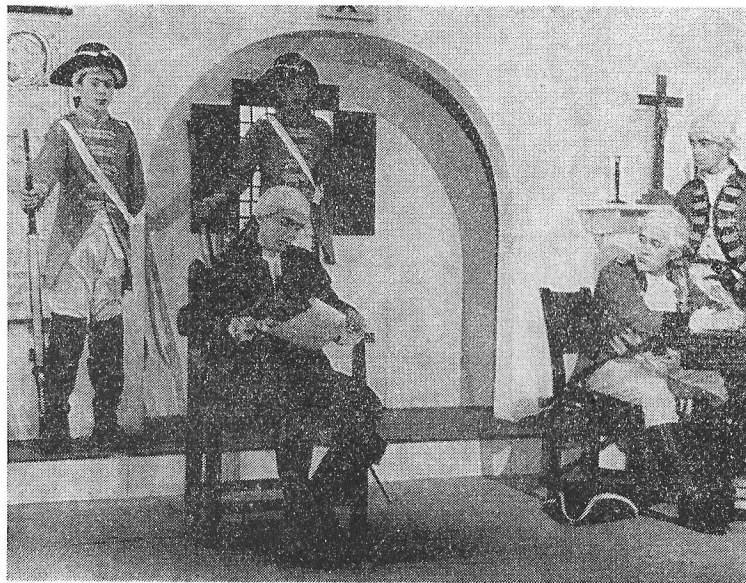


There was little to object to in Judge's most polished portrayal of Lorenzo Querini; his diction was clear and precise and his actions natural and definite. But, when not speaking himself, he tended to allow his eyes to wander and not pay attention to the action in front of him.

Fernandez's right hand men were played by Armitage and Halsall. Armitage gave a convincing portrayal of the reverential attitude of the humble priest but occasionally allowed his voice to drop too much. Halsall, as the 'warlike' priest, was suitably impetuous in his movements and his voice was good although some passages were spoken too quickly and the words reached the audience in an uncomfortable bunch.

Astardjian and Smith as Don Pedro's two captains played well although Astardjian could have been a little more natural in his movements. Silverton, depicting a frustrated merchant, added a touch of humour to this tragic play and, though he overplayed a little, his performance was enjoyed. Nind and Bennison were overshadowed by Silverton's lively portrayal but both showed promise, especially Bennison whose voice was clear and diction impeccable.

A. K. Canter, ideally suited to his part, was extremely confident of his powers as a public speaker and his movement on the



stage was very good. However, although some of his lines were intended to be spoken fast, the words themselves must be distinguishable from one another. He modulated the pitch of his voice to the best advantage but at times it did become almost inaudible.

Other parts were all played adequately and some of them very well. Williamson, as the Bishop, used his hands to considerable effect and in this respect was an example to other members of the cast, but I found his phoney accent annoying. Heyes, Cohen and Walton as the soldiers must be praised for passing their physical endurance test of standing still in heavy uniforms and under very hot lights. The monks and priests, and Indians who made up the very realistic 'crowd' scenes, apparently led by T. Davies during the chants and played by Campion-Smith, Carlisle, Day, Gorse, Porter, Rimmer, Robertson, Emslie, Ross and Hyde, performed extremely well.

The ingeniously devised set was carefully planned and built by Mr. Long and his helpers and was painted most effectively by Mr. Harrison and the Art Club. The excellent props were obtained by Mr. Knowles and the wardrobe was of a very high standard. Lighting, by Stuart and Blower, was well timed and arranged and the device of the large window was most effective.

However, the success of a play ultimately depends on the producer. Mr. Johnson, with his individual style evident particularly in the use of the pause and the grouping of characters on stage, is now an accomplished producer and his production surpassed the very high standard he had set in previous years. Constantly working under the difficulty of a small stage and amateur players, he put in uncountable hours of hard work and after ten weeks emerged with a first class, highly polished production.  
C.J.H.

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# Opinion

## WHY STUDY—BIOLOGY?

As is the case with any line of study one will invariably come up against the sceptic who demands, "But what do you want to study English or History—or whatever—for?" Obviously it is frequently difficult to give any particularly convincing answer—and the sceptic will go on his way with a satisfied smirk on his face, and more sceptical than ever! However, there are a number of very concrete reasons which may be advanced in reply to the demand, "Why study biology?" The question cannot be satisfactorily answered in a nutshell, but this is not to say that it is unanswerable.

