

# CHRONICLE





# King Edward's School Birmingham May 1968

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## COMMENT

"Murder, though it have no tongue, will speak", says Hamlet, and this magazine manages to speak by way of the spirit it exudes, though without a specific tongue of its own. That spirit comes not just from how it expresses, but from what it expresses, and perhaps something should be said about that.

The facts are our basis, and, yes, they spell achievement, at the sacred blue twins and in sport. But has our achievement not been somewhat selfish in an ailing society? We all know how apathy and sloth can follow success, and the fat facts are not all: we have also had the deep cut of kleptomania in our midst. There may be insensitivity and dishonesty all around, but why should the thieving mudpatch spoil our walks? The achievements are not total.

We are not proud to chronicle this fact, but as C. P. Scott said in 1926, "comment is free, but facts are sacred". The odd winter world that blights honesty and selflessness as outdated has been here, blowing hard and gaunt along the corridors and around the honours boards. We have sailed close to the wind — let us hope the summer can reheat the spirit and evaporate all the slime.

There is the sermon. The "CHRONICLE'S" *raison d'être* is the adequate and sincere reflection of the school, and it is obviously not sufficient to doodle with Algernon, with little accuracy but superb expression. This edition is thin as an economic measure, but there is also certain fact which we have not had the chance to edit — there seems to be a shying away from statistics. We need articles of lengths similar to those that follow here, and the facts as the foundation of the spirit chronicled. Mr. Hoffnung was genial, but ardent.

"... when they feel some injustice is done people will not stand up, they sit back and say, 'that's a great pity' and that's that."

"... Life is going to start for me when I find myself living in a proper civilised society, where people will stand up to do something about the things they feel strongly about — these appalling things ..."

(Gerard Hoffnung)

"That's all."

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# SECTION A: SCHOOL AFFAIRS—OFFICIAL

## DIARY

The Autumn Term 1967 began on September 14th, with a host of new Prefects. "... and the largest ever pupil population (725)." During the first week the annual General Committee Meeting of the School club took place, at which Mr. Roberts, the Treasurer, who retires this year, was thanked for his services. Oxbridge candidates were soon plunged into the weekly ritual of Practice Papers for the Scholarship Exams, another most useful application of the Concert Hall. Horror was shown at the rising of the fines imposed on overdue holiday reading books. The XV went forth into the world in peace after the holiday practices, and found Warwick a little too warlike. At the same time, contrary to expectation, "CHRONICLE" was published early.

Field Day came on October 6th, and people did as people usually do do on this early event. At the end of the next week (October 14th) Founder's Day was commemorated, when the Speaker was the Bailiff, Sir Donald Finemore, this being his second term of office (he was previously Bailiff during the Quatercentenary Year). The Bailiff said that Britain could give the world a moral lead. Too many people today lived by saying "I couldn't care less," and we should strive to preserve the traditions of loyalty, enthusiasm, gratitude and courage by hard work, hard discipline, hard play. The world needed a higher moral tone, inspiring men to great and good things. The Chief Master pointed out the dangers of lack of purpose and the attitude merely of "what would I like," as well as the lures of television and sloppiness. Sir Lionel Russell was presented with a leaving book and founder's bust.

On October 19th, the Oxford Scholarship candidates became temporary guinea-pigs as they were subjected to a mysterious University Aptitude Test, liberally scattered with little blank circles. During March, Mr. Sainsbury, the London chief of this experimental operation came to explain the mechanics and function of it, and discussed with the Upper Sixth how such tests could become part of the universities' entry requirements.

On October 20th, the Scouts held their usual Film Show of their holiday activities. Half Term arrived one week later, a few senior members still trying to work out whether A, B, C, D or E best fitted the hole.

The Saturday after Half Term was Bromsgrove Match day, and by the kick off the weather was unfit for ducks, and only just fit for rugby. Both sides managed to play reasonably despite the strong wind and the greasy ball. The result (a draw) was perhaps fair in conditions where true skill was often dampened.

Term rolled on fairly smoothly as the hair of Oxbridge Candidates turned a slow and rather charming, if metaphorical, grey. The exams began on November 27th, to be followed by many more interviews ("what did you mean by this?") and then the waiting.

To relieve the tedium, after a first sprinkling on December 1st, a great snowfall covered the face of the land on December 8th. Traffic jams brought the city to a predictable standstill, the School Captain fell flat on the way to school, and only about one hundred people managed to slither into Prayers on time. It was good weather, both for the members of the XV who, with reasonable success, were involved in the Greater Birmingham Rugby Trials, and for the new senior scarf which was introduced during the last fortnight of term; in the Oxbridge blues, it consists of pale stripes arranged in triplicate twice on each side, two thin stripes enclosing a thick stripe.

The last week of the term, and Mr. T. N. Tunnard, who left the School and the Cathedral organ at the end of term, gave a final organ recital at School. The Carol Service was held on December 18th, again this year on one night only. Unfortunately the congregation were again unable to see the choir.

The next day saw the first part of the House Music Competition, in which the annual, squeaking, blowing, and/or twanging of the happy ensembles happened. A joyful noise was made, if little else, and where else would a cymbalist only have two notes to play and yet get avidly praised both for tone and expression?

The School broke up on December 20th, with some Oxbridge results confirmed in the *Times* and others imminent. It was too close to Christmas for prospective postmen, and obviously all felt in need of a rest after the thirteen weeks. This year there was not a Christmas Irish Trip.

As a postscript to 1967, we would like to record the publishing of the book "Arts v. Sciences", a large section of which was written by the Chief Master ("Specialization in Schools"); and of a new book by Professor J. R. R. Tolkien,

and an autobiography of Godfrey Winn, both of whom spent a time at K.E.S.

It seemed that Christmas dinners were still being digested when the Lent Term began on January 11th, with a new Vice-Captain and President of the Cartland Room. Somebody went into raptures on discovering that Sunday was marked every week on the first side of the calendar, whether because of the excess of weekend fives-playing or acting, is uncertain. It certainly bore no relation to the level of piety in the school—only three after-school Chapel services had been held during the Autumn Term, and these institutions now lapsed completely. However, attendance at the weekly Lent Communion was much better, both members of K.E.S. and K.E.H.S. being present. The Assistant Chaplain, the Rev. M. A. Kerrell, was to be seen each night after the western for one week of Epilogues early in February. His cardigan was well received, although it is believed one Irishman took exception to one statement. It is hoped that this will become a regular feature.

Early in the term Mr. and Mrs. Adams, for many years conspicuous members of the Eastern Road staff, retired from their work at the pavilion unfortunately earlier than expected on account of physical handicap.

From the beginning of term, posters proliferated advertising the forthcoming production of *A Penny for a Song* by John Whiting. Demand for tickets was so great that the play ran to four performances, from January 31st to February 3rd inclusive. It became an acclaimed success, despite the near-disaster on the first night, when a character attempted to blow himself up on stage, and failed only narrowly, as the other actors sat helplessly—one stranded up a tree, one unseen under a cloth.

The G.C.E. Test Examinations began on February 7th, and lasted until Half Term. On February 14th a mixed party, mostly of classicists, visited Cambridge to see a performance, complete with face-masks, of *Hippolytus* by Euripides, in the original Greek. One critic described this particular production of "the pilgrimage for many schools" as rather fussy though well-acted. The constant 'aye, aye's proved interesting to non-classicists.

Half Term began on February 16th. In those days a horde of little boys with bare knees and a variety of internal disorders came to take the first part of the Admission Examination. Prefects acting rather like sheep-dogs enjoyed being called "Sir" (an annual event, this) and willingly demolished the chicken dinner provided as a

reward for getting up so early during the holiday.

Occasional tennis players were a little surprised on their return to see that they were expected to play the first round of the Knockout by March 17th, and then to discover that some hardy racketeers had been perpetually playing since the beginning of the Autumn Term. The XV delayed a return to School by playing, and losing, at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, although they managed very pleasantly in the Buttery soon after. The next sporting event to be contended with, once athletics standards had started on February 20th, and cross-country standards had suddenly come and gone (though little regretted), consisted of the cross-country races, whereby one apparently runs from A to A via pavement B with a great deal of fuss and effort. Perhaps this enlightened activity put paid to imaginative thought for no one seemed to want to write for "CHRONICLE".

Nevertheless, interesting activities were going on. A party from K.E.S. joined with a party from Moseley Art School to visit the Royal Academy's exhibition of French art of the XVIIIth century on Sunday, February 25th. Most people also visited a vastly different, but also impressive collection of modern paintings at the Tate. A stimulating innovation began on February 26th, with the first "Mini-Conference". These were held fortnightly on three Monday afternoons, beginning with a brief tea in the Dining Hall and then a session of talk and discussion on modern themes in the Church. They provided the Upper Schools of both K.E.S. and K.E.H.S. with an opportunity to air their views with speakers such as "Freddie" Carpenter and David Collier. Another large Scout Conference was held in Big School on February 24th, and various members of the Cartland Club decided to give up biscuits and the credit system for Lent.

At about this time A. M. Homer won the Anglo-French Association Prose Reading for his age group, and members of the Classical side won the Classical Association Prose Reading Competition (Choral Section). On March 1st and 2nd, various members of the Upper Sixth departed and on March 5th the use of English Test may or may not have discovered which members of the Sixth know how to use English without murdering it. At about the same time, the Upper Middles were given an Aesthetic Test (?). Whether viewed literarily, aesthetically or pragmatically, the "CHRONICLE" had witnessed only an unbelievably slow trickle of motley entries by March 13th. However, the same day included a



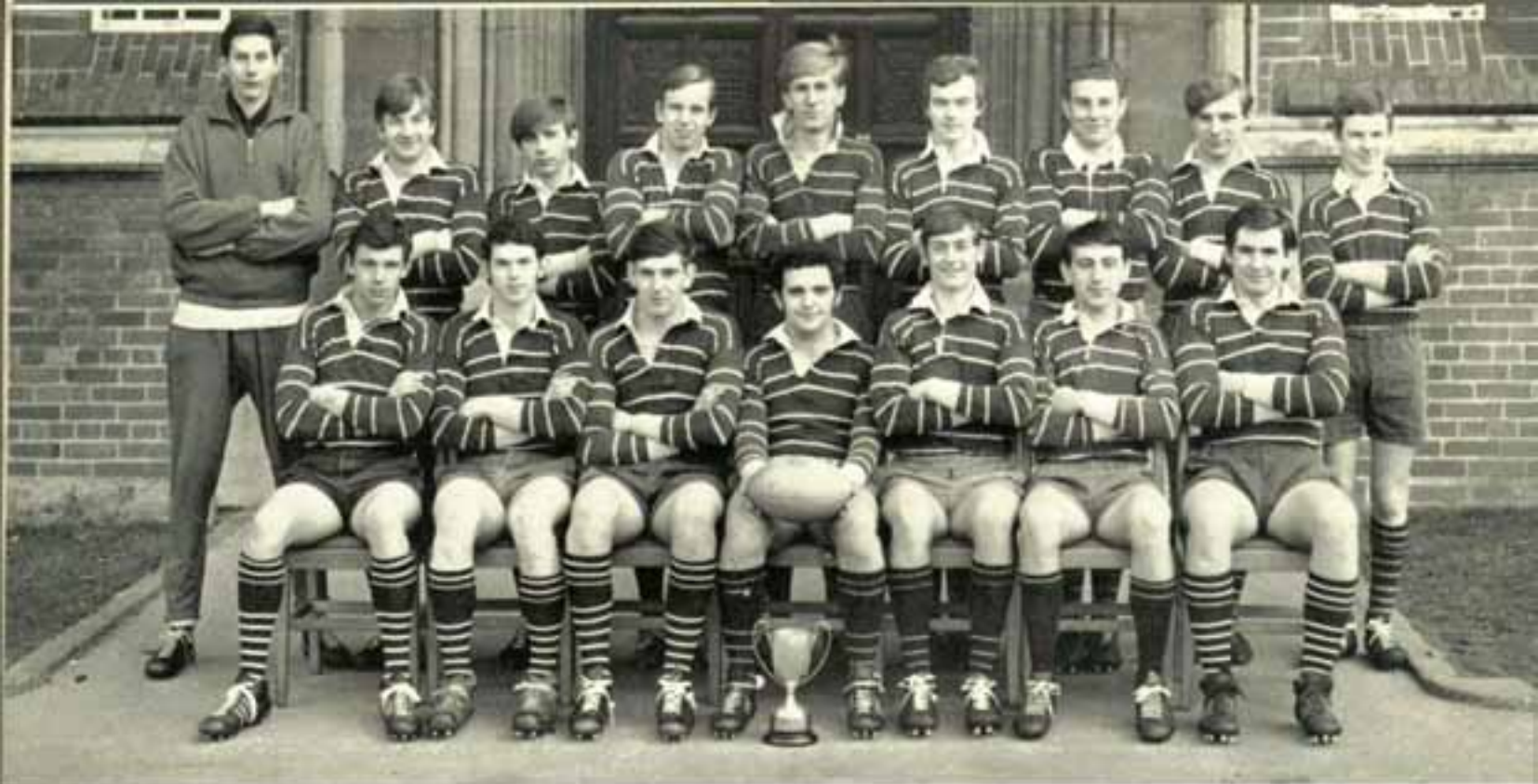


#### THE SCHOOL PREFECTS 1967-8

*Back Row (left to right) : A. F. Drury, C. A. Graham, L. M. Biddle, C. J. Warren, D. J. Jeffcoat, B. V. Hayes, A. R. Wallace, C. R. Webbley, N. G. Shrive.*

*Middle Row (left to right) : S. Gilbert, D. J. Dutton, T. M. T. Cooper, P. D. Smith, G. R. Marsh, G. R. Grimmett, G. N. Gilbert, I. A. Baird, S. F. Drinkwater, P. H. Bennett.*

*Front Row (left to right) : P. S. Harrison, W. E. Bird, P. G. Reasbeck, S. A. Atkin (School Captain), The Chief Master, D. M. Seal (Vice-Captain), R. N. Barlow, J. P. Evans, I. F. Peterkin.*



THE XV, 1967-B

*Back Row (left to right) :* P. H. Bennett, D. M. Heal, S. C. Williams, R. C. Reasbeck, P. D. Smith, D. J. Jeffcoat, J. S. Cape, S. R. James, A. R. Peterkin.

*Front Row (left to right) :* P. G. Reasbeck, J. P. Evans, C. A. Crowdy (*Secretary*), C. J. Warren (*Captain*), R. N. Barlow (*Vice-Captain*), L. M. Biddle, P. S. Harrison.



wonderful dinner to which the Prefects were treated by the Bailiff, Sir Donald Finnemore.

On March 14th, parents of Fourths found out where they or their offspring had already, or were likely to go wrong, and were exposed to an "Environmental Experiment", consisting of a paper jungle, which, judging by the clearance, was in fact designed for genuine pygmies. On March 15th, G. R. Grimmett displayed his prowess on the oboe when he was soloist with the C.B.S.O. at the annual "Birmingham Grammar Schools Music Festival". He played a concerto by Albinoni.

On March 20th, the Athletics team were victorious in the Holden Trophy match (see page 31). On March 21st, Spring arrived with the School Captain's birthday, and he celebrated with a House Committee Meeting (Part I), but bashfully refused to divulge his vintage. At length, after at least one hundred minutes of discussion about colours, championships, and the calendar, the House Committee meeting was closed on March 25th.

It was a lively last week of term. On the previous Friday, Field Day had fallen, those who stayed at school having the added attraction of the Keeper of the Dining Hall taking lunch in his off-peach shirt. On March 23rd, the Niel Robinson Prose-Reading Competition was held in the Concert Hall, with members of the Upper Sixth providing some assistance to the judges. Extracts were taken from "Areopagitica" (Milton), "Officers and Gentlemen" (Evelyn Waugh), and the Bible.

The Triennial Panoramic School Photograph was created on March 26th, by a photographer who gazed fondly at the stars to discover which way he should point his camera, and then nearly took it without Mr. Bailey.

On the 25th and 26th of March, the Combined Choirs and Orchestra of K.E.S. and K.E.H.S. gave performances of Schubert's "Mass in E flat". In spite of the many difficulties involved in practising, the result was a credit to those who took part. On the whole, the same could be said of the smaller massed ranks of the House Choirs who sang in the second part of the Music Competition on March 27th, judged by Mr. Stanley Adams. Some tried pieces which overstretched available resources, but all reflected the enormous amount of work and enthusiasm which was behind the performances. This work and enthusiasm significantly took place in an atmosphere not especially conducive to concentrated musical activity, for the School was without a full-time Music Director for the whole of the Lent Term. Under the guidance of Mr. Dodds, and Mr. Williams, senior members taught the juniors, with the assistance of Mr. Jones from Edgbaston

High School for Girls. On the same days the School Captain had "gone to a wedding" (?) and a sherry party was held to mark the retirement of the Chief Education Officer of Birmingham, Sir Lionel Russell, in the Art Exhibition Room.

There was also on March 27th, a soccer match between a School XI and a Common Room XI; it rather turned out to be a School XI versus a Common Room team. The match was played as fire-engines and ambulances tore down the Bristol Road to a boat-building factory which was blowing itself up in style in Selly Oak. But drama of this kind could not hide the rather ignominious treatment the School received from the Masters in soccer, and in squash (the same trend seems to be national, judging by the Boys v. Masters rugby). During the year the School has also already managed, by an intricate method of handicap, to lose to the Girls' School both at squash and (a sudden, unofficial fixture, this) badminton. The badminton team practised, and began, and ended its season in the space of two hours.

The fiery drama was not repeated much on the last day of the eleven week term, perhaps because everyone seemed to be desperately in need of a break. Fortunately, the rash of compulsive kleptomania which had spoilt the term had not recently raised its cankerous head again. Nevertheless there was still some healthy energy left in some quarters, the Scouts holding their second discotheque, supported by an extraordinary number of girls' schools, and the Second XV holding their last and usual practice, while various leavers began to prepare for activities ranging from teaching in Spain to bus-conducting.

Term ended on March 28th, with one leaver sporting a tempting Mark X. At the final meeting, the Chief Master urged the School to plan for the future, and an unprecedented volume of applause greeted one of Cary Gilson's star cross-country runners.

During the Easter Holidays, the drama group spent a belated Field Day visiting the Aldwych and Old Vic Theatres, a school party again headed for the ski-slopes of Austria, and both the biological mariners and the Venture Scouts converged on Borth. The assistant chaplain appeared again on the small screen in the week after Easter, with an original sequence of talks based on essay marks. K.E.S. 7's team got as far as the semi-finals of the Birmingham seven-a-sides, G. R. Grimmett scored a notable national fencing victory, and the New Street "Kardomah" closed (no, you late pass holders, it wasn't an April Fool, it's really gone....where will you go now?).

## COMMON ROOM NEWS

Inevitable, gradual changes have continued to take place in the Staff this year. In September we welcomed to the Classics Department Mr. M. J. Tennick and Mr. R. M. Shanstone (O.E.), who have set new standards of sartorial colour and elegance. At the end of the Autumn Term Mr. T. N. Tunnard left us to become an H.M.I. An appreciation of his work appears elsewhere in "CHRONICLE" but we hope he will, in the fastnesses of the West Riding, have pleasant memories of the School. The same wish goes also to Mr. P. G. D. Robbins who, after nearly ten years with us, has decided to leave teaching; he is going to work with Br\*\*\*ts, the construction firm. We admire, even envy, his courage and can assure him that his expertise as raconteur and gastronome will be missed.

As replacement for Mr. Tunnard, we welcome, at the beginning of the Summer Term, Mr. Roy Massey who joins us from the Royal School of Church Music in London.

## VALETE

### T. N. Tunnard

Mr. Tunnard joined the Common Room from Warwick School, in September 1958, and at that time the Music Department was housed in a small room at the East end of the top corridor. He left K.E.S. in December 1967 to join Her Majesty's Inspectorate from a Music School resplendent in its own magnificent building. This structural expansion is representative of the enthusiasm with which Mr. Tunnard set about enlarging musical activities during his nine years at K.E.S. He believed that musical skills should be developed to the extent that a boy could enjoy the discipline of co-operation with others in choirs and orchestras, and to this end he rapidly built up the King Edward's Schools' Combined Orchestra and Choir, so introducing combined musical activities with K.E.H.S. He gave boys and girls of both schools the experience of performing in major works, and learning in the process the discipline and endurance necessary in rehearsals to achieve a worthwhile concert. Performances ranged from Bach's "Peasant Cantata" in 1959, to Handel's "Messiah", and the "German Requiem" of Brahms in recent years. On occasion, audiences were sometimes inclined to compare standards with those of the professionals, but Mr. Tunnard was undeterred by such comparisons. He always achieved a commendable synthesis of large amateur orchestral and choral forces drawn entirely from the youthful resources of K.E.S. and K.E.H.S., supported by only a handful of adults.

His cheerful and friendly personality will be missed by all who enjoyed making music with him, and we hope that his great talent for encouraging young people to be enthusiastic about music will continue to be used in his new work. C.D.

### P. G. D. Robbins

At the end of the Easter Term Mr. P. G. D. Robbins, Rugby Coach, French and Latin teacher and form-master of U.M.R. left the school and teaching, to join the staff of Bryant Design Construction as a Senior Project Executive. Before he left, he was interviewed by members of the Board.

*Ed:* Why are you leaving K.E.S. and teaching?

*PGDR:* Well, in the first place, it is not that I have suddenly begun to dislike teaching. Apart from the money, I have been at K.E.S. for ten years, and ten years is a long time. I thought I was due for a change. Teaching was becoming a bit of a routine. One has one's own little niche in a teaching post — and, after all, if you're going to change your job it has to be before the age of forty.

I feel that I must see if I can do something other than teaching; I don't know if I'll be able to. "If old age could, and youth knew how to" as the French say; I think that at 35 I may have reached the cross-roads; it's a very interesting period in my life.

*Ed:* Will you be able to keep up your connection with rugby?

*PGDR:* I'm technically a professional now because of my writing, so I won't be able to play much or coach, but I shall certainly continue to write rugby reports for the *Financial Times*.

*Ed:* You're not still connected with the sports shop, are you?

*PGDR:* No, I had to give that up through lack of time.

*Ed:* Have you found that coaching the School Rugby teams has been rewarding?



*PGDR:* Yes, overall, but physically and mentally it's hard work. You seem to play all the matches with the team and suffer with them when they suffer. In a sense it can be said that it's far harder than actually teaching. In the form-room one can tell them to get on with something and quietly sit back and nurse one's hangover, if you see what I mean. There are the rewards during the season though mainly there have been only moderate teams — this year has been better. You are rewarded by seeing individuals do well — Packham playing for North Midlands for example. But you are not always looking for rewards, and, when you look at School Rugby over ten years, unlike the team members who naturally value only their successes, you begin to realise that the game itself is perhaps more important than the record.

*Ed:* How have you managed to tie in rugby with teaching so easily?

*PGDR:* Most people think in terms of muddled oafs and aesthetes. I have tried to bridge the gap. I know my own limitations or I hope I do. I know my intellectual and teaching limitations and I think I try to make up in my teaching on the personal side, which I value enormously.

When I first came to the school I was very young, I had no set ideas, and the consuming theme in my life was rugby. There were many young people in the Common Room, and it was a pretty gay life at times. I was politically unawake, faintly left and rather intolerant. For some reason I became friendly with Jim Bolton who was very civilised and very cultured, and I suppose that he had a considerable influence over me. Of course I had just married, and was really a very well known national figure within the limited sphere of rugby (I even finished my honeymoon playing rugby).

I quietened down slowly, my family beginning to take over in importance, and politically I became more aware but more tolerant.

*Ed:* What about the boys, have they changed?

*PGDR:* Well they don't seem to be as anti-social as they were originally. Perhaps that's just my own relaxation, and my ability to cope more easily year by year because of experience.

*Ed:* Why do you particularly like to be form-master of U.M.R.?

*PGDR:* I did have a spell as form-master of what is now V.N., but generally, third year boys seem to have reached a very interesting stage of development. They don't seem to be small and irritating as the Rems and Shells seem to be — (of course the Shell and Rem years are still very bewildered), and they don't seem to have achieved the cynicism of the Fourth year; probably the most difficult of all to teach. They are full of interesting questions, and as a teacher who, as you know, believes in stressing the personal side, I feel that I have been able to influence the Upper Middles more beneficially than any other year. The Easter term particularly sees a tremendous change from Rem to Upper Middle mentality.

*Ed:* What about Excalibur? (The Slipper).

*PGDR:* Its purpose is purely as a deterrent — and it works. Unfortunately as with most deterrents — you have to use it occasionally to show that you mean it. It's not used often — there's very little corporal punishment at this school as you know.

The idea of hitting people nauseates me. I've only ever hit one person more than once and was very worried about that — it means a failure to succeed by other means.

*Ed:* Would you have made any alteration to the school if you had been able to?

*PGDR:* Possibly on the proliferation of Houses. The numbers could possibly be cut by a quarter or even a half. And from parents and boys I get the impression that Saturday morning school might be altered. A solution might be to have Saturday morning school in the Winter and Easter terms, and have it remitted in the Summer, when week-end outings are possible and when the school teams have to set out at 9.30 so much more often.

More contact with the girls' school in all fields must be good — I enjoyed the rugby team's dance because of that, though I hated the music. It's a pity that the Prefects' Ball has gone. A formal dance like that has never done anyone any harm.

*Ed:* What would you say you enjoyed most outside school?

*PGDR:* My prime enjoyment is my own children's company. This has, as I said, been the gradual changeover for me in the last few years, after being a national figure on the Rugby field, and in my new job I will at least have complete weekends with them, though holidays will be shorter. After that, I enjoy travelling enormously, though I haven't been able to do as much recently.

I enjoy heavy manual work — housework for example, though I'm not very good at it — simply as a change from schoolwork; and violent physical exercise — rugby, squash, runs round the park; Balzac's "La Volanté", will-power; "mind over body" may have become a cliché, but it's a truism, and, I think, very important.

I like the cinema as an art form, and television, watched selectively, can be very entertaining if you're very tired, though it has its dangers.

Of course I have very little spare time. I do a lot of public speaking — at least once a week. Speech Days, clubs — no, I haven't spoken at a Convent yet — and there's a modicum of marking to be done in the evenings.

*Ed:* Do you like public speaking?

*PGDR:* Yes, I suppose I do. It's a question of usage, and as a schoolmaster you have a lot of practice. You learn from listening to others. I do a considerable amount of speaking at rugby clubs and I feel I may be repaying them to some extent for the pleasure that rugby has given me.

*Ed:* Is your growing reputation as a gastronome justified?

*PGDR:* I'm glad you didn't say "gourmand". Well, I enjoy cooking: yes, I think that is moderately justified, especially on food, and I'm improving on wine. I have an unashamed love of food and don't mind paying for it, if that's what you mean.

*Ed:* Anything else about your home life?

*PGDR:* There's a large collection of jazz records, and I love the art of conversation, just arguing with people who know more about something than I do, or who know about some sphere that I know nothing about.

*Ed:* When did you learn to play the bass?

*PGDR:* I didn't. I had a few lessons, but hardly enough; anything fast and I'm a bit pushed to keep up. Unfortunately, music tended to be neglected in my years at Bishop Vesey's, and those are the vital formative years.

*Ed:* Would you have liked to have done anything that you have been unable to do?

*PGDR:* More serious music perhaps — and I did quite a bit of acting at school — it's unfortunate that Master's plays are so rare.

*Ed:* Have you any doubts about anything concerning teaching?

*PGDR:* Yes. A teacher never really knows what effect his teaching is having upon the boys. He has some idea, but the only real indication comes as they begin to leave school and you see what they have developed into. You hope that you may have contributed. When I first began teaching someone warned me that the boys all let you down, the majority don't.

*Ed:* What will you miss when you leave the school?

*PGDR:* Primarily, the boys.

## **Ted Edwards**

On Monday, December 18th we bade farewell to Mr. Edwards, the senior physics lab technician. The Chief Master and members of the science common room, Mr. Ballance and Mrs. Ballance (née Minshull), Miss Chaffer, Mr. Bailey, representatives of Edwardian scientists past and present, the cleaners and all the present lab technicians gathered in the advanced physics laboratory to say goodbye to "Ted" as he was known to us all.

Dr. Mayor, in presenting him with a tape recorder, a pair of car ramps and a hanging clock, the proceeds of a collection amongst the Masters, lab, technicians, cleaners, porters, O.E.'s and boys, said that he had never known a better worker than Ted. For twenty years he had served at K.E.S., much of the time unaided and in poor health. He recalled with personal feeling the help that Ted had given to the Common Room in the motoring problem.

Responding, Ted said how much pleasure he had had in working at K.E.S. and recalled his early days as a raw apprentice at the school under an old submariner. He was clearly thrilled with the gifts, the tape recorder had been a cherished desire and he foresaw more work for himself on motor cars. In conclusion he thanked all the people who had helped him at K.E.S. over the years.

A card recording the names of all those who had contributed to the gifts was given to Ted as a token of their gratitude and their wish that he will enjoy a long and happy retirement. R.S.S.G.

## **GIFTS TO THE SCHOOL**

Great gratitude is owed to the rising generation and indeed by succeeding generations to donors who continue to increase the already well provided list of prizes, most of which it can be said in these days are well earned. Old Edwardians have remembered their schooling in their wills, and grateful Old Edwardians and parents have during the last year endowed further prizes very generously.



Mr. Harold Davis made an original gift in 1966; at Christmas 1967 he doubled the value of his original gift to found a prize or prizes to be awarded at the Chief Master's discretion in areas not already adequately provided. This freedom of reference is greatly appreciated as these are days in which new interests and new subjects arise to attract boys' interest and enthusiasm. Harold Davis came to King Edward's School from the Five Ways School in 1895 and left in 1898 with a very profound admiration for Mr. A. R. Vardy. During his time here he won the Mathematics Prize in Class II and the Ratcliffe German Prize in his final year. He became an antiquary for his profession, and is the donor of the bust of the Founder by Roubillac which reigns over the library.

The Saunders Prize for an essay on Greek or Roman History, civilisation or literature has just been established by the will of G. Saunders, M.A. who was at King Edward's School 1902 to 1906, who became for his profession a Schoolmaster and ended as senior master at Bridlington Grammar School.

Then also in his will L. K. Hindmarsh, M.A. has established in perpetuity the prize which he used to personally give annually. He wishes his prize to be known by the name of his father, Henry Hindmarsh, who had three sons at the school. This prize is for English Literature in the junior part of the school and will be awarded below Fifth Forms. L. K. Hindmarsh left K.E.S. in 1897 with an exhibition to Balliol College, Oxford, where in 1900 he secured a second class in Chemistry. He then had a year studying Chemistry at Leipzig before becoming a Schoolmaster, first of all at the Methodist College, Belfast, and then at Alleyn's School, Dulwich. Later he returned to the Midlands as Chemistry master at Sutton Coldfield Grammar School, after which he became an Inspector of Education in Yorkshire. He was an administrator for 30 years in the North during which time he became Assistant Secretary for higher education to the Lancashire County Council. His last appointment was that of Secretary to the delegates for extra mural studies at the University of Oxford.

Then in memory of Malcolm Locker who tragically died young during his course at Birmingham University, Mr. Samuel Locker has established the Malcolm Locker junior Debating Prize.

We receive also from time to time pieces of plate to be added to the number of sports trophies. At Christmas however there was sent to us a very unusual addition to our collection of plate. It was the ample and elegant three-handled bowl which was given in December 1899 to Edward Carter, M.A. by all his colleagues in the Common Room after he had served for just short of 40 years. It was sent to the School with the best wishes of the great nephews and great nieces of Edward Carter as a gift to the present day Common Room. It is a fine piece of sterling silver inscribed with the arms of the School, the tribute to Edward Carter and the names of all the masters in 1899; among these 20 names there are many who have established for themselves a great name in the history of the school. The Common Room Committee has determined that this cup shall be "a Work Cup" to be entrusted to and held by the House which in each year has in the main school the highest record of success at studies.

We would set on record our great gratitude; we have every reason to appreciate being thus remembered by grateful sons of the school.

R.G.L.

## OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE RESULTS

### Oxford—Awards

S. GILBERT	University	Classics	Exhibition
G. R. GRIMMETT	Merton	Maths	Postmaster
G. PREECE	Corpus	Classics	Scholar
D. M. SEAL	S. John's	Chemistry	Exhibition
N. G. SHRIVE	S. Edmund Hall	Engineering	Scholar
R. E. SIMNETT	B.N.C.	Modern Greats	Exhibition

### —Places

S. A. ATKIN	Jesus	Geography
D. J. T. BALL	Keble	Modern Languages
P. E. L. DAVIES	Queen's	Classics
S. F. DRINKWATER	Merton	Chemistry
P. A. GOMPERTZ	S. Peter's	English
D. JEFFCOAT	Pembroke	Chemistry
W. J. JENKINSON	B.N.C.	History
J. M. PHILLIPS	Lincoln	Engineering
J. F. STOKER	B.N.C.	English
C. J. WARREN	Exeter	Maths

## Cambridge—Awards

A. F. DRURY	Queens'	English	Exhibition
G. N. GILBERT	Emmanuel	Natural Science	Exhibition
I. F. PETERKIN	Calus	French and Spanish	Exhibition
I. K. SMOUT	Clare	Mechanical Science	Scholar
A. R. WALLACE	S. Catharine's	History	Scholar
C. R. WEBBLEY	S. Catharine's	German	Exhibition

## — Places

I. A. BAIRD	S. Catharines'	Natural Science
R. W. BALL	Peterhouse	Art and Architecture
W. E. BIRD	Queens'	Natural Science
P. S. HARRISON	Pembroke	Maths
R. R. HINE	Peterhouse	Classics
A. B. HOLLOWAY	Pembroke	Natural Science
R. A. OVERIN	S. Catharine's	Maths
S. M. J. PICKVANCE	Christ's	Biology
P. G. REASBECK	Calus	Medicine
P. G. TOPP	Downing	Natural Science
J. WILLIAMS	Fitzwilliam	Natural Science

## CHAPEL NOTES

The biggest congregations in Chapel, apart from Removes' Prayers on Saturday mornings, are to be seen at Communion on Tuesday mornings. Collections at this service went, in Michaelmas Term to the Bishop's Appeal in Malawi, and in the Lent Term to the Oxford Mission to Calcutta. During Lent, as an experiment, the new Communion Service was used. It has received assorted receptions. This service is now permanently joint.

With the departure of Mr. Tunnard, evening services in Chapel have ceased — during the Michaelmas Term there were three. Instead of Lent Addresses, we have had, this year, three Mini-Conferences.

For the needs of the few and the fan-vaulting, there is always Matins.

Chapel Keeper.

## KESMET UNCHAINED

1967-68 has been a memorable period for KESMET. To begin with we celebrated our "coming of age", fully acknowledged in the last "CHRONICLE", and then, lo and behold, the form 3208 query was returned BLANK. A clean sheet with a congratulatory note — undoubtedly meant to be cherished with the same reverence as a telegram from Her Majesty! The final historical moment will be revealed later, but must first be explained.

Gazing over a rainswept South Field, which had successfully thwarted the house rugby championship for yet another year, we feel pangs of remorse when the usual meteorological stock-phrase of "wetter than average" appears on the monthly report. Whilst we realise that the monthly report provides interesting statistics, we still see visions of a rugger master sitting slumped over a desk, tearing his hair out and screaming "Now they tell us!" For this reason the following historic forecast is dedicated to all games masters.

**SUMMER 1969:** Will be a good year for cricket with maximum temperatures occasionally above 80°F.

**WINTER 1969-70:** Will be slightly colder than normal.

**SUMMER 1970:** Will be warmer than normal but not as good as 1969. The following winter will be mild.

**1971-72:** Could easily be a very cold winter.

Finally it must be realised that the average temperatures are gradually becoming lower, and the yearly rainfall higher. In the last 21 years the total rainfall has exceeded 30" five times; thrice in the last three years.

The writers of this article accept no responsibility for actions taken in the light of this forecast (in any case they will have left before the forecast comes into operation), and wish to thank observers: C. C. Maltby, A. J. Gilbert, R. A. Cooke, C. D. Roberts, N. A. Cartier, P. A. G. Friend, P. M. Cooke, R. G. Wilkins, E. O'Dowd, J. Gilmore, P. L. Green, C. S. Lightfoot and S. M. Webb.

P. M. BENNETT, S. F. DRINKWATER



## CANADA 67

Expo 67 inevitably suggested itself as a centre of symbolism, or at least for imaginative interpretation. This seemed even more true in its special position not just as a Class-one exhibition of 1,000 largely man-made acres straddling the St. Lawrence, and designed to display Man and his World, but as the largest project to celebrate Canada's 100th federal year. The huge inverted pyramid of the Canadian Pavilion suggested many things: "Kativik" they called it, from the Eskimo word for "meeting-place," and there it stood in Montreal, the focus of the year's activities, and the hinge of settlement for centuries. Perhaps its four faces represented ethnic diversity—native Indian and Eskimo, French and British influences, as well as those of many other countries, including the U.S.A. Or perhaps it was a skeleton of forces pulling outwards in all directions, or in towards the point—Expo in the centennial year, in an age marked by the "electronic symphony" exuding from it.

Perhaps we were not expected to draw many distinct conclusions, but Expo certainly appeared as a crucial undertaking for a country of many divisions, external and internal. And Expo was a huge success almost from the start of the vast press coverage.

In 1967, Canada seemed ready to fight out its struggles, struggles always apparent: as a broad entity it was an expansively generous host, and yet the pavilion of the Canadian Indians spoke openly of how the "white man came and took our land." They could even point to the Indian origin of "kanata" (= village or community). Their display was officially described as Man's common experience of problematic involvement in modern technology. Certainly it symbolised Canada searching for an integrational common denominator, and asking itself why it is a nation, how so for 100 years, and if in fact, it really is a nation. In the words of Hon. R. M. Winters, it knew that "in 1967, as never before, Canada will be in the minds of people in every country."

I was fortunate enough to be a member of a Rhodes party in this special year, and the impressions gained were certainly vivid. They were of course limited, for we were visiting Eastern Canada, and mostly Ontario, and we had little contact with either the French or the poor. But we saw the country's densely-populated areas and felt something of the pulse of this core region. There was evidently a determination, centred on Expo and witnessed in the many special "projects," to display a whole country, as though Canada became more aware of itself as others' awareness of Canada grew.

The word "ethnic" appears above, and it was a word used frequently: in the Canadian pavilion, the booklets, even in the guided description of the numerous coats of arms within the somewhat mock mock Gothic Parliament buildings in Ottawa. It was obviously another example of national awareness. However much "ethnic pockets" tend to exist further west, the eastern population is much mixed, and there could be a danger of a Canada of compromise (preferable as that is to segregation) without identity. There has long been the cry of "importing culture and exporting brains," and an interesting Canadian complex may stem from such concerns: e.g. Hamilton University proudly displayed its plant and equipment, especially its huge swimming centre and an atomic reactor; but the loss of skilled manpower from such places southwards is nevertheless upsetting. There is thus a kind of doubting inferiority complex, with the U.S.A. an ever-present influence, and many Americans heading north for the lakes. This is despite Canada's renowned resources: the Ontario timber companies only slowly eating into the heart; the cornucopia of the Niagara fruit-stall; water alive with energy in the Niagara Gorge.

Of course it is difficult to generalise, but there is a certain backcloth of paradoxical guardedness to the geniality. We found sarcasm often unacceptable, and double meanings taken only literally. After such a long struggle to avoid total dependence and to find unity, are the Canadians still afraid of being dismissed as by Voltaire as "a few acres of snow"? At least they avoid our suspected superficialness. 1967 may have begun the second century with a new backcloth of proved success.

Nevertheless we were much aware of the North American desire to *claim*: for example, Sudbury displayed at its iron-ore extraction plant the largest "stack" in the British Empire—"you could drive your bus round the top." This looked like an American trait, and several others appeared, if with a more diluted neurosis (if there is American conditioning it tends to be second-hand, even if in fashion that means a time lag; the mini was not very much so); hamburgers, pickles and Pepsi were there, although at Expo the Canadian apple pies and chickens were equally threatened by the Italian and Chinese stalls, and various exotic sea-foods (and even beer at the "British Bulldog"—we did not visit). This is the healthy variety which has suggested a "cultural renaissance" and stimulated the policy of unity in diversity. It has been suggested that there is growing pride in Canadian plurality, especially with Ontario's Human Rights Commission at work, the deepest problems probably being native. But above all there

is the pure, youthful *drive*. GO oozed from the superb 'total environment' multi-screen film in the Ontario pavilion, with the bouncy song "A Place to Stand, a Place to Grow," that did not seem too exaggerated: the young spirit that proudly presented a restored Victorian house (Dundurn Castle). As an Englishman in Toronto pointed out, to understand Canadians one must not expect our conditioned summing-up process to work merely because Canadians look like us.

The drive was at Expo too, impressive throughout. The problem became one of where to look, with constant foreshortening along the islands. But there was always the core of theme idealism, which has been transposed into "Man as opposed to corporations." This was the root of the whole \$750,000,000 complex: the unavoidable architecture of an unusual mein, from Frei Otto and his fascinating *ad-hoc* tent ("I am a student," he said, and so were we all at Expo), to the sureness of Fuller's geodesic dome, a perfected structure which created a most individual environment for the genial American show-piece: everywhere the sense of environment, with waterways, interleaving driverless trains (he sat there merely to give a false sense of security), standardised minutiae, and the 'total environments' of multi-media in many pavilions—this totality was a skilful and great contribution by Expo to planning techniques; the Canadian organisational efficiency, with amazing computer aid; especially *experiments* in this expository playground in an experimenting country: the beneficial improvements for Montreal itself—the metro (noticeably often called 'the subway'), flat islands in this city of so much inland and vertical space, the extensive pedestrian ways 'downtown'; the British Pavilion, triumphantly relaxed and personal; and the French-Canadian hostess in her individual English—"we export 46 trees," and "I'm surprised they can find so many intelligent boys in such a small country."

Outside the Canadian pavilion, oil gushed straight from Alberta, a symbol of industrial strength. In the eastern half, the natural strength lies very much in the pioneer fringe of the Shield, and in towns like North Bay, and Sudbury, mere forest in 1882 (pre-railway). Our first sight was unusual—a tremendous electric storm cascading over the devastated "moon-landscape." There are few trees now, and apparently fewer dogs. This centre of great nickel and copper resources, remembered by all O-level geographers, was described by our colourful and growling coach-driver as "the last goddam place in the world I'd choose to come." Coppercliff was "a gassy place."

The Ontario Pavilion's granite blocks, waterfall, and fir trees suggested the view from the Wanapitei watchtower (now superseded by aircraft) of the Northland—"water with land in between," with its trees, moose, lagoons and trees—and Niagara—so very much like the pictures until we reached the spray or looked out from behind. These are resources to be proud of, however much Nature is now altered (as at Niagara). Several Canadians spoke of knowing little of their wide home; but this potential fragmentary factor is perhaps balanced by the broad stretches of similar terrain: these may merge and bind and create a sense of belonging over large areas rather than regional insularity, though few see the ocean which limits their bounds. Certainly they move freely and lengthily, keeping at the limit of 60 m.p.h., even if the trans-Canada highway sometimes only has 2 lanes, and, in most places, "they are always building roads," while parts of outer Montreal justified the analogy with a plate of spaghetti.