One has only to contrast conditions in medieval and Elizabethan England, when the Plague, and The Black Death constituted national disasters on an enormous scale, with conditions in the present day, to realise that somewhere along the line a very marked advance has been made. The study of biology goes hand in hand with medical progress. By accurate observation and intelligent deduction, men, building on the knowledge of men in preceding ages have gained a more and more complete understanding of how the human body works. And still the field of study is very far from exhausted. Although biological science can postulate theories as to the evolution of man or the process of nervous response, there still remain vast areas of territories yet unexplored. The scientist who can land a man on the moon cannot as yet cure his common cold! It is the biologists' job to undertake this research. In fact, in the field of medical research, the opportunities are well-nigh limitless for the biologist. Biological science has progressed a long way over the centuries; it can yet progress much further.

The progress, however, is not to be regarded as being solely limited to medical advances. A knowledge of biology has proved as invaluable to the farmer as it has to the doctor. The theories of the mechanism of inheritance, postulated by Gregor Mendel have proved of invaluable assistance to the agriculturist. Nor is this assistance confined to growing green and round, or yellow and wrinkled peas. Cross pollination of specific pure strains of wheat can produce a completely new pure strain with a much higher yield and market value. Tomatoes, lettuce, barley, corn, oats, sprouts—in every field (literally) a knowledge and application of Mendelian laws will prove invaluable fruitful (again literally). These laws may also be applied by the cattle breeder. To produce cows with high milk yields for the dairy farmer, or firm-fleshed,

healthy animals for the beef farmer. With a knowledge of biology he may draw up the necessary breeding plans.

Also on the farm, the 'rotation of crops' may be explained in biological terms by reference to the 'carbon and nitrogen cycles.'

The biologist may play a part in a more aesthetic role too. The production of beautiful strains of flowers owes much to the biologist's knowledge. Cross pollination to produce some of the most exquisite effects; effects which might never have been produced naturally. The production of a black tulip is still every horticulturist's dream. Biological knowledge has brought this dream to a potential, if as yet unachieved reality.

Why study biology indeed! How much the person misses who never looks down a microscope to see the minutely detailed unicellular organisms which though invisible to the unaided eye are able to respire and grow and reproduce. How much the person misses who has no appreciation of the mathematical precision of the various co-ordinations of nerve cell with nerve cell and tissue with tissue which enables the Hydra to stand on its head!

Even the cold, slimy worm takes on a more fascinating quality as one watches its five pseudo-hearts pulsating beneath the dissecting scalpel. In the opportunities it yields for a close examination of minute and varied phenomena of animal and plant life on every possible level, biology is indeed a fascinating subject. In the opportunities which it affords for the application of knowledge achieved by observation to the improvement of man's condition in the world, biology is indeed a useful subject.

What better reasons could be advanced for studying a subject than to say that it is both useful and fascinating? The study of biology answers both criteria. The question 'Why study biology?' can be answered in a nutshell after all.

C. J. FLEMMING, U.6.Sc.Schol.

## WHY STUDY: CLASSICS?

"Latin and Greek are not dead languages; they have merely ceased to be mortal.

It has often been said that progress is based on past experience. If this is true, we can learn much from the study of Ancient History, which supplies us with many examples of completed experiments. These experiments were not only concerned with the material world but with humanity itself. The beauty, therefore, of Ancient History is that it is a completed history, which can be viewed objectively.

The study of Classics, however, is not only a source of instruction but also of enjoyment. The achievements of Greeks and Romans in the fields of art, architecture and literature by their intrinsic beauty have profoundly affected and moved men's minds.

It might be said, however, that such achievements can be enjoyed without a knowledge of Greek and Latin. But this is not altogether true, for appreciation, which is based on imperfect understanding, is itself imperfect. Again it might be said that there is no need to study Greek and Latin when there are translations of classical masterpieces available. Translations, however, are rarely anything but a shadow of the original. The excellence of classical literature, particularly of poetry, lies not so much in the story as in the manner of its telling. Classical literature was written to be recited rather than to be read. Like the melodies and harmonies of great composers, the music of classical literature is preserved in writing and in print, to be brought to life by those who can read and interpret the score.

We study Classics because the works written in those languages are beautiful and good, and the contemplation of the beautiful and the good is a noble exercise of the highest faculties.

Classics provides a course of training which requires the exercise of many different powers of the mind, and forms a combination of memory-training, imagination, aesthetic appreciation and scientific method and the habit of thinking out the real meaning of words.

A study, like Latin, which calls for a close inspection of the written word, for disciplined thinking in place of slipshod guesswork is surely needed in a world where loose and careless thought are rife.

In conclusion, the Classics represent some episodes in man's history when he was at his best, when the individual counted for the most, when in spite of limited resources, he achieved the most, when the material was most subjected to the spiritual. If the aim of Education be correctly defined as being to give a knowledge of the best and noblest things done and said in the world, then Education must keep a place for the Classics, or be untrue to itself.

J. D. GRIME, U6. Mod. Schol.

#### A DEFENCE OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION I.

The majority of the population over the age of thirty-five are antagonistic towards the activities of the teenager. These adults believe that the word "teenager" means a hooligan instead of meaning a person between the ages of thirteen and nineteen. Why is this so? for neither do I think that we teenagers are as bad as our

elders consider us, nor that the blame for the delinquency that does exist rests entirely on the younger generation.

Every couple receives the child it deserves and that couple should be capable both of teaching the child the difference between right and wrong and of guiding the interests and activities of the child into the former category. Thus, if Johnny, being bored and having nothing to do, goes outside and starts making a nuisance of himself by breaking things, it is as likely as not that the parent either has not shown him the difference between right and wrong or because the parent has not guided the interests of the boy. It is not necessarily the 'teenager' who is to blame, but the parent.

It may be argued that there are many youth clubs in existence designed to overcome such a difficulty but consider the following incident: Only a few months ago I read an article in a daily newspaper about the council of a northern factory town refusing to grant the money to build a new youth club in a part of the town where there were no nearby youth clubs. One member of the council stood up and said: 'We have too many youth clubs in this town. We are doing too much for the youth of to-day; we never had so much done for us. What I say is this: let them stand up on their own feet and do something for themselves.' No youth club was built, and yet the councillors still wonder why there is so much juvenile crime.

Music is a topic on which adults are vociferous in the condemnation of teenagers. Many adults prefer to listen to music written by Chopin, Mendelssohn, Beethoven and Mozart. They do not attempt to enjoy listening to jazz and, merely because their own tastes differ, teenagers are classed as outcasts and have to live in a separate community of their own, as if they were lepers. It is because these adults believe us to be beyond help that the rate of juvenile crime is so high. They expect crime to stop of its own accord and they are surprised when it increases instead of decreases. At the moment only a minority of youths appear in courts but if people continue to look upon us with disgust, the minority will be transposed into a majority and then it will be too late to do anything to help us. Act now! instead of just sitting there, criticising us. There is an old saying: "Fault finders should be fault menders!" Do as this saying states! If you think we teenagers are doing things which are wrong, mend our faults and then you will have no need to criticise us.

The degeneracy and unsociability of which adults accuse us only serve to remind me of the Bible in which Jesus asks: "Why beholdest thou, the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thy own eye?"

P. S. EVERETT, U.5.Tr.Mod.



## A DEFENCE OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION II

The problem of the younger generation is neither new nor peculiar to this, the twentieth century. It is recorded that in early Babylon, pupils often disagreed with their teachers and had to be punished. Thus many of the arguments put forward in defence of the younger generation must be well-worn by constant repetition through hundreds of years.

The main difference between the present younger generation and its predecessors is that through the mass media of television, cinema and radio so much adverse criticism and publicity has been levelled at this age-group that any "hooliganism" is immediately blamed on the "teenagers" as the younger generation is called.

"All generalisations are dangerous," "generalised" Alexander Dumas, fils, and this applies to the association of "teenagers" with "hooliganism." In this case I believe a few destructive youths have earned a bad name for the whole generation. However, even this when compared with previous times shows a great improvement, for only seventy years ago it was quite usual for a person walking through the seamier districts of a town to be carrying pistols or a cudgel.

At the other extremity of the scale of the younger generation, again many receive much criticism. As a contrast to the destructive elements in the age-group are those who are very concerned and think most seriously about the situation in the world to-day. They attend civil-disobedience meetings to protest against the resuming of nuclear tests and against the bomb which they feel may bring about the end of the human race. These demonstrations are not mere "students' rags" as the protestors are often punished with a term of imprisonment not the inconsequential five pounds that students have to pay. This shows the sincerity of the younger generation in that they are willing to go to prison for their beliefs.

Students at University are well-known as revolutionary and I think it is significant that dictators and tyrants always rule and censor the Universities with a firm hand. Prince Metternich's first action in suppressing the "liberalism" in Germany in 1819 was to abolish the subjects of philosophy and history at the German Universities. He obviously knew that reform comes from the Universities and the younger generation. This fact is probably because the older members of the community become cynical and disillusioned about human nature and so they often think that the present situation cannot be improved. However, youth is idealistic and ever-hopeful and it is through their urgings that grievances are remedied and conditions are improved. Thus I believe there

is a great deal of truth in Mazzini's words: "In youth we shall find the saviours of our country."

I have always thought it odd that the most outspoken critics of the younger generation are the men who, having fought in the First World War, returned and disagreed most violently with their fathers' complacent attitude towards social and living conditions, and life in general. Then, as now, the rebelliousness of the younger generation was hailed a major problem. However, after a short period of high-spiritedness, these revolutionaries settled down to become staid and solid citizens who are, of course, essential in any stable community.