I have probably generalised too much, but only to suggest the unity behind the many strands of the Canadian *mélée*. I am left with the picture of the 1967 romance in the sunset over a gondola, Montreal's cruciform tower, Thailand's aluminium gold tracery, a scaled down St. Peter's, a Lakes freighter, pizza bars and hot-dog stalls, negro porters at the station, the slums just visible through the haze, Habitat and its boxes, and the St. Lawrence and Mont-Royal. Or perhaps, "the most beautiful sight in the world," as the homegoing Canadian girl (who was by all accounts in a good position to say so) said as we approached, significantly, a lit-up Quebec, only weeks after the President.

It was a nation bubbling with centennial fervour, and that internal pulse could well remain strong. It was an exhilarating country, maturing, consolidating, but deeply cosmopolitan and with an assuredly broad outlook. It was a country still possessing a pioneer spirit despite the total glamour of 1967's achievements. Above all, much of the immense pleasure we gained from the enlightened tour stemmed from the superb hospitality of the Canadians themselves, in the wilds and in the industrial centres.

The bus-driver said: "If you can drive in Sudbury, you can drive anywhere in the world: rough, tough, they drink all day and night—every day and night. If you can keep up with them, you're a man." After the hospital, our first sight in Sudbury was a drunk. In that stimulating country there is still the stimulus of the fighting spirit: it is still a tough country.

S. A. Atkin (W. H. Rhodes Tour of Canada 1967).



## SECTION B : SCHOOL AFFAIRS—SOCIAL

### THE SOCIETIES

It was a pleasant change for the Editors of "CHRONICLE" to receive an unusually large number of Society Reports for inclusion in this edition. The increase in numbers denotes the beginnings of a hint of a rebirth of more general interest in the societies throughout the school, which is probably the result of a rationalisation of a fair number of Secretaries' individual approaches to fit in with the streamlining effect that the Block Games system has had on the timetable, limiting available times for meetings to Mondays and Thursdays. Two overall movements appear to be holding sway, popularisation and amalgamation. The first movement is characterised by the meteoric career of Mr Gibson, moving from society to society, trailing hordes of admirers; the second by the unfortunately abortive joint meeting of the Art Society, Photographic Society and the Christian Guild.

The process of popularisation can be seen clearly in the SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY who to inaugurate their campaign held a committee meeting and went joint with K.E.H.S. They had for their first speaker of this year Prof. Fremlin, who spoke on Space Travel, and he was followed by talks on, inter alia, Brewing, Sex and Kidney Machines. All these meetings were designed to draw crowds, but were not thought to sacrifice the Society's aim to keep the school informed of the development in Science. The Scientific Society's twin, the NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY has only had three meetings during the last term (each fairly well attended) because of internal upheavals and revolution, as a result of which proceedings have been started to change its name to the Biological Society. Its freshwater biology group has continued to do whatever it does with jam-jars with unabated enthusiasm. The Society hopes to extend its appeal when improved weather conditions finally arrive.

Another society which has experienced internal bloody revolution is the RAILWAY AND MODEL ENGINEERING SOCIETY, which is split into the Railway Section and the underground Model Engineering Group. Since the period of decadence and corruption which attended the Lent purge of 1966, when the new regime assumed power, average attendance at meetings has grown to well over thirty, and the varying nature of audiences at different meetings

suggests a total membership rather higher. The departure of the present Secretary is scheduled for next July, after an unprecedented 2½ year reign. This has effectively obliterated any obvious line of succession and with only a term to go, signs of incipient megalomania are already apparent. The Society's annual turnover exceeds £200.

If PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY attendances are a yardstick by which the state of photography at K.E.S. may be measured, then it may be said to be declining. Although the power of the Society rests in an assured and firm constitution, and all meetings have been joint with K.E.H.S., talks on the Antarctic Survey, modern 35 mm cameras and advertising photography have not whipped up enough hysteria for a competition to be held. However it is pleasing to report that meetings are attended by a nucleus of young, keen members which augurs well for the future. Another society which is in even more spectacular decline is the DEBATING SOCIETY, which functions for a select minority of about six people who prefer the sound of their own voices to any other. The debate on heart transplants produced the sickest aphorism of the term and General de Gaulle now only has the support of the Chairman. Joint debates with K.E.H.S. would appear to be this Society's main solution to its problem.

Secretaryship of the JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY appears to be hereditary, and the Chairman cynical. Despite eloquent pleas to emigrate, speaking seems to consist of incoherence and diffidence, punctuated with unconscious wit, and not even the Malcolm Lockyer Prize Debate has completely reversed this trend. It is interesting to note that along with emigration, a Christian God was rejected, a direct reversal of the decision of a debate in this Society four years ago.

The MUSICAL SOCIETY, on the other hand, is on the up-swing. Attendances at concerts while not phenomenal, have considerably improved. This is especially noticeable in the Shell and Remove age groups. The faithful have been amply rewarded by the variety of performers, incorporating music to suit all tastes, including a Folk Song concert, Mr. Macfadyen and his newly developed keyboard instruments, Mr. Tunnard's farewell organ recital and the Reverend F. J. Williams. The wide choice of music thus

provided, when coupled with the institution of joint recitals with K.E.H.S., seems to have had a spurring effect upon members of the school.

Meanwhile, the school now has the paradoxical situation of what most people think to be two opposing Societies, the FORUM and the CHRISTIAN GUILD, under the same Secretaryship. The Forum has presented a programme which has varied from Communism to Christian Science. The meetings, with one exception, have all been well-attended, the exception being when members of K.E.H.S. were unable to come. Whether sex or philosophy be uppermost in the members' minds, they will have two meetings on "meditationism" in the Summer Term. The Christian Guild had one reasonably successful scientist-dominated meeting in the Autumn Term, and then organised three mini-conferences, which consisted of tea, talker and give and take which appealed to a large number of boys and girls, although many still have a phobia against anything vaguely Christian.

The ART SOCIETY has continued to meet regularly this year, to hear talks about surrealism and modern art that were distinguished by their discussion, and to visit exhibitions by John Bratby and Bruce Hurn. The Society claims responsibility for David Bettelley's School Christmas Card, which made £30 for Oxfam, Richard Ball's APFAS set and the three Arts' Council's exhibitions around the school of modern prints, landscape in Western Art and portraits from the 15th Century to the present day. However, in the latter two cases the connection

seems to be slender. Another Society that claims connection with APFAS is the DRAMATIC SOCIETY which, as well as deriving an unusually large profit from the School Play, has started a series of play-readings arranged by members of the school, and has held a record number of committee meetings. This is in direct contrast to the LITERARY SOCIETY which, in its 95th year, has held no committee meetings. Contrary to therumour though, it has in fact met.

The DRAMA GROUP has during the course of the Lent Term extended its activities to past 3.45 p.m. on a Friday for a session devoted mainly to acting, thus gaining respectability and B. V. Hayes. Parallel with the increasing lack of confidence in sterling, the support for the SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY has dwindled inevitably, despite a candlelight reading of *Macbeth* with both taped and natural sound effects. A similar process has applied to the ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY, despite the emergence of D. J. Dutton as an expert on Marlowe and the Sewer's interesting and entertaining refreshments. However, Aristophanes and bowdiness, has come to the rescue of the ANAGNOSTICS, who have read "Ecclesiasturae", which provoked laughter, and an original translation by members of Classical Upper Sixth of Euripides' HIPPOLYTUS. Incredibly, girls have started to attend meetings as guests, and the Society is therefore flourishing.

Two final points: (a) The CLOSED CIRCLE still meets, and (b), a question: what is the CIVIC SOCIETY, and how or why does it spend 7/6d. a year?

## **'A PENNY FOR A SONG'**

**From A. R. Wallace**

*A Penny for a Song* is, in crude terms, a very easy play to listen to. It deals with several important themes which can too easily be veiled by witty dialogue and rapidly-moving action. Unless the producer of the play ensures that his actors are aware of these themes and interpret their parts in such a way that they are brought into prominence, the play will never be more than superficially diverting. Thankfully, the school production laid emphasis on Whiting's underlying seriousness, and therefore succeeded in expanding the play's significance far beyond a light-hearted dig at the eccentricities of a few mildly grotesque characters.

It is essential that the major parts in *A Penny for a Song* should be played with gusto. If they are not, characters such as Sir Timothy and Lamprett become merely ludicrous. This totally

## **JAN. 31, FEB. 1, 2, 3**

**From Mr. A. J. Trott**

Was the production of *A Penny for a Song* really as good as those who were involved in it kept telling us it was? A question to be asked. But perhaps not answered without asking another, i.e. what constitutes a good school production? Answers to this second question usually gravitate towards one of two contrasting ideals. The first is that a school play should be as widely enjoyable as possible for both actors and audience, and the second that it should be as much like a professional production as it can. So far so good, but it is at this point that nonsense often takes over, for it is often supposed that these two ideals are mutually exclusive. In fact, the only way to ensure the first is to aim uncompromisingly at the second. In the arts there is no enjoyment for anyone in sloppiness. So if *A Penny for a Song* was probably more widely



prevents a full appreciation of the play, because a large part of its importance depends on the eccentrics becoming so grotesque as to be frightening. After a while, the audience should no longer be simply laughing at them, but also asking if in fact such monstrosities could exist in real life. It seemed that Kevin Lee as Sir Timothy, and Michael Cooper as Lamprett, both appreciated the slightly sinister undertones of their parts, and they handled this added dimension to their characters extremely well. They were, of course, splendidly eccentric. Sir Timothy's swaggering walk and manner were well maintained, even after his rapid ejection from the tunnel. His impersonation of Bonaparte was particularly successful, and his French was suitably execrable. Michael Cooper stalked about the stage, sometimes petulant, sometimes cowed before the formidable Hester. He was particularly good when forced to defend his obsession with fire-fighting, and his bristling reply to Selincourt, who accuses him of putting out the signal fires, was a joy. His annoyance, his pride in his legal knowledge, and his certainty that he was in the right, were perfectly balanced. The two brothers were rightly never allowed to appear simply as figures of fun, and when they squabble over the respective importance of the invasion and fire-fighting, they reveal themselves as being alarmingly immature.

The part of George Selincourt is similar in many respects to those of the brothers Bellboys. He is another eccentric whose foibles must be taken seriously because of the dangers of neglecting them. Several interpretations of the character are possible and Alan Drury did well to choose and develop a single one rather than take the easier course of aiming for an uneven amalgam. He portrayed Selincourt as a fussy, inefficient organiser who has to rely on subordinates if his plans are to succeed, and yet who accepts any credit which they happen to gain. Alan Drury made masterful use of different tones of voice to indicate his opinion of those to whom he spoke. His harangue to the Fencibles contrasted strongly with his oily deference to Hallam and with his simper when exposed as 'Stumper Selincourt.' He always appeared to be a basically unpleasant character, whose hilarious inefficiency ought not to be allowed to obscure his faults. War, as far as he is concerned, is a game, and if he is objectively considered, his irresponsibility becomes culpable. Alan Drury succeeded in balancing the comic aspect of Selincourt's character with the nuances of violent criticism

enjoyed than any K.E.S. production since *Murder in the Cathedral* in 1954, one of the reasons was that it was very professionally staged. And a second no less important reason was that it is a very easily enjoyable play. It was a superb choice for a school play because, if well done, it makes practically no demands on the audience. Would I wonder, the audience have enjoyed themselves as much had they seen an equally professional job made of one of John Whiting's less jolly plays, *Saint's Day* for example? Personally, I doubt it very much. To achieve the ideal of maximum all-round enjoyment it is not just the production team who have to make an effort. They can't hand out lollipops every year.

As a production, *A Penny for a Song* started with several strong assets. The play itself was a splendid choice; it required only one set; it offered great opportunities to the one department of production in which K.E.S. can honestly claim to be streets ahead of most schools, to wit, that of the stage technicians; it could command a very useful nucleus of experienced actors which, together with the fact that the play requires only a small cast, ensured that small parts would be well played; it could also call upon girls to play the girl's parts. The fact that these assets were fully realised points to the production's most important and most professional feature, its teamwork. A sense of all elements working together, of all contributing, really was communicated, and when this kind of fusion takes place pleasant entertainment becomes a satisfying dramatic experience. Without wishing to detract from some first-class acting or from the sheer pleasure to be derived from Whiting's feelings for a phrase, it was this sense of everything working together that constituted the production's radical distinction. One felt it from the first view of light on the very attractive set, and the accompanying birdsong left one in little doubt that this was going to be just as much a beano for stage technicians as for actors. I imagine that altogether well over thirty people were involved in the production. A co-operative effort on this scale makes the comparative smallness of the cast far less alarming than it might seem at first sight.

In *A Penny for a Song*, Whiting aims at securing his major dramatic effects by sudden contrasts of mood; a rollicking, high-spirited craziness is played off against a mellow worldly wisdom and both against an earnest, solemn high-mindedness. The resulting amalgam defines the play's distinctive poise, a nostalgic yet fastidious and intelligent acceptance of the status quo. If this poise is to be captured in production each of the constituent moods

of pomposity in any form. These undertones were especially difficult to emphasise successfully.

Edward Sterne, Hallam and Dorcas are characters who introduce one of the most important themes in the play — the clash of different social ideologies. Edward, played by Roger Barlow, is a social radical whose bitterness about life is largely the result of his experiences as a mercenary in the Napoleonic Wars. While Sterne's passionate anger about social oppression was forcibly expressed, he seemed to lack sympathy for individual sufferers (in particular the little boy). The dividing line between anger and pity is admittedly narrow, but Roger Barlow's portrayal of Sterne might have been given greater authenticity had he let the balance become more obvious. But the nature of the interpretation of the part must largely depend on the producer's idea of the position of the character in the play — there can be no single correct interpretation.

Stuart Atkin as Hallam was perfectly cast. His physical size, his suave accent and his attitude of calculated indifference to all that went on around him, combined to present a perfect example of the privileged and idle rich who infuriate Sterne. This portrayal of elegant middle age was set in sharp contrast to Margaret Arculus's part as Dorcas. It is fairly certain that no boy could have successfully handled the part of Dorcas, and so the introduction into the cast of girls from K.E.H.S. was an added source of strength in the production. Dorcas has to show an extremely wide range of intense personal feeling, and on the whole Margaret Arculus managed this problem very well. She was particularly strong in her relationship with Edward, when her mood must change rapidly several times. In one sense, Dorcas links the various groups in the play, because she sympathises with the serious ideas of Sterne, and, while she loves her father and uncle, she still sees through their immaturity. The linking role was well played and Dorcas seemed as much at ease in one group as the other.

The set was pleasantly natural, and the soft colours deepened the impression of a warm Summer's day. Perhaps its most striking feature was Paul Gompertz, who spent the whole of each production up a tree. His was a difficult part, because although he had few opportunities to show his acting ability in a positive way, he could so easily have looked wooden and out of place. In fact he acted extremely intelligently and it is a paradoxical mark of his success that he passed largely unnoticed.

must be powerfully communicated or else the subtlety of Whiting's flavour will be coarsened and the delicacy of the play's balance upset. To insist on the subtlety of what is immediately and obviously entertaining is not just critical one-upmanship but mere justice to something finely made and to the production which was able to capture this quality. It was, in fact, here that the teamwork previously mentioned was so important, and was made possible by the fact the producer could call upon a more than usually large number of actors who are capable of taking exposed and leading roles. Lee and Cooper as a pair, Atkin and Barlow singly, were severally responsible for communicating one of the play's dominant moods. If any of them had been less than adequate there would have been a nasty hole in the production. In the event, they were all very much more than adequate. The opportunities offered to Lee and Cooper by the parts of the Belboys brothers, and to Atkin by that of Hallam Matthews, dandy, were, of course, very juicy and the actors gobbled them with relish. But Barlow's part, that of earnest, radical republican, Edward Sterne was not such as to make an actor feel that this was his biggest break. To have to act a rather solemn, straight part when everyone else's part is loaded with comic goodies must create a strong temptation to force illegitimate effects, just to keep up with the Lees and the Coopers. This Barlow did not do. Considering that he has a natural sense of timing and movement which is superior to everyone else's except Lee's he acted with a relaxed restraint that was about the most professional thing in the whole show. But comparisons are invidious and all these four performances were very, very good and Lee's brilliant. He is an actor of quite formidable natural endowment.

The strength of the cast is indicated by the fact that two actors as experienced and effective as Hayes and Gompertz had to be content with smallish, though in both cases, interesting parts. Hayes has the build and manner to play any part in the tradition of the *commedia dell'arte* comic servant and this he did very efficiently as Sam. Gompertz got some nicely timed comic effects up his tree, a tour de force in a way to have to spend the whole production up a tree. I liked Drury's voice and intonation as the faintly nutty officer, George Selincourt, but found his movements a trifle awkward and his timing not instinctive. The girls made a big difference to the production. Although one would have liked them to make rather more of a direct impact they had a lot to contend with — parts that no one would set her heart on and the competition of





*"If one goes down, one should  
go down magnificently. An  
Englishman's prerogative."*



*"Then, Napoleon Bonaparte, in  
the King's name I declare you to  
be my prisoner."*





Technically, the production bore testimony to intricate rehearsals of even minor points, and the overall effect was very impressive. The lighting technicians excelled themselves to create the gradual approach of dawn and dusk at the beginning and end of the play. Cannonballs were propelled from A to B without demolishing vital bits of the set "en route". Explosions were gratifyingly loud, and the emergence of a puff of smoke following the report in the bowels of the well was a master-stroke. Only the attempts to liquidate Lamprett on the first night failed.

A.R.W.

much older and more experienced actors. As a result their performances, though nice, seemed on a small scale. Yet their indirect influence was very considerable. In the first place they made the choice of play possible for it would have been unthinkable without them. In the second place their voices extended and diversified the production's vocal palette and in the third place, just by being there, they made the whole thing feel more like drama and less like a school play. I did not think that Whittingham made much of Parson Brotherhood though Dews and Hoggart strove to make the most out of their parts as non-speaking comic soldiers as only those playing the part of non-speaking comic soldiers can. There will be opportunity enough for them next year.

There must have been features of this production which jarred, and I've said enough in its praise to be able to mention them, small though they are, without being thought to cavil. In the first place, then, the set, which I liked immensely as a whole, in fact looked much better stage left than stage right. This was because although very attractively conceived — the tree was a master-stroke — the actual painting of the house and the well was not, I thought, up to standard. Hence one instinctively looked the other way and the balance of the set was spoiled. In the second place, on the night that I went, there was a dead passage of five to ten minutes soon after the beginning of the second half. *Alfresco* meals may induce somnolence in life but life is not art which can never afford to go to sleep. In the third place, I am not convinced that Purcell was the music of the country gent, in 1804. In the fourth place, I found some of the costumes rather dowdy. But these last two observations are indeed very trivial matters. They did nothing to detract from my enjoyment or from the admirable dramatic tautness of the whole.

As for the question proposed in the first sentence of this review, what shall be the answer? It was the best school play that I've seen in fourteen years which makes it pretty good. And that's the best that I can say.

A. J. T.

## From a Member of the Cast

This year's School Play was in many ways novel. For everyone, this was their first venture into comedy and the pitfalls that comedy entails. At last, we could dispense with IV formers plus two rolled-up rugby socks, and welcome three members of the K.E.H.S. Lower Sixth to take the female parts. It was the school's first experience of Mr. Parslew's production methods. Lastly, we all had the extra experience of a four-night run.

It soon became obvious that acting comedy is neither the same nor as easy as playing straight, and there were times when it appeared that the right balance between farce and "straight" action could never be achieved. The conclusion of the first Act, the balloon sequence and the capture of Timothy



were always precarious. The audience was both friend and enemy at these times. So much response was vital — it provided the final boost for the actors and actresses (we all depended on it) to give of their best, but too much could be overwhelming, such as occurred on the Thursday evening at the end of the first act. We love applause, but I hope it is not too conceited to ask, on our own behalf and on that of our professional superiors, that it might be contained until real breaks in the action.

Having girls in the cast was a great advantage, and I sincerely hope that a precedent has been established. It made the whole business of acting this year more intelligent, more civilised, and I hope more credible.

Acting under Mr. Parslow's direction is an intriguing experience. His rehearsals are essentially formal. They are preplanned and preconceived apparently months ahead, one got the impression that there was a vast unseen secretariat at work. Rehearsal of nearly all drama presents one inherent dilemma. Does the director aim for perfection in detail or overall continuity of action? Of course, he aims for both, but they cannot both be pursued simultaneously. It is always a measure of the skill of a director as to how well he reconciles and balances these aims. To begin with, this problem is solved fairly easily. Each scene is taken apart and gradually reconstructed as the actors and actresses get the feel of their characters, and, at regular intervals, the amount rehearsed to date is run through without a pause. The real dilemma begins to loom about three weeks before the production. There are always small sections of the play of a different overall quality to other small sections. These must be isolated and brought up to the general standard of the production, but the continuity must not be allowed to suffer. However, such late rehearsal is difficult for the leisurely, abstracted air of the early rehearsals has gone, and the performances are too near for either director or actor to be entirely subjective any more. The most troublesome section of our production was the first seven minutes. This was still being altered in the week of the performances, and before every performance, promptly at 6.45, the opening was played — partly because it needed rehearsal and partly because we all needed warming up.

Allied to this problem is the whole business of timing the production. The final rehearsals must build up the first performance at exactly the right tempo. The play must cook at exactly the right speed. As it happened, through a variety of circumstances—most of them uncontrollable—I think that Mr. Parslow's calculations were fractionally out. The play had only one performance — spread over two nights — when everything went to everyone's satisfaction: it was the first Act on the Friday and the second Act on the Saturday. I cannot help feeling, partly as a result of this, and partly as a result of observation of the entire production — in rehearsal and in performance, that the cast has still some more to give, and it would be wonderful if an opportunity for it to do so arose.

It may not seem much of a difference to play four nights instead of three, but performances are extremely exciting and unpredictable affairs — two are never the same. As well as testing the stamina of the cast, seeing if they were able to sustain their characters, having the Wednesday performance enabled the cast to experience acting under the potential disaster of Lamprett's partial incineration on stage. That Wednesday alone must witness the strength of the production.

The audiences were very varied. Wednesday, as is often the case with the first night, was difficult and did not seem to be enjoying itself until the play was well on. Thursday tended to get out of control. Friday was magnificent — the actor's dream, whilst Saturday was depressingly sluggish.

Perhaps the most frightening aspect of the whole production was the publicity. Rather in the manner of the South Sea Bubble, APFAS descended on the school towards the end of the Christmas Term, and snowballed until the time of the production. Our great fear during the last weeks was whether the performance would match the publicity. There were one or two moments when I think it did.

T.M.T.C.

## SCHUBERT'S "MASS IN E FLAT"

The performance of this "failure", to use Roger Fiske's words, by the combined Schools' orchestra and choir at the end of the Lent Term, was very definitely a success. In fact, those who heed the work might well wonder why it has become so rare.

The orchestra, and in particular the woodwind section, played agreeably well for the greater part of the time. The brass players also performed competently, although sometimes they found themselves a little behind the beat, a fault not uncommon in professional orchestras. The timpani too were confidently played. Occasionally the wailing sound which results in a string group when one or more of the players is slightly out of time or tune was evident, more especially in the pianissimo passages. In the Benedictus particularly however, they played tightly and pleasantly.

Of the soloists, the first tenor, Norman Macdonald sang enthusiastically and sensuously, showing considerable feeling for the music. Michael Cooper, the second tenor, and Angela Bennett, soprano, both sang tunefully as did Paul Sibly, bass, who was perhaps a little lacking in power. Alison Wylie, contralto, also sang in a satisfying if subdued manner. The two tenors and the soprano performed particularly well in the Credo, (*Et incarnatus est de spiritu...*).

The choir was a powerful one, although perhaps too much of the volume came from the treble/soprano section, which outnumbered the contraltos by two to one, a fact which was recognisable from their respective voice strengths. The basses at times seemed to lack the services of a really commanding basso profundo; at others, the balance between soprano/trebles, tenors and basses was just right, notably in the *Angus Dei*. The tenors were saved in times of crisis by the confidence of Macdonald.

The unity of conductress, orchestra and choir was sometimes questionable, and the timing went astray once or twice, especially in the *Benedictus*. Nevertheless, this performance was well worth listening to, and in this respect, Miss Douglas is to be congratulated. It certainly proved the point that an association with the High School is a valuable asset to the improved production of choral as of other artistic enterprises.

M. H. SMITH

## ICA/ICT BUSINESS GAME

K.E.S. was one of twenty-seven schools invited by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales to participate in their "Business Game '65". Run in conjunction with International Computers and Tabulators, the Game is an exercise in commercial management. Three "companies" (schools) have to market an identical, anonymous product in four areas, in direct competition with one another. The state of each company at the start of the Game is shown on a "management report form", which gives details of each company's capital, prices in each area, marketing expenditure and production capacity. Each company's Board of Directors has to allocate their firm's capital between production, marketing, research, and plant investment. They also decide on their price in each area. These decisions are recorded on a form, sent to ICT House in Putney, where the interaction between the three sets of prices, sales expenditure, etc. is calculated, the results being sent back to the schools as the second management report form. The company with the greatest profits at the end of six such "plays" is the winner.

K.E.S. played Eton College and Brockenhurst Grammar School. Our overcautious price increases at the start of the Game were fatal in the face of Eton's inflated prices for, in a 54% boom, Eton and Brockenhurst sold all their goods at high prices making £2m. and £1m. more than we. Once we realised the scale of the Game, however, we caught up to within £500,000 of Brockenhurst, out of a total profit of £11½m. Fluctuating market movements however ensured that neither Brockenhurst nor K.E.S. could challenge Eton's lead. Eton thus go on the second heat and perhaps to the final on BBC-TV in April. K.E.S. was defeated by the knockout nature of the competition — we did in fact make the third highest profit of the twenty-seven schools competing, with £11,644,000.

Throughout the game, I. F. Peterkin as Managing Director kept firm control over the Board, especially the two Financial Directors, P. S. Harrison and R. E. Simnett, who were forceful, well-informed and evenly-matched. The dynamism of the Marketing Directors C. D. Jones and D. M. Seal was equalled only by that of D. J. Dutton and A. R. Morris who, unaided, produced 1,752,000 of whatever we were selling. P. G. Reasbeck interjected irrelevant but interesting comments about the IBM Business Game at each Board Meeting. P. D. Smith and R. R. Hine were the only members of the Board who found out what "R. & D." really was — they were so delighted with what they found that they convinced the rest of the Board that it was worth spending £1,104,000 on it. S. Gilbert and, until his courageous resignation, J. F. Stoker made sensible comments with a patrician disregard for petty statistics. The general level of Boardroom discussion was high, thanks mainly to the presence of Mr. Ganderton who wisely refrained from involving himself too deeply in the Board's decisions while giving generous advice on procedural matters. The Company Secretary was

C. R. WEBBLEY.

## PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP

The feeling of unified organisation which pervades most of the school's Friday afternoon activities is notably absent from the running of the Personal Service Group. This is not to say that the latter is inefficient — simply that the members of the group now seem to carry out their disparate activities quite independently and with little idea of what their colleagues are doing elsewhere. Essentially, three major



categories of work are carried out — hospital visiting, the running of the Old People's Club in Spring Road, and individual visits to old people in their own homes. Of these, the first is unquestionably the most difficult. This emerges clearly when new acquaintances have to be made literally weekly with the ever changing inmates of the local geriatric wards and when the mentally ill patient at Rubery Hill seems so agonisingly unresponsive to the communications of his visitors. Private visiting is often thought to be synonymous with gardening, but in fact the winter months, when gardening is usually impracticable, prove the most valuable, for it is then that old people find shopping most difficult and actual human company most rare.

At the end of the Spring Term, we lost the services of Mr. Robbins, whose splendidly enthusiastic and helpful work at Balsall Heath will be hard to replace. One of the primary tasks of the group must be large-scale recruitment. This is necessary as many of the group's senior members will be leaving in July, so that new blood will be vital, if existing contracts are not to be lost.

D. J. DUTTON

## THE SCOUT GROUP

Three decades after its inception at K.E.S. what — with all the talk about a "new" image — does scouting hold for the young Edwardian? The answer is both more and less than is commonly supposed. It is more because the facilities today are so much better: a permanent site at Alvechurch; our own £400 dinghy; new rock-climbing equipment; generous covenants from Governors, parents and Old Boys — the list of advantages seems almost infinite and must be coveted by other troops.

However, it is less because of basic problems which the mere replacement of short trousers by long cannot begin to solve. The shortage of adult leaders continues to be acute. The present morgues — sixth formers in charge of troops — exhibit versatile qualities and devise ingenious programmes but the academic pressures imposed upon them mean that they cannot provide that sense of permanency which only scout-masters can give. Other problems manifest themselves relentlessly. Young Scouts brought up in the technological environment can rapidly become bored with "testing and training". The real problem is the lack of adventurous activity and camping. Camping can make practical instruction worthwhile. It can provide a stimulus to Scouts satiated with boredom after repetitive winter programmes and the soporific and expectant examination weeks in the Summer term. Yet most Scouts attend only two camps a year — others even fewer; this is where Scouting at K.E.S. fails most. Our permanent camp-site at Alvechurch is rarely camped upon, and tents remain in the Quartermaster's Stores awaiting their yearly airing.

For many in our group Scouting is unfortunately a "faute de mieux"! It is up to the morgues to instil a sense of responsibility and enjoyment into their troops. The Scouts in their turn must co-operate with their leaders if Scouting at this school is to survive.

C. D. JONES

## The Scout Troops

This year's morgues have been faced with the exciting yet exacting task of giving Scouting its new look. For example, the hierarchy of New Troop have implemented many of the recommendations of the Advance Party (a review body which modernised Scouting recently) and the Troop programmes are coming more into line with the modern image of Scouting. Raft-building, which entertained the yokels of the Alvechurch area, amused the Troop one Friday last term and the sinking of the craft seemed to provide more diversion than sailing them. New programmes also include personal service, factory visits, sailing, abseiling, orienteering and surveying. The bizarre new uniform is rampant in the ranks of all four Scout Troops. The decay of Expeditions Weekend seemed in many ways a pity since the Troops

were evolving a keen Youth Hostelling tradition. The P.L.'s encourage the morgues, however, by running Patrol Youth Hostelling Expeditions and Camps in their own time.

The hierarchy of Park Vale assure me that the Troop has been presented with a whole host of intriguing activities during the Michaelmas Term, including a macabre night-op, a treasure hunt, and a hilarious party. The morgues shot up to Scotland at Half Term on a joint recce with Vikings morgues to find a camp site for next summer. The Troop entered 1968, built a swing-wing aircraft, erected crazy signalling towers and visited the Birmingham Post and Mail.

Vikings suffer solely from lack of discipline, so their A.S.L. tells me, and he thinks them one of the happier Scout Troops, perpetually full of effervescent spirits. The most noteworthy item



in their recent programme appears to have been a rather noisy night-op. The joint New Year hike with the C.C.F. was unfortunately cancelled because of the Foot and Mouth epidemic, but the hostility of many Scouts and cadets to joint activities is depressing. Another joint venture, arduous training in Snowdonia at Easter, has succeeded in attracting only a very few stalwart members of the Group. Surely more ought to be done to bring the two main sections of the School together on joint expeditions, during the year? One can only hope for more cordial relations, closer collaboration, and better understanding in the future.

The jet-powered hierarchy of Mitre have successfully catapulted their "mod" Troop into the new Scouting. Many bold new programmes have been tried, one of which involved the P.L.'s running the Troop for five weeks. (This was a great success). A new "groovy" publication called the *Mitre Messenger* has appeared during the last few months. This tries to keep the Troops informed of all the latest gossip and information.

The Scout Troops have made increasing use of Andrew's Coppice, mainly for night-ops., and it is abundantly clear that purchasing the wood was one of the most far-sighted, sensible and beneficial schemes ever effected by the Group. The facilities are being constantly improved and opportunities for its future use for Scouting are numerous.

No article about the Scout Troops could even claim to be complete without a mention of the A.S.L.'s who manage very well in the absence of scoutmasters. The Group is also very much indebted to Mr. Dodds and Mr. Wright and to Mr. Bailey and Miss Chaffer. Last and not least, all the members of this year's large H.Q. Staff have made considerable contributions to the running of the Group and to the diversification of its activities under the new look.

S. F. DRINKWATER

## The Venture Scouts

Last October the Venture Scouts replaced the Senior Scouts as the separate group for older boys. Apart from the superficial and unnecessary change in uniform, what innovations have been made in the arrangements for the "over-fifteens"?

Surprisingly the changes have been many and various. The sacred cow of unmixed activities has been shot for the sake of ballroom dancing. Other select parties of Scouts now spend Friday afternoons "going up the wall!" Their

purpose is to become accomplished rock climbers and the wall is the rock climbing simulator adapted from the gymnasium wall at Harold Malley School, Solihull. These aspiring climbers—trained by Dr. Gill—constitute the most dedicated body in the Group. Their enthusiasm manifested itself in a lightning 24-hour trip to the Lake District over Field Day. Sailing, although a traditional feature of the Scouting programme, has now—with the purchase of a new £400 dinghy—become available to more people. The Venture Sea-Scouts continue to flourish under the guidance of Messrs. McIlwaine and Clarke. Community Service has become an integral part of the Venture Scout programme. Groups of boys meet regularly "at the main door with old clothes" to help in projects ranging from decorating a home for unmarried mothers to delivering envelopes for Oxfam.

Although the scope of Venture Scout activities is limited by the absence of adult leaders, the A.V.S.L.'s seem to manage rather more than adequately. The new Venture Scout programme seems to be more effective in preparing older boys for future positions of leadership than the old rather limited scheme of Senior Scouting.

## The Annual Explorer Belt 1967

Five hundred sweating miles across Europe in a very second class Yugoslav coach. Breakfast in Lyon—two rolls with an argumentative waitress; to 120 others at St. Etienne. Briefing to the lyrical accompaniment of rain on the window. The start-by tram. Three days along roads and rivers to the Rhone-trying to persuade the riff-raff of agricultural France to share their dwellings with us and ending up in a barn—or worse. One hour by train to Grenoble—three hours combing the streets for somewhere to sleep. A night ascent of the Massif du Grand Chartreuse with the lightning flickering about our ears. Through the Massif and on to Geneva. By tram into Geneva. Five days washing, sleeping, writing and visiting.

The award—last on a list of 46—a night above Lake Geneva.

The return, singing.

A. D. BLAINEY

## Stop Press:

On Friday, March 15th our Venture Sea Scout Section successfully passed their Admiralty inspection, entitling them to retain their Royal Naval recognition.

## **THE C.C.F. Army Section**

Last year's Annual Training was done as an attachment to the 1st Battalion, Royal Warwickshire Fusiliers, which is the regiment to which we are affiliated. By a happy coincidence, this opportunity occurred when the Regiment was stationed at Watchet, near Minehead, Somerset, which gave us a very pleasantly situated billet by the sea with the Quantock Hills as a hinterland.

The weather was good on the whole and therefore nearly all the training went according to plan. The availability of regular instructors and weapons made possible a daily programme of drill and weapon training first thing every morning, and the nearby Quantocks gave us full scope for fieldcraft, map-reading, patrolling and bivouacking, culminating in a 48-hour scheme for the older cadets and a shorter one for the younger boys. Saturday morning was spent on the 100 yds. range and everyone fired the SLR and GPMG. Our Signallers, too, made the most of their opportunities, running their own schemes of training and contributing to the field training. Capt. Peter Holland, our liaison officer, looked after us magnificently, and the Regimental Band put on a special display and concert for us. Everybody voted the camp the best ever, and the Contingent fervently hope we may be invited to return to Watchet in the not too distant future.

A familiar figure was missing in September when we paraded again after the holidays. R.S.M. Allard's unique qualities will be sadly missed. Fortunately we now have Mr. Bailey, formerly R.S.M. Fusilier Brigade Depot, to help us and his great experience of the Regular Army and of Proficiency Certificate Boards will be most valuable. We extend to Mr. Bailey a very warm welcome.

The Annual Inspection this year is on May 17th, rather earlier than usual. Rear Admiral Crowley, Director of Naval Officer Appointments, will be the inspecting Officer. Annual training will be at Stanford Practical Training Area, Norfolk, which has the reputation of being a very good camp with excellent training facilities. About 80 cadets have said they want to go. L.K.J.C.

## **R.A.F. Section**

Even before the Autumn Term began members of the Section were engaged upon various activities outside School.

Flight Sergeant Reasbeck spent a great deal of time and effort in training for his Pilot's Licence under the Royal Air Force Flying Scholarship scheme. We were pleased to learn that he qualified very speedily.

The other main activity during the holiday was the Gliding Course held at R.A.F. Tern Hill near Market Drayton in Shropshire. Four members of the Section attended this ten day course and at the end of it all returned to School holding British Gliding Association Licences. They were all agreed that although the work was exacting the experience was one not to miss.

The highlight of the Autumn Term was undoubtedly the meticulously planned Field Day which took place on October 6th. An attacking team set out to transport a heavy, and as it turned out, very unwieldy piece of equipment to a heavily defended objective. The exercise, carried out in the countryside around Alvechurch, proved exhausting and, in the latter stages, very fast moving. All the participants agreed that the manoeuvre was a success.

With classroom work now almost over the Section's attention turns to the rapidly approaching Field Day, Annual camp and the General Inspection next term. Sgt. P. D. SMITH

## **The Future of the Royal Naval Section**

In the past the Naval Section theoretically trained its members to have the discipline and qualities of leadership to become Naval Officers in wartime. It gave them a reasonable practical grounding in the work in which they would be involved, basic seamanship, navigation, ship-safety, armaments, etc.

However, today, in the absence of war, fewer people wish to join the regular services and from the naval section the number has, as in other sections, settled down to about one per year. From the service point of view the vast expenditure involved in maintaining Cadet Forces is justified by the notion that even if members do not join in peacetime, they will nevertheless have undergone a basic training of vital



importance if Britain went to war again, so the training goes on, discipline, proficiency, navigation — interspersed with specialist courses and camps, being shown the Navy's Guided Missile Destroyers or the latest in advanced radar detection.

Most recently of all, however, have come the government's defence and commitment cuts. Our Aircraft Carriers are being rapidly phased out, the Navy's manpower cut by a third, our bases in the Far-East withdrawn from — only our small Polaris submarine force has been left intact. We could say, as the government does, that our navy is still third in the world, that the first type 82 destroyer is still going to be completed (the rest have been dropped) and that anyway the smaller type 42 replacements will be far more efficient.

In fact we must admit that the Navy's present potential is severely limited — the British role in NATO, for example, was based upon her aircraft carriers; now these are being phased out. Some cynics (and being an intelligent school K.E.S. has a large number of cynics) say that the navy has been crippled by these cuts, forecast even harsher curtailments, and question louder than ever the validity of the Naval Section and all the other sections.

Firstly, if as part of defence cuts our Naval Section grant was cut off what would our future be? We would like to think that through our acquisition of sailing dinghies and construction of canoes that our section would continue where the other sections through lack of money and uniforms might fail. The Naval Section would become simply a canoeing and sailing section with expeditions, orienteering and construction thrown in.

If this is possible now, why hasn't the Section severed connections with the Navy already and become a canoe/sailing club, especially in the light of so much abuse of the purpose of the C.C.F. as a whole?

Cold bloodedly, it might be said that money is the answer. In exchange for a grant and uniforms the only price which we pay is an Annual General Inspection and occasional proficiency exams. To some extent this would be true, but more basically the Naval Section believes that the training in discipline (minimal though it now is) which Naval Cadets undergo, and the training in leadership which the conscientious N.C.O. gains is still valuable whether the cadets join the Navy or if they never set foot on board ship again.

P.O. B. V. HAYES, P.O. C. R. WEBBLEY

## SECTION C: SPORT

### Statistics

#### FIRST XV — RESULTS

Pl. 20 W. 10 L. 8 D. 2 Can. 2; Points for 246; Points against 179.

**Victories — Schools:** Denstone C. 9—6, Monmouth S. 6—3, Solihull 19—6, King's, Worcester 7—0, Cotton C. 41—3, Christ's Hospital 16—15, Bishop Vesey's 17—6, Malvern ('A' XV game) 13—6.

**Others:** P. G. D. Robbins' XV 17—14, W.M.T.T.C. 31—0.

**Lost to — Schools:** Warwick S. 3—17, Tettenhall C. 3—6, Worksop C. 9—11, Ratcliffe C. 5—19, Nottingham H.S. 9—12, Wrekin 5—11.

**Others:** O.E.R.F.C. 0—3, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford 9—24.

**Drew with — Schools:** Bromsgrove 9—9, King Henry VIII, Coventry 8—8.

**Cancelled:** v. Belmont Abbey, Moseley Schools.

#### RECORDS OF OTHER TEAMS

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Cancelled	Points For	Points Against
2nd XV	14	3	0	11	4	83	157
3rd XV	11	2	1	8	3	78	165
U16 XV	11	2	4	5	1	86	134
U15 XV	12	2	1	9	4	96	166
U14 XV	13	7	0	6	4	110	144
U13 XV	10	5	1	4	2	95	63
U12 XV	2	2	0	0	0	36	18

It is regretted that there are no statistics relating to other School Teams. This is because sports' captains failed to submit them.



## RUGBY

Captains: I. K. Smout; C. J. Warren

School Rugby, it may be said, has recovered from the depression it suffered last year; only one School team did not improve upon its previous season's performance, and the standard of play showed considerable improvement. The phrase "good ball", inherited from the New Zealand Tourists and Peter West, began to mean something, at least in theory, and now all that remains is for us as for everybody, to learn how to use it. It is further to be hoped that this higher standard of play at School level will percolate through to teams in the House competition. There are signs of improvement in that region, but less mere force and more skill will ensure the future health of rugby at all levels.

### The First XV

The XV started the season with much in its favour — nine players with first team experience available and a previous year's record of only two victories to beat. The latter was achieved comfortably; ten matches against all opposition, and seven against schools, were won. But a concentration of experience in the pack limited the side, at least three of the games lost were lost to inferior teams and there was a disturbingly high level of error at times when sureness would have reaped the reward of many points. Too often the way to defeat lay through our own lack of technique and experience at critical moments. Nowhere was this more evident than in the first match against Warwick S., when we denied them the ball and dictated play for 60% of the time — and in the other 40% made so many mistakes that they came out comfortable winners, on paper at least.

What could be achieved by a pattern of care, thoroughness, and will was revealed in the two following games against Denstone C. and Monmouth S. With the exception of Bromsgrove, these can be considered as our toughest rivals but both were beaten, in successive matches, for the first time in several seasons. At this point the team seemed to be heading for an outstanding year, with the individual members showing drive and no little flair. But the month between these two triumphs and the Bromsgrove match served to reveal that the old weakness of inconsistency coupled with a stubborn self satisfaction remained, and defeats at the hands of moderate Tettenhall and Worksop sides dispelled any feeling of complacency. Even victory over Solihull did not fully restore confidence and the

annual Siviter-Smith match was approached with some trepidation.