In my opinion this will happen to the present younger generation. However, in its place will come another problem, the new "younger generation" and so it continues "ad infinitum."

But the younger generation does serve a most useful service towards the community in that it pricks society to make improvements and ensures that society does not become too complacent and satisfied with the "status quo." It is this that makes me feel that the words in the first book of Peter, chapter two, verse seventeen, could well be applied to the younger generation.

"Ye are a chosen generation."

D. TURNER, U.5.Tr.Mod.

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# Letters to the Editor

## LETTER FROM CAMBRIDGE

To the Editor of The Red Rose:

Sir,

It is now some years since the Cambridge University Old Georgians' Society sent a letter to the "Red Rose" (indeed it is some years since the Cambridge University Old Georgians' Society did anything) but this year an attempt is being made to revive the cadaver. Mr. Perry, who used to be the Society's President, has now left Cambridge but Dr. L. G. Jaeger, an old boy of the school who lectures in Engineering, has kindly agreed to take his place, and the first activity of the Society has been a meeting of the undergraduate members (all five of them) as a prelude to the compilation of this report.

And what have the cream of Southport's intellect been doing in this ancient university city, where the bitter winds of winter sweep remorselessly in from the fens? First let us consider the Caius caucus—the latest three members of a line of Old Georgians which Gonville and Caius College has taken into her bosom (and how pleased we are to hear that Grime is to carry on the line next year).

Elder Statesman and Economist (but never just a Spectator) J. T. Winpenny can be found between games of squash adding an air of cold logic to many a heated political discussion. I. H. Maxwell lives in "digs" way out in the Mill Road Area, where he may be found cooking bacon and eggs in true Philip Harben style (complete with beard) at any hour of the day (or night). His rooms are certainly convenient if you wish to visit the Kinema for a double feature of "The Thing from Planet 'X'" with "Lowdown at Sundown" or desire a Public Bath, but for going to lectures they are decidedly out of the way. Strangely enough he doesn't seem perturbed. He too plays squash as does R. T. Jump, our resident Engineer who recently accosted Sir Oswald Mosley with what is reported to be a not-altogether complimentary remark.

But turn to our two members of Trinity College:—

"Trinity men, the establishment's glory,

Trinity men, infallibly Tory . . ."

—well, almost infallibly, for medic I. S. Milne, in between butchery on his body and soirees with his skeleton (not to mention tirades on his trombone) may still be seen at the Liberal Club. But the Conservative Party can still boast the allegiance of A. Bradley, who recently, in the House of Commons, advised Mr. R. A. Butler as to how to deal with Irish Immigrants, who almost

made a speech at the Union (almost?—well it's rather a long story . . .) and who next term intends to drive a railway engine along a disused branch line.

Exchanges between Oxford and Cambridge have been few this year. We were pleased to welcome A. J. H. Mercer who visited us last term, and some of us have been across to "the other place," where we called upon various Old Boys and commiserated with them for having to put up with the traffic jams, Mr. Macmillan and Cowley. But returning to Cambridge:—

"One moment in Annihilation's waste,  
One moment, of the Well of Life to taste . . ."

—we find that the daffodils are in bloom on the Backs, "Bare Winter suddenly is changed to Spring," and we realise that Cambridge is one of the loveliest towns in the country. If only there weren't exams . . .

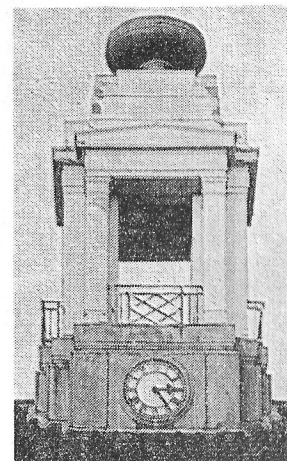
Yours, etc.,

C.U.O.G.S.

## THE CLOCK TOWER

Sir,

Towards the end of the Autumn Term, the powers that be decided that the Clock Tower was dangerous and that it must be removed. It would appear that the danger was exaggerated, as, at least at the time of writing, the tower still bears its fish bowl, and the only noticeable difference is that the clock has ceased to function. Nevertheless it may be assumed that the tower will go.