In the event this game was, to everybody, a sad anti-climax. As last year, the weather was foul, the support was damply limited, and both teams — faced with a situation where victory was everything — seemed obsessed with the fear of losing. Thus, while Bromsgrove fitted their limitations to the day and prevented defeat, we failed to use our powerful pack until the last few minutes and did not register the victory we should have gained. Kicking dominated the scoring, and from the touchline the whole thing was reported as being regrettably nondescript. A pity when this might have been the chance for the XV to demonstrate the improving quality of School rugby to many people.

This disappointment, after so much build up, was bound to have its effect upon subsequent performances, and, apart from a good win over King's School, Worcester, November brought only defeat. Admittedly two of the teams we lost to, Wrekin and Ratcliffe, were outstanding Midland schools this season; nevertheless, after all the optimism and expectation of the first week of the term, it was all faintly discouraging. Victory at the end of the term, first over Cotton C. and then, in an exciting match, over the touring Christ's Hospital, did something to raise morale and provide a pleasant "farewell" to our retiring coach, Mr. Robbins.

The Lent Term is usually anti-climatic, bad weather leading to match cancellations and team rebuilding being undertaken, but this time the weather proved amiable, and there was the additional intrigue of Mr. Everest's new regime. It has had a reasonably auspicious start. A team showing early occasional, and later widespread changes recorded victories over Bishop Vesey's S. and Malvern C. and drew with King Henry VIII S. The victory over Malvern was particularly cheering as the 'A' team we put out was the nucleus of next year's side, and showed the promise of being good — provided they can avoid the kind of errors made this year.

Looking back, it seems fair to accredit our success to solidity and our defeats to lack of both confidence, care and adequate technique. It must also be admitted that, while we have will and method in plenty, we still lack the flair which comes from instinctive ball-sense. This is a quality which seems pretty rare at King Edward's at present. Thus, the pack was nearly always

really efficient and found few other school packs to match it; the struggle with Wrekin and Ratcliffe was especially engrossing. But this efficiency was based upon hard graft, and—as in so many other areas of British rugby at present—there were not enough signs of the capacity to handle and pass slickly as the New Zealanders do. "Good ball" but not good usage. Behind the scrum there was less experience and this led to some initial uncertainty under pressure. In fact, throughout the season, for all the possession the forwards gained at line-out and scrum, the three-quarters lacked the player to create openings and their scoring potential was therefore limited. Play tended to resolve into the use of the forwards-scrum half link and, despite some occasional break-downs due to

inexperience, was successful. Defensively the back line worked well, and overall there was far more confidence in our "25" or when under pressure than in previous seasons. Most pleasingly of all, the younger element in the side matured quickly and their increased poise should yield handsome dividends in the course of next season.

A final word of thanks must go to Mr. Robbins who leaves the School this year—and must by now be tired of fulsome praise. He took over the coaching, unenviably, from Mr. Parry and has developed the School's rugby so that it has kept pace with the modern change of method and tactics. His presence will be missed by everybody concerned with the rugby here, especially the XV's who have prospered under his guidance. We wish him every future success. C.J.W.

### **The Bromsgrove Match 1967**

Conditions were bad for rugby—a fresh, cold wind and persistent rain made handling a chancy business and constructive play difficult. In the event neither side was able to overcome the elements—the School, because their attempts to handle and to force breaks in the centre came to nothing; partly because their young halves Williams and James had a lot of trouble with the ball; partly because the quick strike of Peterkin was often thwarted by the ball being unnecessarily held at the base of the scrum—and when the tactics changed to kicking, the kicks were often hurried and inaccurate. Bromsgrove were very largely denied the ball and had to rely on the School's mistakes.

The School started with the wind on the backs and quickly camped in the opposition 25. Bromsgrove defended well—particularly the full back—and as time went on the School looked less and less likely to score. Evans, who otherwise had a good game, missed a number of penalty shots that on any other day he would have kicked with his eyes shut. Worse, on their rare visits to our half Bromsgrove returned with six points for penalties.

Six down at half time and against the wind seemed desperate, but almost immediately the pack forced a Maul on their line and Warren scored. Straightaway Bromsgrove had another penalty and the score remained 9—3 for some time. The school's back row were outstanding in the covering. Gradually Smout got his pack on top and Evans kicked a penalty. With five minutes to go Warren scored again from the base of the scrum; the kick failed and the match was drawn.

One feels that on a dry day the school would have run away with the game; Evans can never kick so indifferently again. All credit then to the Bromsgrove pack for holding out for so long and to their full-back for his skill and courage.

Two points need to be made. First, that the (to your correspondent's old fashioned mind) unseemly displays of mutual congratulation after the scoring of points were both misplaced and unnecessary. Second, that no provision was made to keep the crowd back from the touchline. This led to a number of delays in the game and is, of course, potentially dangerous. Or was authority expecting the usual sparse crowd for a school match?

D.H.B.

### **Other Teams**

*The Second XV:* With R. A. Birtles' forceful leadership and Mr. Benson's own brand of wisdom, the team improved considerably on last year's dismal record.

*The Third XV:* More alchemy by Mr. Ramsey and the team lives on, always producing fifteen players before the whistle for no-side.

*The U16 XV:* Was weakened by injuries and the call of the XV, and so had a poorer season than usual. The potential for the future is useful, though.

*The U15 XV:* Lacks a little in both inches and organisation. More thought to teamwork and co-ordination were needed to yield good results.

*The U14 XV:* Had a poor start but slowly improved. The forwards began to know the meaning of the magic phrase "Good ball" and thus the backs appreciated it even more.

*The U13 XV:* Large and mobile but with limited ability at present, the team won most of their games. Quicker thinking and greater co-ordination as a unit would see this team as one of the finest the school has produced.

C.J.W.



## The XV—Characters

*J. P. Evans:* From full-back he accounted for more than half of the points scored in the season, and his excursions into the three-quarter line proved his capacity to be a dangerous runner. His boots struck terror in the opposition, his eyesight struck terror in his companions.

*D. M. Heal:* An U16 playing on the left wing, he scored frequently and ran powerfully. Never the most ebullient member of the side, he did learn how to catch — eventually.

*R. N. Barlow:* Converted from a full-back to play in the centre, he was the success of the side. His defensive work was first class, his crash tackling bruising many hips and his own jaw; and as his confidence increased, he developed a weaving attacking run which defied belief and description.

*J. S. P. Cape:* Something of a utility three-quarter, he could run strongly and sometimes did. His handling lived up to its reputation and his speed off the mark was sometimes sluggish. Experience and fewer buns should remedy both defects.

*R. C. Reasbeck:* Coming into the side fairly late, he showed undoubted flair at centre. He runs strongly and can sell a dummy, but must learn to time and give his pass rather better.

*D. J. Jeffcoat:* Playing on the right wing, he could run fast, but was inclined to take his eye off the ball — and leave it behind. However, his covering and defensive play were at times outstanding.

*S. R. James:* It can now be put on paper that he is a talented fly-half, but until he admits this himself and runs with the ball many people will know this and see it not. He must learn to take the responsibility of his position next year — then he will be a fine player.

*S. C. Williams:* Another young player, his game at scrum-half sometimes reflected his immaturity. His kicking could be alarming and he was a little hesitant in his necessary generalship. But he too improved with experience, and will be a huge asset next year, if he can see through his hair.

*I. K. Smout:* Captain, pack-leader and prop. A hard working player, his chief value was in moulding a selection of moderate players into a team. His own bouncy keenness was an example to everybody; his shinpads made his legs enormous.

*A. R. Peterkin:* He was small, looked frail but was tough. His hooking was sound, his loose play was fiery — and he too will be here next season.

*P. S. Harrison:* The other prop! He, almost alone and in a praying position, formed the solid bases of the scrum. His work was massively effective, but he seemed a little bewildered when actually in possession of the ball — itself a rarity.

*C. A. Crowdy:* From the second row, our leading line-out expert and already a good player up to club level. His size, allied to his undoubted skill, make him a potentially outstanding player but he is still too quietly modest for his own good. With more "devil" he will be unstoppable. Hoots awa!

*P. G. Reasbeck:* The other half of the second row, he was always ready to have a go. In the loose he worked hard and in the line he turned into a good catcher, but he tended to suffer from the same complaint as his brother and not pass at the right moment — frequently not at all.

*P. D. Smith:* Playing at blind-side wing-forward he ran around a great deal and did much useful work. To be fully effective he must eat more steak, for, while he has the skills, with more weight he would be even more effective.

*C. J. Warren:* Latterly the Captain, lock forward, and the possessor of fine and ferocious "side-boards". He had the knowledge, the skill and more than enough weight to be impressive when the mood took him, but it didn't really take him often enough. His ear-cum-sweat-band was a good ploy.

*M. Biddle:* From open-side wing-forward he has been most prominent in every way, and — apart from developing his technique of loitering off-side to a fine art — has proved possibly the most skilful ball player in the side. A pity he broke his leg; it is better now.

**NOTE:** Smout, Warren, Biddle and Crowdy all represented Greater Birmingham Schools (19 Group) during the Christmas vacation.

## THE COCK HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP

The total of championship points gained in Rugby, Eton Fives, Chess, Cross-Country, Gymnastics, Water Polo and Music as on March 28th was as follows:

Heath	122½	Evans	80
Cary Gilson	100½	Gifford	79½
Levett	99	Prince Lee	65½
Jeune	91	Vardy	46



## OTHER SPORTS

### Athletics

Captain: I. A. Baird

Although the full athletics report is not published until October, now is perhaps the right moment to report the early triumph of the season: the victory over R.G.S. Worcester and Warwick School in the Holden Trophy Match on March 20th. This is the first time K.E.S. has won the Trophy since its donation by ex-Olympic runner

### Squash

Captain: P. G. Lunt

This season there has been an increased interest in Squash, but unfortunately it is still very much a minor sport, and consequently it has not always been possible to field the strongest team in school matches.

Matches have been played against Solihull, Repton, K.E.H.S., The City of Birmingham College of Education, Bablake, The Old Edwardians, Bromsgrove and Manchester Grammar School. Although the results have not been very convincing, players have improved markedly during the season.

### Fencing

Captain: G. R. Grimmett

We had lost only one member of last year's undefeated team at the beginning of the year and we therefore anticipated yet another very successful season. We were brought sharply back to earth on losing 4-5 to St. Peter's Training College—our first defeat for two complete seasons. Since then we have fenced nine matches, winning them all. Among our list

### Basketball

Captain: P. H. Bennett

Despite the multiple failings of this year's Basketball team the sport has become firmly established in the school thanks largely to the Block Games System. It is also particularly pleasing to see a large number of U.M.'s and below practicing regularly. I hope that many of these boys will continue to play this game seriously, as an option in future years, for there is a great deal of potential in the Junior School which should develop into a fine team provided that interest and practice are maintained. I hope the efforts of the masters in coaching, transporting and support are better rewarded next year.

To return to the team, it must be said that only one member remained from last year and the inevitable inexperience was apparent when we were thrashed by very strong sides in the massive gyms of K.E.G.S. Aston and Sheldon Heath Comprehensive. The team did not really

Mr. Holden. The points were:

K.E.S.: 132

Warwick: 90

Worcester: 53

During the match I. A. Baird broke the School record for the triple jump (44ft 3½in) and M. D. Wood that for the 110 yds. hurdles (15.9 secs).

Following the Squash Club tradition, the team has been led for over half the season by a non-playing Captain, due to injury. We have benefited considerably from the Eton Fives players P. A. Gompertz, R. N. Barlow and R. J. Parsons in school matches, if not in practices; M. J. Gill has played well throughout the season, and promises well for next year, his third season as School No. 1; D. J. Dutton has improved a great deal this year and is now a formidable tennis player; M. A. Hunt is the best left-handed player in the team, and is to be congratulated on that score; S. Gilbert and S. A. Atkin have made fleeting appearances in School matches.

of vanquished is included Birmingham University, Stourbridge Fencing Club and the return fixture with St. Peter's.

In the field of individual events, members of the School have won the West Midlands Schoolboys' Championships, Birmingham Schoolboys' Championships, Warwickshire Junior Championships and attained high positions in many other events, both open and restricted to schoolboys.

find its feet (or more accurately the basket) until after Christmas and a form of zenith/nadir was achieved when we scored 35 points against a side from Kings Heath Technical School which included an U.19 international. Two games remain and we live and hope.

The team has had its characters:

M. Biddle is what one politely terms as unorthodox, and our moments of glory against Kings Heath can be largely attributed to his flair.

B. L. Hanna has improved greatly and will be the backbone of the team in years to come. He is strong in defence but has suffered unluckily from referees.

C. J. Warren of rugby repute and formidable appearance was always reliable, though he found the ball as hard to get in the basket as it was to catch in the line-outs.

Not to mention J. E. M. Fox, A. R. Peterkin, M. G. Jones, K. J. Whittingham, R. J. K. Raddick, D. A. Edwards and M. J. Ruda.

## Shooting

Captain: M. J. Oakley

This year's VIII has been young and inexperienced. After three weeks' practice this Term the school team changed from sand-and-grey to the new-style black-and-white targets, which proved much easier to see, occasioned much adjusting of sights, and produced a marked improvement. In the N.S.R.A. Competition our score of 747 ex 800 was only seven less than last year, and by no means the lowest in recent years, but a general improvement among the entrants left us a disappointing 91st. During the Christmas Term, two hundred were scored by A. V. Lowe, and after the N.S.R.A. Competition

## Chess

Captain: S. Gilbert

This has been a mixed season. The contrast between our performance in the Sunday Times National Competition and our performance in the Birmingham Junior League has been even more marked than in previous years.

In the Sunday Times Competition, the First Team were beaten by Bishop Vesey's in the second round. The Second Team failed to follow up their success of last year, and were beaten by Central II. These poor results made the first half of the season very disappointing.

In the League, we split the First and Second Teams into the 1A and 1B, so that more people might play First Division Chess. The first match was between the 1A and 1B. The 1A won surprisingly by 4-2. To date (March 5th) neither team has lost another match. The 1A has

## Rowing

Captain: G. Churchward

Contrary to the gloomy predictions in the last edition of "CHRONICLE", the Rowing Club is still in existence. There has been a great influx of new members, not only from the senior school, but also two people from Rem. R., who appear to be starting a wave of enthusiasm for future years. We are not completely alone either, because Mr. Alldridge, who left last year to carry

## Judo

Captain: R. R. Hine

Since the last time of writing, Judoka have continued to practice regardless of weather. There are some new developments. A class has been introduced for Upper-Middles. Our senior members can now practice at Birmingham University against skilled and hefty opponents. One of our number, in a match, found he had a female opponent (he had to win), which may add a new dimension to the sporting life.

colours were awarded to him and to M. R. Barrow.

The new-style targets were used for the House competition and the lowering of scores compared with last year (fired on much easier 6" targets) was quite small, and in fact represents some improvement, contrary to popular uninformed opinion. It was more evident than usual that people who are used to VIII rifles cannot shoot well with the differently balanced Classification rifles, which should encourage the less distinguished. Nevertheless, some won with ease, and, for that matter, with expectation. The situation concerning House shooting colours remains fogbound.

won five more matches, and the 1B has won six. This puts the two teams equal first in the League. The 1B has two more matches to play, which it should win very easily. The 1A has three more to play, of which two are against strong teams. The most likely result seems to be that there will be a play-off between the 1A and 1B for first place.

The results of the Second Team have also been inconsistent. They lost their first three matches, but have won their last five.

The Third Team, which consists mainly of Upper Middles, have performed encouragingly and should finish in a high position in their division.

So, although we are almost invincible in local matches, the highest honour, a place in the finals of the Sunday Times Competition, still inexplicably eludes us.

out some mysterious work in the University Library, has kindly decided to look after us again.

A great deal has already been said about the appalling conditions at the boathouse, and now we have to look at valuables in the Daimler, however, this is not as bad as it sounds, as a new boat-house is definitely planned, which should mean, sooner or later, more boats and thus more people being able to row.

A different style of contest involves school colours. These convey a prestige to other minor sports which Judo needs to secure in order to attract the schools' mesomorphs. Such considerations may be regretted but their presence must be admitted.

To those who have nothing to do with Judo, a warning that most still have a confused view of Judo, as a cross between all-in wrestling and self-defence. The only way to discover it is not, is to come and see for yourself.



# ORIGINAL

## Shades

Passed forests lamenting in eager passion  
Above leaves of sombre autumn brown  
Where the mists veil over willowy marshland,  
Through fields enriched with harvest festivity  
Little forms bursting with unexpected arrivals,  
The river's sun feels no earth wrong  
By fountains, freely:  
Nothing but evening floral caverns in luscious  
foliage,  
A thought for the world is born and truly,  
To relax in coniferous and deciduous season,  
Falling through sudden air,  
Rusted by no breeze of sorrow:  
Pleasure, really,

A. C. Marshall

## If I face you squarely

if I face you squarely  
do you find that I blur  
does my outline go hazy.

if you look for a long time  
do I wind up faded  
like a washy watercolour,

when you hold my head in your hands  
does my face stay blank  
concealing the love which swirls behind

searching your eyes for reassurance  
fleeing the truth of a whisper  
things are not as they were.

hold my head in your hands again  
let me see you smile  
biting my lip in doubt.

stop me from looking inwards  
my heart feels broken  
but I daren't look to see.

P. K. Dews

## Flashback

Your room was an ivory tower  
Of psychedelic pseudibies;  
The Old Man of the Sea nonchalantly rubbing  
shoulders  
With the Man in the Moon.  
You drank maté with sugar  
And the old aspidistras nagged  
At your every foible.

I stooped to pick up a metaphor  
That you casually dropped: but too late:  
It rested briefly like a pearl  
Of milk on a tablecloth,  
Then, spreading its liquid wings,  
Slid, amoeba-like, into the thick pile.

The wallpaper was a whirl of men and women:  
(The Urn in kaleidoscope).  
They nimbly jumped to the floor  
And splashed merrily in the pool  
Of words on the bed.

Dreams tell many times: the ceiling of stars  
Jettied, like anemones, hot blood;  
And the men, plucking up dreams  
By the roots, sank, satisfied.

You explained this phantasmagoria  
Eyeing me through closed lids  
(And apparently praying).

I think I said goodbye:  
Anyway, I was alone.

I wish I could visit you, one day.

P. A. Gompertz

## Winter Thought

I have seen a black rook's wing beat in the snow,  
A flicker of truth as it leapt into oblivion:  
Life held fast in a million snapping crystals.

C. R. Webbley

## Fleur — La Flèche

De l'arbre fort et dur  
Coupée,  
Elle se dirige vers les ciels incapables.  
Mais les feuilles !  
Ces feuilles où pénètrent les rayons imparfaits  
L'attrappent, la détournent.  
L'esprit étincelant trahit sa lame vive,  
Mais le sire qui savait tout, en l'ignorant  
Et l'autre, lui qui l'adorait en vain, en veine,  
La reconnaissent,  
La demoiselle qui pense, tout en songeant.

C. R. Webbley

## The Letter

Lovely woman sits at table  
Drawer is open she rests serene  
Her eyes gaze downward  
Hand at cheek  
Face absorbed.  
Sun shines in and golden hair  
Dazzles  
She goes on reading as before.

T. M. T. Cooper

no profound truths to be stalked but never  
pounced on  
no savage images to claw your blasé mind  
just my new-born deer words and the  
artlessness of honesty  
to say I am in love and cannot see why  
love is blind

P. K. Dews

## The Immobile Venus

"Good night, Mum", I called sleepily as she switched the bedroom light off. "Good night, dear", she replied equally sleepily.

I lay on my back between the warm blankets and gazed at the painting, half obscured by deep black shadows, as it hung, as it had done for the past three years on my bedroom wall. It was a dull, uninteresting painting, painted by some obscure artist as he lay on his death bed.

I climbed out of bed and sat on a chair and gazed at the picture. Suddenly something stirred me; I was standing on hard, lumpy grass. I looked round in amazement, for I was in a dark and dreary wood full of flat trees covered in cracked, peeling bark. Even the leaves which grew in one, ugly, glutinous blob were scarred and peeling and smelt of oil.

Then I saw a woman, dressed in only an off white, flowing gown, stroking an apparently mangy alsatian dog. I walked up to her and said, "Who are you? What are you doing here?"

"I am Venus," she replied in a slow, unnatural voice, "and I live here."

"What do you do all day?" I demanded for my curiosity had been aroused by then.

"I sit and I stroke my dog," she replied evenly.

"Supposing he wants to go and play, what do you do then?" I asked sarcastically.

"I don't," she replied, still in that same, monotonous voice. "He never runs away, he can't move."

"Do you ever move?" I demanded somewhat angrily, for I disliked her suave manner.

"No," she replied. "I can't move either."

I decided to give up that approach, so I asked "Don't you ever get bored?"

"No," she replied, "I was not created to be bored."

By then I was in a furious temper. "Why were you created if you don't do anything?" I screamed, and stamped my foot angrily.

"Beware, little one," she said, but too late for my foot was rapidly vanishing through a hole in the grass. I screamed, but to no avail, for the rest of my leg was quickly following my foot through the hole.

Suddenly there was a jarring thud and I found myself lying on my bedroom floor, and the painting, in fragments, lay beside me.

J. Faulkner



## I Am

I am a courtier at a Duke's Court. The Duke, no one knows his name, is a nasty specimen of a man; he is small, haggard, and has a fiendish grin which he slaps on his face whenever he is angry—angry, mark you, not pleased.

I am sorry, I have misled you. I am now a baker—I was a courtier. I work for a fiendishly clever man; he ought to be locked up for he is quite mad. He has a grudge against me; I do not know what it is, but he always goes out of his way to be nasty to me.

I have misled you, for I am really a carpenter. I work for a scrooge of a man, and not only him, but everyone else I meet seems to be against me; they avoid me and steal my tools.

I am wrong. I must have been dreaming, for my true profession is an accountant. I am not happy in my work, for my overseer is criminal in the way he treats me. Even my closest friends say that I—an honest man—am a swindler and forger. The cruelty I have gone through is unbelievable, but nobody cares about me.

I am a warder at a lunatic asylum. Among the poor wretches—and violent demons—under my supervision is a particularly sad case: he is a man who imagines he is a normal everyday worker, but that everyone is against him. He has fits which build up in venom and self-pity as he changes professions, and which culminate in blacking out and then, when he comes round, he is perfectly sane. The doctors say the fact which causes his fits is that he has three ears.

C. J. S. Hodges

## AFRICA—The Case for Patience

The era of colonialism in Africa drew to its close at the end of the Second World War. In 1945, there were only four independent countries—Egypt, Ethiopia, Liberia and South Africa. Libya became independent in 1951, and the Sudan, Morocco and Tunisia in 1956. But the surge to freedom only began with the independence of Ghana in 1957. In the ensuing decade twenty-nine African countries gained independence bringing the total to thirty-eight. Today—apart from the Portuguese territories such as Angola and Mozambique and the British colony of Rhodesia—only a dozen tiny territories and islands remain colonies of metropolitan Europe.

Independence, however, is not synonymous with political freedom: it is only freedom from alien rule. Democracy cannot be exported; nor can it grow up quickly. It must have its roots in the indigenous cultures and it must establish its own norms and values in the same way as it has done in a long-standing democracy such as Britain. The real task of building free societies begins at the point of independence. This is usually the start of a difficult and dangerous period. To a number of African countries it brought civil war and massacres. Almost everywhere it brought acute political conflicts. Economic progress was by no means as rapid as was expected.

The politics of independent Africa have turned largely around four basic problems. The first is the problem of the nation state. With very few exceptions (as in Somalia and Lesotho) the new African states are not based on a single nation or on a homogeneous national-consciousness which gives cohesion and unity to its central institutions. They almost all include diverse clans and tribes. All nations have evolved from tribes, just as tribes are made up of clans. Each group is a higher form of social and political development achieved through the merging of diverse cultural and ethnic components into a larger whole with a commonly accepted language, culture and loyalties. In Africa there are still comparatively few nations but there are thousands of tribes and even more clans which have not yet merged into larger units. Each clan, tribe or nation is naturally proud of its own cultures and interests and suspicious of others. In countries such as Tanzania there are about 120 tribes. In others such as Uganda, there is one strong nation—the Baganda—a score of tribes and hundreds of clans. Nigeria on the other hand possesses at least three strong nations—The Hausa, the Ibo and the Yoruba—and literally hundreds of tribes and clans. Therefore the first task after independence is nation-building—integrating the different components and interests of the new state into a modern nation. It is never easy; often it is explosive. Seen in this perspective the recent pattern of violent conflict in some parts of the continent becomes more comprehensible. The process of national integration—which is essentially an historical process—is unavoidable in the growth of nation states. There is no reason to suppose that this process can be accomplished more easily or quickly than—say—in Western Europe at a comparable state of its political evolution.

The second major problem facing Africa's leaders at independence was the challenge of modernisation. The leaders who inherited power were committed to converting Africa's primarily traditionalist and pre-modern societies into twentieth century environments. The ambitious programmes were bound to run into difficulties — as indeed they did. The modernisation processes were vitiated by the urgent challenge of tribal and national disunity and the lack of trained people to propagate the modern ideas. These factors produced the post-colonial phenomenon of a breakdown in parliamentary types of government which many states had tried to introduce at independence. Many of the new governments — faced with internal disruption and impediments to rapid economic growth and seeking to prevent the collapse of their authority and to check dissipated tendencies — adopted the system of the single-party state.

The single party state is a familiar pattern in many parts of the world. Its intrinsic feature is that it restricts all political activities to those willing to support the ruling party. Although such states are by definition antipathetic to the system of parliamentary democracy they need not be wholly undemocratic. Some single party states — as in the case of Nyerere's Tanzania — allow for more vigorous democracy than do some multi-party states. The one party state, nevertheless, implicitly accepts the need for some degree of coercion.

The argument usually advanced in justification of the one-party state is twofold. Firstly in order to achieve national consciousness tribal loyalties must be subservient to larger national interests. Secondly, in order to achieve rapid economic development it is essential to remove unnecessary political obstruction which might delay this economic advance. However, the real test is whether the single party state is efficient in marshalling enough support to achieve significant economic and social progress. While some of the single-party states has successfully met these criteria others have not. One of the results was the crop of military coups in countries such as Togo, Nigeria, Ghana, Algeria, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Dahomey, the Central African Republic and Congo-Kinshasa. Military coups are essentially another variant of the single party state ruled by soldiers, administrators and selected politicians.

*(continued on page 44)*

## LETTERS

### Reorganisation of School Timetable

Sir, It is obvious to anyone that the majority of the school wants Saturday morning school abolished. Recent Scout magazines speak of "the anachronism of Saturday morning school" and "the problem . . . which Saturday morning school continues to exacerbate." Boys, and even masters, can be heard discussing the subject and wishing that something would be done about it. It is difficult to change anything that is already in existence, but is there any other reason why Saturday morning school should not be abolished?

Accordingly, I decided to design a new timetable. At present we have thirty-two periods of school-work, one afternoon (or three periods) games, one afternoon free, and one afternoon for Scouts or C.C.F., in each week. I thought it would be best to leave this arrangement, but make Scouts and C.C.F. voluntary activities for the free afternoon or the weekend. If Friday were the free afternoon, this would mean an extra long weekend which seems a good idea. The periods listed above total thirty-eight forty-minute periods per week, or eight periods on four days and six periods on one, including free afternoons. I decided to make the six-period-day Friday, since this would mean only three periods of work on the last day of the week. So we now have eight periods on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, including one games afternoon, and three periods on Friday.

Eight forty-minute periods take five hours, twenty minutes. A religious service (fifteen minutes) is compulsory, and one break of twenty minutes and a lunch hour would seem essential. This totals six hours, fifty-five minutes, so if the lunch hour were extended by five minutes, school would start at nine o'clock and end at four o'clock (many people think the religious service should be voluntarily attended, ex - C. of E. agnostic on page 46 of Volume 81 of "CHRONICLE", but this is a separate question).

Those who think that three periods before break and another two before lunch would be too much work, are incorrect, because this had been in the timetable for a long time until two years ago, and on Thursday afternoons in the summer term, the Upper Middles even had three periods in the afternoon as well (total eight periods), and it was not too much for them.

The advantages of having free time from midday Friday until Monday morning are innumerable. Scout and C.C.F. activities could be held any time over the weekend. Society committees and other small groups of boys could meet on Friday afternoons, chess matches could be played, and VOLUNTARY games could be provided, as required. Several local societies meet on Saturday mornings, and boys could join these, and for those with "prep" to do, or prize essays to write, there would be plenty of uninterrupted time available for private study.

So I respectfully suggest the following timetable, a radical change from the present one.

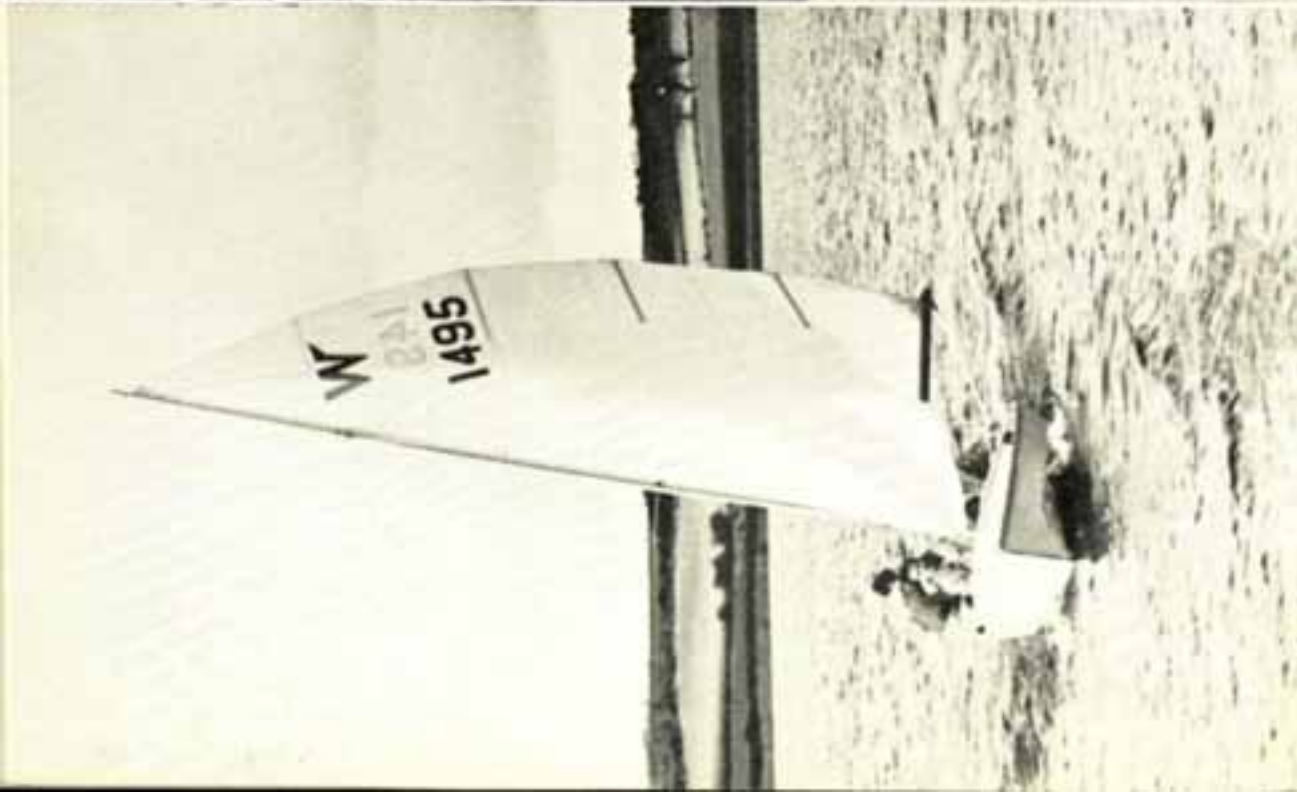




*Mr. J. Holden presents the  
Holden Trophy to E. A. Bang.*



*Mr. P. G. D. Robbins*





Date/Time	9.00	9.15	9.55	10.35	11.15	11.35	12.15	12.55	14.00	14.40	15.20	16.00
	P											
	R											
MONDAY	A	1	2	3	R	4	5	U	6 Games	7 for REMS/UMs	8	
TUESDAY	Y	1	2	3	E	4	5	N	6 Games	7 for 5ths/DIVs	8	
WEDNESDAY	E	1	2	3	A	4	5	C	6 Games	7 for 6ths/U6th	8	
THURSDAY	R	1	2	3	K	4	5	H	6 Games	7 for 5ths/4th	8	
FRIDAY	S	1	2	3								
SATURDAY												
SUNDAY												

(Numbers 1 to 8 refer to periods 1 to 8).

I think that the timetable would increase the interest in social life at school, and benefit all members of the school tremendously.

P. N. Edwards

#### Comment from P. B. Chapman Esq.

1. A well thought-out and, in many ways, plausible scheme. From this point of view of timetable engineering it would probably present us greater difficulties than the present arrangement. But as to its claimed merits, the writer has stated or implied a number of views ("anachronism", "seems a good idea", "are incorrect", "innumerable advantages", "benefit tremendously") without, in several cases, any substantial attempt to prove his case: some of these issues are to my mind debatable, to say the least.
2. The basic choice is between a basic 4/5 day week of relatively long and uninterrupted stints and a 5/6 day week of shorter stints more frequently interrupted (by eating, playing games, going home, etc.). The effect of this choice might well be separately considered in relation to:
  - (i) *curricular activity* (including P.E. and block games) (C.A.)
  - (ii) *extra-curricular activity at school* (societies, voluntary games, etc.) (E.C.A.)
  - (iii) *out of school activity* (travelling, home and social life, etc.) (O.S.A.)
3. A full consideration would take up too large a space, but it is worth noticing the following dilemmas:
  - (a) It is an experimental result that we work less efficiently as a long stint progresses, but separation into short stints for the benefit of C.A. have the effect of unduly fragmenting O.S.A.
  - (b) While the long-stint day produces a long weekend which gives increased scope to the E.C.A. enthusiast, it may diminish the scope and appeal of day-to-day E.C.A. — the form more likely to attract the uncommitted since he has to be on the premises anyway.
4. Clearly neither of these dilemmas would arise in a boarding-school, and our way of resolving them will depend partly on our view as to how fully a day school can or should assume the ethos and formative influence usually associated with boarding.
5. Eight periods can be a tiring stint especially perhaps for the younger boy: it might be an improvement if, in the suggested timetable, Friday 4 and 5 were restored, at least for the Lower School, and two of their long days cut back to seven periods.

(Ed's note: Mr. Chapman is the architect of the School timetable each year).

#### K.E.S. Music

Sir, A term without music master was a missed chance for pupils to break with the past. The past was quite good, we must still try for better.

The Musical Society should offer valuable experience to performers, and never play records (Radio 3 and the civic Record Library suffice).

The Musical Circle should be a workshop for discussion, composition, improvisation, fit for the musical elite — not stultifying talks by evidently bored speakers.

"This year's Oratorio" (even when a Mass or Requiem), apparently immovable must be replaced by whatever suits available talent — usually a mixture of solo and group talent, sometimes something larger.

The House Music Competition aridly mixes good and bad with unattractive results — perhaps an open ensemble competition?

The music library is almost out of bounds at the moment; it should be opened regularly (say, once a week); a deposit could be paid on borrowed records. This is at present a wasting asset.

Anything else must be done to widen musical interest beyond the present uninformed conservatism (even, dare I say it, pop and folk should not be confined as at present to virtually underground activity).

Something must be done to encourage musical interests beyond standing up for the Hallelujah Chorus and a number from the Peasants' Cantata when we are feeling rather frisky. The friskiness is so cautious and pedestrian it should embarrass anybody genuinely interested in music.

S. J. Abbott

## VALETE

It is a function of "CHRONICLE" to chronicle, so far as individuals have been concerned. Previous numbers have confined themselves to recording the departure solely of Prefects. To continue this practice might be to deprive a future historian or biographer of material which he would naturally seek first in a school Chronicle. So from 1968 we propose to include a note on the completion of their course with brief indication of the achievements.

The following left the School during or at the end of the Easter term:

D. J. T. BALL, e. 1961, E.; 1st Chess Team: Cartland Club, Keble College, Oxford, Modern Languages.

J. J. R. BELINGER, e. 1961, C.G.; School Team for Athletics, Cross country and Chess: Cartland Club, Nottingham University, Chemistry.

W. E. BIRD, e. 1961, G.; King Edward's Scholar 1967: Rugby XXX colours, Cricket 2nd XI, Athletics Team: School orchestra (trombone); Sergeant in R.A.F.: Cartland Club; Prefect. Queens' College, Cambridge: Natural Sciences.

MISLAV CAREVIC, e. 1967, G.: A welcome visitor from Yugoslavia.

P. A. GOMPERTZ, e. 1960, E.; Governors' English Verse prizes: Captain of Eton Fives; 1st team, of Squash and Tennis; Dramatic Society; Secretary, Cartland Club. S. Peter's College, Oxford, English.

P. S. HARRISON, e. 1961, C.G.; Two Distinction prizes; Rugby colours; Leading Seaman, R.N. section: Secretary of the Forum: Cartland Club; House Vice-captain; Prefect. Pembroke College, Cambridge, Mechanical Sciences.

D. J. JEFFCOAT, e. 1961, P.; Rugby XXX colours; Athletics, Eton Fives, Basketball school teams: Cartland Club. Prefect: Pembroke College, Oxford, Engineering.

W. J. JENKINSON, e. 1965, C.G.; Niel Robinson Reading Cup: Ctee of Anagnostics, Art Circle, Debating and Film Societies: Personal Service Group, BNC, Oxford, History.

P. G. LUNT, e. 1966, L.; Captain of Squash; Personal Service Group; School orchestra (oboe); Treasurer, Cartland Club. S. Andrew's University, Classics.

I. F. PETERKIN, e. 1959, E.; Foundation Scholar 1964. 1964 Hadley Spanish prize; 1965 G. Young French prize, 1967 London O. E.'s Spanish prize: Rugby XXX colours: Sergeant i/c Signals, C.S.M.; House Captain: Cartland Club; Prefect. Exhibitioner, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, Modern Languages.

J. M. PHILLIPS, e. 1960, H.; Personal Service Group: Ctee of Musical Society: Cartland Club. Lincoln College, Oxford, Engineering.

R. E. SIMNETT, e. 1961, J.; Rickard prize, Distinction prize: Personal Service Group: Cartland Club. Exhibitioner, BNC, Oxford, P.P.E.

C. J. WARREN, e. 1961, L.; Foundation Scholar 1967; Distinction prize: Captain of Football; Vice-captain of Athletics: Personal Service Group; Ctee. the Forum: Cartland Club; Prefect. Exeter College, Oxford, Mathematics.

K. J. WHITTINGHAM, e. 1961, V; Chanc Divinity Prize; Distinction prizes: School Fencing; Basketball: Dramatic Society; Asst. Scout Leader: Cartland Club, London University, Oriental Studies.

C. G. YOUNG, e. 1962, L.; Hadley Prize for Spanish; Athletics colours: R.A.F. section. Commerce.



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*(continued from page 36)*

The third problem then is one of economics and the root of this problem lies in the fact that, although politically independent, few African states are economically independent. The majority of them have to rely on foreign aid of one kind or another; their trade is mostly linked to that of the former colonial powers; and their freedom to make their own economic decisions is often limited. In escaping these difficulties, there can be no escaping the harsh reality of Independent Africa: that it is essentially a balkanised continent. Forty countries of Independent Africa have a combined population of ninety million. This means that the great majority of African countries are hardly larger than a single important city in an industrial country. Yet the populations are usually spread over areas as large as several industrial countries put together. The result is that the internal markets are often too small to support much industrialisation and the cost of development of services such as communications, schools, health services and administration are enormously high. In desperation many African countries are trying to achieve impressive economic growth rates by reviving the concept of Pan-Africanism with the emphasis on economic rather than political union.

The fourth problem is perhaps the best known in Europe. The problem of the countries in Africa still under white-minority rule — South Africa, South West Africa, Rhodesia; the Portuguese colonies of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau; and the small Spanish territories — constitutes one of the most bitterly contested issues in modern Africa. All the independent states are committed to the transformation of this white-supremacy countries to majority rule. They reject the continued domination of Africans anywhere in the continent as an insult to African dignity and as anachronisms in post colonial Africa. The political struggle between "Black Africa" and "white-dominated southern Africa" is one of the most embittering conflicts in a continent which rejects alien rule in all its manifestations.

The solution of these problems will be neither easy nor swift. Yet one thing is clear. Africa must be allowed to follow a self-determined policy. She may — indeed almost certainly will — need help from the advanced countries. But she does not want and should not receive interference.

C. D. Jones







**CHRONICLE**

The image features a vibrant orange background adorned with a complex pattern of thick black lines. These lines form a series of nested, stepped rectangular shapes that create a sense of depth and movement. A prominent vertical line runs down the right side, intersecting with horizontal lines that form a grid-like structure. The word "CHRONICLE" is printed in a bold, black, sans-serif font in the upper left quadrant, partially enclosed by the geometric lines. The overall aesthetic is modern and graphic, reminiscent of mid-century modern design.





# CHRONICLE



OCTOBER  
1968





# EDITORIAL

This editorial is being written on the balcony of the pavilion, with the O.E.A. match progressing below; a lull before the hectic week of Syndicate plays and getting the magazine ready for printing. For a significant proportion of the present board, this will be the last issue with which they will be involved. This issue also sees the departure of the last of the people to be involved very closely with the change in style. It would therefore be tempting to sling mud from afar, as through a number of factors the May '68 edition saw a significant compromise of our original aims. It seems incomprehensible that authority should disapprove so strongly of the October, 1967 edition. However, we have been forced to shift the emphasis from what we thought was an imaginative and valid approach towards the kind of reportage of which the last edition was such a deplorable example.

This does not mean that "Chronicle" is *per se* going to be stodgy and unreadable. There is no reason why reports cannot be literate and interesting. The late 1940's issues managed it, so can you. After all this school is supposed to be for the intelligent. This does not mean either that there is no place for original work in "Chronicle". Original work chronicles a generation's pre-occupations and ideas, and is therefore a vital counterpart to factual reporting of actual events. It has been a matter of some comfort to the editors to know that even if they had to torture school officials to get reports from them, they could rely on an unprompted supply of original work.

In order that complete regression should not set in, the board have decided to change printers. A close examination of the last "Chronicle" will give ample reasons. The board have also changed the printing process from letter-press to lithography. This will allow more flexibility of layout and a far greater inter-leaving of illustration and text. We hope in this way to liven up the visual impact of the magazine.

In this edition we have printed "Survey on Sport", which was held over from last issue for economic reasons. The authors realise that the situation has changed slightly and have amended the article where possible. Some changes will have occurred after they have left and cannot be noted. The officials referred to by title are those of the 1967-8 school year. It was felt that this article should be published as it sets out a system of which most of the school only had fragmentary knowledge.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Photographs by courtesy of 'The Birmingham Post & Mail'; J. S. Wheatley, S. A. Atkin.  
Illustrations by D. Betteley, K. P. W. Mount, R. W. Ball.