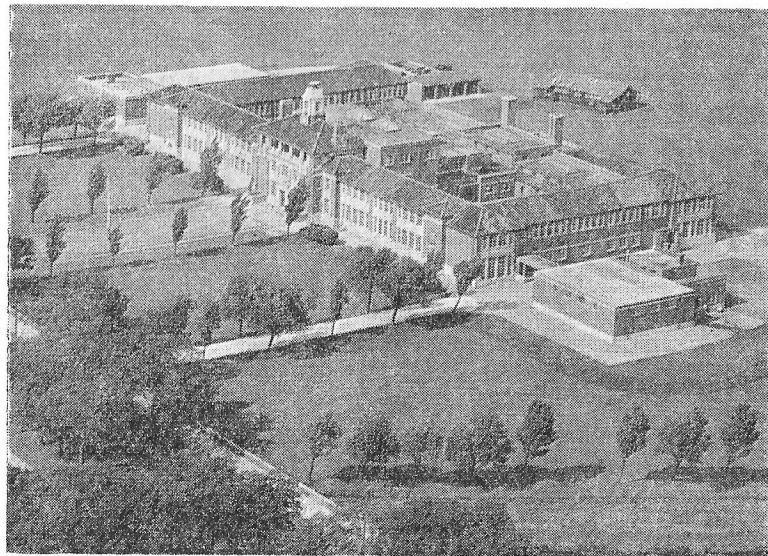


By modern architectural standards the school may not be exceptionally attractive, though that may not be criticism; by any standards the tower may not be worthy of the terms 'elegant and of graceful proportions'; but previously it had seemed that both would have to be accepted. Then, with the information alluded to, it appeared that there was an opportunity to build a new tower to which the above terms could be applied. To these same people, it therefore came as somewhat of a surprise that such was not the intention of the 'powers'.

Safety had demanded the present tower be removed; finance had determined that no new tower be substituted.



Murmurings of discontent were heard. If no new tower was to be built, what would happen to the clock? It would cease to exist, came the voice of authority. What would happen to the bell? It would suffer the same fate as the bells inside the school or it would be hung from some eminent point on the building. (But there would be no such eminence). How would the appearance of the school be affected? Despite criticisms of the present tower the murmurers, at least, doubted an improvement by its removal. But the murmurs grew to rumblings when it was appreciated that no consideration was being given to the feelings of the seven hundred boys who had spent or who had been destined to spend as much as eight years under the eye of that same tower. They were to be the sufferers from the execution of bureaucratic expediency.



It may seem surprising to those to whom the school is a voracious mouth, ever ready to devour the ratepayers' money that the owner of that mouth is also grateful for what it receives, which gratitude it shows by attempting to link Southport in the mind of the population with a high academic tradition and a social consciousness and that as a result it might be offended if one of its limbs was to be amputated without even a by your leave.

Angry young men are, admittedly, now so numerous that if the murmurings had been merely critical, no-one would have heeded. From a junior form came a petition deploring the removal of the tower; but from others, more senior, came the suggestion

that if the authority refused to replace the tower, the school should raise funds either to help finance a new tower or even finance it entirely. At this stage in the deliberations, the suggestion was made, whether by the powers that be or by the murmurers it is difficult to decide, that the parents of boys—for it would be on the parents of boys that the onus would largely lie—that the parents would be unprepared to help raise such funds.

The writer finds it hardly credible that he must take such an unhappy view of the interests of parents in the two most formative influences on their children's lives; their own, and that of the school.

The appearance of the school in the years to come will furnish the evidence.

JASON.

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## Verse and Prose

### THE OIL FIELD

Now as I gaze on an infertile land,  
Where neither grass, nor tree has chance to grow,  
A field made barren at the devil's hand,  
Where pure, life-giving rivers used to flow,  
The ground is stained with oil, so black, so bare,  
And cloudlets cry on passing overhead,  
Where cold bleak winds come searching in despair,  
Amongst the withered trees and grasses dead.  
The sun with bitter scorn shall throw his rays,  
And here the moon shall shine with ghostly light,  
On deeply gutted earth in endless maze,  
Which carries useless rubbish out of sight.  
Here, once, the mighty derricks touched the sky,  
But now in shattered dust the mountains lie.

J. OWEN (L.V.X.).

### UPON WESTMINSTER BRIDGE

The river mist, part broken by Big Ben,  
Concealed the sun, and London became grey.  
Fog quickly covered the designs of men,  
Fast making darkness in that autumn day.  
And as my ears did lose the traffic's scream,  
The swirling cloud dissolved, and then I saw  
No Gothic towers, but a quiet stream,  
And one small man with protruding jaw.  
Stone axe in hand, beside the stream he lay,  
Clothed only with a matted leopard skin;  
He gazed into the stream and, I would say,  
Worry and hatred meant nothing to him.  
If, like my caveman, we would stop to gaze,  
Our life would be better in many ways.