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# OFFICIAL

## DIARY

SUMMER TERM 1968  
April 25th to July 18th

(25) So the final term begins, except for those who, to limited audiences, had holiday pre-sports finals. Showers, prolonged June evenings, hay fever, sweating exams, scurrying around will it be a summer to remember? Certainly one first impression was surprising: "My aspens dear, whose airy cages . . . ." are apparently being chopped down! But a chat with the lumber-jack disclosed mere major surgery to avoid unpleasant hockey disruptions. Hence no black poplar sandalled shadows dandled (26) "Lord of the Flies" shown to a packed house. (29) The Cartland Club met in diluted fashion to plan the term, and the editors blame the printers for delays (2 out of 3 on or before time is a record nevertheless, I suppose). Or perhaps the delay is in sympathy with those gentlemen who neglected to essay their prize-worthy ideas. (May 2) Witnessed both the dramatic two-man two-miles run-off and the Oxfam concert (joint). (4) Rather disappointed that we didn't produce either 2000 spectators or a brass band this year (they used to) for the Sports, but we did have a casual cleric on the loudspeaker and non-"athletes" triumphing.

(8) A week late, but CHRONICLE arrived, duly printed Cambridge on Oxford; fewer pages, more bled off, comprehensive. (9) General Paper Spoken good entertainment again. (10) Some very peculiar things happening when the numerate chappies got working on the 30-over scoring system. (11) Yes, it rained again. Cricket halted off eventually, but the Athletics Team remained suitably masochistic at Denstone. (13) Sadly, the Literary Society did not find a packed house (not even four citizens), and for Pinter too! Too much television and films again. (14) The cricketers are said to be developing webbed feet — they refused to cancel Bromsgrove, certainly, and the Stratfordians saw "As You Like It", although some didn't as much as last year. (17) Everyone again loved the General Inspection parade which finally commandeered the weather; not much fainting — must be tougher nowadays. (23) Various junior Dress Rehearsals during the week and the individual

Music Comp.: alternating ensembles and versatile trumpets. Ascension Day Service this morning. First performance tonight. (24) Many lovely flashes (all expected?), and rumblings (wonder which butcher provides tails?). Quail before the exam storm perhaps? Only the odd general 'A' to Half Term (31 — 13.10 hours. ) .....

..... (June 5th — 09.10 hrs.): As usual that didn't take long, and so to the tumultuous run-in home. Weather still not exciting. Pity cricket is so sensitive. Anyway, indoors one hears of editorial conferences and strange printers. No doubt our Learning will gain most by those books which have lost the printers (was that how Fuller put it?). Let's hope they're lively. ("Sdeath I'll print it. And shame the fools.").

(28) There was a freak whirlwind today — U VI Prize Essays must be due. Miraculously it appears just to have missed Vince House. Showed our superiority over the more easily winded O.E. Athletes today too; only to be expected, though — soon be wearing the bottoms of their trousers rolled, after all .....

(July 1st.) "Last Day for Chronicle Entries" always looms too soon this term, and then afterwards there's no time to write anything anyway — They can't win — , and tomorrow the Survival, Swimming Exam and then Field Day and then normal timetables again and, yes, we're moving into top gear again. (6) After Field Day and Handsworth Rally (won two goldfish, lost one woggle), need some rest. Pity no time for Shakespeare Society. (9) Scouts Parents' Evening; seem to be fewer fritters nowadays. (10) Final House Committee went very smoothly and shortly for once, after prestissimo minutes which still lasted 10 minutes 7 seconds, (also farewells to Mr. Roberts and Mr. Sacret, and a decision at last about colours). (11) Rehearsal for Speech Day as usual, plus arranging declaiming microphones. Cricket week is underway, which seems somehow irrelevant to the weather this year. (12) Open Evening last night, and certainly a variety performance — everything from judo to madrigals, and even a strange apparent fascination for climbing in through the window of the Upper Corridor East Wing Gentlemen's — must have been the only thing closed, I suppose. (12) Syndicate Reports this morning — another variety show of the academic magnificent septipartites, minus of course the Drama Syndicate, who have to work, and still are. Swimming Sports tonight, dress rehearsal for the "Hollow Crown", and then a good night's sleep for all, ready to attack tomorrow with spirit (except perhaps the speech-writers).

(13) Busy as ever. Sun shining, flowers in chapel, and the Test Match lureing, but we carried on unperturbed, the cricket was played to a finish, we beat them at water polo too, and finally the evening "Hollow Crown" performance beneath the rafters, creaking now to regal speeches in a unique mixture of formal and informal, and dry and light-hearted. (14) Big School witnessed tonight the Final Service of Thanksgiving (preacher, the Bailiff, the Bishop of Aston), with sharp choral singing and the heavy atmosphere of the setting year.

(15, 16, 17) Formalities over: holidays a-rushin' in. Books to be returned "or will be paid for", the Syndicate Plays including surprisingly many and with well-packed audiences, the Cartland Club check-up of clock, cup and chocolate biscuit, the Final Communion Service with the Bailiff as celebrant and the head pupils reading, Life Saving as a final exam, introductions to the O.E.A., and a party (free beer), a valediction and final meeting for Block 'A' (leavers' interviews en route), Readings Over as usual, and the Girls finished, but be jolly for tomorrow the term dies.....

(18) All over. Off to Camp, Canada, Cornwall, Czechoslovakia, the Cambrian Coast. In a vast conglomeration of farewells, presentations, goobyes, heaps of books and the usual, but nowadays muted cacophony of alarums of clocks and briloed cups and streamers and clapping and banal chalkings and "God Be With You" and almost the Last Night without the hats. One final gathering, and nothing remains, except, at last, the sun.....

(19) A strange summer: there didn't seem to be much of it — not enough Winterbourne lazing or irresistible midnight bathing or orange-juice, just a busy time. And by the time they read this perhaps we shall be duly hurrahing in Harvest, with the poplars thriving again, and with memories, ("After-comers cannot guess the beauty been ..... Sweet especial rural scene.") and of course with many of that particular scene bus fanatics, train fanatics, in toto fanatics — gone with it.

And so.....



# SPEECH DAY 1968

This year's Speech Day was an essentially domestic occasion — the principal speaker being the Bailiff, the Rt. Reverend the Bishop of Aston.

After the introductory welcome and mention of various End-of-Term events by the Chief Master, there were the declamations. These proved to be wide ranging, of some length and impressively academic: S. Gilbert assessed the blinding of Oedipus as drama with much relish, sundry foreign languages were fluently demonstrated, and — as a climax — D. J. Dutton analysed the incident of Helen's appearance in 'Dr. Faustus' from his much admired essay on Christopher Marlowe.

In his analysis of the School Year the Chief Master mentioned the various records culled by athletes, swimmers, signallers and fencers, summarising these achievements as part of a life "rich in opportunity". This life demonstrated the earlier maturity of the boys and early maturity must be matched by earlier reliability and responsibility—as this year's Fifth Forms' Conference recognised. In purely intellectual terms the School had done well in awards and was 1st= with Winchester for the percentage of boys going on to University. But it must be realised that "a good Degree" is not the only yardstick by which to judge a good man. He paid tribute to all the masters leaving, or who had left, this year and mentioned the 80 or 90 boys who would also go at the end of term. They faced an uncertain world full of cynicism and selfishness, and they might find themselves part of a generation which lacks a "vision of goodness". To help them they need to remember this vision as it will help life to "pulse through their veins".

After distributing the prizes, the Bailiff spoke of the meaning of the word Sense and isolated the interpretation of 'relating to the mind or soul' for his study. In these terms the word could be said to have three categories — senses of humour, proportion and duty. Humour meant the ability to laugh at oneself while retaining a serious view of life: this did not mean an inflated self importance but an avoidance of pride through humour and humility. Proportion would lead to an understanding of "the music of men's lives". Through this sense one might recognise the futility of the present distortion of values with the emphasis on money, and be led to use the freer life at the University properly. Finally Duty must be seen as not only the obvious relationship to School but also an obligation to God. One cannot totally deny the link between good and God and if one accepts the spiritual unity of man then this duty is paramount.

To conclude the proceedings the Chief Master presented the special awards: the Bache Memorial Cup went to R. N. Barlow, the Knight Memorial Medals to B. V. Hayes, P. G. Reasbeck and N. G. Shrive, and the Dale Memorial Medal to the School Captain, S. A. Atkin, who then thanked the Bailiff with a polished and witty speech. The School Song was sung, and the company dispersed — some to return for the O.E.A. Cricket Match in the afternoon, some for 'The Hollow Crown' in the evening.





## THE O.E.A. MATCH

The match was played on Saturday, 13th July, from 2 to 7. The weather was fine, and for one of the few occasions this season a full day's cricket was possible. The O.E.A., captained by T. G. Freeman, put the XI in, L. M. Biddle and C. Crowdy, opening for the school, scored slowly at first but saw the 50 up in even time. They continued batting with little trouble and put on 102 in 80 minutes for the first wicket, the best opening partnership for several seasons. Biddle scored 54 before being well caught at square leg by Bryan, and Crowdy scored his second 50 of the season. Gilbert and Thomson pushed the score along until Gilbert was run out at 132. J. P. Evans then hit 24 in 19 minutes and was out when the score was 176 for four. S. Williams and Thomson added ten more runs before the school declared at 186, with Thomson 41 not out.

After the players and the large number of spectators had enjoyed the strawberry tea, the match resumed with the O.E.A. wanting 187 in 140 minutes. After the slow start they began to score quickly and had 90 in the first 80 minutes for the loss of four wickets, three of them falling to S. Williams. At this point the O.E.A. looked like winning, with both Benson and Bryan scoring freely. However, at 114 Benson was caught on the boundary, off Cape, after scoring 45 in the same number of minutes. The O.E.A.'s task became impossible, when at 127 they lost three wickets. J. S. P. Cape did the damage, taking four wickets for 18. The match ended at 6.45 when J. P. Evans knocked back J. Evans' off stump, giving the school victory by 42 runs.

N. P. PEARSON.

## THE HOLLOW CROWN

Speech Day 7.30 p.m. in Big School

In producing "The Hollow Crown", Mr. Parslew was aiming to provide an elegant and cultured conclusion to Speech Day. It was certainly elegant, for the cast, right down to the Accompanist's Page Turner, (Robert Ball O.E.), was attired in evening dress, a privileged half of the audience sat on widely spaced red leather chairs, and the Scouts served refreshments in civilian clothes. It was also cultured, for the compiler, John Barton, has assembled, from a wide number of differing sources, both well and ill known, a collection of prose, poetry and music, by and about the monarchs of England that ranges from Anglo-Saxon Chronicles to Queen Victoria. In fact, it was so cultured that the significance of such esoteric gems as Mary I's speech denouncing "the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt against her proposed marriage to Philip of Spain," and the ironies of Jane Austen's "Partial, Prejudiced, and Ignorant" history were not fully appreciated by all the members of the audience, as they were not sure who was who and what the general situation was at the time. (After all, all the Georges were German and mad, and a Bad Thing).

However, such minor impediments to enjoyment paled before what Mr. Kenneth Tynan (O.E.) would call a High Definition Performance, for we were treated to the pleasing experience of five readers in total command of their material. Stuart Atkin, Roger Barrow, Michael Cooper, Lindsay Smith and Mr. Trotter's obvious confidence and enjoyment, allied with their considerable resources of expression and Richard Ball's tactful and skillful piano-playing, exuded such an aura of technique and professionalism, that the occasional slips over words, ("the people of Engils"), the more frequent discord in the singing, and the fact that at times the stage looked as if a solemn game of musical bumps was in progress, can be glossed over, and in this review, as in performance, fade into insignificance.

Stuart Atkin was most forceful when called upon to act, rather than read. The playful whimsicality of Edward III's love letter writing and the stolid self-conviction of Charles I came over very strongly. He was most effective when he could integrate gesture, managing by turning his head

while saying "Now come along my Queen" to evoke spontaneous applause. I felt that his King Arthur in the Epilogue from "Morte d' Arthur" was perhaps a trifle too emotionally done. Roger Barlow proved an efficient reader; the puritan zeal of John Bradshaw was admirably suggested and he was an able scene-setter. However, he will be chiefly remembered for his ecstatic facial expressions during the Victorian song and for his calm assurance while singing.

Michael Cooper, on the other hand, gave the impression of being tense while singing, although his rendering of Richard I's Ballad was a feat of considerable technical virtuosity. His tenseness gave his singing voice a slightly tinny timbre. This was not the case while he was speaking. He showed a remarkable range of expression from the bombast of Thackeray's description of George IV, through the peeved James I's attack on tobacco to the measured tones of Sir Thomas Malory in the Epilogue. He shared this range of expression with Lindsay Smith, who was quiet and silly as Fanny Burney, determined and virtuous as Queen Victoria and most surprisingly angry and commanding as Mary I. Mr. Trott enjoyed himself as Charles II, with authentic dictation, and the qualities of his voice suited the parody Victorian ballad. It is a pity that the audience did not realise this was funny earlier. However, Mr. Trott was the weakest singer of the group.

Individual mention must be made of Richard Ball's accompaniment and solo playing, which were always precise and sympathetic. His rendering of Gibbon's "The Queen's Command" was especially pleasing, in its calm understatement, while the Beethoven variations on the National Anthem were a tour de force. Throughout the whole of the evening, the present writer only heard him make two mistakes, a marginal loss of time for a very short while, and a bar inadvertently played twice.

Finally, Mr. Parslew is to be congratulated on his production. He had had the wit to cut the text and inserted a few lighting effects, which boosted the emotional impact of the Epilogue. His main achievement, however, was his control of his readers, which gave the impression of a unified performance. I hope that in a few years enough talent will arrive in the sixth forms for something similar to be done again.

A.F.D.



## OPEN EVENING

Thursday, July 11th

On what luckily turned out to be a fine evening, the bizarre combination of the Art, Biology, Music and P. E. Departments mounted a number of displays that covered a large spectrum of the school curriculum. As the activities had been designed primarily for the edification of visiting parents, a large proportion of the evening's programme was already familiar to the boys, but the visitors themselves found a large field of interest, for the evening was organised on a scale that, as the Chief Master said, only had precedent in a similar event during the Queen's visit in 1955.

The Art Department had secured the Arts Council exhibition of reproductions of paintings by Brueghel the Elder and Canaletto and had arranged them around the Upper and Lower Corridors. This supplemented the "home-grown" exhibition mounted by this department in the Exhibition Room and Rm. 186. The content of this display ranged from sixth form sculpture through lower school experiments with nails and string to brass rubbing. The Biology Department emphasised their annual field course at Borth, and had some specially mounted slides to show (with microscopes) as well as an octopus and live snakes.

Two activities took place in the Music School. The Modern Language Department arranged five fully booked demonstration-lessons in the Language Laboratory, where the uninitiated older generation were instructed in the mysteries of grammar and tape. The Concert Hall housed two concerts, which included treble voice songs, madrigals by the Madrigal Group (ex-Chapel Choir), solo instrumental music from R. W. Ball and G. R. Grimmett, who once again made it look so easy, and an interesting organ duet. Also in the Music School was an exhibition of paintings by J. B. Hurn, Esq.

The P. E. Department had a large range of activities ranging from Fencing to Swimming. Two spectacular minor injuries were sustained by members of the Fencing and Basketball displays. The idea of producing a minor swimming sports was an ingenious way of vitalising what could have been a rather boring activity. Dr. Gill and his team providing interesting sidelights on Rock Climbing by clambering across the south-east face of the School and abseiling down it.

The whole evening was very tightly organised, with the omni-present scouts providing refreshments. About 800 people came during the evening and appeared most impressed. A report such as this cannot give a true impression of the rich and varied programme presented; one had to be there to appreciate it.





# VALETE

## MR. J. C. ROBERTS

In 1926 I was a boy in A.1 (which we should now call the Mathematical Sixth) when a tall new mathematics master arrived at K.E.S. He came to us straight from Cambridge, having just graduated as a Wrangler at Trinity, where he was also an oarsman. Mr. Roberts is the last member of the Common Room to have been appointed by Cary Gilson. I remember his first room well. It overlooked New Street, and was of enormous size. It had formerly been two bedrooms in the old Second Master's house. Now forty years have passed, and Mr. Roberts — our longest-serving master — is saying goodbye. It is hard to imagine King Edward's without him.

On his arrival he became assistant housemaster of Richards (green)—first under C. H. Richards himself (then head of mathematics) and afterwards under R. C. Dunt. During the war years from 1941-45 he was housemaster of Heath (yellow), taking over from A. S. T. Swan and his assistant, R. M. Cooper, when they were called up. In those days there were only four houses.

In 1936 he was appointed assistant treasurer to the School Club, becoming treasurer in 1940. This duty entails the handling of subscriptions from all honorary members, and also the administration of the accounts.

For many years Mr. Roberts has been in charge of school books, which means that he has been responsible for the ordering, stamping, storing, distribution and final collection of all books. We are losing, in effect, our Chancellor of the Exchequer. To small boys, the presence of a safe in his room has invested him with an air of mystery which is unique. That safe somehow connects us with the outside world of finance. It is fascinating and almost sinister. To older boys he will long be remembered as master of the Mathematical Division, a form which he has taught with his typical lucidity and patience.

Mr. Roberts has always been completely

calm and unruffled. Nothing can, or will, disturb him. He possesses a ready wit, and often in a word, has disposed of a stupid argument. At a parent's day, for example, many years ago, I overheard a facetious father, whose boy evidently found mathematics full of hazards, say to him, "I suppose **you** never had any difficulties!" Mr. Roberts raised his eyebrows and answered simply, "No." On another occasion, at a Common Room meeting, someone suggested the possibility of having a Science Upper Middle form. Mr. Roberts at once pointed out how unfortunate the abbreviation would be.

As a colleague he was invariably helpful, quiet, humorous, meticulously efficient, and never too busy to deal with small matters promptly. One evening, just before leaving school, I asked his advice about a particularly puzzling problem in trigonometry. It happened that Mr. Roberts was away from school for the next few days, but his solution came through the post — done by three different methods.

Old Edwardians will feel a sense of loss to the School at his departure, after such an exceptionally long term of service. I mentioned his coming retirement at a recent meeting of London Old Edwardians. Many asked me to give him their greetings and their appreciation of what he had done for them. One Old Boy said he had never forgotten Mr. Roberts' advice to him — "Learn to idle intelligently."

A bachelor, Mr. Roberts has always lived in Stourbridge, where (like his successor) he went to school. His main hobby is sailing, and it must be a very wet Saturday afternoon indeed if he is not to be seen on the Edgbaston Reservoir. He is also fond of a game of bridge, enjoys foreign travel, and sings regularly with the Stourbridge Choral Society. At School concerts his bass voice has given valuable support to the choir.

All of us at K.E.S. owe him our gratitude as we wish him a long and happy retirement.

N.J.F.C.

**Ed's. note:** By the date of publication Mr. Roberts will no longer be a bachelor, he announced his impending marriage on the occasion of his leave-taking with the Common Room. We offer our delighted congratulations.

## MR. G. C. SACRET

**Ed.** Christ's Hospital; Christ Church, Oxford (Hon. Mod., Lit. Hum.). **Exp.** Taught in preparatory schools. War Service 1939-45. Asst. Master King Edward's Sch. 1946-68 (House Master, Cary Gilson 1960-68). **Recreations:** Archaeology, wine-tasting.

Such would be the *Who's Who* type entry for Geoffrey Charles Sacret. There are some men of whom such an entry says all, or almost all that needs to be said: they have done their jobs faithfully and pursued their various interests with quiet zest, and they can be summed up in a list of dates. Not so Geoffrey Sacret. If not larger than life, he is at any rate much larger than a mere *curriculum vitae* can suggest. Odd as it may now seem, he was in uniform when I first met him; and the very definite impression he made then has only deepened as the years have passed: the impression of geniality and gentleness.

His main teaching has been in the junior part of the school — and for most of his time here with Shell A, supposedly the brightest of our young hopefuls. You might think that a very large and very upright schoolmaster, with a loud voice and a somewhat machine-gun like utterance would be too much for a set of apprehensive sherins. In fact, all the evidence, as any visitor to Shell A's Form Room could see, and as generations of old customers have testified — all the evidence shows that the Sacret gentleness and geniality put them at ease and at home from the first day.

But G.C.S. would not have been the complete schoolmaster that he has been if he had been a mere class-room uncle. His very deep love for the Greek and Latin classics and his keen sense of scholarship have laid foundations in Shell A that have stood many Oxford and Cambridge open Scholars in good stead. In archaeology his interest is intense, and his knowledge considerable; both have fired and informed the enthusiasms of diggers at Weoley Castle, Metchley, Alcester and elsewhere.

The more recent generations of Edwardians will remember him as House Master of Cary Gilson. His athletic interests had always been obvious: at one time he coached the First XV.

But it was as a House Master that his love of games and his care for people found their proper fulfilment. He had the deepest concern for the whole personality and achievement of every boy in his House; and his colleagues know how ready he was, when some member of Cary Gilson was under a cloud, to speak up for the good qualities which he knew were there, but which others had failed to see.

Brought up on Classics at Christ's Hospital, a Classics graduate of Oxford, a valued member of the Classical staff at K.E.S. — and therefore an unyielding traditionalist? By no means: Geoffrey Sacret is no hidebound *laudator temporis acti*; witness the ease with which he made friends at the Martineau Club for teachers; witness his enthusiasm for the Council for Education in World Citizenship; witness his declared dislike — in spite of (he would probably say because of) his Christian convictions — for the Ten Commandments as a compendium of ethics.

We thank him for the enrichment which he has brought to every aspect of the life of K.E.S., we say good-bye to him with affection, and we hope his retirement in Sussex will be as happy as we know it will be active.

F.J.W.





## ROUND-UP OF SYNDICATE REPORTS :

Opening the meeting, the Chief Master said there was an interesting selection of syndicates this year, with not a dull syndicate among them. The proof was shown quite openly in the reports. There have also been general improvements year by year, both in the syndicates themselves and in the ensuing reports.

The Art Syndicate was entirely practical in its pursuits, and the demonstration of this syndicate's worth was to be found in the exhibition prepared by the members for the Open Evening. The reporter said that there were, in fact, two syndicates in one, and that the second was concerned with sculpture. Particular mention was made of Ridgway's mural, and of Gil's 'Victim', which he described as 'thoroughly nauseating'.

The reporter for the Photographic Syndicate said that this group too had been mainly concerned with providing an exhibition for the Open Evening. The group had taken as its theme the 're-development of Birmingham' and 'Birmingham, old and new'. The group had also dabbled with the techniques and intricacies of developing their own film, but the reporter concluded his brief report by saying that this was futile, as it was safer and almost as cheap to get the developing done professionally.

Once again the Library Syndicate had been concerned with checking whether there were any books left in the Library. The figure given for books stolen was again appalling, and the group had also found many books either defaced or senselessly destroyed. In conclusion the Chief Master mentioned the Head Librarian's new method of checking books, of which the reporter appeared not to have heard.

The Semantics Syndicate was concerned with Communication Semantics, and their work was individual because of the lack of a common text. The subjects studied varied from the applied Probability Theory to linguistic studies. The reporter said that Semantics was the study of the meaning of meaning in a language. Their study was enlightened by two outside, and apparently nameless, speakers from Birmingham University, who spoke about collocation. The use of computers was mentioned, and also the group's visit to the University of Aston's Elliott 803 computer which used the Algol 60 language. Much of the group's work was mathematical, and concerned in particular the reception and transmission of signals, aesthetic feeling, and the theory of rumours. The latter was interesting because it exemplified the definition of something which would seem to escape definition.

The Economics Syndicate met under the guidance of Mr. Ganderton. The reporter summed up, at length, the economic theories of Marx and Keynes, and talked about the irrationality and undemocratic state of some Trade Unions. He also talked very knowledgeably about the Fascist planning of the 1930's, and the effect of Keynes on modern American economic planning. He concluded with a quote from T. S. Eliot, having said little about the activities of the Syndicate itself.

The Contemporary Drama Syndicate was restricted once again to reading. The group had heard two plays on tape — 'Five-Finger Exercise' by Peter Schaffer, and 'The Waste Disposal Unit' by Brigid Brophy. The reporter read the same list of authors as did his predecessor of 1967, including major writers such as Osborne, Wesker, Pinter and Beckett. He mentioned the incomprehensibility, symbolism, moralising and vitality of their plays, and concluded by saying that 'there are no good and brave causes left'.

The Mountain Biology Syndicate seemed in many ways to have done the most, in spite of the fact that a proposed trip to Borth was foiled by the vagaries of the calendar, the Syndicate was still industrious. The Syndicate had made some models of molecular symbols, and the Physics section had made a meter for measuring light intensity under the sea, and a current meter. The form and working of these objects was left to the imagination of the initiated, as discretion seemed the better part of the Syndicate's endeavours.

S. H. MCGOWAN.



## **'Everyman' and 'Waiting for GODOT'**

The forces available to the Drama Syndicate were of two sorts: the capable and experienced actors who took part in 'A Penny for a Song', and those with little or no acting experience who did not. So of the two productions staged, 'Waiting for GODOT' clearly had the greater chance of success at the outset, because the small size of the cast meant that all the parts could be taken by experienced actors, whereas in 'Everyman' the experience was much diluted.

But there was more wrong with 'Everyman' than inexperience. There are very considerable problems in the way of a modern production of this play. For it is not really a play at all in the terms of most post-Renaissance or classical drama, which is all that many people are acquainted with. It is a demonstration and exposition of the way to salvation designed to reinforce simple medieval faith, from a period in which there was no secular drama, and the religious drama was in a very early stage of development. This does not condemn the play, but means that **a)** the play may have little effect on a modern audience; and **b)** any attempt to treat it simply as a modern play which happens to be written in medieval English is bound to fail, because of the radical structural and technical differences. A failure to recognize this seems to be indicated by the programme reference to 'a vivid modern drama'. The producer really has to choose between resigning himself to the fact that the audience will be detached from what it is seeing and presenting the piece much as it was originally staged, or (as was done in this case) taking the risk of an attempt to bring the play closer to a contemporary audience, by giving it a modern setting and 'modernising' the text. This might have come off if the revisers had gone all the way, abandoning the original words altogether and substituting speeches with the same import, in a modern context. As it was, they were inhibited by echoes of the original verse without being able to retain its good qualities. The hybrid version we heard always sounded a little "off" in relation to modern colloquial speech, and was rendered more so by the occasional retained rhymes. The audience remained detached, aware that Everyman was speaking a language which was not theirs.

All the performances were inhibited to some extent by the text, which was a pity; one or two seemed positively depressed by their parts, lapsing into a monotonous chant on occasions. Roger Barlow, as Everyman, escaped this fault and did his best to make his lines sound convincing, but ultimately the conviction was lacking. He deserves sympathy as, apart from the text, he suffered from the monochromatic and unrewarding nature of the part: all the humours which might make Everyman interesting are drawn off and channelled into the other characters, which offer better opportunities for creative and imaginative acting. Stuart Atkin, who had better lines than some, made the most of the possibilities of Goods. He made the words sound almost plausible by adopting a heavy continental accent, turning Goods into a character of the sort credible on the stage but not in life. Others of Everyman's friends, true and false, who impressed were Fellowship, played with aplomb, as a suave and ageing 'good fellow' and Brian Hayes' Good Deeds, convincingly plaintive as a newspaper vendor. But it is difficult to assess these dozen or so parts in depth, because they are brief and unprofound studies, reflecting compartmentalized notions of various aspects of man. The overall impression was uneven; some came on, said what they had to say to Everyman, and went off again, leaving no marked impression; others, notably Atkin, applied creative imagination to the unpromising text. Death is a rather different case, since he was not presented as an everyday human being, but as an icy and ominous figure in black, so that his lines were altered less and jarred less than the others. But surely it was wrong to give Death a malicious relish in overtaking Everyman — the essence of Death is that it comes impartially, to men of all degrees and characters. Though inexorable and frightening, it is impersonal. Nevertheless, Alan Drury rendered the character he was given very efficiently, his stoney features appropriately foreboding — although, as he tore up playing cards for each of Everyman's deserting friends, he looked unfortunately like a fortune teller at a fair.



Despite the deficiencies of the play itself, and in some of the minor performances, this half of the evening was never dull, being saved by the high standard of lighting and design and by the imaginative layout of the production. A feature of Michael Cooper's direction was a number of visually attractive and memorable scenes: the opening, with Death silhouetted against a kaleidoscopic backcloth, receiving his instructions from God; the coffee-bar scene where Stuart Atkin again out-acted everybody, leaning silently against the counter; and perhaps best of all, Confession, Brian Kuttner resplendent in red, and irresistibly reminiscent of Orson Welles. It was at moments like this that the stiffness in the text seemed to matter least, and the production looked most like coming off. Possibly this visual splendour tended to obscure the austerity of the original conception, but the play would have been rather drab without it.

But the comparative failure of 'Everyman' was not primarily the fault of Michael Cooper's direction. He clearly has a flair for arranging set-piece scenes and throughout he grouped his characters effectively. Perhaps a mistake he perpetrated, however well he faced the difficulties presented to him, when he was asked to produce such a play as this, was to be insufficiently aware of the distinction between a play and a moral spectacle, and to use a hybrid text. The final justification is that despite these faults the production held the attention of the audience for an hour.

There was far less cause for reservations after the interval, in the performance of 'Waiting for GODOT', a far more technically demanding play. One doubted beforehand, whether the school possessed actors capable of supporting the parts of Vladimir and Estragon. But such actors emerged, in Michael Cooper and Roger Barlow, who admirably realized the irrational mixture of passions and moods which makes up these characters, and their essential humanity. Michael Cooper, as Vladimir, showed how dedication and good direction can transform a moderate talent, allaying the suspicions of those who considered him incapable of sustaining a major role. The wil-



lowy form, mincing gestures and plaintive tone familiar from 'Othello' and 'A Penny for a Song' were again in evidence: but whereas previously they were merely imposed on whatever role he happened to be given, however appropriate or otherwise, now they were subdued and made part of Vladimir, instead of business tacked onto him. They were merely one aspect of a sensitive acting talent which we hardly knew existed before. The excellence of Roger Barlow's performance was slightly less obvious at first, mainly because he had the more passive part of the two, Estragon, but his performance was on the same level as Cooper's in its sensitivity and timing, and he possibly had the edge in the completeness with which he was absorbed in his part. At odd moments we heard the old stage Michael Cooper, unmodulated, but Barlow never lapsed perceptibly from being Estragon.

The whole production was marked by an attention to details of movement and character which one missed in 'Everyman' (except where the actors seemed to be doing their own direction). This manifested itself mainly with the two tramps — Pozzo's effects were achieved on a more massive scale — over whose gestures and actions a great deal of trouble had clearly been taken; their shuffling, painful walk, back bent from cold, Vladimir's thin-lipped attitude for thought, his tremor and his dogmatic tone, Estragon's vacancy, mouth hanging open, tongue resting between his teeth, his despairing accent.

Stuart Atkin provided a performance to measure up to these in the part of Pozzo. From his magnificent first entrance it was clear that his bulk (cleverly enhanced by a heavy overcoat) and his loud voice (preserved by what appeared to be a bottle of whiskey) made him ideally suited to play the assertive eccentric who initially dominates Vladimir and Estragon. His face was made up to emphasize his naturally rubicund complexion, and he made of Pozzo just the tense and apoplectic bully and self-taught philosopher he should be. He endowed him with a series of bizarre facial expressions paralleling the strange contortions of Pozzo's mind. His size made him equally effective in the second act, much of which the now blind and helpless Pozzo spends prostrated and moaning on the stage. He managed the gestures of a blind man trying to find the man who addresses him superbly, and few of the audience will be able to forget the image of him, looking like one of Picasso's clowns, staring into the lights and cursing time. He was well backed up by Brian Hayes as Lucky, weeping alarmingly and thinking with urgent unintelligibility.

Almost throughout, 'Waiting for GODOT' totters on an edge between comedy and tragedy — perhaps the crux of the play, as this, says Beckett, is how life is. The cast did not always succeed in maintaining this essential ambiguity, sometimes coming down too heavily on one side or the other, but in many passages this delicate theatrical balancing trick was achieved, and the audience was not sure whether it ought to be laughing or crying — which is as it should be, for this is not a play to succeed without making demands on its audience. The whole production emanated a confidence and vigour rare at this level, but which Mr. Parslew's methods seem to produce. All in all, this was probably the best hour of theatre that this school has produced for many years, and a very fine valedictory effort from the cast.

R. H. R. CLARK.

### CHAPEL KEEPER'S REPORT

Services in the Summer term have continued the pattern of the rest of the year, the only weekly service apart from Remove Prayers being Mattins, on Friday mornings. Holy Communion has been celebrated fortnightly on Tuesdays and about £30 has been collected and sent to the Oxford Mission to Calcutta.

I sincerely hope that with Mr. Massey now settled, choral services will be revived in Chapel and the standards which declined so noticeably during the past few years will, with the new Director's enthusiasm, be regained.

I thank J. G. Homer for his assistance in Chapel and wish him success next year.

T.M.T.C.



# THE FIFTH FORM SYNDICATE

## FILMS

This year's Fifth Formers took part in an experiment. It has been found necessary to occupy O-level candidates in some way after the completion of their examinations and a programme of films and discussions has been attempted before. But this year it was decided to invite a group of about seventy girls from the High School to attend the programme. The theme of the fortnight's diversions was to prepare us for facing adult responsibilities, but the general impression seemed to be that the choice of films did little to fulfil this purpose.

The first film we were shown was 'The Wrong Box', a comedy starring Dudley Moore and Peter Cook. The story which R. L. Stevenson devised still remains superb for its ridiculous situations created by a highly intricate plot. The basis is a Tontine signed by Dud and Pete's ancestors, which meant that at the time of action they had only to keep their father alive longer than their uncle, to win a vast sum of money. Although the film retained humour throughout, it had few other merits. However, my only criticism is that the climax involving some hearses, driven with a minimum of solemnity, to a cemetery, was overdone and hackneyed.

'Lord Jim' was also very popular; it was a good study of human behaviour. Since Conrad wrote the original novel, the film was bound to include a storm at sea. Jim deserted his ship, was labelled a coward, left society and worked in obscurity in Far Eastern docks. He regained esteem as the leader of a native revolt against a cruel regime. The length of the second half made the film wearisome.

The next film was a short documentary by Alan Whicker, about agricultural techniques in famine areas. He used many appalling clichés, of which the title 'The Vicious Spiral' was one.

I felt he was trying to brainwash the viewer with his staggering figures, which may not have been very relevant. However, the film was valuable for its educational content.

This cannot be said about 'The Long Ships', about Vikings with American accents, in quest of a huge golden bell, which crashed down a steep hillside undented, floated in water and reflected a small image of a film camera on its plastic surface. This was the worst film of all, in acting, production, script and story. The projector jumped up and down too. Nevertheless, it was good for us to see what made a really bad film.

'Question 7' caused the most controversy. It was set in post-war East Germany, and told of a boy's struggle in deciding whether to be loyal to his church, where his father was a preacher, or to join various youth movements which he knew were indoctrinating their members with extreme left wing principles. I am told that it was a good portrayal of a typical clash between church and politics. If the boy showed a leaning towards Communism in his answers in a questionnaire, he would be able to get a better job than if he expressed a belief in Christianity. His love for his father made him opt for the church; if one missed the political purpose of the film, it was dull, corny and outdated.

Two Oxfam films came next; 'A Developing Man' and 'Starche'. The first neatly presented several different aspects of Oxfam's work, from agriculture to family planning. 'Starche' was about a school in Nairobi for intelligent homeless boys. It was particularly interesting to us as our 'Cot Fund' supports a boy there. A negro played a brilliant blues harmonica. There were not too many pathetic scenes of starving children, as the films' intention was to show the happiness that can be achieved by a small amount of money intelligently used.

'The Prisoner' was old and seen before by many of us. However, it was moving and a good portrayal of a hard man breaking after months of mental torture, and of his reactions when sentenced to death and then reprieved. The acting was excellent, but lines like 'Oh God! You know we can't go on meeting like this!' did not help it.

'Learning to Live' was to fifth-forms, ridiculous, explaining in a very simple way the basics of sex. I should think the audience learnt little from it judging by the laughter in the back rows.

'Food or Famine' was a short documentary like the 'Vicious Spiral' and 'A Developing Man'. Here the starving faces and plagues of destructive insects produced, I am afraid, feelings of hostility rather than sympathy. Finally, 'Father Brown' was a clear second worst and easily the most tedious of all the films we saw. It had a naïve plot, the story was hackneyed and its age did not improve it.

Although I seem critical of the programme, I am certain that I am expressing the general feeling of those whose opinion I sought. Of the ten films we saw, the newer films such as the documentaries and 'The Wrong Box' were good, but the older ones, which were for entertainment, were bad. I would prefer to see one good, recent film, although expensive, to three or four bad, old ones.

The theme of growing up seemed entirely absent from the programme, but I do not think that any such theme is necessary. Some entertainment is necessary to occupy fifth forms, as normal lessons after O Levels would be futile. I suggest that in future small mixed discussion groups would allow boys and girls of our two schools to get to know each other. In my opinion, this is a far more essential part of any person's education than many of the subjects taught in schools.

G. J. UPTON.

## THE LECTURES

The series of lectures and discussions which, with films, formed the programme for the fifth forms after the G.C.E., was based on 'The Growing Man'. On the first morning, Professor D. V. Hubble, the renowned paediatrician,

from Birmingham University, started with a talk on the physical growth of man. 'Growth and Puberty' was a most interesting lecture for most of us. Many of the biologists found that they had previously learnt much of the material in Professor Hubble's talk, but even these few individuals found the lecture enjoyable and interesting.

That afternoon, Theatre Roundabout performed for us, a version of 'Vanity Fair', which required only two players to act the whole play between them. For the majority of those who watched it, this proved rather disappointing — the continual switching of roles, which at first seemed slightly comical, eventually proved not only frustrating, but also confusing. However, for those of us who had previously read Thackeray's novel, the play proved both refreshing and entertaining.

The next lecture planned was intended to continue the theme of the growing man. However, Dr. Anton Stevens was unable to give a talk on mental growth and psychology, for he was required to give evidence at court.

The following Monday, Professor D. R. Dudley — Professor of Latin at Birmingham University — gave a lecture on 'Masada'. After a most interesting talk on the construction of the fortress and the mass suicide of the Jews in the first century B.C., Professor Dudley continued by showing a series of slides, and finally, a film strip. This lecture would have been improved if the seemingly ever-present group of 'hard-men' at the back had had the courtesy to allow the rest to listen.

This lecture was followed by a discussion during afternoon, led by Professor M. J. Thomas (O.E.), of Syracuse University, New York. There were few of us who were not at least slightly apprehensive when we saw the title of the discussion — 'Political Developments in the United States'. However, all our fears were soon dispelled, for Professor Thomas discoursed and answered questions on every topic that could be included under the title 'American Politics'.

Finally, on the Wednesday and Thursday before the end of term, Mr. D. Bissell and his group of probation officers conducted a dis-



cussion on 'Children in Trouble'. In groups we discussed the expulsion of boys from schools, the modern 'craze' for shoplifting, and authority — particularly authority in school. Although all imagined that this was going to be a formal discussion, it was far from that — we drifted from one topic to another during the whole morning. These most interesting and stimulating discussions formed a fine climax to a most enjoyable series of conferences — I only hope that they may be repeated in future years, not only for the fifth forms, but also for the other poor members of the school who use 'hangman' as a last resort during the last days of term.

R. A. COOKE.



## THE SOCIETIES

Over the past five years there has been a general decline in the interest shown in societies. Whether this is due to the new games system, which precludes a simultaneous attendance from both upper and lower school, or from the spirit of apathy complained of in the CHRONICLE of May, 1967, can be argued, but it is fairly certain that more flair and initiative on the part of the societies themselves would attract many of those who at present regard them as no more than an extension of the curriculum. Many secretaries in fact, have failed to provide any written evidence that their societies exist at all, a fact which bears witness to a general spirit of decline. The best way to arrest this tendency seems to be for the respective societies to venture as far as possible from the usual run of syllabi; variety is essential if interest is to be maintained.

A society that does just this, thus being the liveliest and most popular, is the Film Society. Last September, we are assured, 230 boys signed a notice requesting membership of the society. Over the year most tastes have been catered for — "Goldfinger" and "A Hard Day's Night" for the juniors, while "The Trial" (adapted from Kafka's novel) succeeded in bewildering most of those who saw it. The superb "Three Men in a Boat" was surprisingly well received by a large audience, though "The Lord of the Flies" perhaps did not do justice to the original work. The society has at last emerged from the red, and has exceptionally good prospects for the future.

During the year the secretary of the Railway and Model Engineering Society was able to complete his far reaching administrative re-organisation by finally abolishing committees accounts and minutes, investing the old and decaying functions of President, two secretaries and Treasurer into the single new office of Dictator, to which he quietly appointed himself. The society has never been more active, with visits to every accessible depot in the country, culminating in a three day trip to Inverness. The hundredth meeting of the society coincided with the retirement speech of the



present Secretary, who leaves with the nostalgic meditation that things will never be quite the same again.

The spiritual life of the school continues in its antithesis to orthodoxy, as is witnessed by the abeyance of the Christian Guild during the summer term. The secretary hopes, perhaps over optimistically, that the new members elected to the committee will reinvigorate it, but is not too hopeful about the future. Meanwhile the Forum, after an abortive initial meeting which had to be cancelled because of the non-appearance of the speaker, continues to thrive. A talk on Meditation drew large numbers both from here and from K.E.H.S., and very many stayed on after the official close of the meeting to see if it might be possible to start a meditation group within the school. The prospects for next year are promising; the secretary of the Birmingham Settlement, a Spiritualist and the Right Honourable Enoch Powell will number among future speakers, the latter on December 6th. It is therefore hoped that the society will maintain the spectacular success it has experienced since its origination two years ago.

An uncertain future attends the slightly off-beat Philatelic Society, whose entire Old Guard (including the Chairman, Mr. Duncan) is leaving. Regular meetings are attended by only a hard core of half a dozen, but the annual stamp auction continues to grow in popularity. If the society maintains (as last year) its interesting variety of items, such as a stamp quiz and a visit to the stamp collection in the Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery, it has a good outlook for the future under the new Chairman, Mr. Clark.

As a general rule, societies connected with the curricula continue to decline into decrepitude. Like the Christian Guild, the Geographical and Debating societies did not meet last term, though for the latter the spring term ended on a cheerful note with a remarkably well attended joint debate on the value of the enfranchisement of women, when 45 boys braved the terrors of the Girls' School. To judge by the feverish, if unsuccessful activity behind the scenes, this society might do well,

were the staid unwillingness of members of the school to speak overcome.

The Modern Language Society, by contrast, continues to prosper, venturing into the varied spheres of French-Canadian culture and of African languages. Meetings have, explicable, been well attended all the year round. However, the Literary Society has not met recently, a fact which, to the great chagrin of the Hon. Secretary, very few people appear to have noticed. Nevertheless, the closely related Drama Group, has emerged from its narcissistic seclusion to write and perform the lunch-time revue "Suddenly it's Queen Victoria", which raised £2.13.0. for the Cot. Fund, and was received remarkably well, considering the singular lack of confidence originally held for the script.

A closer attention to the syllabus has been the new policy of the Historical Society, with two talks, one on the Earl of Shaftsbury, and the other on Anglo-French relations 1660-1688. One hopes that this limitation will extend only to the summer term — i.e. the one directly preceding the G.C.E. exams., for only with a diverse programme can the society hope to attract the substantial audience it merits. Finally, the Closed Circle meets as ever, behind barred doors, while the Music Circle continues its elective, but perhaps sluggish existence.