M. G. PRITCHARD (L.V..X).

### TADPOLING: THE GENTLE ART

The gentle art of tadpoling is often greatly underestimated but one must realise it is usually judged by people who are either too old to appreciate the thrills involved or have never had any gifts for tadpole-catching. One is simply a born tadpole or not, and, having spent all my days within fifty yards of a particularly muddy ditch, I pride myself on being the "compleat tadpole".

One can always tell a genuine tadpole, one "with ditch-water in his veins" as we say in the fraternity. As he walks down the street, his jam-jars swinging from his hands one can detect his carefree attitude, for soon he will wipe away his anxieties and worries, and harness all his native intelligence and ingenuity to the task of capturing the elusive "taddy".

Of course, as in any good society or club there is a right and wrong type of dress. No tadpole worth the name would appear in best suit to follow his vocation. It simply is not done. The most popular attire is a faded shirt and a pair of grey, torn trousers with conspicuous hole. Wellington boots are, of course, essential and many tadpoles prefer them perforated for, although this is no more hygienic, it adds greatly to the enjoyment to have ditch-water squelching in the boots. The only other necessary equipment is a jam-jar, with string attached to the neck. So for a negligible initial outlay anyone can join the ever-increasing throng of tadpole addicts.

The correct method of tadpoling is, however, not as easily acquired as the equipment and for this technical knowledge there is no substitute. The code of the tadpoles is as strong as that of the most exclusive London club. Simply to drop one's jam-jar into the murky depths of the ditch is courting disaster and I have seen strong men quail when the cold eyes of the tadpoles are turned on them for this sort of unprofessional and inexcusable behaviour.

The recognised method is this. A muddy part of the bank is chosen. Here the tadpole lies stretched out, face downward, with one "jam-jared" arm dangling in the water. This arm should be waved in a semi-circular direction. At regular intervals one's face should emerge from the mud to find if any tadpoles have been entrapped. If so, they should be transferred with the minimum of delay to another waiting water-filled jam-jar. This sort of the activity is, however, rather exhausting and so at times it is quite permissible for tadpoles to leave their submerged jars in a stationary position and to indulge in some other ditch-bank recreation: My own favourite pastime is "ditch-hopping" that is, jumping from one side of the ditch to the other, each time with some complicated mid-air manoeuvres, which often, unfortunately, lead to aquatic adventures. Many is the time I have ended a double backward twist with my head in the mud. It is at times like this that I feel my affinity for tadpoles most. There are other sorts of amusements, as well, such as pushing younger tadpoles in or returning other boys' tadpoles to the water.

At dusk when it is no longer possible to distinguish a tadpole from ordinary floating fungus, the tadpole's day ends and he

returns, bearing the scars, mud and spoils of the day's hunt, to his domicile. Here, however, many tadpolers are thwarted and indeed it is a rare tadpoler who is allowed to rest his trophies on the mantelpiece or even in the kitchen sink. After many years of experience I have become accustomed to this incomprehensible conservatism and allow for it by secreting my tadpoles behind the hedge at the bottom of the garden.

At this point the fun of catching tadpoles ends, for there is little left to do except to feed them and watch them eat one another. The best thing to do is to take them to school, place them lovingly on the window-sill between the beans on saturated blotting paper and the water-cress on wet cotton, and allow the teacher to cope with the new inhabitants.

In all physical pursuits the joy and triumph derived from winning the game or breasting the tape and the material gain of medals and trophies is a mere formality. So it is in tadpoling. The acquisition of the tadpoles is a detail when compared to the excitement and pride in achievement involved in tracking to their lair and successfully ensnaring the "rara temporaria".

D. TURNER (U.5 Tr. Mod.).

#### W. T. MARSDEN MEMORIAL PRIZE

##### ENVIRONMENT: The nature and extent of its influence

A. F. KELSALL, Upp. VI. Mod. Schol.

"Man," said E. H. Carr in his recent Trevelyan lectures, "except perhaps in earliest infancy and in extreme old age is never totally involved in his environment and unconditionally subject to it. On the other hand, he is never totally independent of it and its unconditional master." In searching for the relationship between the historian and his facts, he has realised the essential nature of man's alliance with, and his struggle against, his environment. The relative strength of the individual and the force of his environment are never fixed. The strong personality will overcome his environment, the weak will succumb. It is the flexibility of this relationship which makes the study of man's environment past, present and even future, so interesting, and, in a world of mass-persuasion, mass-culture, and mass production, so necessary.

Not least among the problems we face in studying man's environment is the wide nature of the question: the pressures of advertisements in the mass media, the threat of war and imminent destruction which seems ever present in the world's political theatre, the geographical and climatic situations in which we live are all parts of our environment just as the protective love of a parent in childhood or the consideration of a friend. Each of these

influences us, to a greater or lesser extent; each helps to make us good citizens or anti-social and violent hooligans, intelligent individuals or unthinking members of an ignorant crowd.