The summer term, of course, is the one least profitable for indoor activities, and so one may look for an improvement in this coming year; the societies constitute an invaluable asset to the school, and deserve more than an occasional mass turnout when some celebrity is speaking, or a stop-press issue being dealt with. Somewhat pessimistically, therefore, we wish them a better future.



### OTHER PEOPLE'S NEEDS

A regular first call upon Cot Fund endeavours is the support of a student who regularly writes to the school from Starehe Boy's Centre, Nairobi. To maintain him for a year we send at Christmas £60 from the Cot Fund. By the same token we support from chapel collections work at the Oxford Mission, which used previously to be in Calcutta, but is now in both India and East Pakistan, and also a student at the Cambridge Mission to Delhi, in which Bishop Westcott had such a determinative influence at the foundation. A former school captain, L. Whitcombe (1904), is still on the staff there. To each of these we have sent £25.

Other endeavours are directed to needs at our own doorstep; therefore half the Cot Fund collection at Christmas, £60, went to Handicapped Children's Aid. In the summer the Cot Fund contributions were sent to the Double Zero Club, and amounted to £70. The Cot Fund collection in the Lent Term, £85, was sent to the Balsall Heath Association, of whose needs we have every reason to be aware at first hand, through the work of the Personal Service Group.

It has been a year of crisis and crying need which have hit the headlines: there was no question but what at Christmas collections in Chapel and at the carol service would be rightly directed to the relief of the refugees in the Middle East, and so £60 was sent to the work of Jerusalem and the East Mission. In the summer we wanted, naturally, to earmark our Oxfam collection for Biafra, and sent £25, as an interim contribution. In the other two terms of the year £65 was sent to Oxfam.

We live, as we are frequently reminded, in a world in which two-thirds of the inhabitants are in want, and we belong to the fortunate one-third. The separate figures listed above may look not unreasonable as contributions from a school, but they amount to a total of £475. It would seem that a community of this size, if in any way beginning to rise to its responsibilities and an appreciation of things as they are, should be able to achieve a total that represents not less than £1 per member per annum. We are falling a long way short of this and it is to be hoped that despite national policies of stringency and economy, a serious corporate endeavour will be made in 1968-69 to see to it that our contribution to other people's needs measures up more worthily and realistically towards what ought to be the annual gift, £725.

R.G.L.

## GOVERNORS' NEWS

In recent years the Governors have adopted a policy of electing as Bailiff and Chairman of the Governors members of the governing body who have not yet already passed once through the Chair, provided that they have five years service on the governing body. It came about at the premature death of Professor John Squire, who was due to be Bailiff in 1966-67, that there were, after him in the list, no Governors who yet had five years service. And so it was that the Governors went to senior members to invite them to a second term. Sir Donald Finnemore, who was originally Bailiff during the quarter-centenary year, thus renewed his service to the school and the Foundation by a most helpful and distinguished second term which ended on 31st March, 1968.

The list of Governors coming to the Chair for the first time is now able to be resumed, and on April 1st the Right Reverend David Porter, Bishop of Aston, became Bailiff. The purpose of the present regulations under which the Governors select each year's Bailiff is to ensure that at as early a stage in a person's Governorship as is reasonable, he or she may get the insight and experience of the working of the Foundation, which comes only to a person serving as Bailiff, who has the responsibility, not only of Chairmanship of meetings, but also of sealing all the documents representing Governors' decisions concerning their estates and indeed concerning all matters of gravity.

Since the last publication of Governors' news in the Chronicle, there have been two changes on the governing body: Councillor R. Goalby, himself a parent of boys in the school, has been nominated to the place on the governing body which is available to the Warwickshire County Council. R. R. Harvey, O.B.E., who was for a time Chairman of the O.E.A. has been elected to one of the co-optative vacancies.

R.G.L.

## LIBRARY REPORT

School libraries can rarely be treated as well as they ought to be and the School Library this year has been no exception. It is only reasonable to expect that silly little boys who do not know better will occasionally see fit to edify themselves by hurling hefty tomes at each other. But it is something totally different when supposedly intelligent people in the upper school amuse themselves by mutilating, defacing or destroying valuable books, which are, in some cases, irreplaceable. Apart from the disgustingly large number of books which are simply stolen every year, the problem of how to prevent senseless vandalism is frighteningly difficult to solve. And in this context, it is worth noting that **at least two-thirds** of all the time which Librarians spend in tidying up the Library is occupied in putting right needless damage. It is quite common for the borrowing tickets inside each book to be taken out and either destroyed or simply placed in some other book elsewhere in the Library. This all makes extra work for Librarians, and frequently inconveniences boys who wish to take out a book with a wrong ticket and have to wait until a new one is typed.

The spread of viciousness, as opposed to general silliness, was reflected in the results of the annual book check. A record number of books had disappeared — 329 in all. The worst aspect of this is that if the present annual increase in the percentage of books stolen continues, the Library will be losing over 500 books per annum, within the next three or four years. No grant, however generous, can afford losses on that scale. The Major sections — History and English — are always badly hit, annoyingly by thieves with excellent taste. Few important books are likely to stay on the shelves for longer than six months, especially if they are relevant to A-Level courses.

The enormous losses are especially disappointing in view of the increase in the number of legal borrowings this year. More books were issued than for the previous sixteen years, and it had been hoped that this might reduce the level of stealing. The only answer now seems to lie in far greater restrictions as regards the time at which the Library may be used.

A.R.W.



## SCOUT REPORT

Our activities are rapidly diversifying — canoeing and pony-trekking may soon join sailing, forestry and First Aid, not to mention countless other pursuits, as integral parts of our training programme. The facilities we have are without parallel and our financial backing is sound and well-thought out. We have vast assets in terms of the goodwill and practical assistance of countless parents, Old Edwardians and members of the school. Our communications with our supporters have been greatly improved by the launching of our magazine, "Scoutlook". And yet we will **never** reach our full potential until more adult leaders are found.

**THE SCOUT GROUP.** Those members of the Scout Troops who attended the Easter Camp this year, had an inexpensive and advantageous time, in a hitherto untapped region, the mountains east of Borth, Cardiganshire. The camp was a great success, and included a Hydro-electric visit and draught Instant Whip. All four Scout Troops are now ticking over gently while preparing for their respective Summer Camps. Mitre and New Troop are off to Glen Rosa on the Isle of Arran, while Park Vale and Vikings venture out to beleaguer Lochearnhead's Perthshire hinterland. We are very grateful to those masters and O.E.'s who give up their time specially to help make all our camps a success.

**TRAINING.** In order to improve our all-round standards within the Group, we have placed greater emphasis than ever before on Leader Training. A course run for this year's new P. L.'s., the Leader Training Course for the younger Venture Scouts, was thought to be worthwhile if a trifle old-fashioned. An improved version is to be run next year. The organisers of this year's Morgues' Training Course went to considerable trouble to provide the most ambitious and successful course yet. Ultimately, it is upon the success of the complete scheme of Scout Training, culminating in the Morgues' Training Course, that the future of the Group depends.

**THE VENTURE SCOUT UNIT.** The Venture Scout Section is planning keenly for the foreign camp, which will take place on the island of Orust, in Sweden, this year. In the last few weeks of the Summer Term much discussion took place about the mode of operation of the Venture Scout Section next year. Apart from the very keen Venture Sea Section, which will be up to full strength and concentrates on sailing, the main Unit intends to concentrate on Rock-climbing, Canoeing and Hiking. In a burst of enthusiasm for the new order, it is to be hoped that the "old faithfuls" such as Hiking and First Aid will not be forgotten. A million hours of table tennis cannot make up for it. Camping is enjoyable and worthwhile.



Finally, as my contemporaries and I leave the Group, many of us with sincere regret that our time as morgues is up, we wish the Group "good luck" and offer encouragement. Such a memorable year as this would not be complete without mention of the hard work of all this year's morgues and sincere thanks to all those members of the Common Room who have so valiantly supported us.

S. F. DRINKWATER

# THE JUNIOR PLAY

After three years under the highly inventive patronage of Mr. N. Aldridge, the junior part of the Dramatic Society was this year under new, but by no means inexperienced, management; and people wondered if the ebullient, original, at times gimmicky, style of production that had characterised recent Junior Plays and breathed new life into Middle School acting could be sustained. The choice of play, the actors available, the early days of rehearsal, all suggested it could. But the 'new management' became involved in new, unsuspected, and insoluble problems, so that, before an assessment of the production can be made, some consideration of the difficulties facing the cast must be made.

To follow the resourceful eccentricity of 'The Acharnians' with the play chosen this year was clever. It has passages of relatively static dialogue punctuated by cunning scene changes, integrated with the plot, and there are various visual tricks and slights of hand to highlight the action and stimulate the audience. In addition, this play — being somewhat in the nature of a pantomime — offers scope for Grand Spectacular Scenes, and the kind of technical wizardry which our back-stage staff gobble up so greedily, and do so well. The prospect of a send-up Camelot, genuine aggressive dragons, green fire (in the best Toytown traditions), and deep magic made for enthusiasm within the cast, and had the intending audience eager to pay its money and see the presentation. Which makes the difficulties over public performance so disappointing and frustrating. Only those closely connected either with the play, or its producers, can fully appreciate the depression felt among the cast, their sense of futility, and natural disinclination to keep rehearsing hard. Whatever alternative arrangements might be made, they could not offer the same incentive or excitement as acting before an outside critical audience; and the final compromise of two performances before members of the School seemed destined to produce moderate acting in a luke warm atmos-

phere. However, in the final analysis, such forebodings proved largely wrong: the Junior Play, within the limits imposed by circumstances, was a very real success.

It does not require an attitude of critical charity to make this judgment. From first to last the production was imaginative, the acting — although lacking the evenness one associates with senior plays — was enthusiastic, and there were many signs of polish. At the end one felt not only that a moral victory had been achieved, but also the high standards of the Junior Play set in recent years had been maintained, and perhaps surpassed.

As producer Mr. Trott decided to rely upon an established, successful script, rather than trying an adaption or translation. In so doing he was provided with copious stage directions which could guide the pace and nature of the production—but in this case the stated instructions were added to with subtle personal touches, and there was plenty of individual direction demonstrated in grouping, movement and stage usage.

Choosing to have a stepped extension to the apron stage, and exploiting the doors at the foot of the stage steps, Mr. Trott brought the action to the audience and, in addition, prevented the eye from becoming bored by the monotony of one-level movement. This structural flexibility also ensured continuity of plot and the various scenes blended with one another with rare ease.

But perhaps the producer's greatest triumph was the least noticeable; instead of hilarious slapstick we were treated to embryonic professionalism. Too often the phrase 'Junior Play' is synonymous with bad speaking, clumsy grouping, and lack of confidence. Not in this play. From a seat at the back of Big School the words could be heard for at least 80% of the time the grouping was slick and unforced, and confidence showed in the way individuals moved or gestured, no more so than when things went, or seemed to be going wrong. And how nice it was to have actors who could stand still.



Any boy entering the auditions and fancying his chances must have hoped to get the lead part. It is delicious, with a hint of wicked Victorian squire and any amount of bravura moments. This was entrusted to Simon Hollingsworth and he repaid the confidence with a performance that can only be termed 'rip-roaring'. Armed with a ferocious moustache and a frightening shot-gun, he stormed and cursed, terrified the peasants and wheedled his opponents with huge energy and compelling effect. If, at times, he seemed only to be shouting, it may be ascribed to present immaturity in acting and voice; his conversion to dramatic benevolence at the end was not as convincing as his blustering nastiness, but this again was a mark of youth. Otherwise he dominated the stage, dictated a brisk pace to the action, and from the glitter of his beady eye to the easy expansiveness of gesture, demonstrated that here is someone to watch in the next few years.

Playing opposite him — no other phase can be used in a play about goodies and baddies — was Peter Biddle. Much success and experience have already come to this actor, both inside and outside school, and he might confidently have been asked to handle a part which lacks Hollingsworth's clear blackness and needs the essential eagerness of a slightly simple Sir Launcelot. And in part he pulled it off, giving evidence of plenty of stage assurance and commanding a wide range of gesture. But it must be confessed that he was not altogether successful. Perhaps too much type-casting has stifled his talent — it's hard to tell; whatever the reason, his performance fell too easily into a rut of superficial charm, in which coy facial expressions and a slightly artificial voice made his portrayal sometimes too glutinously whimsical.

Undoubtedly one of the biggest successes of the play was Howard Smith. He acted the dim, but willing side-kick quite splendidly; his bearing was that of a lower-deck stoker let out for the day, his face wore a convincing expression of scarlet incomprehension, and — as the play and his success went on — he gained assurance of movement. Some unkind people in the audience murmured things about

"type-casting"; time will tell whether another talented actor has been discovered in the Fourth.

The other key figures in the action were the Magician and Mike. As the former, Jonathan Berry was slightly disappointing. He is a person of extrovert energy and acting potential, but the two did not combine and come out in this production. Perhaps the lightness of his voice was a handicap, perhaps he was not at ease in the role, because he didn't have the huge mysterious force which might bring people running, money in hand; and, dressed as he was, he tended to seem more like a traveller in cosmetics than an intellectual manipulator of multicoloured fire and prodigious spells. Peter Daniels, as Mike, was superbly perky and, well, bird-like and showed almost disgusting confidence in his part. Again audience report claimed that he was "just like that normally", which may be true, but doesn't matter; for, if his voice gains depth and timbre, he will be another actor for the future.

Space forbids more detail and the cast was large. But, of the rest, Christopher Hodges showed talent beyond the scope of his part, Stuart Rogers was crisp and clear and promised much next year, and Andrew Summers suggest that, given a good Shakespearean comic character like Bardolph, he will be a huge success. Beyond these, everyone worked hard and played their part in making the action convincing.

All criticisms, particularly those perpetrated in local papers, like to hand out bouquets to everyone, and this one must seem like that. But it is necessary to mention the people backstage. Mr. Trott himself, in his criticism of the School Play, mentioned the lead the School has in technical accomplishment and this play served to endorse that comment. Key positions among stage staff and electricians were filled by old hands; one expects them to be efficient, and efficient they were. The lighting effects especially were exciting. But what was even more pleasing was to see that a new generation of enthusiasts was at work in the properties and set design area: both of these were very good and, yet again, the Dramatic Society looks like having much talent



to call on in the future.

This eulogy may suggest either partisan criticism or the very charity earlier denied. Were there no weaknesses? Yes, of course there were, for this was not a perfect production. The gravest was probably length. This Junior Play ran for 2hrs. 5mins., and for the last half hour it felt like it. When one remembers seeing the Senior Play, which ran for 15mins. less and which, according to the actors, was hideously tiring, it is amazing that the juniors were allowed to work so long. They paid for it, for in the last half hour voices and concentration and plot all went and the performance dragged. The producers must bear the blame for this. Within the production, too, some things niggled. The magic spells did not have the infallibility one associates with magic spells and there were disconcerting hiatuses in key moments; the sound effects too did not always have the smooth conviction one would have liked; and — excluding his opening languid moan, which was one of the play's gems — the Dragon was really rather lightweight and unconvincing. Finally, partly because of the nature of the writing and partly because of unsolved difficulties in personnel, there were occasional dead areas when one became acutely aware of the fact that one was watching fourteen year olds from a most uncomfortable chair. But these are all relative matters beside the overall accomplishment, because, for much of the time, such was the standard and zest and enjoyment that one forgot ages and discomfort. Within the limits imposed by legal disaster the participants in the Junior Play had managed to pull off a considerable success. They proved conclusively that Mr. Alldridge's work is not going to be undone and that the originality of his productions will continue to act as a spur to producers. And, they went even further; because they showed here that, in addition to the ebullient gimmickry, they were capable of sustained and genuine acting. This was their achievement and Mr. Trott's and Alan Drury's, and they have collectively laid the foundations of Dramatic Society success for several years to come. One is left with only two regrets. First, that more boys from the

upper part of the School don't show a positive, unpatronising attitude towards the Junior Play — for it's worth it. And second, that this year's Junior Play could not have been put on for the public — good as it was, with an outside audience it would have been quite superb.

M.P.



# SWIMMING

Captain P. G. Reasbeck

This year has seen the swimming team, which we are assured, is the fittest that K.E.S. has ever produced, complete its most successful season on record. Hard and regular training, beginning before Christmas and increasing in severity throughout the winter and spring, was rewarded during the summer term, when the Senior Team won all its matches convincingly. The Junior Team was unlucky to lose by one point to Wrekin, when weakened by the absence (without leave) of a prominent diver, but managed to defeat all other opponents with ease.

R. C. Reasbeck swam very well in the Individual Medley event, and began the season with some very promising wins in the 100 yards Breast-stroke, which, as he modestly proclaimed to the rest of the team, was "not his stroke". As if to prove his point, he proceeded to swim the event in progressively slower times throughout the season. He was a capable secretary, despite an unfortunate tendency to arrange more than one match on the same date.

A. T. M. Freeman headed the Freestyle attack, swimming exceptionally well to win the 100 and 200 yard events in every match, and, with R. C. Reasbeck, defeated both opposition swimmers in every Individual Medley that took place.

T. E. Schollar and A. K. Grice performed ably in the backstroke events, and became one of our most successful Backstroke combinations for some time. They should swim even faster when they decide to race against the opposition as well as against each other.

D. R. Glover, the first "professional" Butterfly swimmer ever to appear in the Senior Team, enjoyed success in the 66½ and 50 yard events. Although in the 100 yards Breaststroke he failed unaccountably to fulfil the promise he had shown in winter training, his performances next year in this event should improve considerably.

Considering his monumental lack of fitness



## SPORT

in comparison to the remainder of the Senior Team, R. A. Birtles swam remarkably well in Breaststroke events, and recorded several wins near the end of the season.

M. A. S. Oates, often mistaken for the opposition for the team mascot, supplied the team with valuable points by winning every diving event in which he participated (sometimes in Junior as well as Senior matches). He was amusingly supported in the Senior Dive by R. C. Reasbeck and A. T. M. Freeman.

The Junior Team contained a number of extremely promising swimmers. Two all-rounders, A. R. D. Starr and J. E. Hamlin, formed the backbone of the team, and should do very well in the future. They were joined early in the season, by P. C. Cox, who managed to assume a sufficiently convincing air of youthfulness to swim in Junior Backstroke, Breaststroke and relay events. (The rumour that he wore a wig to conceal the grey hairs and wrinkles beneath is entirely unfounded). Pressure of examinations prevented him from attaining the form he had shown during the previous season in the Senior Team.

The reputation of our Water Polo team apparently struck fear into our opponents, only two of whom could be persuaded to field teams against us. To both of these we administered the traditional defeat, in matches distinguished by the difficulty of persuading A. T. M. Freeman that it was not the function of a back to loiter in the opposition's goal mouth waiting for a chance to score. At the time of writing our matches against the Rest of the School and the Old Edwardians have yet to be played.

Next season should be no less successful than this. Only three members of the Senior Team were ineligible to swim in the Junior side, and of these only the Captain is leaving. Despite the exodus from the Junior Team of swimmers needed in Senior events, the Junior side has been so good this year that swimmers, who in past years, would have performed regularly in individual events could be found places only in relays. This reflects the unprecedented quality and quantity of K.E.S. swimmers in the lower age-groups, and argues exceptionally well for future years.

## CRICKET

Captain S. Gilbert

This has been a very disappointing season. It must surely have been the wettest ever. The first match to be completed was on June 8th. It was a draw, and started half an hour late because of the wet ground. To date (July 16th), with two matches left, only four matches have been completely unaffected by the weather. Five matches have been cancelled, two abandoned after about an hour's play, and three abandoned just as the game was becoming interesting, in the second innings. Obviously, when we have played, performances have been affected by lack of practice, and the wet conditions. The batting has been consistent. The only real failure was the inexplicable collapse against Warwick, when we were bowled out for 97, on a perfect pitch. There has been a tendency to lose quick wickets early on, but this has usually been checked and a good score attained. The bowling has been reasonable. All the major bowlers have turned in one set of good figures. They have been capable of containing most sides, but they have not been quite penetrative enough to bowl them out and bring about a win or a winning position.

C. A. Crowdy and L. M. Biddle established themselves as the opening partnership. Crowdy has pushed and driven the ball through the on-side with great regularity. He is rather tentative against spinners, but he has played some very good innings. Biddle has become a good driver of both fast and slow bowlers. He has been unlucky, and had only a few long innings. His partnership with Crowdy of 102 in 89 minutes in the O.E.A. match was a fine performance. I. A. D. Thomson, at Number 3, has played some very good attacking innings. When in form, he times the ball beautifully off the back foot. J. P. Evans' batting has been disappointing. He is capable of tremendously hard driving, but he has lacked discretion in his hitting. S. C. Williams has played fine shots when runs have been needed before a declaration, but he again has rather lacked discretion when the situation has been tighter.



J. S. P. Cape, N. P. Pearson, and A. L. Burn have played useful innings in demanding situations. A. Mitra and J. G. Winspear, both U.15s, have played in a few games and have shown their potential.

J. P. Evans has been the main fast bowler. He has taken a reasonable bag of wickets, but has lacked both pace and direction in comparison with his performance last year. R. W. G. Eglin, who bowls fast-medium swingers, opened with Evans. He started very well, with 6 for 54 against the Old Edwardians. He has continued to bowl reliably, although he tends to stray down the leg side. C. L. Edwards has been the main spinner, bowling leg-breaks and disguised off-breaks. He took 12 for 77 in two games in June, but the wickets have generally been too slow for his style of bowling. S. C. Williams, who bowls off-breaks, although he has taken a few wickets, has improved considerably during the season. This is because he has started to flight the ball, and use more variation than before. A. J. M. Banks and Cape took the role of third seamer at different times. Both suffered from lack of practice. However, they have ability, and could become good bowlers. Cape bowls medium pace in-swingers, while Banks was at times genuinely fast and lively.

The fielding of the team has been very sound. No individual stands out. Eglin, Evans and Thomson have especially good arms, and Eglin has held some good catches. Burn has developed during the season into a fine fielder, who can stop virtually anything hit in his direction.

Biddle kept wicket until Cricket Week. His keeping was disappointing in comparison with his form of 1967. This was probably due to his concentration upon batting. D. M. Seal took over in Cricket Week, and kept very competently. He also batted usefully.

This was, therefore, a well-balanced team. It must be repeated however, that its potential and efforts were frustrated by the rain, which not only washed out matches, but prevented the playing of good cricket, by its effect on pitches.

The 2nd XI, when it played, struggled.

However, D. M. Seal, the captain, R. D. Tickie, N. D. Page, M. F. Wilkes, and S. L. Rand played good innings. The U.16 XI, in their few games, did well. The U.15 XI seemed to lack confidence at the start of the season, but they recovered and won several matches. Against Solihull, J. G. Winspear scored 87 not out, out of 101 all out. The U.14 XI won most of their matches and are a very promising side. The U.13 XI achieved several good victories and produced some good individual performances.

I would like to thank, on behalf of all cricketers, Mr. Benson, Mr. Cockle, and all masters who coached or umpired during the season, for their encouragement in the face of the weather.

## ROWING

### Captain G. G. Churchward

The tale of woe and sorrow is very boring, but it must be told sooner or later. Later, it might be of interest to know that, while losing to Ratcliffe, on the way down their course, we beat them on the way back, considerably aided by a rather irate swan. The attempt to enter the regatta world could hardly be described as an unqualified success, but the outing was enjoyed by nearly all. Anyway, two lengths isn't a bad margin to lose by. The letter which took the prize was the one inviting us to the National Youth Championships. This was closely followed by a cruise invitation from Cunard.

Humour at an end, the Rowing Club is in need of a master. Mr. Alldridge helps in his spare time, but it is unfair to completely rely on him, as he is working for an M.A. at Birmingham University. When the new boathouse is built, there should be more facilities for people to row and we hope many people will want to join the club. But in order that these things should happen, there must be a master in charge. Boys lack the necessary authority.

So comes again this perennial cry. The talent is here in the school, but it must have authority to channel it in the right direction.

## JUDO

### Captain R. R. Hine

The emphasis this term, has been on individual competition. We have had no matches in the summer term, with the result that interest was focussed on the competition for the two Judo trophies. The preliminary rounds occupied three afternoons in the early part of the term, and the final was held after the G.C.E. exams. The winner in the senior competition proved to be M. D. F. Waterhouse, and in the Junior, R. A. Cooke. During the examination period numbers dropped, but as the Open Evening drew nearer, all those who remained spent their time improving their Kata, formal exercises in Judo designed to accustom the body to the unusual movements involved in the sport. However, apart from such momentary highlights, Judo has continued quietly this summer.

Prospects for the future are that the club can only improve. Only two members are leaving and three of the boys who remain will be beginning their fourth year of Judo in the school. Nowadays, as Mr. Skinner improves his methods of instruction, new judoka reach club standard in a far shorter time than their predecessors. As always, every member needs far more practice in order to improve. One symptom of this shortage of training is that at present defence is improving faster than attack, which can lead to dull Judo. It is up to the individual to improve his own speed, strength and skill by regular training, and in the school context, to break down the barrier of the 3rd Kya (Green Belt) which no boy has yet achieved in the school Judo club.

In three years the club has come a long way. We started with the old white gym mats, on the floor of the gym. Now we have the use of the green rectangular mats, which make a firmer base and our own canvas to hold them together. There is still room for improvement, for a wooden frame to hold the mats together more firmly would do away with the need to stop a contest half way through in order to adjust the mats.

Finally, the thanks of the club go to Mr. Skinner for his keen interest and regular

preparation in teaching us. He has to cope with classes at three different standards, over a wide age range, as well as trying to run Birmingham Schools' Judo. I hope the boys can throw as much energy into their Judo as he does.

## SHOOTING

### Captain M. J. Oakley

At the end of the Year of Reckoning (reckoning the number of people adequately trained at 4½) the VIII emerged rather less miserably than might have been expected, despite inexperience, ineptitude, incorrigibility, interference and hair variously. Basically the best are as good as ever, merely less concentrated. Youth and enthusiasm bode adequately, one feels, for an improvement on this year's near-abysm of 85th ex 144 in the Country Life. In fact, we did remarkably well, unfortunately, so did everyone else.

Internally one competed in theory, but after an extreme display the captain of shooting awarded every trophy in sight to himself, receiving them comprehensively. Nevertheless next year's mortals are confidently expected to revive standards.

## TENNIS

### Captain B. V. Hayes

In a season typified by partner swapping and a degree of internal friction, results were far from bad. Of our important rivals, Manchester were beaten, Golihuli twice beat us by narrow margin, and Nottingham overwhelmed us by 7 matches to 2, with what appeared to be a full county side, while the balls which began as a sickly shade of green, gradually achieved their final and really very effective grey camouflage on the dusty courts. As light relief at the end of the term, two girls' schools and the Common Room were played, and after one of these matches, the visiting Israeli women's open champion was successfully courted by a team member; proving presumably, that if we can't win matches, we can still enjoy the game.



# SURVEY ON SPORT

## 1. The Games Committee, and the "Games Committee Report on Block Games."

When sport in King Edward's School is considered, it soon becomes clear that the single dominant factor is the Block, (or compulsory), Games System, as this is the scheme under which most members of the school play most of their games. This system, introduced at the beginning of the 1965-67 school year, is the result of the "Games Committee Report on Block Games", which was compiled by the Games Committee, a body set up because of widely spread dissatisfaction with the previous organisation of sport in the school.

Prior to 1966, the only compulsory games in the school were in the Shells, Removes and Upper Middles, although the usual forces of moral obligation were brought to bear through the Houses. In the lower part of the school a serious attempt was made to teach the rudiments of games playing, the idea being that these elementary skills would then be refined and developed in the upper school according to the demands of talent and commitment to house and school teams. Thus there was, in the upper school, a perhaps overpowering wealth of instruction and encouragement for the gifted individual, but the mediocre and bad, who might nonetheless have been very keen, received little coaching, and were left to play the house competitions with little skill, and, in a lot of cases, little enjoyment. Added to this state of affairs was the poor physical state of parts of the upper school, a fact on which HMI had seen fit to comment, and which was felt to stem in part from the voluntary nature of games in that sector.

On 30th April, 1965, therefore, the Chief Master set up the Games Committee with the object, according to its report, "firstly of achieving some rationalisation in the overall organisation of the games of the school, and secondly, to be a body to which the questions and suggestions that perennially arise in this connection could be referred." The Committee, at time of writing, consists of, Mr. J. B. Guy, (Chairman), Mr. D. H. Benson, Mr. W. R. Buttle, Mr. D. C. Everest, Mr. C. K. Symes, and Mr. T. B. Tomlinson. The specific terms of reference for immediate consideration given to the Committee were: "To consider and make recommendations

- (1) about the grouping of age groups for block games days;
- (2) about the allocation of time for practice, coaching and matches;
- (3) about the alternative activities which at each age go concurrently;
- (4) about calendar arrangements in the new shape of the school year, with the object of fitting in the existing competitions as far as they are thought worthwhile."

These terms were supplemented by the Committee concentrating on two fixed ideas: "to continue to offer to the able athlete the opportunity to realise his maximum potential, and to offer to the less athletically able the opportunity to find some worthwhile physical occupation, to receive instruction in games at all levels of the school, and to enable him to derive both pleasure and benefit from these out of school activities."





The Committee's recommendations were embodied in the report, on which the present games system is based. The school was divided into five sections, each one having compulsory and voluntary games periods each week, the only difference from the present arrangement being that the Shells were to have their compulsory games periods on a Tuesday morning. The overlap of games periods was so arranged that the whole of the upper school was available for either compulsory or voluntary games on a Wednesday afternoon, and the whole of the lower school on a Thursday. This was to facilitate the playing of house matches, and also to bring the upper school's games days into line with many other schools', thus making the arrangement of inter-school fixtures easier, and confining school matches to Wednesdays and Saturdays, thereby cutting the demand for exets. The Committee thought that the compulsory games periods throughout the school should be spent on a definite syllabus of graduated instruction, starting in the Shells by helping all boys to become "reasonably athletic — to have the ability to run, to catch, to throw, to jump, to swim, before moving on to the more complex ball game skills. "Therefore the emphasis was to be very much on rugby, cricket and athletics, with swimming in gymnasium periods, with a smattering of fives, cross-country, tennis and volley ball, in order to impart basic small and large ball skills, and also to serve as an introduction to some other sports. Gradually higher up the school there was to be the addition of other minor sports such as basketball and gymnastics, and the introduction of a more and more extensive option system until the sixth form is reached, where boys should have found some sport in which they wished to participate. Here there was to be a complete option system with a choice of activities from: Rugby (winter), Athletics (summer), Fives, Tennis, Squash, Cross-country, Basketball, Fencing, Golf, Swimming, Gymnastics, Judo, Hockey, Walking, Cycling, Weight-lifting, and in theory, Rowing. It was recognized that by the Senior Fifties and Divisions, certain people will have emerged as unfitted for conventional physical exercise, and for these people "a specially planned course of P.E." was recommended. In the Sixths and Upper Sixths however, these people were to be allowed to opt out of the games system altogether, but it was hoped that "only very few, if any, would avail themselves of this opportunity", as the compulsory P.E. period had been taken off their timetable.

As can be seen, these recommendations have been adopted, with a very few differences. The present organisation of the Block Games System is too complex and too well known to merit a detailed explanation here. The five sections into which the school was divided, and their respective games afternoons can be deduced from the front of the calendar, while the syllabus used on compulsory afternoons adheres to the principles outlined above, except that the options system is used more extensively in the upper school than was originally envisaged because of staffing difficulties. The opportunity for Sixths and Upper Sixths to contract out of the system altogether has, so far, been used very sparingly, the only time when appreciable numbers have availed themselves of it being the term immediately before "A" Levels.

It remains in this section of the survey to comment upon the games system as a system, before moving on to consider it in relation to House and School Games. For a scheme that, as a member of the Games Committee put it, "presupposes a perfect world—one in which boys are conscious of their privileges and duties, in which coaches are always efficient and inspiring, and in which the weather is kind", it is working agreeably well. Although there is the usual proportion of scivers, the number of people out to wreck the system appears to be very small. However, this does not conceal the fact that one of the basic premises of the system, compulsion, needs to be questioned.

It is generally assumed that a school has a responsibility for the physical fitness of its members, the reason being the idea of a school catering for the "complete man". A pupil entering a school that subscribes to such a concept must be expected to accept being ruled by it. Games as a medium for instilling physical fitness are incompatible with this aim, for two reasons. The first is that games are designed for enjoyment, and should, therefore, be voluntary, as it is ludicrous to say, "You will enjoy yourself once (or twice) a week." When games are converted

into exercise, it is the games that suffer. This is the reason why so many people are actively disenchanted with rugby instead of just mildly disgusted. The second reason is that games are not a particularly efficient method of instilling physical fitness, or else what is the function of gymnasium periods? No-one can pretend that an afternoon spent playing cricket badly, or half-heartedly running around a five-court details the expenditure of as much effort as thirty minutes continuous circuit training in the gym., with a master in continuous detailed supervision. The people who derive the greatest physical benefit from games are the enthusiasts, who play them avidly. The member of staff who said that he would like to see "one, or even two, compulsory P.E. periods throughout the school, where boys would be worked really hard: all other activities would then be completely optional—masters could then concentrate more on those both willing and gifted", has surely a more realistic approach. Such a scheme would have the effect of placing games in the position of the athletic equivalent of societies.

When the working of the system, rather than the theory behind it, is considered, two points emerge; the emphasis throughout most of the school on rugby and cricket, and the introduction of soccer as an option. Rugby and cricket are used in this school as a means of teaching the basic large and small ball skills, but does this mean that they should be stressed to the extent that if staffing arrangements had allowed, the senior Fifties and Divisions would have spent every alternate week during the season playing rugby? A survey printed in the May, 1967 "CHRONICLE" suggested that eighty per cent of the school would like soccer to be available as an option. This surprisingly high figure is re-inforced by the fact that the only unsolicited contribution to this article came from sixty-eight fanatical middle school members, in the form of a petition in favour of soccer. In face of such demand, remarks about soccer being against the ethos of the school appear rather silly. The introduction of the very minority sport of hockey, as an option, proves that additions can be made to the system. However, it is interesting to speculate upon the pressure on pitches on Thursdays, when the pro-soccer Junior Fifties, Fourth, U.M.'s, Rems., and Shells are all available for games, and the likely enthusiasm of the boys when they realise that they will have to play soccer virtually every week for half of the year.

On balance, it becomes apparent that even including the above remarks, the Block Games System is working, and is going some way to achieving its aims, of persuading numbers of people to play games with some enjoyment, while acquiring exercise. As a games system, it is superior to its haphazard predecessor. However, it remains to consider it in relation to other sport in the school.

## 2. The House and House Games

The Houses in King Edward's School would appear to exist almost entirely for house games. The only activities that most Houses practice unconnected with these games are house lunch, an over-crowded, over-rushed and over-noisy affair, and House prayers, which all too often serve as a mere preface to house games notices. Therefore the traditional public school House virtues of loyalty and community spirit in relation to the house are left to be instilled through the games alone, as we do not all sleep under the same roof and hardly any House operates outside of the context of games.

These all important games are organised at the moment as follows. There are officially sanctioned competitions in the following: Rugby, Cricket, Athletics, Swimming, Cross Country, Fives, Tennis, Chess, Gymnastics, Water Polo, Music (orchestral and choral), Shooting and Squash. It will be seen that the inclusion of Music, Shooting and Chess in this list is for administrative convenience. For the majority of these sports teams operate at three levels; 1st Team for the ages of sixteen and above, 2nd Team for ages fifteen to sixteen, and 3rd Team for the upper section of the remaining school. House teams occasionally operate for convenience in organising



compulsory games for the Shells, but have no bearing on the House competition. This stratifying of teams does not apply to Squash and Cross Country, where there are upper school teams only, nor to Gymnastics, Shooting, Water Polo and Music, where there is only one representative team. In Athletics, Cross Country and Swimming, an individual standard attainment system operates as well, with its equivalent in shooting classification.

The three House teams in any sport, play either in leagues, or in a particularly refined sort of knock-out, the results of which are awarded points. Distribution of points is in accordance with the recommendations of two recent sub-committees of the House Committee, a body consisting of mainly the Chief Master, House Masters and School and House Captains of Games, set up to supervise the running of the house system. The first Points Sub-Committee, which presented its report in March, 1967, recommended that the scale points method of scoring be abandoned in favour of a differential system. The second Points Sub-Committee, which presented its report in March, 1968, suggested the differentials to be operated in the 1967-1968 school year. The scheme at present, therefore, works as follows. A sport is taken in its totality. For each 1st Team result, 3 marks are given to the winner; for each 2nd Team result, 2 marks are given to the winner, and for each 3rd Team result, 1. Each house's total in the sport is then arrived at, and the house with the highest amount of marks is awarded 8 points, the house with the second highest amount of marks 7 points, the next 6 points and so on, right down to the last, who gets one point. These points are then multiplied by a differential according to the sport in which the particular competition was played. The differentials for this school year are as follows: Rugby 10, Cricket 8, Athletics and Swimming 6, Fives 3, Tennis and Chess 2, and Cross Country, Gymnastics, Water Polo, and Music 1. Squash and Shooting have a differential of 0, thus not scoring points. The Squash differential will remain as it is until the school has its own courts. In its report, the 1968 Sub-Committee said: "In deciding the relative

values of points awarded, (i.e. the differentials), for the different house games, the committee endeavoured to take into account many factors; including the importance of the activity of a school sport, the number of people involved in the house competition, the willingness with which they take part, and the time and effort expended". For this reason "it is envisaged that this scheme may be changed in future years as competitions change". Also "The committee realises that special circumstances during the year (for example a rainy cricket season) might make a change in the recommendations necessary".





All the points awarded by the above scheme are calculated and correlated by the Recorder, and the House with the overall largest total is awarded the Cock House Trophy. The winners in each sport at each level are also presented with cups. The Recorder, last year D. M. Seal, now C. C. Maltby, is responsible for the compiling of the final order of the Cock House Championship, the Recorder's reports to the House Committee and "CHRONICLE", and the calendar for each term.

The present manner in which House games work is directly attributable to the impact of the Block Games System. Previous to this system, the number of House games played was far higher. For example, in one and a half terms, each house 1st Team used to play eleven Rugby matches instead of the present seven, and because of the scrapping of the league, each house 1st Cricket team now plays only three games. This is the result of a deliberate policy on the part of the Games Committee to reduce the individual's commitment to the House, a policy expressed in Appendix IV to the Committee's report. Commenting upon the previous state of House games they say: "These (House matches) — have proliferated in recent years, are frequently played by the unskilful and the unwilling, are far too often a complete waste of much time for many and are conducted in general, for the acquisition of House points, rather than for the sake of the game. The best in House matches should be preserved, the worst should be ruthlessly cut out. All House matches should be fully representative of the House as a whole, and should be regarded as the summit of the games system—not as its mechanism." Such a policy is the necessary corollary of making one block games afternoon compulsory for all, as this halves the amount of totally free time for most of the school.

The Committee thought that the House matches could be restored to their "rightful position at the apex of the games system" if their numbers were reduced. The report went on: "The Committee felt very strongly that the effect of the reduction in the number of matches played would not be to erode or weaken the Houses. On the contrary, the

increased prestige and purposefulness of the House matches that would result from the proposed changes, should add vitality to the whole system". In fact, the Committee recommended that only the Rugby, Cricket, Athletics, Swimming, Fives and Tennis house competitions should be approved, a recommendation that has not been acted upon.

Unfortunately, the change has not brought about the fulfilment of these aims. Although both the Secretary of Rugby and the departing Master in Charge of Rugby, agree that the standard of house Rugby played has increased, this has not been matched by an increase in the purposefulness and prestige of house games. They appear to be in very much the same state as before. Some minor sports, such as Fives, and Tennis may, it is true, attract an enthusiastic following, but most other house sports seem to be floundering. For example, on a 1st Team Rugby afternoon last term, this was written during the Lent term, there were two teams playing twelve men and one team that scratched. Cross Country standards have stirred a raging unwillingness and apathy, and the Cross Country race was a fiasco, with incomplete teams running, confusion about the rules, and one runner dropping out one third of the way round the course, presumably to have a cup of tea at a friend's house. That supreme test of pure House spirit, the music competition, which badly needs the increase in status desired by the Games Committee for the house competition, has gone its usual depressing way, with generally under-patronised and under-enthusiastic practices, and mediocre to bad performances.

The present writer would suggest that the course of this state of affairs is two-fold. The first lies in the Block Games System. Because the Houses are almost entirely the House games, anything that challenges their pre-eminent position in the sphere of sport is to their detriment. The Games System has challenged their position, for it has set up two calls on the individual's athletic effort, where previously there was only one. Take the problem of when House matches should be played. If they are played on voluntary games afternoons, there will be complaints from

persons who, quite rightly, think that they have done their obligatory amount of exercise for the week, and do not wish, in their view, to waste an afternoon. If, on the other hand, they are played on compulsory games afternoons, people will be unwilling to be taken away from their options, which they chose because they enjoyed, to play a house match.

The second lies in the attitude of the boys themselves to the Houses. Over the last seven years, there has been a marked decrease in what is loosely termed House spirit, and it's attendant values "of unity and loyalty".

This trend was one of the subjects of "Comment" in the October, 1967 edition of "CHRONICLE", and the conclusion reached then was that the House system is felt to base its appeal for loyalty on arbitrary and rather pointless grounds. It is not the place for this survey to stand in judgment on the Houses, but it does seem that the provision of games for the upper school under an alternative scheme to the Houses has aggravated the misgivings that many people feel about them, and that the Houses are, as a previous Recorder had suggested, "on trial". The result of this trial must be either for the houses to change the boys' attitude towards them, or to suffer radical change themselves, perhaps even abolition.

"Comment" went on to say that the House, as one of the few bodies in the school which embraces all ages, is worth preserving, and the Games Committee diagnosed correctly when they suggest that a substantial step towards the revitalisation of the system would be to increase the prestige and purposefulness of House games. However, to cut the number of House games will not achieve this end. Such a policy must necessarily be the solution when the situation is viewed from the block games point of view, but as far as the houses are concerned, the decrease also decreases their scope of action. The revitalisation of the House system can only come about from within the Houses themselves, and cannot be injected from an exterior body, for that is in effect what the Block Games System is. It could exist quite easily in its present form, were the houses not there.

A fruitful line of consideration may run as follows. As the traditional abstract idea of the good of the House now appeals only to the few, some new incentive must be added to the House competitions, at all levels, to interest the many. The rewards must be made more tangible throughout. For example at the moment, when the Cock House Trophy is won, the victorious house has twenty minutes of self-congratulation at the end of the summer term, the cup goes into the house cupboard for a year, and that is it. Surely some privilege for the winners can be devised, so that the House championship has some point to the average mercenary mind. Similarly, on a smaller scale, if one standard were awarded to all who finished the Cross Country course, attendances would soar, because then there would be some point in every-one turning out. However, such measures could only be stop-gaps. What most Houses need is a deeper feeling of being a corporate community. (It will be seen that the above proposals would bolster the idea of House games being played mainly for the gaining of house points. This goes flat against the Games Committee's concept of House games being played mainly for pleasure).