Our geographical environment may seem the most immediately obvious; we cannot, except by emigration, escape it. The Englishman's love for the sea has been attributed to the insularity of our national state, and the historian Arnold Toynbee, in his "Study of History" asserts that a civilisation grows as it faces the Challenge of its natural environment. His views are not generally accepted, but he is right to point out that geographical and climatic factors have a profound effect on our lives—dense populations and material progress have developed in the favoured regions of Europe rather than the icy wastes of the tundra or the steaming equatorial rain forest of the Amazon. Prehistoric man, arriving in England from the continent, had to settle where nature permitted: Sir Cyril Fox said of the population of prehistoric Britain "that soil character is the controlling factor in lowland distribution, elevation in highland distribution." Man could not live comfortably at an altitude of more than one thousand feet; nor could he live in the swampy lowland areas or on the clay beds with their dense forests. Hence prehistoric man had little choice but to make for the chalk downs and Salisbury Plain, where water supplies were adequate, the ground friendly enough for agriculture and pasture and the elements not so hostile that settlement became unpleasant. But geographical environment, so powerful in prehistoric times, is now controlled by man and his technology: as time has passed, geography has exerted a diminishing force upon the human race.

More important to-day is the social environment in which we find ourselves. In his first few years a child is subject to the influences of his family and close friends: if relationships between the child and these people, and even between these people themselves, are strained, it is likely that the child will grow up to be, in the psychologists' jargon, socially maladjusted. But such a type of person is abnormal, in spite of the efforts of the Sunday newspapers to prove otherwise; most people do not come under the examination of the psychologist or psychiatrist and so cannot have their subconscious mind probed in attempts to find the irregularities of their childhood. This does not mean, however, that normal people are any less influenced by their environment than the abnormal: it merely indicates that they have been surrounded by normal circumstances. In the depression of the 1930s unemployment was rife, wages were low and many families were near to starvation; industrial psychologists now blame these hard times for the fear of redundancy and continual search for higher wages and security which possess the working class of the 1960s.



On the other hand, claims for higher pay can be attributed to the environment of to-day. The shops are full of consumer goods such as refrigerators, washing machines, motor cars or furniture; travel agents cry out the advantages of foreign holidays; new luxuries are advertised every day in the newspapers or on television. It is difficult for someone not in a position to afford any or all of these to resist the temptation to buy: wage claims and increases are an inevitable result, and a beneficial one, of a rising productivity. There is a great danger, however, that wage demands will outpace productivity, and damage will be done to the national economy: a prosperous environment is not therefore without danger. Such an environment, too, is often claimed to be a cause of juvenile delinquency: young people with too much money and too little of worth to spend it on, can become a serious social menace, creating more trouble than those who, before the Welfare State, had to go outside the law to gain a living. The materialism of the twentieth century is an important part of the social environment which is to-day producing wildcat strikes and a serious crime wave.

To a smaller group of people, the intellectual and cultural environment in which they find themselves exerts a different force in different ways. The educated man will read more extensively and lead a wider cultural life: the influences on him will consequently be more varied. The American architect Frank Lloyd Wright was one such man—his buildings, to varying degrees, show the influence of Mayan architecture, Japanese colour prints, Louis Sullivan's Chicago Skyscrapers, the natural beauty of a flourishing tree (Wright was a great student of the forms of nature) and the vast, open prairies of the American Mid-west. The educated man will, however, consciously reject more of the influences of his environment, for he is trained to choose, and he will hold his own, individual opinions more forcibly. This brings us to one of the most important ways in which our environment influences us: a rejection of its forces is no less important than an acceptance. Wright rejected the forms of Le Corbusier, the slab-like buildings, divorced from nature and raised above the ground on pilotis; there is every reason to believe that his horizon-hugging houses are a reaction to this style. A rejection of an influence therefore implies a recognition that such a force of environment exists: we see often that a school of copyists will congregate around a master, following his basic concepts, but executing their work with none of his skills.

We have thus foreseen how our environment affects us in two ways—through our subconscious in establishing prejudices or habits of thought that we do not realise are there and through conditions which must be taken into account consciously when a decision is made. It has been assumed that environment factors

alone have been responsible for the situation in which we find ourselves and for our actions in that situation. This is patently untrue and it remains to be seen how other factors, in conjunction with our environment, and sometimes in opposition to it, exert their influence upon our characters and actions.