In conclusion to this section therefore, it must be said that the House games system is not working as well as it could, and that this reflects internal questionings of the House system itself. The process of questioning has been accelerated by the introduction of the Block Games System, and unless something is done, the House system will be facing a state of acute crisis in the next few years.



### 3. The School and School Games

In Appendix IV of the "Games Committee Report on Block Games", the following appears: "The committee felt that school games were organised as well as they could be at the present moment. The use of games afternoons for mid-week matches would reduce the number of periods lost by boys playing games, and consideration could be given to some very distant away matches. Primarily, however, these games are played by enthusiasts, and it was felt that enthusiasm in any field should be encouraged to the hilt." Therefore the organisation of school games has remained, with only one major difference, identical to what it was prior to the introduction of the Block Games System.

School teams, in all sports, at all levels, are drawn from what the Captain of Cricket calls "an élite", which, theoretically, meets frequently to train. The élite is either creamed off from block games afternoons, be it either lower school 1st. Game Rugby, or the upper ability group of the basketball option, or is invited to attend school practices, as is the custom with Swimming and Cross-Country. Previous to the introduction of the Block Games System, a "Club" scheme used to operate, where, to prevent an unduly large call upon certain people's athletic ability, school 1st and 2nd Team members did not play house games in the summer. (This also applied to Rugby in the winter). The Club System has now been dispensed with, as the individual's House commitment has been cut. The result of this method of organisation, with the added factor of the ability or otherwise, of the boys, in terms of success and type of teams the school has had in the last year can be seen in the normal sports reports, which are printed elsewhere in this edition. This section of the survey will try to deal with points related to school matches, rather than the school matches themselves before moving on to consider the impact of the Block Games System on the school as a whole.

The reasons behind the playing of school matches would appear to split into three. They give sport in the school a competitive edge by the desire to get into school teams, with their attendant kudos, thus raising the standard of sport in the school. They project the idea of the school as a community, giving its sporting activities a recognisable rallying point to which loyalties can be attached. Finally, if successful, they add prestige to the school. An extreme form of this last view is given by Mr. R. J. O. Meyer, Headmaster of Millfield, who is quoted in the "Sunday Telegraph" for November 5th, 1967, as saying, "A few extra 'A' Level or Tripos marks mean nothing to anyone at home or abroad, whereas a Lowe, a May, a Sheppard, a Cowdrey, an Austin, or a Wethered would signal to all and sundry that at last we were back in business again." One is tempted to ask, back in business as what?

The first reason needs no comment. Just as academic work tends to flag when the impetus of examination is absent, so does sport without competition. The second reason needs a little comment. This is an extension of one attribute of the House system to a higher level. However, as playing for the school is not compulsory, it is a measure of the greater potency of the idea of School over House that the willingness to play in school matches is far greater than to play in House matches. To echo a point, one of the contributory factors to this is the greater tangible reward. The third reason deserves more comment. The argument built on this reason runs as follows. Every school wishes to have a good public image, and this image can be built up partly from sporting activities. Boys who have taken much out of the school should be willing and keen to put something back by helping the school to acquire an acceptable public image, by willing co-operation on the games field, if they have ability in that direction. This argument applies with added force to K.E.S., because no-body was consigned here arbitrarily, either they or their parents wanted them to come. Luckily, a fair number of people recognise this obligation, and we are not reduced to the sad state of affairs of one of the Birmingham technical schools, as revealed by the following, from their school magazine: "They honestly believe . . . that turning up on a Saturday morning is a big, big favour to the school . . . They try to blackmail for their talent;



the better the performer, the higher cost the school has to pay for his services . . . Mention practice and they think you're an eccentric, or a "square". Hard work, dedication, ("Phoody mate, — I've got a job!") Tragically amusing don't you think?), these words just don't mean anything any more . . . Why strain or, worse still, why sweat over a stupid bit of leather? . . . You would have thought being successful and giving something back to the school would have been important. It's not though."

However, in the matter of fixtures, the element of prestige is perhaps over-stressed. Although the list of public schools our major teams play looks most imposing, would it be so unbecoming to play more matches with local schools? We are a Birmingham day school. Surely it would not be a disgrace to be beaten by a team from, say, a comprehensive school? The basis to these questions is provided by a letter in the May, 1967 "CHRONICLE" part of which said; "As a member of the athletics team, I am fed up with long trips to out of the way places such as Ratcliffe, Denstone, Shrewsbury, etc., just for a few moments' performing. Away matches at these places mean missing a morning's school, having four or five cramped and boring hours on a coach, and getting home late and despondent. They are expensive both to the competitors and to the School Club." This would appear to have equal relevance to Rugby and Cricket.

The impact of the Block Games System on school games must now be considered. When this survey was being compiled, we asked all Captains and Secretaries of school sports to let us have their views on how the System had affected their particular game. What follows is based on the replies that we received.

The effect of the System on school games has not been nearly so disastrous as was once feared. The standard of school teams has not been sapped by wholesale desertion of talent for the allure of alternative options: "Despite the wider choice of sports there has been no significant change in the number of people playing Rugby. There are very few people not playing now who would have been good enough to win a place in a school team if they did play, so it is apparent that the sport is still attracting the best players." (Secretary of Rugby); "Some people have gone to minor sports, but this is more a natural phenomenon in parallel to the natural trend." (Captain of Athletics); and the Captain of Cricket, in a detailed and reasoned reply, thought that only two people of promise had been diverted from cricket last year, and that this was not due to the Block Games System. The decrease in amount of cricket played by most people had not affected the standard of school cricket, because school teams were drawn from a nursery system, not from House matches, and "people in the élite in the Upper Sixths have usually been in the élite in the Fifts." However, cricket has lost its dominance within the school as the chief summer sport.

The only sport on which the System has had a directly detrimental effect, (apart from Shooting, which has been left out completely), is Swimming, mainly because of the limited facilities of one bath. Half the training sessions have been crowded out by members of the optional swimming group using the pool, "who so slowed down the tempo of training that any useful effort by members of the school teams was impossible." Conversely, the Captain of Tennis was joyful about the super-abundance of six all-weather courts, and with the growing interest in Tennis, wondered why House tennis matches had been cut back when more and more people wanted to play.

The Captain of Swimming also felt that the Block Games System had "forced senior and junior swimmers to train apart. This was undesirable, because the more talented juniors had little competition and perhaps did not improve so rapidly as they would have done had they had more opportunity for competition against senior swimmers. In addition, junior team selection was made more difficult by the fact that the swimming officials had no opportunity to see any of the junior swimmers in training. It also became difficult to arrange both senior and junior matches during the week. One junior match, against Malvern, had to be cancelled for this reason." The same problem of timetabling prevented certain junior Rugby teams from practising as a unit. (It should be noted that the same consideration has killed House practices.). The Secretary of Rugby

also pointed out that "members of the School 1st and 2nd XV's now have to play in house matches, thus allowing only one school practice per week and increasing the number of injuries." Despite this, however, "Rugby has overcome what changes have occurred and is continuing with much the same support as it had before the Block Games System came into operation." The Captain of Swimming concluded his report with the following point of view, with which the present writer does not wholly agree. "It is worth remembering that those who instituted the new system have apparently decided that a certain degree of physical fitness, or at least of physical health in every member of the school is preferable to a higher degree of fitness and co-ordination among members of school teams than is the case at the present. I do not believe that those responsible for the system, having taken this decision, can have any grounds for criticising the lack of competitive success of any school team, for which this system may be partly or wholly responsible". Since the Captain of Swimming wrote this, the 1st Swimming Team have had a totally victorious season. This statement is extreme in seeing a wholesale decline in standards, but the general comment is correct.

The effect of the Block Games System on school life in general has been to re-organise the timetable, with a multiplication of periods in what used to be second lunch for different sections of the school on different days. This has made every-one more aware of sport on one hand, but has greatly decreased the impact of societies on the other. It is now virtually impossible to arrange a society meeting for any reasonably wide spread of ages, and the result has been a decline both in the status and attendance of societies. This however, is the acceleration of a process of decline parallel to the decline of the houses.

In conclusion to the whole survey therefore, we have acquired a games system that appears to work and is an improvement on any that we have had previously. This however, has accelerated the decline of certain traditional features of school life, such as the Houses and societies, and has shown the need for some rethinking to be done on these subjects.

A. F. DRURY, with B. V. HAYES, S. M. J. PICKVANCE, A. R. WALLACE.

Lent Term 1968

revised Summer Term 1968

## APPENDIX: Colours

When the Survey was originally being compiled the matter of colours was deliberately ignored, for at that time the issue was before the House Committee, who were considering the first report of the Colours Committee, which consisted of S. A. Atkin, D. M. Seal, N. G. Shrive, W. E. Bird, P. S. Harrison and the Chief Master.

The Committee's initial proposals were thrown out by the House Committee meeting of March 21st and 25th, 1968. At the House Committee meeting of July 10th, 1968, an unsigned report called "School Colours" was circulated, and passed by the Committee. The major part of that report is reproduced here:

"1. The enrichment of the games programme with ensuing piecemeal legislation by the House Committee under rule 33 of the School Club has led to a situation which contains anomalies and which is in some peril of cheapening School Colours and their insignia.  
2. The situation is approaching that of the caucus race in Alice in Wonderland; "When they had been running half an hour or so, and were quite dry again, the dodo suddenly called

out "The race is over!" and they all crowded round it, panting and asking "But who has won?" This question the dodo could not answer without a great deal of thought, and it stood for a long time with one finger pressed upon its forehead (the position in which you usually see Shakespeare in the pictures of him), while the rest waited in silence. At last the dodo said "Everybody has won, and all must have prizes".



3. We have three kinds of insignia: (i) the single stripe tie, (ii) the tie with blue roses, (iii) the emblazoned blazer badge. Scrolls will cease to be on sale at shops, and when used up will not be replaced. Any system of grouping games into major and minor games is likely in certain quarters, to seem unjust. The logic of the situation suggests that although there must be very varying standards, owing to the varying size of the competition involved, yet each game that is accredited by the School Club should have the right to award first colours, and if it wishes, second colours. It is hoped that captains of games will co-operate to maintain the standard of School Colours. The insignia for first colours shall be the right to wear the tie with blue tudor roses, and for second colours, the single blue striped tie. School Full Colours are not to be awarded to boys below the 5th year, and House Colours will not be awarded to boys below the 4th year.

4. It will not automatically, in future, be the right of a boy who has received first colours for a game, to wear the emblazoned blazer badge. This will become an award for exceptional distinction in any game. The decision upon its award shall be in the hands of the Games Committee. Recommendation for this award will be made to the Games Committee by the Captain and/of the master of that game. The blazer badge will be a sign of absolute excellence, measured usually by some performance in competition or representative matches outside of, and beyond, school. These are rules for the future from September, 1966; and insignia already awarded will not be taken away.

5. This paper is about School Colours and does not concern itself with the insignia that may be adopted by any game for wear upon the field of action, or the sporting attire of that game."

## STATISTICS

### SWIMMING

Records broken during the season:

Open:

66½ yards Butterfly.

P. G. Reasbeck 44.8 secs.

Intermediate:

100 yards Freestyle.

A. T. M. Freeman 58.5 secs.

66½ yards Backstroke.

T. E. Schollar 47.0 secs.

U.15:

100 yards Freestyle.

A. T. M. Freeman 58.5 secs.

66½ yards Freestyle.

A. T. M. Freeman 38.2 secs.

Individual Medley.

A. T. M. Freeman 99.4 secs.

U.13½:

33½ yards Freestyle.

A. K. Grice 19.3 secs.

33½ yards Backstroke.

A. K. Grice 21.9 secs.

### CRICKET

PLAYED

13 Runs for, 1405

WON

1 Runs against, 1971

LOST

4 Average runs for, 18.48

DRAWN

6 Average runs against, 24.04

(Up to 17th July)

Highest individual scores:

66 (S. Gilbert —v. Solihull)

59 (I. A. D. Thomson —v. Wyggeston)

56 (C. A. Crowdy —v. O.E.A.)

54 (L. M. Biddle —v. O.E.A.)

Highest total for:

194 (v. Kings, Worcester)

Highest total against:

199 (v. O.E.C.C.)

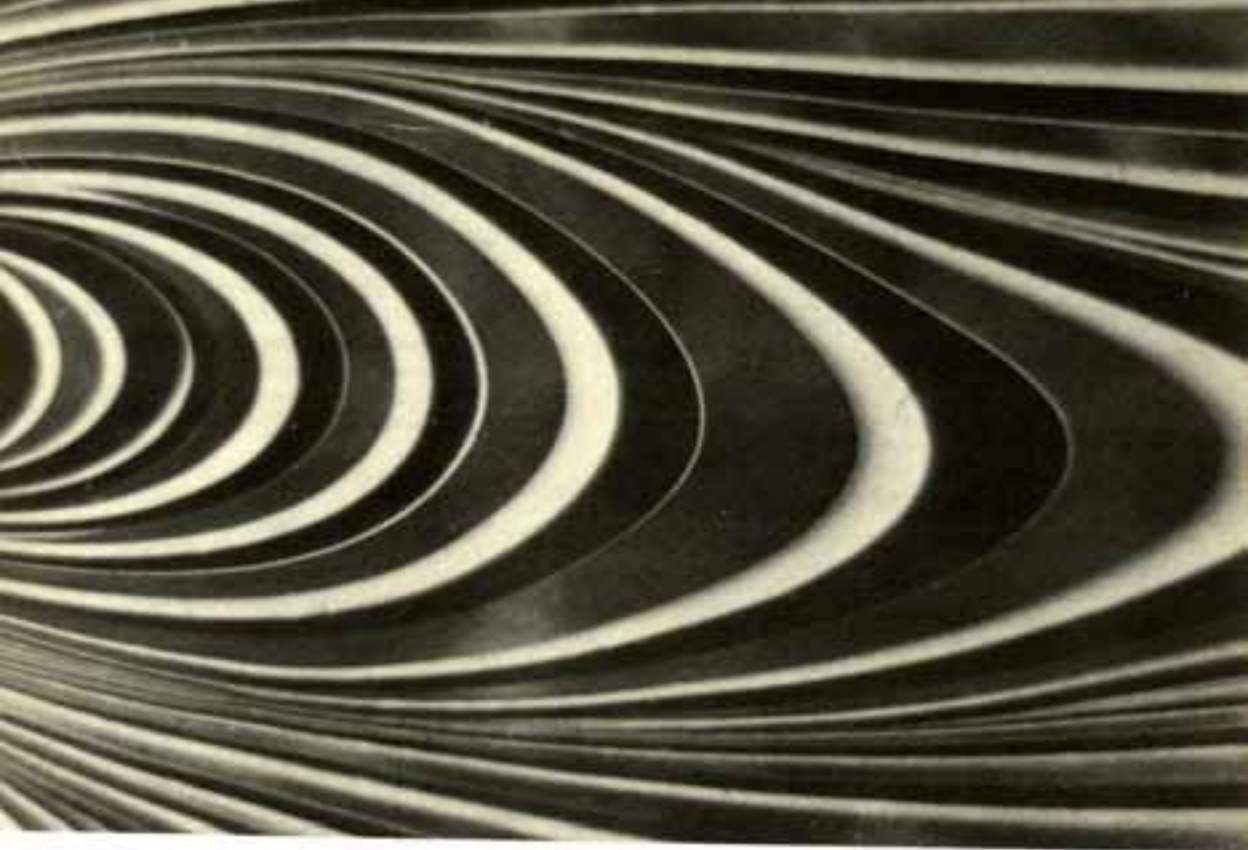
Highest stand:

102 (Biddle and Crowdy v. O.E.A.)

Best Bowling Figures:

	O	M	R	W
(v. O. E.C.C.) R. W. G. Eglin	19	5	54	6
(v. Worcester) C. L. Edwards	15	3	36	5
(v. Manchester) C. L. Edwards	15	0	41	7
(v. M.C.C.) J. P. Evans	16	4	35	5





**ORIGINAL**

## Golden Marionettes

Looking down the Rialto, see  
An unvoiced remembrance of medievalism,  
An idea of traditional sensuality,  
While the flashing-eyed signorinas recuperate  
from Marshall-Aid  
And the stained-glass saints run barefoot,  
Pale-faces and luminous eyes now dull  
Thin, cruel, embryo-Valentino mouths  
Puckered up by chewing gum

In the grimy shadow of a collapsible cathedral  
A mellow-seller watches  
Catholic genuflections,  
Communist saliva,  
Roll by to inevitable desiccation,  
Now not even atheist contempt remains to rail  
Against the grandeur of a religion  
Forgotten devoutly as appropriated.

"On my left, ladies and gentlemen, view the  
delightful antics of..."  
Golden marionettes in the sand chasing their  
dancing plastic souls.  
Upwardly elusive, in search of a more memor-  
able existence.

S. M. J. ARROWSMITH.



## Wayfarer

With ragged clothes and stubbled chin he  
reams,  
Where glistening peaks and towering hills  
enclose,  
Glapsed with a cloudy, feathery throne.  
Scraping, he drags his weary feet over dusty  
tracks  
That weave like eager bees past lush, green  
fields  
Head hung low, a rhyme of sweet, melodic  
dreams  
Flash through dead skulls of wishes, hope;  
Shoulders droop from acid burdens of vain  
innocence,  
A sleepy, wandering brain still sparks with  
twisting flint,  
Of lapping waves that pound and break with  
spray  
Upon the rocks, while seagulls claw,  
Yet this strange spice is gone with age and  
sinking triumph lost.  
As the hoary ball of pride drops lazily behind  
hallowed plains,  
Past twisting dales and rocky clefts he stumps,  
Withered, beaten, mystified by hidden,  
plunging boulders of ill-luck.  
Our hearts pleading, the Wayfarer drops to a  
hazy bed, forgotten,  
I. M. HARVEY.

## Clown

Clown, shadow of mine  
I see your face  
Painted and dry with the dust of time  
Turning a corner  
Entering a room  
I see your face in others' faces  
In the darkness that drifts at the angles of  
streets.  
Sad old man,  
Pale as the night and small as the elm  
Old as the hills and  
Sad as the bird that sings in the dawn  
Somersaulting clown.  
Drooping and dim your spaniel eyes  
Make ritual demand for the fragments of faith  
That lingers on the shelves of my skeleton mind  
Demand irrefutable, for your life and your  
strength  
— Crocodile tears!

You live by me and I live by you  
And never the death shall part us two.

R. H. R. CLARK.

## Centuries

- 16 The monasteries, King Henry and his wives  
Religious strife, when martyrs lost their lives  
And noblemen whose honour was at stake,  
Armada, Victory and Francis Drake.  
The Vatican and State played little part  
In Italy's Renaissance of Art.  
A Cardinal proved not so mild  
To think of the "Madona and the Child".  
Ambition, plots and secretive revenge,  
Intrigue, sang froid, political finesse  
Disease of elegance and dazzling courts  
Corruption that a layman would not guess

- 18 An age when reasoned learning ruled mankind;  
Gavottes, wigs; rakes or courtiers spring  
to mind;  
And God, who wound the great machine  
Existence, working like a clock,  
Precise, concise, with epigrams and wit,  
That Revolution proved the greatest shock  
In which the aristocracy was swept aside,  
With cries of "Vive la liberte" all reason  
died

- [illegible]







Taneth de la lune est morte

soon after slowdusk,  
last night

grew a little tired  
of bearing

an evening's charred corpse  
across pallid hills,  
so he dumped it in a ditch  
and cleaned

its drab light  
from his hands.

when he had walked  
not far beyond

he let his sullen body  
slip to the ground

beside a gatepost  
and cursing life's sobriety  
faded

into the sadness  
of a limpid sky;

while the clouds cooked  
and darkness

veiled the fields  
in drowsy cobwebs,

mrs. moon came back  
from winter's listless sunset,  
her passion sapped

by midnight's looming drifts  
of sleep

and as she passed  
before him

last night looked up  
into her stricken face,

and saw the image  
of his misery

in her lifeless eyes.



"ONE A.M."  
(A Winter Poem)

at almost dawn night,  
when no-one wanted to see much  
or could,  
mr. snow calm  
and rather  
noiselessly embalmed  
the deflowered body of  
ursula year,  
(resting minus that usual  
indecent smile) in a white  
eiderdown;  
and for  
one week  
afterwards it was  
Christmas.

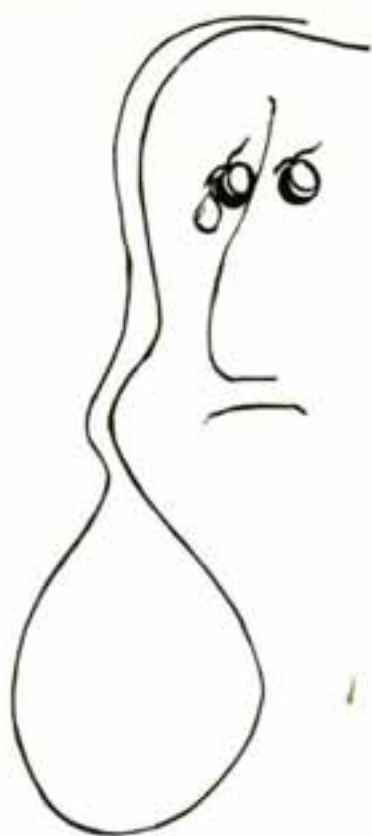
K. MOUNT.

Strawberries

You are soft and red  
Like Cats' hearts  
But balm to the lips  
— It's only the blood on my tongue  
That makes me feel a vampire.

P. J. DANIELS.





REVELLON

#### LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

For eight years I have sat on the left in Big School.

Is this a record?

M. J. OAKLEY.

#### SHOOTING

Results of Postal Matches:

N.S.R.A.: Fired 9, won 4, drawn 1, lost 4.

Country Life: Fired 9, won 6, drawn 0, lost 3.

Vaughan Trophy for the best shot of the year—

M. J. Oakley.

#### Ennigram

Mist

Rising

From the land. A yellow moon

Drops, into the waning sea.

Lin

Sits on a riverbank, somewhere in Viet-Nam

Reading Collected Works of Ian Flemming.

#### Inside Mother Courage

Unfettered by the NUR, the wind gathers speed over Salisbury Plain, leaving the mild hedgerows behind. It ignores the Exeter by-pass and heads out over the Atlantic, taking with it its quota of vacant words, empties from The Smoke. This is the daily dustcart. The people find it a necessary purgation of refuse rejected by their minds, for surely, without it, they would wither and fall, suffocating in their own ordure. Psychoanalysis can be a terrible thing.

One hundred and fifty miles from the coast, untouched by pirate radio, the wind drops these unwanted minutiae of humanity into the ocean. Man will not have it, woman does not want it; it falls to the fish. When Stetson leaves London, he flies south to Marseilles, and in Marseilles, even Stetson eats fish.

Potted palm trees rustle and sway on the site of forgotten aspidistras. Whither do whisperers of immortality take wing? To a little wagon, forever on the move, crossing Poland, Moravia, Bavaria, Italy, and again Bavaria. You have a cake; if it's too stale, you need but speak.

They sye that time 'eals all things,

They sye you can always forget;

But the smile an' the tears accross the years

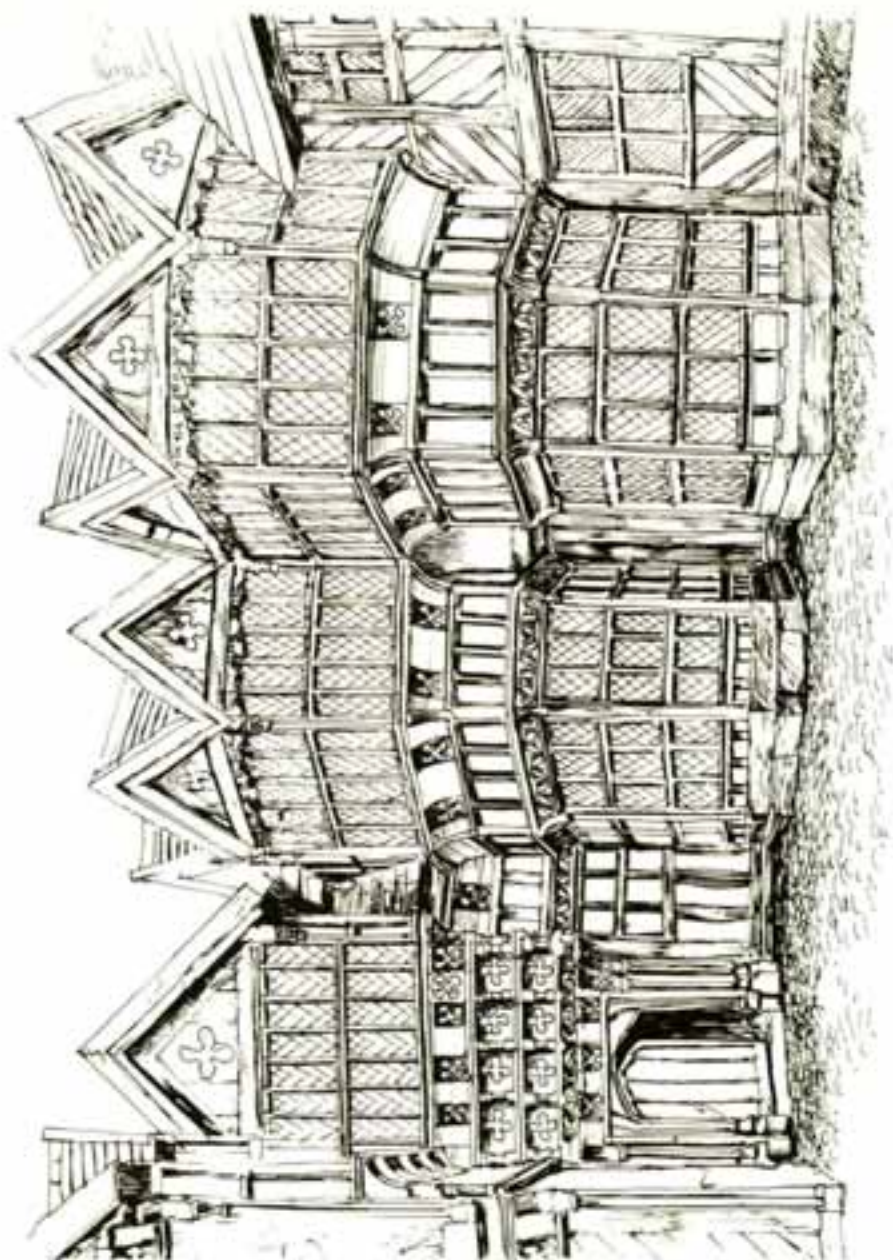
They twist my 'eart strings yet!

It seems I know the whole drivelling song by heart.

B. U. KUTTNER.

Well done Brian, this year's winner of the Omar Khayyham Cuppe.







**Jaguar** Anglo-French supersonic battlefield support aircraft and advanced jet trainer.



**Harrier** World's first V/STOL combat aircraft; can operate from a 50 ft. tarmac or jungle clearing.



**Phantom** Supersonic multi-role aircraft. 15 times a record breaker.



**Nimrod** World's first land-based turbo-jet submarine hunter-killer and maritime reconnaissance aircraft.



**VC10** World-beating British airliner. Now developed as the R.A.F.'s latest strategic transport. Only 16 hours flying time to Singapore.



**Hercules** Versatile tactical transport.



**Belfast** Strategic freighter. R.A.F.'s biggest-ever aircraft.



**BA330** Air-portable tactical support helicopter.



**Denholt** Fast, twin-jet advanced navigation trainer, already in R.A.F. service.

## Have you any plans for the future? Above are some of the R.A.F.'s

The R.A.F. is also seeking a new generation of officers. Not only the pilots and navigators who will fly the new aircraft, but also the *Ground Branch* officers who make flying possible: the engineers, logistics experts, personnel managers, ground defence specialists, air traffic and fighter controllers and many others. They will all have important work to do.

If you are interested, now is the time to do something about it. Ask your Careers Master for some R.A.F. pamphlets—or

get him to arrange for you to meet your R.A.F. Schools Liaison Officer for an informal chat.

Or, if you prefer, write to Group Captain M. A. D'Arcy, R.A.F., Adastral House (25HDI), London, W61. Please give your date of birth and say what qualifications you have or are studying for (minimum 5 G.C.E. 'O' levels including English language and mathematics), and whether you are more interested in a flying or ground branch career.

# BANKING... a worthwhile career

Banking involves much more than working with figures. The successful man enjoys getting to know, and helping, people of every kind, and has a true sense of vocation, serving the community in which he lives and works. In every way it is a worthwhile, satisfying career.

## Opportunities

When you become a Branch Manager—and three out of four school-leavers who join us at District Bank eventually become Managers or receive some other official position—you can expect a salary in the range from over £2,200 to around £5,000. The rewards are much greater still if you advance to one of the higher administrative positions.

## Training

You receive a thorough training at all stages from joining the Bank to becoming a Branch Manager at the Bank's own Staff Training Centre and residential Staff College. Study leave is granted to school-leavers to prepare for the Institute of Bankers examinations.

## Requirements

We like you to have G.C.E. with "A" level passes—and pay a higher commencing salary for them—but we also consider good "O" level applicants. English and Mathematics are important. There are opportunities of specialising in Foreign, Trustee and Computer work.

## How to apply

If you have read so far and still like the sound of us, the next step is simple. Post the application form—now. (If you'd rather not cut-up this magazine, send a letter or postcard instead.)

**To: The Staff Manager, District Bank Limited,  
17 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2.**

*Please send me more information about working at District Bank.*

NAME

(Block Letters Please)

ADDRESS

# DISTRICT BANK

AN UNUSUALLY PERSONAL BANKING SERVICE





# Train with I M I

I M I are major manufacturers of copper, brass, titanium and other new metals, sporting and rimfire ammunition, metal components, zip fasteners, carburetors, hydraulic control equipment, chemical plant, boilers and radiators. Total employees number over 24,000.

A variety of well-developed training schemes is designed to fit young people for the wide range of careers offered by the Company.

## PROCESS TRAINING

Qualifications: Age 15 on leaving school.

This 2½ year training scheme includes a block release course and qualifies boys to become production operatives.

## TOOLSETTER TRAINING

Qualifications: Age 15 on leaving school.

Training follows a varied programme over three years and includes study for the Certificate in Mechanical Engineering Craft Practice.

## CRAFT APPRENTICESHIP

Qualifications: Age 16 on leaving school.

Boys and girls train in the skills necessary to maintain and service complex plant. Most vacancies arise in Mechanical Engineering. In the first year, apprentices follow a syllabus laid down by the Engineering Industry Training Board, carried out in the Companies Apprentice Training Centre. Subsequent training is in the works and the Centre. Apprentices study an appropriate course at a local Technical College.

## TECHNICAL APPRENTICESHIP

Qualifications: 4 'O' Level passes, including Maths and an approved science subject.

After one year in the Training Centre, apprentices gain experience in various departments, qualifying them for jobs as draughtsmen or technical assistants. They study for an O.N.C. in Engineering and may progress to higher qualifications. Candidates with 1 or 2 'A' Levels can also join the scheme at age 18 to study for a H.N.D.

## STUDENT APPRENTICESHIP

Qualifications: 6 'O' Levels, 2/3 'A' Levels in science subjects and a university place. Students may choose either a thick sandwich course (a full time 3 year degree course, followed and preceded by a year of practical industrial training) or a thin sandwich course (4 years in total each divided between periods at university and in industry). Main requirements are for Mechanical Engineers and Computer Scientists.

## SCIENTIFIC CAREERS

Qualifications: 'A' or 'O' Level passes.

Boys and girls join as Experimental Assistants engaged in research on problems associated with non-ferrous metal production and development. They study an appropriate course on a day release basis.

## SECRETARIAL AND TYPING TRAINING

The Company has its own Secretarial and Typewriting Schools for girls. For the former, 4 'O' Level passes, including English Language, are required and for the latter, education to C.S.E. standard is preferred.

If you are interested in a career with us, please write to The Personnel Manager, Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) Limited, P.O. Box 216, Witton, Birmingham 6.

# *Office for a Martins manager*



## *You, maybe?*

Being a Martins manager is no desk-bound job. A lot of it is getting to know your customers and their business first hand, and that could involve you in anything from big city finance to hill sheep farming.

Good men become managers young at Martins. Right from the start you enjoy planned, systematic training designed to equip you for rapidly increasing responsibility. You could be a manager before you're 30, with a salary starting around £2,400, and with plenty of scope to rise—on merit—to £5,000 and over. What's more, a Martins manager has real responsibility. Even in the smallest branch the decisions are *his*.

Why not find out more about a career with Martins? If you have, or expect to obtain, 2 'A' Levels or 4 'O' Levels, write to

**The District General Manager, Dept. No. MID 3  
Martins Bank Limited, 98 Colmore Row, Birmingham 3**

**MARTINS  
BANK** 



# leaving this term?

Make your career  
in plastics—

one of the fastest  
growing industries of our time.

BIP Chemicals offers a variety of interesting opportunities for training in the laboratories, or as plant operators, or for starting a commercial career. You're sure to find the job to match your particular talents.

BIP Chemicals, one of Europe's leading producers of plastics raw materials, is part of a Group which also manufactures finished products ranging from buttons to 600 ton moulding presses. BIP wants young people with an eye on the future.

How about you?

Write to the Personnel Manager,

BIP Chemicals Limited,  
Popes Lane, Oldbury,  
P.O. Box 6, Warley, Worcs.





# Me a bank manager?



*It's not as remote as you think.*

If only you realized how good your chances are of getting to manage one of our branches! One in two; or even better, if you're exceptionally talented. Some of our young career-men make it before they're 35! And that's only a start. They can go on to earn over £5,000.

So can you. Here's how to take the first step; write to us, giving details of the GCE passes you have or hope to have. We'll tell you about jobs at the Midland, the pay and the considerable fringe benefits.

Ask for our booklet 'A Career in The Midland Bank'.

Write to:

The Staff Manager, Midland Bank, Head Office, Poultry, London EC2.



## Midland Bank

**CAN GET RIGHT THROUGH TO**

**THEY**

*Write for details to:*

**MR. J. H. NEWBY**

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Representative (M/33).

**95 NEWHALL STREET,  
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in Birmingham for television  
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### **Young people find a better career in the Post Office**

There's a wide choice of work, both for boys and girls. But whichever section of the G.P.O. is chosen, the career will be full of interest, rich in opportunities for advancement and well rewarded right from the start.

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There are opportunities for  
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Telephonist  
Engineering and  
Typing Staff.

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Opportunities exist in the  
Postal, Engineering  
Scientific  
Clerical & Secretarial  
Sections.

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#### **With 'A' Level Certificates**

There are interesting careers in the  
Engineering  
Scientific  
Executive & Telecommu-  
nications Fields.

---



# A career of challenge and opportunity

## Yours as an officer in the Royal Navy

Today's Royal Navy has a vital, world-wide role to play—with new ships, new weapons and more nuclear power. It offers you an assured future in a career of great scope and opportunity.

As a naval officer you are a true professional: an expert in seamanship and in a technical capacity, working with advanced weapons and equipment.

You will be totally engaged in one of the most exciting and adventurous callings a man can have. And you'll lead an active life with world travel, fine company and a full and varied social life.

If you are aiming for a degree, 'A' levels or 5 or more 'O' levels, you could qualify for a permanent or short service

commission, as an officer in the Royal Navy or the Royal Marines. There are schemes which can help to pay your school expenses and you can qualify for a cadetship when you go up to University.

For full details write to—  
**Officer Entry Section (2501),  
Old Admiralty Building,  
Whitehall, London, S.W.1.**

Please give your full name, age, school and qualifications achieved (or expected). *Even if you are only 14, you should enquire now!*

## Royal Navy



*Lt. McCashill in command of his own ship — at 24!*



## CAREERS IN THE



## ENGINEERING DIVISION

There are openings from time to time in the Engineering Division of the *BBC* for boys aged 18 or over, as **Technical Operators** or **Technical Assistants**.

Technical Operators work in the Television Studios where they operate television cameras microphone booms and tape and disc equipments, and are responsible for the control of lighting and sound, and for the quality of the picture leaving the studio.

Technical Assistants are employed in Radio and Television Studio Centres, Outside Broadcasts Units, Communication Centres and Transmitting Stations throughout the country. Working under supervision, they are responsible for testing, aligning setting-up and maintaining the very wide range of technical equipment used in broadcasting.

All candidates must have a G.C.E. which includes English Language, Mathematics and Physics at 'O' level, and Technical Assistants are also required to have studied Mathematics and Physics at 'A' level, or equivalent technical certificate standard. At an Interview Board they should also be able to demonstrate an elementary knowledge of electricity and magnetism, and preference will be given to those who can demonstrate a technical interest in one of the following subjects:-

**TECHNICAL OPERATORS** - photography, sound reproduction, or music.

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS** - amateur radio, radio control or electronics.

Both Technical Operators and Technical Assistants attend full-time courses at the Engineering Training Centre, followed later in their careers by more advanced courses for promotion to more senior grades.

These appointments should appeal to those who wish to be associated with the day to day business of broadcasting and are interested in progressing to posts which have management functions.

The BBC also recruits a number of Graduates in Electrical Engineering, Electronics or Physics. Those who go on to University can apply in due course for direct appointment as Engineers or as Graduate Trainees.

*Further details and application forms may be obtained from:*



**ENGINEERING RECRUITMENT OFFICER  
BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION  
P.O. BOX 1AA, LONDON W1**

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26 Lower Temple St.  
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021-643 8311

**COLLEGE HOUSE SHOP**  
(opposite the University of Aston)  
36 Aston Street, Birmingham 4  
021-359 3242

**BOOKS ARE OUR BUSINESS**

# VALETE

The following left at the end of the year 1965-66:

S. A. Atkin:	e 1960, I; G; G. G. Lawrence Holland Science Prize; Distinction Prize, T. S. Eliot Memorial Prize; M. F. A. Smith Prize; Commonplace Book (twice), Neil Robinson Prize; School of Geography Prize; Rugby XXX Colours, Athletics team; School orchestra, Secretary of Geographical Society, Secretariat of Geographical Society, Editor of 'Chronicle'; ASM in Scouts; Cartland Club, Prefect (Dale Memorial Medal); Jesus College, Oxford — Geography.
R. A. B. Austin:	e 1963, I; School Judo team; Art Society, Chartered Accountancy.
I. A. Baird:	e 1961, C. G.; Lawrence Holland Science Prize; Captain of Athletics, Vice-captain of Cross-Country; Cartland Club, Prefect. St. Catharine's College, Cambridge — Natural Sciences.
R. W. Ball:	e 1960, E; Hobbiss Prize for Architecture (three times), Distinction Prize; School orchestra, Music Society, Music Circle, Art Circle; Personal Service Group; Cartland Club, Peterhouse, Cambridge — Architecture.
P. S. Banks:	e 1962, G; Film Society; Venture Scouts (P.L.); Chartered Accountancy.
R. N. Barlow:	e 1960, L; Ratcliffe German Prize, Distinction Prize, Individual Music Prize (four times); Vice-captain of Rugby, Vice-captain of Fives, Cricket XXII colours, School Squash team; Secretary of Modern Languages Society, Music Circle, Closed Circle; President of Cartland Club, House Captain, Prefect; (Bache Memorial Cup). East Anglia University — European Studies.
P. H. Bennett:	e 1961, G; Birmingham Peace Prize; School Captain of Basketball, Cricket XXII colours; Senior Observer of School Met. Station, Modern Languages Society; Sgt. in C.C.F.; Cartland Club, Prefect. St. Paul's College, Cheltenham — Teaching.
L. M. Biddle:	e 1961, H; School Rugby colours, School Cricket colours, School teams for Fives, Basketball, Athletics, Swimming, Dramatic Society; Staff Sgt. in C.C.F.; Cartland Club, Prefect. London College of Estate Management.
F. W. Blakey:	e 1963, G; Distinction Prize; Dramatic Society, Drama Group, Journalism.
D. T. Bowyer:	e 1961, J; House choir, Art Society, Personal Service Group, Bournville College of Art — for Dip.AD.
D. A. Clegg:	e 1961, L; Sir James Smith Geography Prize, Chartered Accountancy.
T. M. T. Cooper:	e 1962, G; Neil Robinson Prize; Individual Singing Prize; Dramatic Society, Scrivener of Shakespeare Society, Music Circle, Closed Circle, Chapel Choir, Librarian; Chapel Keeper, Keeper of the Dining Hall, Personal Service Group; Cartland Club, Prefect. Bristol University — Drama.
G. R. J. Cotton:	e 1965, P; School Gymnastics team; C.C.F. St. Paul's School.
P. C. Cox:	e 1961, E; School Swimming team (colours); Venture Scouts, Manchester University — Medicine.



- P. L. Cox: e 1960, C.G; School Cross-country (colours), School Athletics team (half-colours); Debating Society, Choral Society, Elizabethan Society, Shakespeare Society, Anagnostics; C.C.F. Naval Section; Cartland Club, Birmingham University — Russian.
- B. J. Davies: e 1963, C.G; Railway M. E. Society; Sgt. in C.C.F., Sheffield University — Civil Engineering.
- P. E. L. Davies: e 1963, E; Distinction Prize, Saunders Classical Prize; School Judo team; Anagnostics; Scouts; Cartland Club, Queen's College, Oxford — Classics.
- A. F. Drury: e 1960, E; Foundation Scholar 1967, Cyril John Silverstone Memorial Scholarship, Governors' Leaving Exhibition, John Thackeray Bunce Prize, Divisions Geography Prize, Distinction Prize; Secretary of Literary Society, Secretary of Drama Group, Dramatic Society, Historical Society, Film Society, Debating Society, Christian Guild, Art Circle, Shakespeare Society; Editor of 'Chronicle'; Cartland Club, Prefect, Exhibitioner, Queens' College, Cambridge — English.
- R. P. Dunnett: e 1961, P; Harold Davies Prize; Personal Service Group; Sheffield University — Statistics.
- D. J. Dutton: e 1961, V; John Thackeray Bunce Prize, Arthur J. West Prize; School Tennis team (colours), School Squash team; Shakespeare Society, Elizabethan Society, Historical Society, Closed Circle, Librarian; Personal Service Group; Cartland Club, Prefect, Queen Mary College, London — History.
- S. F. Drinkwater: e 1960, G; Foundation Scholar 1965, Distinction Prize, Divisions Chemistry Prize, Napier Shaw Prize; Forum, Christian Guild, Scientific Society, Senior Welter, Head of School Climatological Station; Warden of Andrew's Coppice and G.A.S.L. in Scouts; Cartland Club, Prefect, Merton College, Oxford — Chemistry.
- C. L. Edwards: e 1963, G; School Cricket team (colours), School Tennis team; Cartland Club, Nottingham University — Food Sciences.
- J. P. Evans: e 1963, E; Vice-captain of Cricket, School Rugby team (colours), School Athletics team; Naval section of C.C.F.; Cartland Club, Prefect, Nottingham University — Chemistry.
- M. G. Ewins: e 1960, J; Foundation Scholar; Photographic Society, Railway M. E. Society; A.S.L. in Scouts; Cartland Club, Bristol University — Biochemistry.
- R. M. Fentiman: e 1963, P; Sheffield University — Engineering.
- G. N. Gilbert: e 1961, V; Distinction Prize (twice), Lawrence Holland Prize (twice); School Judo team; Secretary of Dramatic Society, Secretary of Scientific Society, Film Society, Librarian; A.S.L. in Scouts; Cartland Club, Prefect, Exhibitioner, Emmanuel College, Cambridge — IBM Industrial Scholarship — Mechanical Sciences.
- S. Gilbert: e 1961, G; Foundation Scholar, King Edward's Scholar, Saunders Prize, Greek Prose Prize, Lightfoot Prize, Distinction Prize (five times); Captain of Cricket, Captain of Chess; Secretary of Elizabethan Society, Secretary of Anagnostics; Cartland Club, Prefect, Exhibitioner, University College, Oxford — Classics.
- R. A. Govier: e 1961, V; Scouts; Cartland Club; Solicitor.

C. A. Graham:	e 1960, H; Laurence Holland Prize; Secretary of Film Society, Dramatic Society, Shakespeare Society, Elizabethan Society, Choral Society, Scientific Society; School Stage Manager; C.S.M. i/c Signals in C.C.F.; Cartland Club, Prefect, Bristol University — Electrical Engineering.
G. R. Grimmett:	e 1961, P; Foundation Scholar 1966, King Edward's Scholar 1967, Anthony Rouse Prize, David Lewis Prize, David Featherstone Scholarship for Music; Public Schools Foils Champion 1968, Champion of Fencing, School teams for Athletics, Swimming; Solo Oboist at Grammar Schools Music Festival; Duke of Edinburgh Gold Award; A.S.L. in Scouts; Cartland Club, House Captain, Prefect, Postmastership, Merton College, Oxford — Mathematics.
M. Mathewwy:	e 1967, G; Foundation Scholar, Wellington School, Somerset.
N. Myles:	e 1960, H; Fish Formis Geography Prize; School Tennis Captain, School Squash team; Shakespeare Society, Elizabethan Society, Dramatic Society, Geographical Society, Art Circle, Scouts; 1967, Asst. Editor of 'Chronicle', 1968, Editor of 'Chronicle' Section (Knight Memorial Medal); Cartland Club, House Captain, Prefect, Southampton University — Law.
S. E. Hayes:	e 1961, E; School Tennis team; Railway M. E. Society; Leeds University — Control Engineering.
D. M. Heat:	e 1962, J; School Sports team (colours), School Athletics team (half-colours), School Chess team, Film Society, Archaeological Society, Newport Grammar School.
K. G. Henshall:	e 1961, G; Divisions' English Prize; School teams for Rugby, Basketball; Oxfam Committee; Cartland Club, London University — Japanese.
G. W. Hillyard:	e 1961, G; University College, London — Astronomy.
R. R. Hine:	e 1961, L; Distinction Prize (twice), Austin Prize for Archaeology, Captain of Judo, School Cross-Country team; Scouts, C.S.V. Peterborough, Cambridge — Classics.
M. A. J. Hinnap:	e 1961, V; O.M. in Scouts, Rolls Royce Scholarship at Sheffield University — Mechanical Engineering.
L. H. Irvine:	e 1967, P; Scouts, Leeds Grammar School.
D. I. Jobling:	e 1961, J; Sands Cox Prize for Medicine, Hutchings Biology Prize, Distinction Prize; Photographic Society; Scouts, Sheffield University — Medicine.
R. G. Johns:	e 1961, H; J. F. Gregg Memorial Prize; Music Circle, Modern Languages Society, Librarian; Scouts; Cartland Club, East Anglia University — Politics and Economics.
C. D. Jones:	e 1960, L; A. J. West Economics Prize (twice), Hayward Travel Bursary for Research in Norway; Forum, Dramatic Society, Shakespeare Society, Closed Circle; School Oxfam Committee; A.S.L. in Scouts, Queen's Scout, Editor of 'Scoutlook'; Cartland Club, Prefect, York University — Economics.
H. J. Jones:	e 1962, G; School Fencing team; Venture Scouts.
K. Jones:	e 1963, J; Birmingham University — Mathematical Physics.

R. J. Jones:	e 1961, P; School Tennis team (colours); Personal Service Group, Queen Mary College, London — History.
A. J. King:	e 1961, V; Railway M. E. Society, Loughborough University — Chemical Engineering.
B. U. Kuttner:	e 1960, P; Drama Group; Cartland Club, Hull University — English.
R. McCullough:	e 1966, E; Philatelic Society, Emigrating.
S. H. McGowan:	e 1965, C. G; School Orchestra; Personal Service Group; Cartland Club, Lancaster University — English.
G. R. Marsh:	e 1960, J; Sir James Smith Geography Prize, Laurence Holland Prize; School XXII colours, School Athletics team; Film Society, Scientific Society, Shakespeare Society; A.S.L. in Scouts; Cartland Club, House Captain, Prefect, Sheffield University — Civil Engineering.
W. R. A. Melville:	e 1963, J; Distinction Prize; School Shooting team; Railway M. E. Society; Cpl. in C.C.F.; Heriot-Watt University — Mechanical Engineering.
A. R. Morris:	e 1964, V; King Edward's Scholar 1967, George Young French Prize, Acatos German Prize, Governors' French Prize, Ratcliffe German Prize; Shakespeare Society, Librarian; A.S.L. in Scouts; Cartland Club, Prefect, King's College, London — French.
N. C. Norton:	e 1961, L; School Tennis team, Warwick University — Mathematics.
M. J. Oakley:	e 1960, J; Distinction Prize; Captain of Shooting; Secretary of Railway M. E.; Staff Sgt. in C.C.F.; Cartland Club, Birmingham University — English.
R. A. Overin:	e 1961, H; Film Society, Philatelic Society; A.S.L. in Scouts; Cartland Club Treasurer, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge — Mechanical Sciences.
E. T. Peel:	e 1963, V; Duke of Edinburgh Silver Award; Oxfam Committee; Staff Sgt. in C.C.F.; Cartland Club, University College, London — Medicine.
P. G. Reasbeck:	e 1961, C. G; Foundation Scholar 1967, King Edward's Scholar 1965, Distinction Prize, Hadley Oral German Prize, Sands Cox Medicine Prize, Maurice Finnemore Prize, Laurence Holland Prize; School Rugby team (colours), School Swimming Captain; Scientific Society; Flt. Sgt. in R.A.F. (Knight Memorial Medal); Cartland Club, House Captain, Prefect, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge — Medicine.
K. A. Ridgway:	e 1961, J; Art Society, Art Circle, Bournville College of Art — Design.
P. G. Roden:	e 1961, P; School Hockey team; Railway M. E. Society; R. N. Section of C.C.F.; Sheffield University — Accounting and Financial Administration.
D. M. Seal:	e 1961, E; Laurence Holland Prize, Distinction Prize, Governors' Leaving Exhibition; School Cricket team (XXII colours), School Fives team (colours); Staff Sgt. in C.C.F.; Cartland Club, House Captain, School Recorder and Vice-Captain, Exhibitor, St. John's College, Oxford — Chemistry.
N. G. Shrive:	e 1960, L; Foundation Scholar, Fourth Forms Mathematics Prize, Distinction Prize, Divisions Mathematics Prize, Laurence Holland Prize; School XXX colours; Secretary of Christian Guild, Secretary of Forum, Secretary of Oxfam Committee, Film Society; U. Officer in C.C.F. (Knight Memorial Medal); Sub-Treasurer of the School Club; Cartland Club, Prefect, Scholar, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford — Engineering Science.



A. B. Smedley:	e 1963, J; School Athletics team (junior), School Swimming team (junior); Natural History Society; C.C.F.; Welbeck College.
J. F. Stoker:	e 1961, V; Divisions English and Modern Languages Prizes, Lightfoot Shakespeare Prize, Prince Lee Divinity Prize, Classical Association Reading Prizes, Personal Service Group, Cartland Club. Brasenose College, Oxford — English.
R. J. M. Stokes:	e 1961, H; Scouts. Sheffield University — Technology.
G. E. P. Swatridge:	e 1960, J; School Captain of Chess, School Athletics team (colours), School Cross-Country (colours), Midland U18 Chess Champion; Venture Scouts; Cartland Club. Reading University — Computer Science.
D. A. Tupling:	e 1961, P; Foundation Scholar; Railway M. E. Society; Scouts; Sussex University — Applied Physics.
A. R. Wallace:	e 1961, V; King Edward's Scholar 1967, Nicholas Hammond Prize, Distinction Prize (three times); Secretary of Historical Society, Closed Circle; Editor of 'Chronicle'; School Librarian; Cartland Club, House Captain, Prefect, Scholar, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge — History.
M. R. Withers:	e 1961, E; School Judo team; Venture Scouts. Sheffield University — Mechanical Engineering.
M. D. W. Wood:	e 1965, V; School Athletics team (colours), Hotel Management.

### COCK HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP 1968

House	W.Polo	Ch.	X-C	Fives	Gym	Rugby	Mus.	Athl.	Sw.	Ten.	Cr.	Total	Pos.
Levett	6	2	7	3	3	70	8	42	42	6	56	245	1
Heath	4	8	4½	18	6	80	2	30	24	14	48	238½	2
Cary Gilson	8	14	8	12	8	45	5½	36	48	4	20	218½	3
Evans	7	6	3	24	7	30	3	24	36	12	64	216	4
Jeune	1	16	6	6	1	60	1	48	12	2	32	185	5
Gifford	2	10	4½	9	5	45	4	6	30	10	40	165½	6
Prince Lee	3	12	2	21	2	20	5½	18	18	8	20	129½	7
Vardy	5	4	1	15	4	10	7	12	6	16	8	88	8



# KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL CLUB

## EXPENDITURE

Statement of accounts for year, 1st April,  
1967 to 31st March, 1968.

### INCOME

	£	s.	d.
Governors' Grant	350	0	0
Interest on Endowments	49	4	8
Honorary Members' Subscriptions	59	7	0
Boys' Subscriptions	725	0	0
Grant from School Stock	730	0	0
	1913	11	8
J. C. Roberts, Hon. Treasurer. Examined and found correct. C. J. Caswell, J. S. Wheatley, Hon. Auditors.			
Expenditure for year ending March 31st, 1968	2134	15	8
Receipts for year ending March 31st, 1968	1913	11	8
Deficit	221	4	0
Deficit brought forward April 1st, 1967	41	6	1
Deficit carried forward April 1st, 1968	262	10	1

	£	s.	d.
Football	276	19	3
Cricket	604	1	1
Athletics	170	14	5
Swimming	56	6	4
Fives	127	1	6
Tennis	103	11	7
Rowing	38	6	5
Cross Country	48	0	8
Fencing	20	13	0
Squash Rackets	26	16	2
Gymnastics	3	5	2
Basket Ball	8	19	9
Judo	7	12	4
Hockey	1	7	6
Shooting	11	11	
Life Saving	5	0	
Chess	94	13	7
Chronicle	433	15	2
Civic Society	7	6	
Natural History Society	3	11	6
Photographic Society	7	2	
Modern Language Society	14	0	
Aeronautical Society	4	0	6
Debating Society	2	10	0
Printing and Stationary	93	9	11
Postage and Telephone	6	4	3
Bank Charges	10	0	

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## ACCOUNTS - Postscript

In view of the change in format of CHRONICLE over the past two years the Editorial Board believes it may be of general interest to know how the Income and Expenditure of the magazine work, issue by issue. The Expenditure is made up of the cost of printing, block-making, distribution, postage, etc.; the Income is derived from the rent of space in the magazine by our various Advertisers.

Issue	Expenditure	Income	Net Cost
May, 1967	£280.10.0	£ 91. 5.0	£189. 5.0
Oct, 1967	£433. 1.0	£206.14.0	£226. 7.0
May, 1968	(£350.13.0)	£145. 3.6	£205. 9.6
TOTAL	£1074. 4.0	£443. 2.6	£631. 1.6

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of understanding the local context in which a project is implemented. This includes a thorough analysis of the social, cultural, and economic factors that may influence the success or failure of the intervention. It is essential to engage with the community from the outset, ensuring that their voices are heard and their needs are addressed.

The second part of the paper explores the challenges faced by project managers in the field. These challenges can range from limited resources and infrastructure to cultural differences and political instability. Effective strategies for overcoming these challenges are discussed, emphasizing the importance of flexibility, adaptability, and strong communication skills.

The third part of the paper focuses on the role of the project manager in ensuring the sustainability of the project. This involves developing a clear plan for the long-term maintenance and monitoring of the project, as well as building local capacity to take ownership of the project's outcomes.

The final part of the paper provides a summary of the key findings and offers recommendations for future research and practice. It is concluded that a holistic and community-centered approach is essential for the successful implementation of development projects.

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion.

As the world's population grows, the demand for food and other resources will increase. This will put pressure on the environment and on the world's food supply.

One way to meet this demand is to increase the amount of food that is produced. This can be done by using more land for agriculture or by using more intensive farming methods.

Another way to meet this demand is to reduce the amount of food that is wasted. This can be done by improving food storage and distribution systems.

There are many other ways to meet this demand, and it is important that we find ways to do so that do not harm the environment or the people of the world.

One of the most important things we can do is to make sure that everyone has access to the food they need. This means that we need to make sure that food is distributed fairly and that everyone has the resources they need to grow their own food.

There are many challenges ahead of us, but if we work together, we can find ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources.

We need to make sure that everyone has access to the food they need, and we need to make sure that we are using the land and resources in a sustainable way.

Only then can we ensure that the world's population is able to thrive in the 21st century and beyond.

It is our responsibility to make sure that we are doing our part to meet this challenge, and we need to work together to find solutions that will work for everyone.

Let us all commit ourselves to finding ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources in a sustainable and equitable way.

Only then can we ensure that the world's population is able to thrive in the 21st century and beyond.

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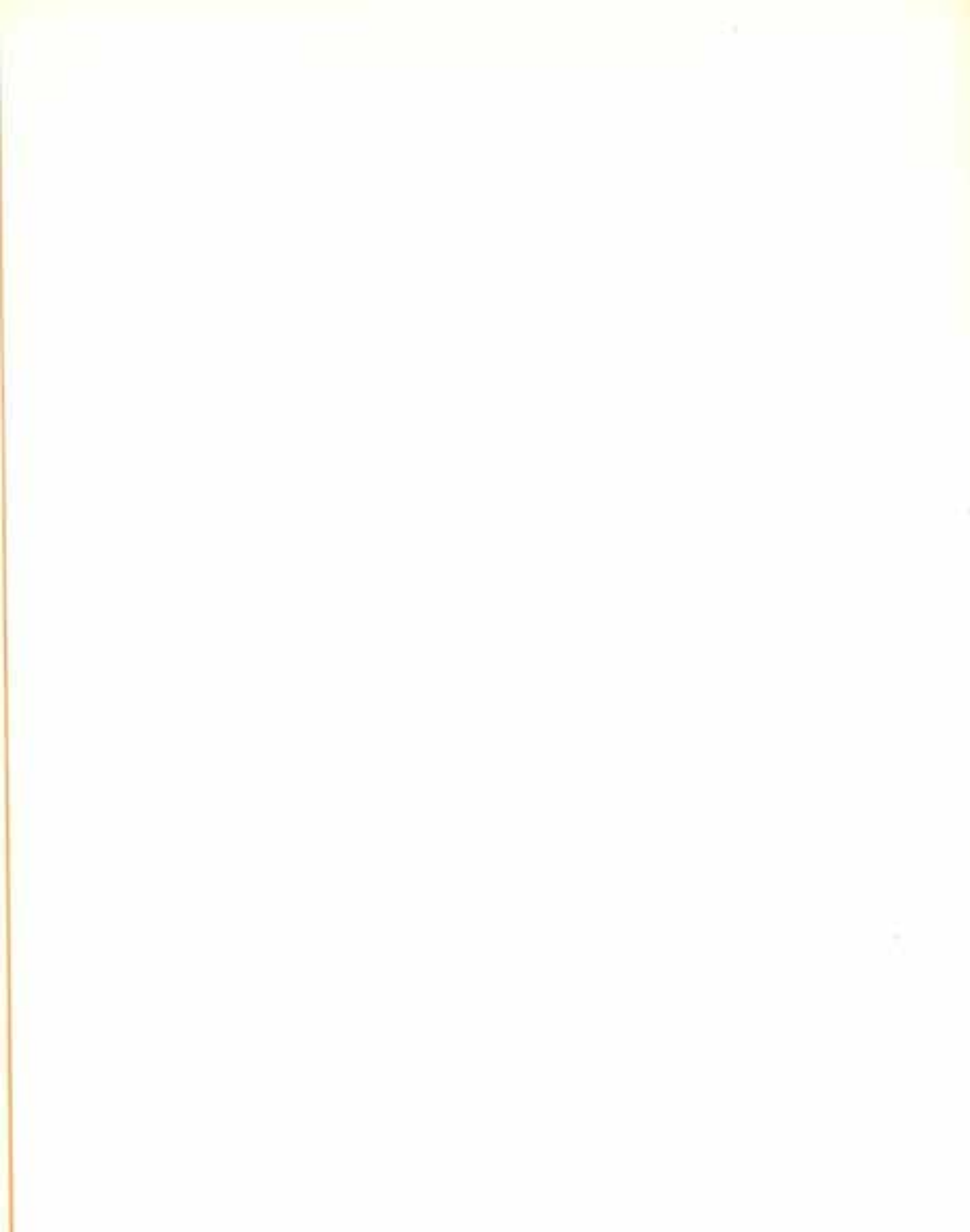
Let us all commit ourselves to finding ways to meet the world's growing demand for food and other resources in a sustainable and equitable way.

Only then can we ensure that the world's population is able to thrive in the 21st century and beyond.

# CHRONICLE







# King Edward's School Birmingham May 1969

## Volume 83 Number 5

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by J.S. Wheatley

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             (b) *"He'll roast your pork and dine on it afterwards"*

### SCHOOL PREFECTS 1968-69

*Standing, left to right:* S. R. James; G. L. Gretton; M. R. Webb; P. N. Edwards; R. A. Birtles; C. A. Crowdy; D. J. Scott; J. S. P. Cape; N. P. Pearson; A. J. Taylor.

*Seated, left to right:* C. J. Caswell; A. D. Blainey; C. C. Maltby; P. D. Smith (School Captain); the Chief Master; R. E. Walker (Vice-Captain); S. E. Bowkett; I. A. D. Thomson; J. G. Homer.

# Questions School-leavers ask us before they come and join us at the National Westminster



**Q** "Can I become really successful in banking?"

**A** If you call earning anything between £2,300 and £6,000-plus a year successful, yes. That's the kind of rarified air National Westminster management breathes.

**Q** "Will there be much routine?"

**A** Not much, and the higher you go the further away from it you'll get. Money is the fuel that powers peoples' lives and banking is as varied as life itself.

**Q** "Okay, what qualifications do I need?"

**A** A good G.C.E. and the energy to cut out this coupon or drop into any branch of the Group and ask to talk to the manager. Okay?

**Q** "Will it be fun?"

**A** Well, people won't exactly be doing hand-springs and blowing up coloured balloons all over the place. But they will be earning good money to buy clothes and holidays. Independence is fun. And so is working with bright and friendly people. And so is dealing with peoples' affairs. This is what banking is all about.

**Q** "Do I need to be good at maths?"

**A** Not necessarily. We have computers which are very good at maths, but we like you to be good at thinking.

**Come and join us  
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Westminster Bank  
Group**



**The District,  
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Westminster Banks**

The Staff Manager,  
District Bank Ltd., Box B4/5M  
Spring Gardens, Manchester, 2.

Name  Age

Address

Phone

I have G.C.E. passes in these subjects:

"A" ☐ "O" ☐

This year I'm also taking

Please ☐ Send me appropriate literature

I am available for interview ☐





# SIXTH FORMERS!

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We at Lloyds Bank are looking for promising sixth formers—young men who are ambitious and who seek a career both challenging and financially rewarding.

Lloyds Bank offers just that to the right man. The Bank's training scheme, which includes practical branch training and courses at the Bank's residential colleges, enables you to develop your ability and prove your qualities. There are first rate opportunities for promotion to executive positions. Men who show outstanding ability can expect to attain managerial status at the age of 30 or before.

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**The Rewards?** Managers' salaries range from £2,200 plus to £5,000 and beyond, and senior officials earn well in excess of this figure. Housing loans are available to the staff at advantageous rates, and staff in the London area are eligible for an extra allowance of up to £150 per annum.

**Coming for an interview?** If you are suitably qualified, we shall be glad to arrange for you to come for an interview in London with all expenses paid.

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As a school-leaver, your 'O' or 'A' levels are the first real signs that you are more valuable to yourself than you think. Anyway, we think so, and we want to talk to you about your career; about your working for us; and about your getting to the top, using the same qualities that you put into passing those exams.

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*Write to the Local Directors*

## **Barclays Bank**

*P.O. Box 34, 63 Colmore Row, Birmingham, 3*

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Experts in mining engineering, in mechanical, electrical, electronic and hydraulic engineering, and in the range of scientific and associated services that Britain's biggest industrial organisation requires.

The N.C.B. has training schemes for entrants at all levels. Here are some of them.

- \* **Student apprenticeship in mining, electrical or mechanical engineering, leading to a Higher National Diploma or a degree.**
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Entry conditions are the same for both—G.C.E. 'O' level or C.S.E. Grade 1 passes in at least four subjects, including maths and a science. Age limit is normally 18, but older applicants with appropriate 'A' level passes are accepted.

You earn while you learn. The salary scale rises year by year from £7 15s. 6d. a week at 16.

The N.C.B. also offers a lodging allowance if you

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Students with good 'A' level results wishing to take a university course in mining, electrical or mechanical engineering can apply for N.C.B. scholarships, which are among the best available in Britain. These scholarships are also open to outstanding N.C.B. student apprentices.

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Staffordshire House, Stoke-on-Trent (Stoke-on-Trent 48201)**

OR

**Mr. Evan Morgans, Head of Staff Recruitment and Training, South Midlands  
Area, N.C.B., Coleorton, Leicester (Ashby-de-la-Zouch 3131)**

**will gladly give you advice and further information**



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CAN GET RIGHT THROUGH TO  
THEY**

**THEY**

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'O' LEVEL  
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# JOIN THE POLICE CADETS

*for a future career with the*

## BIRMINGHAM CITY POLICE

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Education—Preference will be given to candidates with G.C.E. Certificates. Applicants over 17½ years should have at least three G.C.E. certificates, 'O' level, including English Language or English Literature.

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REGULAR FORCE: Candidates must not be less than 5' 8" in height, between 19 and 30 years of age, have good eyesight (candidates who wear glasses or contact lenses within certain minimum standards are now eligible), physically fit, a sound education and of good character.

PAY: £765 per annum at age 19 years; £800 per annum at age 20 years; £835 per annum at 21 years; £870 per annum at age 22 years and over, rising in each case to £1,205 per annum.

**The Service offers excellent opportunities for men—**including university graduates—with outstanding qualifications. All the most senior posts in the Police Service are filled by men who join as constables.

Write for details to:

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Birmingham City Police Recruiting and Training Centre,  
Pershore Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 5.

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# leaving this term?

Make your career  
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one of the fastest  
growing industries of our time.

BIP Chemicals offers a variety of interesting opportunities for training in the laboratories, or as plant operators, or for starting a commercial career. You're sure to find the job to match your particular talents.

BIP Chemicals, one of Europe's leading producers of plastics raw materials, is part of a Group which also manufactures finished products ranging from buttons to 600 ton moulding presses. BIP wants young people with an eye on the future.

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P.O. Box 6, Warley, Worcs.







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Immediate applications are invited for Technical Assistant and Technical Operator vacancies occurring in September 1969. These permanent and pensionable appointments will be to the Radio, Television, Communications and Transmitter Engineering Departments, and offer an interesting and challenging career with good prospects.

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work under the supervision of an Engineer and are responsible for the adjustment, modification and maintenance of all the complex electronic equipment employed in radio and television broadcasting. Training is provided to enable those with ability to qualify for Engineer grade in under four years.

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are concerned with the operation of studio equipment in both the radio and television services. In television they are concerned with the operation of cameras, sound and lighting equipment. In radio, they are responsible for the quality and control of programmes. Training is provided to enable staff to apply for more senior Technical Operator appointments.

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The starting salary for school leavers is £647 p.a. rising after one year to £975 p.a. or £1,050 p.a. for those working in the London area.

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Broadcasting House,  
London W1A 1AA**

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**means a liking for people and a flair for selling**

## JUNIOR TRAINING SCHEME

If you are between 16 and 18, have taken your G.C.E. at 'O' level you will be eligible for the scheme. You will be taught stock-control, counter display and various sales techniques. You will attend College for one day per week to study for the National Retail Distribution Certificate. After nine months you will become a Junior Assistant.

## TRAINING SCHEME

If you have taken G.C.E. at 'A' level, you spend 18 months - 2 years selling in various Departments. During this period you attend College to take Introductory Management Course which can be followed by a further 2 years at College taking the Certificate of Retail Management Principals.

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These are available in such spheres as Furnishing, Fashion Work-rooms and Restaurant Management.

## PROSPECTS OF PROMOTION

If you are prepared to work hard and are interested in advancement there is every possible chance that you will be promoted to Assistant Buyer and eventually Buyer, a position of great responsibility needing an ability to organise and supervise.

Addressed to school leavers.



## You decide if we accept the risk.

It's a beautiful car but... should Legal and General accept the risk of insuring it and if so, on what terms? This is the sort of decision you would have to make if you were an accident insurance underwriter. Of course there are a multitude of careers open to you at Legal and General.

If you have left school recently or will finish your education soon having reached G.C.E. standard 'O' or 'A' level, why not come and have a talk about careers? Salaries are good at Legal and General and are reviewed annually. The Society helps you study for professional qualifications, and pays generously when these are achieved.

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**AND GENERAL**

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7 Waterloo Street, Birmingham 2





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## OPPORTUNITY:

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It takes three, four or five years to qualify as a chartered accountant, depending on the level of education you have reached. This, your age and the district in which you work will govern your salary during training.

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*The Secretary, The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,*

*City House, 36-66 Giltwell Road, London, E.C.1*

*Please send me copies of "Become a Chartered Accountant" and "See a Chartered Accountant"*

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

# SCHOOL LEAVERS

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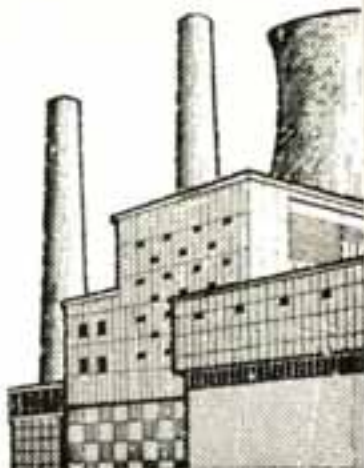
### Midlands Region of the Central Electricity Generating Board

**Entrance qualifications:**

G.C.E. 'A' level passes in at least two subjects including  
Mathematics and Physics or  
G.C.E. 'O' level passes in at least four subjects including  
Mathematics, Physics, English Language.

**Applications to:**

Education and Training Officer,  
Central Electricity Generating Board, Midlands Region,  
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# EDITORIAL

"The world's a scene of changes, and to be Constant in nature were inconstancy"—Cowley  
THREE years ago, with a flourish of publicity, much planning, and high hopes, the old style of *Chronicle* was set aside and a new *Chronicle* was brought into being. It came in response to repeated calls for a modern magazine and its production involved both a widening of scope and greatly increased cost. The result was a mixture of recurring criticism—which, after all, is the stimulus to achievement—transitory interest, and a steadily increasing financial crisis for the School Club funds.

Today with no real publicity but similar planning and hopes, we reach another moment of change. For this edition of *Chronicle* is the last in magazine format. The rumours and reports which have circulated the School during the past few months can now be set in order. As from now *Chronicle* ceases to be a biannual publication and, retaining its name and basic intentions, becomes a monthly newspaper.

Before dealing with the aims and shape of this paper, we feel it is in order to explain why the change is coming about. This is no declaration of defeat nor is it the way to indulge in idle, personal breast-beating; it is the statement of sheer economic necessity—of which the body of the School seems woefully, blissfully, ignorant. Since the *Chronicle* was first produced, over ninety years ago, printing circumstances have radically altered. Then the magazine could call upon the printer of its choice and govern its own costing; now the printing industry is highly organised and over-subscribed with work, and a small circulation magazine such as *Chronicle* must conform to highly commercial prices, regardless of its income or intentions. Thus, a 44-page issue, which might have cost £150 before the Second War, will now incur a bill of £350 with even the simplest composition of report and pictures.

Such a high percentage rise is what has dogged the Editorial Board since the change of 1966 was decided upon. On the one hand we have been urged to offer more photographs/art work/ original writing/ surveys; on the other we have had to juggle the cost of blocks, of print composition, even of space. To help ourselves we have increased our advertising which, though perhaps aesthetically displeasing, has brought a revenue of £150—£200 per issue; and, latterly, we have sought every possible way of pruning marginal costs. But it has been a losing struggle. The October 1967 bill was £450, the last bill was nearly £600.

These mountainous sums reflect both the cost of trying to produce a high-quality, multi-purpose magazine, and the steady upwards spiral of printing charges. And against them a non-chargeable, totally subsidised magazine like *Chronicle* can have no hope of survival. So the critical moment has arrived; and we have decided to cut our massive losses and make the change. Not a defeat but a tactical withdrawal.

This, obviously, is not the place to debate motives—the School may do that at leisure. Nor do we make our change with any defensive apology—we would even go on to the attack and declare that we feel there can be no justification for a bill of £400-plus for a magazine in which 95% of the School takes no more than a brief, twenty-four-hour interest. It is much more important to look ahead to the new and hopeful issue.

With this the aim has been to produce a free publication with a total cost of under £200 per annum. To this end it will be in a foolscap, four-page, newspaper form and will be brought out once a month during each term. It will, we hope, contain a list of past and coming events; reports of recent society meetings and important School or House matches; reviews of recent books or films (particularly in the School Library or Film Society); prose articles and outstanding poetry; criticisms of such events as Plays, Concerts or the visits of outside speakers. Its aim is to embrace all the School. Its ambition is to reflect all the School. Its public, we hope, will reach beyond the School, to all parents and friends. It will lose by not having pictures; it will gain by having immediacy. And it can be achieved for £110 per annum—which is less than the net loss upon a single issue of the old magazine format!

The Editorial Board, having planned and decided and prepared, has great faith in the project. But we know that, ultimately, there is one huge imponderable—the attitude of the School. Despite our 1966 changes and expectations, we were partly frustrated by the massive indifference of all but 5% of the School. And in the new format such apathy will mean total extinction. We need a wide response—of secretaries with information, of writers with original copy, of restless members of our society with letters and articles. You cannot expect the Board to conjure a newspaper from nowhere every month; you know you will resent it if this happens. Our obligation is to collate and reflect, yours is to contribute and respond. If this occurs the future of *Chronicle* is financially secure and subjectively bright.

"Change is inevitable. In a progressive country change is constant"—Earl of Beaconsfield: Oct. 1867)

"Look in the *Chronicles* . . ."—directive in "The Taming of the Shrew"



# SCHOOL AFFAIRS

## — OFFICIAL

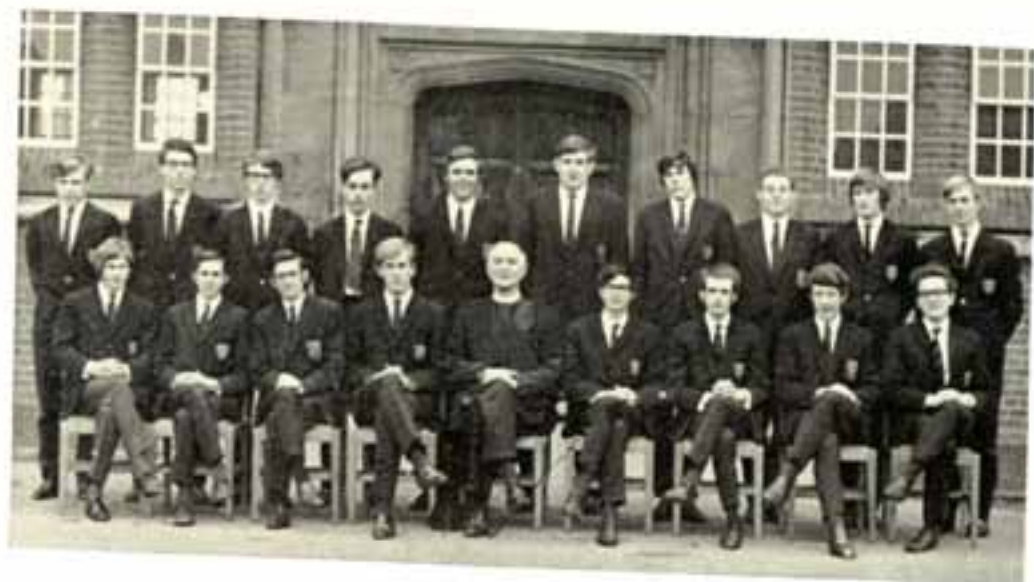
### SCHOOL DIARY

Back to school on the 12th September, we were cluttered and enticed by the usual cluster of meetings: Cartland Club, School Club Committee, Sixth Forms on Saturdays, etc. But we had to wait nearly a fortnight before the next exciting event—Expeditions Weekend, not to mention the Old Boys' annual gathering in Big School for their dinner. The armed forces of K.E.S. seem to have invaded Leek for the week-end. On the 3rd October, we were invited to sing "The Messiah" impromptu; on the 11th, to read the *Chronicle*—the cover provoked facial expressions but reactions were otherwise inarticulate. That was published on the Founder's birthday which we next day celebrated with Founder's Day Commemoration, when we were addressed by the Bishop of Birmingham, and sang to the Lord with cheerful voice and slightly out-of-tune trumpets. Scouts appeared at their most rugged at their slide show of their summer camps, and at their most elegant at their dance (18th October and 4th November respectively).

Half term lasted from November 1st to 5th. The first celebrity event of the term was the visit of Eric Porter, who spoke to the Dramatic Society on 8th November; he was awfully nice if untheatrical, and set a fashion in red jackets for men of the theatre. He also lost the Dramatic Society Secretary in Redditch. Incidentally, school parties went to see him as Lear, and also Troilus and Cressida, at Stratford. On the 9th November, we won the Bromsgrove match. After several frozen practice papers, the Oxbridge candidates took their exams and did rather well as we began to see before Christmas. Meanwhile, the students over the road got cross and issued threats so that the second celebrity visit of the term had to be cancelled: Mr. Enoch Powell. The Scouts' Parents' Social cheered some people up after this disappointment, but the term was joyless until the final exciting moments of term: the burning question is still how the School Librarian will phrase his ultimatum. Mr. Massey led the Christmas Concert on 16th December and a good time was had by all, especially Mr. Massey: the House Orchestra offered its usual entertainment. We broke up on the 19th, no doubt putting ourselves together again in time for Christmas, only to be shattered by festive dissipation, except for those Scouts who energetically hiked about the country.

We reassembled on 9th January. Revolution was in the air, in the sphere of the *Chronicle* with the announcement of its death and rebirth. The school's leading revolutionary, P. W. James, began his campaign for a Sixth Form Common Room. From the 29th January to 1st February we could watch *Murder in the Cathedral*, inevitably an anti-climax after last year's all-star cast and the audience did not like the play. Never mind, the tickets sold very well. A few weeks later cross-country standards forced the Upper School into worried subterfuge, the Lower School were full of pride, and the Fifts were too busy worrying about their mock 'O' Levels. The timing of a fire-alarm was unfortunate since it interrupted Mr. Kerrell's séance. The persistence of snow led to the curtailment of the rugby season, and offered some consolation to the small boys taking their admission exam on 21st February. Half-term was from 21st to 24th February.

As a relief from periods, 'A' Level candidates took the Test in English on 4th March. The enigmatic entry in the calendar, *Three Looks at Series Two*, was gradually explained so that by the first of the three weekly instalments on 6th March, most people must have known what it was, since it inconvenienced the plans of all the other societies. At about this time, H. G. Rees won a prize in the Anglo-French reading competition, as did Mitra, Homer, Freeman, Gibbs and Gibbons in the Classical reading competition. R. Osborne played Beethoven's First Piano Concerto at the Grammar Schools' festival. At this stage, the chess team had played 72 matches and were doing rather well in the *Sunday Times* competition while the Business Game team failed miserably. The school provided all four representatives for the West Midlands in the National Schoolboys Fencing Championship. On 4th March, the Prefects beat the Cartland Club 4 - 2 at soccer, and the Common Room on 6th March. These happy events were enough to tide us over until the excitement of Field Day which saw us lumbering about the world: only one House Choir competition and a *Mary Cosney Show* later, it was the end of term (27th March).



## OTHER PEOPLE'S NEEDS

The fact that "our affluent society" is a tiny enclave in a world of need is brought home to us on every day. Are we however getting hardened to this by the news from at home and abroad and in danger of being insensitive? In the Christmas Term endeavours were made in various ways and directions to begin to meet the challenge of our day, but the plain fact is that these endeavours are nothing like enough.

At our doorstep through the work of the Personal Service Group in Balsall Heath we are brought face to face with poverty at home, we made a collection of Christmas supplies for the needy in our midst which was distributed through the Personal Service Group and, we hear, brought joy and relief at Christmas to those without.

The School Christmas card was sold in aid of Oxfam's endeavours at relief in Biafra and we sent £35 to this cause.

The Cot Fund raised £100; one half of this is committed to the support of Michael Kamu at the Starehe Boys Centre Nairobi. The other half was sent by decision of the committee to Save the Children Fund.

We are living in the ecumenical age and worship has become increasingly an occasion of unity rather than historic divisions. One of our chapel offertories we sent to the support of the Birmingham Council of Churches, the others raising £8 were sent to the C.M.S. for the Uganda Youth Project.

## AWARDS AND PLACES AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE, 1968

### Oxford—Awards

P. W. JAMES  
C. C. MALTBY  
M. R. WEBB

Jesus  
Christchurch  
University

Geography  
Physics  
Chemistry

Exhibition  
Scholarship  
Scholarship

### Places

R. A. BIRTLES  
J. S. COOMBS  
P. N. EDWARDS  
J. R. HARRIS  
N. E. HICKMAN  
G. LITTLEJOHNS  
N. P. PEARSON (1970)  
D. J. SCOTT  
P. D. SMITH  
R. E. WALKER

B.N.C.  
Lincoln  
Magdalen  
Corpus Christi  
Worcester  
Hertford  
Lincoln  
S. John's  
S. Edmund Hall  
S. Peter's

Zoology  
History  
Forestry  
Classics  
Chemistry  
History  
Jurisprudence  
History  
Engineering Science  
Spanish

### Cambridge—Awards

S. J. ABBOTT  
S. D. BOWER  
S. E. BOWKETT  
R. L. BROWN  
N. T. BUCKLE  
R. H. R. CLARK  
P. L. J. HALSTEAD  
J. G. HOMER  
M. J. KENDALL  
K. G. ORMEROD  
P. G. PRESCOTT

Queens'  
Trinity  
Caius  
Fitzwilliam  
C.C.C.  
King's  
Magdalene  
Sidney Sussex  
Peterhouse  
Churchill  
Caius

English  
Engineering  
History  
Mod. Lang.  
Nat. Sciences  
English  
Classics  
Classics  
Classics  
Nat. Sciences  
Maths

Exhibition  
Scholarship  
Exhibition  
Exhibition  
Scholarship  
Exhibition  
Scholarship  
Exhibition  
Exhibition  
Exhibition  
Exhibition

### Places

C. R. ATKINSON  
A. D. BLANEY  
N. W. FAULKS (1970)  
A. J. GILBERT  
P. A. GRIFFIN  
R. W. HUGHES  
S. L. RAND  
M. H. B. THOMAS  
J. C. STOPES-ROE

Jesus  
Caius  
Magdalene  
Trinity  
Downing  
Fitzwilliam  
Sidney Sussex  
Magdalene  
S. John's

History  
Medicine  
Maths  
Nat. Sciences  
Medical Sciences  
Nat. Sciences  
History  
Nat. Sciences  
Nat. Sciences



## CHAPEL REPORT

Holy Communion has been celebrated on alternate Tuesdays, and on every Tuesday during Lent. Numbers have been fairly consistent at about thirty except when we have been joined by members of the girls' school on the first and last Tuesdays of term. We were pleased to welcome the Bishop of Aston as celebrant once again, early in December. The other regular service, Matins, has continued to be said on Friday mornings at 8.45. We would be pleased if more people were aware of this service. There has been one sung service in chapel, an evensong for the Old Edwardians in September. On behalf of all chapel-goers, I would like to thank Mr. Porter for his gift of a set of four stoles, designed by Miss Ann Bingham of the Birmingham College of Art and made by Mrs. Wilkins, the mother of a former chapel-keeper. Thank you also Nigel Shrive for his gift of a new offertory plate, and those members of K.E.H.S. who have made new dust cloths for the altar and offertory table.

Jon Homer

# SCHOOL AFFAIRS

## — SOCIAL

### THE SOCIETIES

If the number of reports handed in is indicative of the condition of the societies, then this condition seems more flourishing than in previous years. Only one society has collapsed. The departure of the secretary ended the tenuous life of the Christian Guild. The Debating Society was similarly threatened when a series of puches culminated in the exile of the secretary. After many convulsions, the chairman now appears to have regained the control which he had previously lost. Preoccupied with this, the society has had time for only two meetings. It is open to debate whether it will survive these confrontations. The Junior Debating Society has been more stable, but its attendance graph shows a remarkable tendency to follow the pattern of Britain's gold reserves. At least the society's wit compensates for ignorance and incoherence. It boasts of a higher innuendo rate per sentence than any other organisation. But if nothing else, the JDS provides a forum where eccentric views can be expressed in perfect freedom.

The Forum has declined in popularity, perhaps because the most intriguing subjects have all been discussed before. The enthusiasm of 500 people was extinguished when the Forum's "coup de grâce"—the visit of Mr. Enoch Powell—was frustrated by the Governors' disappointing but necessary intervention. Other meetings have been fascinating to those who bothered to attend. The speaker from the Serbian Orthodox Church was stimulating. In the Historical Society's one meeting, Mr. Trott revealed the effect of Puritanism on culture in seventeenth century England. His insight into the thought processes of the puritan mind were enlightening to students of both History and English. The Literary Society had a meeting in which the poetical works of certain members of the school were read and another on Science-Fiction by an old pupil of Mr. Trott, Tom Shippey. His amusing talk was an illumination on an unpopular literary genre.

The Modern Language Society continues to meet with quiet regularity patronised almost exclusively by those studying 'A' Level Modern Languages. But if everyone had known of the charms of Mademoiselle Toutain on "La Révolte des Étudiants" there would have been a riot to get in. The over-technical nature of some subjects perhaps deters some boys from attending, as seems likely from the fluctuations in numbers. The secretary feels there is little cause for complacency but is comforted by the three thoughts that "Chê lives", "Concord(e) flies", "Germany flourishes" while he chastens with "Comme il est facile d'échouer à vos examens."

Anagnostics have welcomed KEHS to full membership of the Society. Following this, there has been a marked increase in attendance and an improvement both socially and in the reading of the plays. One of the plays read contained the stage directions "printed in true naughty nineties' style." A rival report containing a comment about R. J. Hardy's nose cannot be printed.