Heredity is one of the influences most frequently put forward as a formative influence upon children. The question of the relative force of heredity and environment is almost impossible to resolve, for the people exerting an environmental influence upon a child in his early years are the very people who will have passed on any hereditary characteristics. Until the biologists and biochemists have advanced their research further no definite conclusion can be drawn. A probable solution is this: the physical characteristics of a person, the colour of eyes and hair, the bone structure, will be inherited; the mental characteristics, temperament, emotions, will be largely the result of environment. The problem is confused by such matters as academic ability and intelligence, for while a favourable environment can improve these qualities, it is clear that certain people have never been able to achieve even academic standards. Healthy and well-built physically, they are mentally backward.

This essay began by showing that the relationship between the individual and his environment is extremely flexible. It must now be shown more precisely how the individual and his environment are related. The effect on his subconscious by his environment can in no way be controlled by the individual: if he realises that he has a prejudice, and makes an effort to overcome it, that environmental influence at once becomes a conscious one. It is in this field that the individual, the strong personality can show his true worth; he can overcome the pressures around him and clear for himself a path through the troubles of the world. Aldous Huxley, in "Brave New World Revisited," puts forward his view—a view which shows considerable faith in, and optimism for, the individual in society: "When a piece of work gets done in the world, who actually does it? Whose eyes and ears do the perceiving, whose cortex does the thinking, who has the feelings that motivate, the will that overcomes obstacles? Certainly not the social environment, for a group is not an organism, but a blind unconscious organisation."

We must hope that, in overcoming our environment, we can show a strength of personality that justifies Huxley's faith.

The title for this year's competition is: Equality of opportunity.

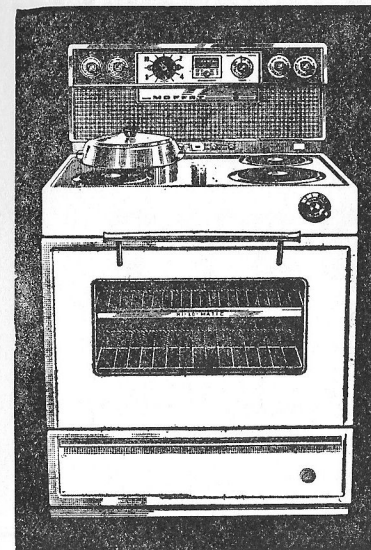
Entries must be submitted either to Mr. Lord, Mr. Steane or Mr. Wakefield on or before 14th June, 1962.

## Old Georgians' Section

- D. M. CRAIK (W) (44-48) has been appointed Commercial Manager of the De Havilland Factory at Broughton, Chester.
- J. M. M. DALBY (Ed) (50-56) gained his B.A. degree in Theology with 2nd Class Hons. at Exeter College, Oxford, last June, and has gone on to Ripon Hall to complete his Theological studies.
- P. G. DAVIES (Ed) 51-58) has been appointed Assistant English master at Wakefield Grammar School.
- J. DELANEY (G) (51-56) has recently taken up employment at Bulawayo with the Rhodesian Postal Service.
- F. R. ENTWISTLE (L) (50-55) has been appointed Curate at St. John's Church, Harborne, Birmingham.
- G. W. GALLON (Ed) (42-47) has been appointed Assistant Area Hotel Manager at Lagos, looking after interests of 7 Hotels.
- F. H. HENTSCHEL (L) (33-35) is Regional Director for Far East and Pacific Operations Philco International Corporation, U.S.A.
- L. LYONS (M) (48-55) has been given a research grant from the Department of Scientific and industrial Research for work he is doing in Physics at the University of Oxford.
- M. MEADOWCROFT (M) (53-58) has been appointed Assistant Local Government Officer with the Liberal Party Organisation in London.
- A. MURGATROYD (Ev) (46-51) is a pilot with B.O.A.C. flying on Boeing 707 Aircraft from London Airport—recently completed three months duty in Honolulu flying between San Francisco, Honolulu and Tokyo.
- G. W. RICHARDS (M) (40-45) has been appointed Vice-Consul for the New Zealand Government in Paris.
- D. E. SMALLWOOD (W) (28-35) is a Chief Technical Adviser with Hedley's, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## YOU ARE INVITED . . .

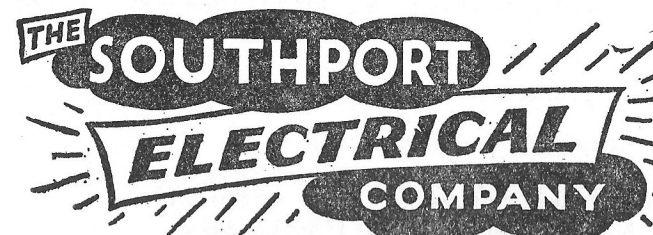
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