The Shakespeare Society has risen a slightly charred phoenix from the ashes of its former glory. The coffee has been more drinkable and the reading less consistent than in former times, but practice will improve both. There is a query, about 'the world endurance record for pipe lighting' somehow connected with this Society, whose relevance escapes me!

It would not be correct to say that the Railway and Model Engineering Society has run out of steam although it has run out of momentum since the wonderful days of Adolf Oakley. The Society's future is in jeopardy because of new developments of a 'Power Game' nature.

The Art Society has placed more emphasis on studies in the field. The Royal Birmingham Society of Artists exhibition was visited and work by Mr. Hurn was seen. The Birmingham School of Architecture exhibition "Feel" was an intricate maze of assorted materials, lights and sounds. An illustrated talk "Attitudes of Artists" by Mr. Minchin and an informal discussion with Mr. David Clough about Art Education were held at school.

The Music Society has played a great variety of music involving many instruments. A vocal concert was a success despite a sparse attendance. The Music Circle also suffered in this way, in its varied meetings. A concert of original music provoked considerable discussion as the composer was assailed with objects.

A vast number of members of KES and KEHS.82 set out on the Joint Archaeological Society's Field Trip. The first monument to be overrun was Goodrich Castle, a very intact fortress, whose outline was sketched by Jooce Garrett from a pinnacle. The amphitheatre of Caerleon witnessed a display of gladiatorial arts by members of the Shells. After the history of Monmouth bridge was reviewed by Evans, Messrs Lambie and Tomlinson returned an intact company to Birmingham with much relief. We thank them for their attendance and help in organising an enjoyable trip.

The Philatelic Society has defied both dictatorship and democracy for its ruling duet has increased the Society's regular attendance from five to twenty. The meetings are well organised and unconventional. The secretary, treasurer and attendance registrar has worked hard and he has established philatelic relations with London and Belgium. Future plans include the formation of a bidding ring at auctions.

The Biological Society continued much as usual with five meetings this year. A fuller report of the whole year's activities is published in BIOS, the annual magazine of the Society.

Although the condition of the societies does not justify the despondency of earlier *Chronicles*, the old complaint (against the Games System) remains the same. Only when the whole School plays its Games on the same afternoons will the Societies really prosper.

#### **CHRISTMAS CONCERT 1968**

I expect that most of the audience attended the Christmas concert for reasons as unmusical as ever: family feeling, the Christmas spirit, etc; in contrast with the concert, which was much more musical than usual.

It was unfortunate that the concert began with the first movement of Haydn's London symphony, because of the orchestral items, this was the dullest. Though the standard of playing was excellent, it sounded a little stolid, perhaps because the tempo was rather slow. The strings were accurate and pleasant, but lacked élan. Nevertheless, it was the best orchestral performance for years at this school, and the orchestral items improved throughout the evening. Arnold's Toy Symphony was played with spirit and the accuracy necessary for that spirit to have any value. Again, I thought that the strings did not respond to the Romantic nature of the string writing and that the conductor could have differentiated the various moods more distinctly: but the toys have severe limitations as musical instruments, and were, surprisingly, not very well played.

The performance of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony was excellent. The tone was full of power and richness and, on the whole, well controlled. Schubert is well suited to school orchestras: his music can stand a certain amount of solidity—or stolidness—and, even when played professionally, often has to; but the solidity was accompanied by emotional conviction. The phrasing, too, was good.

The orchestra had been much improved; so had the choir. Their singing in the Vaughan Williams was much less ragged: their phrasing neater, the tone richer, the tuning better, and they managed to sing quietly and still sing well. But the performance was marred for me by the singing of Peter Middleton, the tenor soloist, who lacked confidence. I thought that Jennifer Bradley could have made a greater use of vibrato to warm her tone, which tended to sound rather desiccated.

The Madrigal Group sang several items; and spoke the Geographical Fugue, not always with perfect synchronisation. Only occasionally untidy, they sang with a buoyant tone and sometimes really elegant phrasing, especially in *Adeste Fideles*.

Of the other items, the *Missa Brevis* was outstanding for the vibrant tone the boys produced, which was only slightly deadened by the acoustics of Big School when warm and full. Mr. Massey played an organ piece, at short notice as he explained. I thought the slowness of his tempo made the main theme sound rather banal, but it was an interesting and well-played item.

The concert was very much enjoyed, and I might be thought to have been over-critical. It shows at least, that the standard was quite good enough to stand such criticism, and I detest indulgent reviews. Mr. Massey's first concert was a big step forward in the music of the school.

P. LI.-D.



## **"MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL"—T. S. ELIOT**

**K.E.S., Birmingham, January 29th—February 1st, 1969**

Somehow, this profound study of a man in an enveloping spiritual dilemma must work in the theatre. Wisely, Mr. Trott did not cram his production with extraneous tricks. There was a refreshing straightforwardness about the direction. The words are primarily what matter in this play, and the words were what we got.

Eliot makes this verbal emphasis by beginning his play with a Chorus. This Chorus has a vaguely Classical function: it describes the scene and the situation, it continually relates Thomas' personal dilemma and tragedy to its own society, it also comments upon the action and tries to give Thomas advice; finally it effects a sort of alienation, for, at the most immediate level, the Chorus is the audience, they are contemporary witnesses in the cathedral. This means that the Chorus is rather unfairly expected to switch from being the honest townswomen of Canterbury, to mystic extensions of Thomas' own troubled mind, and again to being particularly vocal and perceptive members of the audience. In this production, the Chorus was largely stylised, the grouping was formal and effective. The language came over clearly and the audience was not distracted visually by any attempts to distinguish individuals in the Chorus as definable social or professional characters. However, in the theatre, there does have to be sustained visual in addition to audible interest. How this can be done in this play, I am not sure.

From his first entrance, Kevin Lee as Thomas, exuded an electrifying austerity. Everything was controlled. The words came out in steady measure and movement was firm and assured. It was this solid acting which carried the drama. None of the first three Tempters stood a chance. Their weapons of temporal and material luxury never began to interest this Thomas who had gone through all that when he had got tired of nappies. This heightened the tension for the confrontation with the Fourth Tempter, which was when things started to fly. In this part, Peter Dews combined a ruthless insinuation with an original grotesquery which gave Thomas a foothold. For when Thomas was gradually stripped naked by the Tempter's dissection of Thomas' spiritual dilemma, and his culminating revelation that possibly Thomas was motivated by pride, the greatest sin of all, he could recoil from the didactics with sheer horror.

The Priests developed a compelling sense of urgency when the situation became too hot for them, especially in the banner sequence at the beginning of the second Act.

The Knights, in some way like the Chorus, have a difficult task. They are both deeply involved in the dramatic action, with its attendant metaphysical discussion, and they also have the unexpected prose speeches after the murder. In this production, they were happier with their direct appeals to the audience, but before this particularly aggressive slice of black comedy, they seemed impatient and ill at ease. The character and function of the Knights seems to me to be unsatisfactorily established in the text. Obviously they are the means of Thomas' death, but they are also the judge and jury of a sort of kangaroo court. They are the logical development of the Tempters in the first Act: the Tempters were calm and implicit in comparison with the brash accusation and gross sarcasm of the Knights. Perhaps the only way to establish this parallel and confirm the Knights' involvement in Thomas' spiritual turmoil is to double the actors.

There is one delicious cameo in "Murder in the Cathedral": the part of the Messenger. Jonathan Berry was rightly restrained to give a delightfully twangy portrayal of this irritatingly self-opinionated minor official.

The design was very pleasing and the painting of the first Act facade deserves special mention. However, I found the costuming of the first three Tempters unhelpful. There was something faintly absurd about John Davies, in immaculate dinner jacket, gliding in front of a naturalistic twelfth century setting, in conversation with a bishop, dressed in a mediaeval ecclesiastical cassock. The other two Tempters suggested more of the summer tourist than the physical manifestation of the forces in Thomas' dilemma.

The technical side of the production was well up to the professional standard which is perhaps the most solid distinction of K.E.S. drama. The lighting was especially fine.

The greatest credit must go to Mr. Trott for his co-ordination of a wide range of resources to produce a logical and sympathetic production. It might be argued that "Murder in the Cathedral" directs itself. In one sense this is probably true, but no play ever gets on a stage by itself, and if this production showed one thing above all else, it demonstrated Mr. Trott's skills in staging drama.

**T. M. T. C.**





## **THE C.C.F.**

### **Army Section**

Last year's Annual Training was carried out in the Stanford Practical Training Area, near Thetford in Norfolk, which gave us a large expanse of varied land, ideal for basic Infantry training, especially with the weather which we were so lucky to have. The Contingent was billeted at Cranwich Camp, within the P.T.A., and this rather humble but perfectly acceptable Camp we shared with several other C.C.F. Contingents, among them Wolverhampton and Leeds Grammar Schools.

There were very few Regular soldiers serving in the P.T.A., but even so our Camp training programme was one of the most varied of recent years, including everything from orienteering, a new and invigorating sport, to the rifle range, where we had the chance to fire our .303 rifles. There were two night exercises: a night compass march and night-patrolling, and all cadets had the experience of a night bivouac for one or more nights, according to age. The climax of the training was a series of section and platoon attacks. These are very valuable: for the younger cadet they afford an opportunity of letting off steam (and a few large number of blank rounds) and for the older cadet they afford practice in leadership in often awkward situations when he is called upon to keep a cool head and assert himself both on his subordinates and the enemy. Conducted properly, as they were at Stanford, these exercises with simulated battle conditions can be very gratifying.

The Contingent came under particular scrutiny twice at Stanford, first during a fieldcraft exercise when our A.F.C., Colonel W. Etches, Brigade Colonel, Fusilier Brigade, paid us a visit, arriving by helicopter. Later, during a practice with assault landing boats, we were watched by Brigadier J. King-Martin, Deputy Commander Eastern District. Both these officers were quite impressed with our training, which was balanced nicely by other activities, such as organised soccer matches, visits by many cadets' parents on the Sunday afternoon and by an eventful and extremely enjoyable coach trip on the Saturday afternoon and evening to Yarmouth, where the main interest lay in the Fun Fair. All in all, the Camp was very worthwhile and was appreciated by all who went.

This year the Annual Inspection will be on 16th May and the Inspecting Officer will be Brigadier Fraser-Scott, of the Directorate of Artillery at the Ministry of Defence. We are pleased to hear that this year, as in 1965, the Royal Marines will be our hosts for Annual Training. This time we shall be at the Royal Marine Barracks at Eastney, near Southsea, and if the Marines look after us as unstintingly as before, we shall have another excellent Camp. The C.O. has a headache over this Camp. The Marines have offered us 50 places; 85 cadets want to go!

### **R.N. Section**

The section has existed quite happily since the annual inspection, and during this time attempted much and achieved little. Sailing was possible at Earlswood until half term in the Christmas term; we then spent three months attempting to transport our dinghy back to school for overhaul. A long awaited canoe trailer arrived in September and has been painted (many times), but not so far used. Besides these moments of high excitement little seems to have occurred: proficiency exams were not taken due to the vagaries of the postal system! and much time has been consumed with reminiscing over wild nights in Greenock on annual camp. Prospects for next term are encouraging—there is even a possibility of getting afloat.

## **THE SCOUT GROUP**

As the *Chronicle* goes, the *Scoutlook* comes. The first edition of our magazine was brought out in 1968 to reflect the present Scout Group. This year, the magazine is more ambitious, is enlarged, contains photographs, and has articles from all parts of the Group. We hope that the magazine, which has a wide circulation amongst Old Edwardians, will continue to be published yearly.

### **The Junior Scout Troops**

This September, we gained another adult leader, and we hope that he is getting used to the phenomenon called 'scouting', as exhibited by the school Group, which sometimes appears different to scouting else where. A few scouts seem to consider 'Scouts' to exist only from 2 p.m. till 3.45 p.m. on Friday afternoons. Some activities, however, do go on outside school hours, and Scouting can, and sometimes does, become part of the everyday life of the school.

The Autumn term ended as usual with evening meetings in the Venture Scout Hut, with a background of glorious Go-Go Round music. During the holidays, there were two Youth Hostelling expeditions, for which support was rather limited. One was to the area around Malham, Yorkshire, and during this expedition hikers had to battle through snowstorms. The other expedition was to the Forest of Dean.

On one occasion, the recruits braved the snow to go on a day expedition to the Malvern Hills. This was done jointly with "Ariel", a troop from Selly Oak. Another joint activity was a "Mitre"—"Ariel" evening meeting at Alvechurch. This also took place under very arduous conditions, on one of the coldest nights of the year.

Friday afternoons have not been without unusual activities. A literary afternoon was spent reading a variety of surprising books. Other activities included a visit to a Police Station, ice-skating, and hitching a lift off a glider, on the top of Long Mynd.

### **The Venture Scouts**

Venture Scouts in the Group have continued to see change: first with the replacement of the Senior Troops by Venture Scout Units, then the merger of the two units into one enlarged unit. The hierarchy of Asst. Venture Scout Leaders has become enlarged, to cope with a new-style programme, based on: rock-climbing, canoeing, cycling and hiking. The unit has obtained a canoe, and is spending the winter months building another. Some members of the unit venture forth on Friday afternoons in old clothes and boots, to go hiking to some destination, which is revealed only to the select few who constitute their merry band. The unit does not, however, keep solely to these activities, and such events occur as a visit to IMI at Kynoch. At present, a course for the St. John's Ambulance Badge is being organised.

In July, the Unit went on a camp to Orust, an island in the west of Sweden, and the heat was such, that it took a great effort to do anything at all. We would like to thank three Old Edwardians, Messrs. Hodgkins, Lester and Kilvert, who gave up a great deal of time for the camp.

The Venture Sea Scout Unit, still at full strength, continues to concentrate on sailing, under the guidance of Messrs Macilwaine and Clarke.

The Scout Troops continue to operate, trying to find the right proportion of Group and Troop activities. The Group's H.Q. staff are less in number than usual, but considerably help in the running of the Group.

The School's Scouts do not operate only within the Group. As well as Community Service, now a regular feature of the Group's programmes, Scouts have assisted at functions, such as stewarding at the National Scout Conference, held at the University.

Once more, the Group was represented on the Annual Explorer Belt Hike. This year it was held in Turkey, which provided wilder countryside than usual. Although illness prevented our members from completing the journey, they had an unusual time, and the expedition provided at least one school society with an interesting topic for a meeting. Another two members of the Group were awarded Explorer Belts for an independent journey in Norway.

The Group is much indebted to all the Asst. Scout Leaders, and of course, to Mr. Dodds, Mr. Wright and Mr. Rigby. We would also like to thank Mr. Bailey and Miss Chaffer for their co-operation and help.

M. R. WEBB—G.A.S.L.

### **PERSONAL SERVICE GROUP**

The functions of the Personal Service Group have changed very little recently. We still run an Old People's Club at Spring Road, visit Birmingham hospitals and go to the homes of old people throughout Birmingham. The districts visited are Balsall Heath, Kings Heath and Kings Norton. The usual tasks are shopping, collecting pensions and doing odd jobs around the house, even in one instance building a garden gate. Although the three groups rarely meet, the Group as a whole works fairly well, but more co-ordination might improve the efficiency and quality of the Service offered.

Everything done outside the School seems to have an air of unwillingness and the 'Scout Spirit' seems to be lacking. For example, not many members of the group realise that the School is a member of the Edgbaston Schools Group. This group has organised parties for old people, amongst other things, with great success, but the part K.E.S. plays in these ventures could be improved. In the future I hope that more people will take an interest in this group and not restrict their social work to Friday afternoons. If more people could see the gratitude written on the old people's faces, they would perhaps extend their offers of help.

A transport problem makes life difficult at times, but this is really a minor one. We must thank Mr. Kerrell, Mr. Trott, Mr. Skinner and Mr. Underhill for using their cars and time for the Group.

After these criticisms some praise is due. Everyone in the Group has given great pleasure to many people and will admit that he has gained from the experience. Expansion must occur in the future as there are still many jobs to be done.



## BUSINESS GAME 1969

The format of the ICA/ICL Business Game of 1969 was identical to that of the previous year, save that the number of entries was increased from 27 to 81 and minor alterations in the rules were designed to prevent the charging of exorbitant prices.

KES played Kidbrooke School and King's College School and were backed by the experience of Mr. Ganderton, whose gloomy prediction of imminent slump were eventually borne out, at least to his satisfaction. Regrettably the rest of the board chose the wrong time to believe him and consequently lost £400,000 in one fell swoop. We eventually finished a close second behind King's College School, making a net profit of £1,935,180.

The Managing Director, C. C. Maltby tried, generally successfully, to control the wilder spirits of the board, among whom N. W. Faulks pursued a consistently independent line to the dismay of his fellow Financial Director, P. N. Edwards. S. L. Rand argued forcibly for research and development and discovered that the demand for Christmas trees is seasonal. M. R. Webb kept production going at full steam, to the annoyance of the Marketing Directors, A. D. Blainey and N. P. Fearson, who wanted his money for their own purposes. P. W. James as Company Secretary did addition with variable accuracy and spoke to London for 20 minutes. G. L. Gretton was present more in spirit than in body.

C. C. MALTBY

## ART 1969

In the vast majority of Grammar schools the subject of Art is either neglected because Art is expensive, or frowned upon because it is a non-academic subject. Art is an academic subject. Here Art is not frowned upon neither is it any way neglected and we who work within the confines of the Studio and Workshop are most fortunate. Here is some small information about our fortune and about our purpose: what we do and don't do: why we do and should do and don't do it.

In many ways Art is like Science, is a science. What the senior among us are concerned with now, and, if we go to University or Art School, will be concerned with then is fundamentally the gleaning of information. You must not think that Art is the creation of beauty and to create beauty, beautiful things must be pondered upon. You must think that Art is the creation of self-subsistent objects, objects of meaning and that to create well, self-subsistent objects must be considered—the way they work. We spend a lot of time from the age of 13, when starts specialisation, drawing objects, finding it tedious to find out what the object is like and how it works and what can be done to extract its power. We spend a lot of time looking at things and a lot of time thinking about things just as any scientist doing experiments and often it is boring and depressing and often one gets sick of it. Because it is the basis and must be mastered.

Grammar School Art education is a means to a means and the end is the ability to achieve the right line, the right form and the right volume and the right colour in the right place. That is the ideal and unachievable but it is there. What is important is that the ideal is there and that we who work here find out and experience a good deal that is visual and absorb many qualities. All things visual possess some quality of beauty or ugliness and to absorb the quality is not the same as sitting around simply drawing objects. It is difficult to believe that this is hard work. We do this so that one who has learnt, has the ability to make paintings and sculptures and things of meaning, of some significance that exist as an attempt to create something that the creator and those who see the creation find uplifting—a building or a teacup—something right, the meaning being the rightness. This too is the ideal and only the principle.

The syllabus therefore between the first specification at 13 and 'A' level at 17 is non-existent beyond theory, it is just a gradual heightening of perception and awareness. The more one does or finds himself spiritually competent to do the more one will be able to do. But at 'A' level the student is required to study the History of Architecture which is good for one's learning and for one's drawing but voraciously exerting a discipline that eats creativity. More important because it is a defined syllabus, there is a defined beginning and a defined end and thus there is always a lack of time. The universal excuse of those who work too fast or too slow.

If you are wanting to do Art then you are very fortunate in being here. The Art and Craft departments are well stocked with supplies guidance and enthusiasm. The reason we are not a big noise in the school is only that we are too busy or too lazy or too scientific or too faraway. And the only thing that can prevent our material success from increasing over the coming years is the growing disbelief in the validity of learning—the flight from learning to the imagination.

K. P. W. M.

## MUSIC 1969

This time last year, a rather bitter letter appeared in the *Chronicle* raging against school music in every shape and form, and although the musical establishment did not seem alarmed at this burst of iconoclasm, one or two members of the school felt that it was not just bad temper. If such a letter were to appear now, it would probably be considered unfair.

Musicians are faced with the fact that music is considered an esoteric pursuit fit solely for a "musical few"—an opinion which has not always prevailed in this country. This myth of being "musical" (and it is a myth in that oversimple form) tends to exclude many from musical activity, and also, perhaps, to make those who are "musical" complacent. So it is encouraging that so many people are using the Music School, especially those who play pop, folk, jazz, blues, etc.; this is perhaps the best single result of the building, that people can play there who would otherwise never have had such a good opportunity. The standard of this playing is not very high: those fields offer an extremely varied range of activity which members of the school do not, on the whole, exploit: some, at least, tend to limit themselves too much to elementary chords, rhythms and melodic shapes, though there are a few who have gone beyond this and play and experiment at a more sophisticated level. One suspects that the reasons for this are lack of skill, which can be readily overcome, and lack of energy to develop talent, which is a more fundamental deficiency, and which is prevalent in other fields of school music. This low standard is unfortunate because it allows, and almost justifies, musical snobs to continue in their belief that pop, folk, jazz and blues are all much the same thing and uniformly worthless. Nevertheless, the school will be enriched by this activity.

The complacency and lack of energy to develop talent are still present, despite the fact that the Music Circle and Musical Society have been making attempts to improve matters. Between them, they have sponsored three concerts of original music, which is valuable for composers, who can hear their music performed and learn from audience reaction; for performers called upon to play less conventional music; and, if they are willing to listen attentively, the audience. The Chopin Society was formed, and flourished, playing original music, in the autumn term. Two other new societies have been formed: a Folk and Blues Society, which has attractive posters and a regular clientèle, and an informal society which meets occasionally to sing together, and even had a booking at St. Bede's, Brandwood. These new societies encourage a greater conviction that people are interested in making music than would have been reasonable a year ago.

Some members of the school have felt that school music was rather narrow, and this has been remedied by Mr. Massey's concerts, and by pupils themselves. The Musical Society has heard K. R. Lee's songs, and the Music Circle the Incredible String Band, while the first performance of any avant-garde music at all was given by S. J. Abbott at a Musical Society concert: Stockhausen's *Klavierstück Nr. 1*. Audience reaction remains abominable, though; audiences, always small, have fallen into a habit of polite but reticent applause which not even Stockhausen can break through; if the audience threw eggs it would be more encouraging; it would show that they cared about the course music is taking today. When they did throw things (at a concert of original music) it was for the reason that, because they were not listening attentively, they became bored. The fallacy that music is relaxation and requires superficial listening seems to be too prevalent, to judge by the audiences, who talk, crack jokes, giggle, and shuffle throughout talks and performances. Still, school music is widening in scope: it was like living through a revolution to find three original compositions among the usual eighteenth century entries for the House Orchestra and the C.B.S.O. concert the Music Circle visited included Richard Rodney Bennett's *Piano Concerto*. In avant-garde terms, this is a reactionary work, but in the terms of reactionaries (i.e. the Music Circle) it is avant-garde, and it is good that such works should be heard. If K.E.S. cannot produce a handful of people interested in modern music, then

"Culture is slowly declining,

Mankind is returning to barbarism,

And will eventually become extinct".

Hugh McDiamid's words seem doleful, and in this context seem excessive. Music at this school is advancing: we are perhaps beginning to catch up with the music of 50 years ago (e.g. a talk on Stravinsky). But here lies the factor which is so depressing; any thing which pupils interested in music can do only lasts for a few years: Kenneth Tynan gave a talk on Stravinsky in 1943 but I doubt if the audience was any better informed twenty-five years later.



But Mr. Massey can produce rather more lasting effects, and can hope for a more lasting continuity. The report of the Christmas Concert does not emphasise enough the enormous improvement in the standards of the orchestra and choir; even a musical person might have really enjoyed it, which, for a school concert, is unusual and gratifying. Then, this term, the opera, "Noye's Fludde", will complement the Junior Play; and, since it is going to require what appears at the moment to be most of the school, will be a valuable and interesting experience. Standards have been improved so much that what there was before now hardly seems to have deserved the name standards; the programmes also have been made more interesting. We used to have a neo-Victorian habit of oratorio, our performance of which must sometimes have amounted to blasphemy; this year, the Christmas Concert managed to include many items (including what amounted to a festive hymn practice for the audience) which would never have been exposed to the public before. The public shows signs of approval.

Mr. Massey is also giving the trebles the experience of singing in public; they have sung in the St. Matthew Passion and Berlioz's Te Deum. Robert Osborne has starred as soloist in the Grammar Schools Festival, K.E.S. tenors and basses in the Foundation Service.

Culture is not slowly declining, therefore; though, as this report shows, there is an extraordinary mixture of near-stagnancy and energy. The future is encouraging; it is a pity to be leaving school music at a time like this.

S. J. A.

## SPORT

### Records of School Rugby Teams—1968/69

1st XV: Played 24, won 11, drawn 2, lost 11, cancelled 1; points for, 258, points against, 241.

WINS: Schools: Warwick School 14-6, Monmouth School 16-3, Tettenhall College 44-0, Worksop College 33-5, Solihull School 9-8, Bromsgrove School 11-8, Wrekin College 14-6, Nottingham H.S. 12-5, Hardy's School 6-3, Malvern ('A' XV game) 28-0.

OTHERS: Universities XV 22-17.

DRAWS: D.C.E.'s XV 11-11, Cotton College 6-6.

LOSSES: Denstone College 3-11, Lawrence Sheriff School 3-13, Ratcliffe College 9-18, Belmont Abbey 3-20, King's School, Worcester 3-14, K.E.S. Southampton 0-13, King Henry VIIIth, Coventry 5-8, Bishop Vesey's Grammar School 0-3.

OTHERS: Moseley Wanderers 0-22, O.E.R.F.C. 0-22, St. Edmund Hall 6-19.

CANCELLED: John Willmot G.S.

2nd XV: played 12, won 3, drawn 1, 18, points for 118, points against 159.

3rd XV: played 11, won 3, drawn 0, 18, points for 112, points against 198.

U16 XV: played 10, won 3, drawn 0, 17, points for 0, points against 169.

U15 XV: played 11, won 8, drawn 0, 13, points for 130, points against 65.

U14 XV: played 12, won 6, drawn 2, 14, points for 90, points against 83.

U13 XV: played 9, won 3, drawn 0, 16, points for 63, points against 70.

U12 XV: played 3, won 1, drawn 0, 12, points for 18, points against 39.

### RUGBY FOOTBALL—Captain: C. A. CROWDY

The XV started the season well with nine members with first team experience and an unwanted label of a potentially great side. In fact, the team turned out to be a good one, and at times played very well, but it was apparent that it would never become a great one. This was certainly due in part to the lack of players of outstanding individual merit. The season started well with a draw against a star-studded D.C.E.'s XV and a fine win over Warwick, so often our bogey side in previous years. The match against Denstone was lost and highlighted the lack of speed both in the scrum and outside it. This in fact became one of the major inadequacies of the team, and was particularly applicable to the pack who otherwise accounted well for themselves. After Monmouth had been handsomely dispatched the team reached its high point of the season, with excellent performances against Tettenhall and Worksop in the course of which 18 tries were scored and everyone seized the opportunity of showing how good they could be when given a chance to run with the ball. With these encouraging displays behind us, the team was rapidly brought back to earth with a narrow win over Solihull and a defeat at Lawrence Sheriff. With the Bromsgrove match



rapidly approaching it was apparent though not accountable, that the team was psychologically, if not physically, unprepared and Mr. Everest decided to gamble by keeping practices to a bare minimum in the week preceding the "Cup-match". His decision was fully justified when the team redeemed itself and duly retained the Siviter-Smith Cup, closely but deservedly beating Bromsgrove in an exciting match at Charford.

After this, the fortunes of the team swayed considerably, the team losing to a good Ratcliffe side, and an excellent Belmont Abbey team who presented a lesson in handling the ball, and backing each other up. Victories were recorded against Wrekin and Nottingham but the match against King's School, Worcester, was badly lost and that against Cotton drawn when a win should have been recorded. A fast open game was played on a bone-hard pitch against a Universities XV and the term ended with an enjoyable tour on which one match was lost and one won.

Throughout the season as a whole, the pack has played consistently well. It was of above average size and had the ability to win at least an equal share of the ball in the tight scrummages and line-outs. However too often it merely held its own instead of dominating the opposition. Its great handicap was its speed, or lack of it, across the field, so whereas the opposition had four or five players arriving almost simultaneously at the breakdown in play, the School had only one or two. This inevitably led to a lesser amount of second-phase possession than was desirable.

The chief fault of the backs was that they lacked improvisation. They did not possess the natural ability to beat an opponent and so had to try harder and with greater determination to achieve any success. Their play did not lack variety and everybody was always willing to try something, but gradually this was carried to an extreme where everybody wanted to do something on his own with little regard to the man outside him. In defence, they became very sound and indeed gave the impression at times of being happier in defence than in attack.

U16XV: Suffered from a relatively small pack and a lack of ability in a few important positions. The team does not lack enthusiasm, however, and its results improved steadily throughout the season.

U15 XV: A successful team with an abundance of talent, producing a fine display of positive attacking Rugby, scoring thirty tries during the season. The enthusiasm of all thirty members of the group has played a large part in the high standard reached by the team.

U14 XV: A team of considerable promise which could develop into one of the best for some time. All will depend on teamwork as the talent is there but was often wasted by an unwillingness to play to a plan.

U13 XV: This team shows great promise, their poor record being caused by the cancellation of the easier matches and the diminutive stature of their backs. Mobility, handling and running have been of the highest quality and with a few more inches they will do very well.

3rd XV: The team had a very enjoyable season using numerous players, and actually winning a few matches.

### **The Bromsgrove Match**

Conditions were perfect for rugby at Charford this year, and as both the teams had good records behind them a close struggle was expected; and so it turned out.

The match was played with the vigour and fervour that is now expected of the Bromsgrove Match and neither side lacked support from the touch-line, though K.E.S. could always do with more.

Often in the past the game has developed as a hard forward battle with the half-backs kicking for position and little open play risked. This year both teams were prepared to give the ball to their three-quarters whenever possible and this resulted in a fast open game with play swinging from end to end. The new law that deters kicking directly into touch outside your own twenty five yard line was one reason for the open play, together with the fact that both three-quarter lines looked capable of scoring tries.

Four tries were scored in the first half, and three of them were the result of some incisive running, coupled with good handling and backing up; James and Cape scored for the school. The other try, which was the first to be scored, was the result of indecision in the K.E.S. defence. They let Bromsgrove follow up a kick to the posts and dive on the ball to score. Too many players were just standing and watching this simple manoeuvre. Bromsgrove's 8-6 lead at half-time was largely because of the school not having a good place-kicker.

During the second half the school began to get more and more control of the play. Crowdy dominated the line-outs and Williams and James worked well to keep Bromsgrove in their own half. More important still, Bilson's ability to be the first player to the loose ball meant that the school was able to control and benefit from the second phase possession that resulted. Bromsgrove defended very well and their backs still looked dangerous whenever they had room to move. Eventually, however a defender's kick was

charged down by Smith, and Burn's speed, a valuable asset in any lock, resulted in the winning try which Cape converted.

The win, 11-8 to the school, was a fair result in a game that was exciting, if only because of its closeness and both sides should be praised for trying to play attractive rugby when perhaps too many external pressures to win at all costs were thrust upon them.

## **OTHER SPORTS**

### **Cross Country Report**

#### **Captain: T. E. SCHOLLAR**

This season, the team officials were presented with the formidable task of reforming the first team, which had lost seven of its members: six to universities, and one to Birmingham City F.C. However, to the small nucleus of experienced runners were added several previously dormant talents, some of whom proved to be unexpectedly good. Thus constructed, the team improved relentlessly after a hesitant start. Indeed, at the end of the season, they were scoring victories over such esteemed opponents as George Dixon G.S. and K.E. Camp Hill. This year, we finished fourth in the Birmingham Schools Cross-Country League, our highest position to date. The second team were a little late in applying to join the third division of the league, but should record a respectable position next year. Since none of the team is leaving, the prospects for next season can only be better.

#### **Hockey Report—Captain: N. P. PEARSON**

Hockey was started as a sixth-form option during the lent term last year, and school matches had only been played for one term at the start of this school year. Opposition so far has been restricted to local schools, but there can be no doubt that the game is now firmly established as a minor sport. The main difficulty is lack of players, and at present we are able to field one and a half teams, thus providing hockey at two levels! But there seems to be much keenness in the lower school, which we hope will increase in the future.

Despite starting the year with a goalkeeper who had never played in the position before, we had a remarkably successful team, winning eight and losing two of its eleven matches. This term's fixtures have not got off the ground because of the weather. In October, the School entered the Birmingham School Festival. We had hoped to do well in this, but, although we did not concede a goal, we were eliminated on short corners after our group matches.

We played two friendly games against K.E.H.S. and one against Edgbaston High School for girls, all being won comfortably. We finished the Christmas Term by being thoroughly beaten by Moseley G.S.

#### **Fencing Club Report—Captain: M. J. GILL**

School fencing is still "riding on the crest of the wave" which began in the 1964-65 season. At the time of writing, all 13 school matches have been won, including two excellent victories, one against Birmingham University First Team and the other a narrow win against Leicester Boys School, which has a very high fencing reputation. The dominance of King Edward's in the West Midlands was shown in the section schoolboys' championships where the first four places were gained by school fencers. This result must make us firm favourites for all the local events yet to be held. This term also marks a new epoch in school fencing, as for the first time ever, an epee team has been formed. This team has been successful in both its matches.

#### **Judo Club—Captain: J. R. HARRIS**

Unfortunately the Judo Club has had only one match this season (which we won), though lengthy negotiations with other clubs are beginning to achieve results. This dearth of matches has led to a slight decline in interests, but any significant collapse of morale has been prevented by an internal competition in which R. Ganderton, braving the facial acrobatics of A. E. Banks and the ponderous feet of R. Cooke, emerged victorious. The shortage of match practice, however, has been aggravated by the unwillingness of most members of the Judo Club to pit their promising, if embryonic, skills against people of higher ability in outside clubs. This lack of enterprise can only result in stagnation and boredom.

#### **Chess—Captain: C. C. MALTBY**

The year started encouragingly for the chess team when A. J. Miles won the British U.14 championship at Bristol, and this good omen has been followed by equal success for the first team, who have won all their six matches to date in the Birmingham Junior League and have now won their zone in the *Sunday Times* competition.



C. C. Maltby replaced P. G. Prescott as captain at the end of the Christmas term and colours have been awarded to M. A. Hunt; C. C. W. Shephard, joint Midland U.21 champion, has been awarded the blazer badge as a just reward for his outstanding performances. Those mentioned above, together with the ever-faithful G. L. Gretton, have formed the nucleus of the first team, who have to date played no fewer than seventy-two games this season without defeat.

Our other league teams have also had good results. In the second division our 2A and 2B teams have also had good results. In the second division our 2A and 2B teams have between them beaten all opposition and have finished first and second. The 4A and 4B teams have been manned by younger players with mixed success, but the latter may well win their division.

The depth of talent available is seen both in the competition among younger players for places in the lower teams, and in the fact that seventeen of our players have represented Warwickshire at various levels during the season.

### Basketball—Captain: J. E. M. FOX

Despite the lack of victories, the team is playing with more cohesion and success than ever before. However, School Basketball suffers from a lack of full-time coaching (no fault of the hard-pressed Gym Department) and the handicap of training on a half-size pitch. This, one hopes, will be remedied when the new Sports Hall is built.

The team has benefited from the fresh talent of Messrs Homer, Mallatratt, May and Ruda. Beneath them is a large untapped supply in the fifths which hints at better things to come.

One must not forget the talents of the veterans—Hanna, Jones and Peterkin. Hanna's dominance under the basket has led to several teams adopting ungentleman-like tactics there. Jones' mid-zone work his shooting skill is a firm base for attacking guards. Peterkin's skill at pivot has to be seen to be believed, although for some unknown reason he has been our only player to be sent off for five personal fouls.

Even if the team cannot win matches it can enjoy them, and it does both with admirable consistency. Colours, the first ever, have been awarded to Hanna, Jones and Peterkin, as well as to the hard-working and long-suffering Captain.

### RECORDER'S REPORT ON THE HOUSES

C. C. MALTBY

The Recorder is but the servant of the house system, and perhaps should refrain from comment upon it. However, the simple observation that the combined efforts of gymnasts, water-poloists, chessmen and cross-country runners have made no difference at all to the running order in the House Championship does lend support to those who feel that the minor sports are somewhat harshly treated at present.

Cary Gilson remain at the bottom of the table despite outstanding victories in Gymnastics and Cross-Country, and a good performance in Water Polo. If this does not quench their enthusiasm they may yet do well, but one cannot but sympathise with their newly appointed housemaster at their present plight.

Evans have been predictably consistent so far, and should win any competition for drinking tea, or whatever. Talent and enthusiasm are both well distributed throughout the house.

Gifford have been mildly disappointing, and must hope for better things in the summer.

Heath's victory in Rugby, combined with the potential of their first XI, must make them favourites to win the Cock House Cup. In the minor sports, excepting Fives, they have done less well, but a commendable keenness has generally compensated them for lack of talent.

Jeune won both first and third XV cups at Rugby, but sagged badly in the middle. They also did well at chess, and may yet challenge the leaders, despite an exodus of upper sixths.

Lovett did nothing startling, though they did well to come second in cross-country. They seem to lack inspiration, a fault they share with Prince Lee, who were also disappointing at Rugby. Prince Lee did have their moment of glory in Chess, however, and their musical directors have created some very original noises.

Vardy owe much to their house captain, who has frequently appeared as Gulliver, scorning the puny efforts of lesser men, be they friend or foe. He has a few stalwart midgets to help him, but it remains to be seen whether he can rekindle the spirit of former times, which seems sadly lacking in the present house.

Points acquired to date are:

Heath	..	..	..	..	..	..	102½	Levett	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
Evans	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	Gifford	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
Jeune	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	Prince Lee	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Vardy	..	..	..	..	..	..	64½	Cary Gilson	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41



# ORIGINAL

## THE STUDENT, SOCIETY AND POLITICS

Present student unrest has caused very much controversy recently and I have been surprised by the solidly adverse reactions to the students from the boys in this school, many of whom will shortly be students themselves. I am not writing this article either to whitewash the actions of demonstrators or to barrage the school with anarchist propaganda. However, I do hope to clear up a few basic misconceptions of the situation.

The student enters a contract with society, we are told, on entering the University. He is given an education (in many cases free) in return for conscientiousness, responsibility, and application to his work. What he studies at University he can choose for himself, but he is only allowed to choose from a range of subjects which will ultimately be of benefit to Society. Students are bound to be intelligent, if only because they have got the necessary 'A' levels and recently many of them have come to doubt the justice and sanity of the machinery and ways of Society. I cannot overstate that the militant 'hooligans' are only the top of an iceberg, students who disapprove of one or more aspect of our social and political system are anything but a minority. They suspect the way they are channelled through 'technician' or 'executive' factories. For Society claims of its students all the skill and initiative present in the intelligent in return for the facilities for learning these skills and a comfortable middle-age. The first point then is that we have a very limited view of education and the implications of education. Students resent their inability effectively to reappraise Society. On the whole science subjects do not pretend to teach anything other than knowledge and skills of a very practical nature, whether for an inventor, a builder or a calculator. Arts subjects study literatures and philosophies, but the arts graduate still has to be absorbed into the same kind of world even though the works he has read often make him wish to change it. Education should teach people to question and doubt as well as to understand, to be accustomed to altering the direction of all aspects of life. The most hard-headed Major will tell you to keep looking at your compass and map when you're in the jungle. The same principal applies to politics, morality and human relationships. The students claim we are hardly looking at our maps at all but we just plough on blindly. It is because they feel that University is just part of a conveyor-belt for mass-produced pillars of the community, when it should be examining the entire factory in detail, that they wish to share in the running of the Universities with the staff. This is also the reason why they desire to do away with all the claims of Society over the universities, legal moral or financial and to prevent external control of the work that is done. In practical terms this means getting business men off the controlling bodies.

I have attempted to outline the reasons for revolt with respect to the educational situation and I must stress that for minimal losses in the tax-payer's treasured money and with minimal interference with the work of undergraduates, strikes and sit-ins have gone a long way towards resolving these grievances at many universities. Months of pointless and time-consuming talks had often preceded these strikes.

The student and external politics is another matter altogether. Students hold strong political views—this is natural and healthy. They are active by nature and are appalled by the apathy among their elders. They have as much right to political views as anybody else and it is none of the tax-payers business what they think, any more than an old-age-pensioner's ideas should make him liable to a cut in his pension. Demonstrations, particularly violent ones, open the wounds. But have the wise middle-aged people forgotten that they, or at least many of their contemporaries, were on the streets with Mosley or the communists when they found none listening, nothing being done about their genuine grievances? This country has no party which really holds a socialist policy. The Labour Party wavers hesitantly into nationalising steel, bolsters capitalism in the country and backs the U.S. in Vietnam. Left-wing students—as well as many others—are bound to feel they must demonstrate if nothing else has any effect. The amount the poor old taxpayer had to fork out after Grosvenor Square was negligible, no one was really badly hurt and the student left-wing at least got its views publicised (even if they were immersed in a swamp of self-indulgent horror on the part of the press).

Student revolt is the assertion of the right of the young and active to think for themselves, to carve their own kind of world and future, and to influence the progress of a society it is their job to study and to regenerate. When they get violent or blustering it is because Society would rather keep them quiet than alter or reappraise its own corruptions and weaknesses.

P. R. Hoggart

## Mathematics for all?

At the time of writing, a White Paper has just recommended, among other things, that specialisation should be deferred until after 'A' levels, and that mathematics should be compulsory for all secondary school pupils. Mercifully, most of us will be spared the rigours of such an education, but it nevertheless merits serious consideration.

At the heart of much of the debate between artists and scientists is the basic difference between the purposes of arts and science 'A' levels. The purpose of taking a history degree should not usually be to become a historian but the purpose of taking an engineering degree is almost invariably to become an engineer. This difficulty must first be overcome if the arts and sciences are to be merged in the desired manner.

Obviously, if it were made compulsory to take six 'A' levels in widely differing subjects, then the standard would have to be lowered considerably. Taking four 'A' levels in closely related subjects imposes a considerable strain on the author and his contemporaries; our successors would find six a quite intolerable burden. But if the examination syllabi are to be made easier, this must be achieved on the science side by reducing their scope and on the arts side by reducing the depth of understanding required. In such circumstances there would be a serious danger that 'A' levels would merely become slightly more difficult 'O' levels, demanding superficial knowledge rather than true understanding. A student taking 'A' levels in, for example, English, History, French, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, would find it impossible to obtain any reasonable degree of understanding of any of these subjects.

This leads to the second recommendation of the White Paper. Human beings are amazingly diverse, both in body and in mind, and it must be clear to any Shell or Remove form master that his pupils' talents are directed in an infinite variety of ways. The present system, although far from perfect, allows a very large number of different combinations of specialist subjects from which a pupil, suitably advised, can make his choice. A system such as that proposed in the White Paper, however, would inflict a paralysing conformity upon us.

Mathematical ability of a high standard cannot be taught. It must be present in the student's character in the same way as the ability to paint beautiful pictures or compose great music. It can be encouraged and fostered by good teaching but it cannot be created. To at least one reader, the proof that  $e^{i\pi} = -1$  will be both stimulating and fascinating. To many it would seem both incomprehensible and extremely trivial.

This being so, it seems pointless to waste the valuable time of both teacher and pupil by giving an advanced mathematical education to sixth formers who will neither appreciate it nor make use of it.

Equally good arguments can be advanced against the compulsory study of History ('bunk') or Latin (dead). This author can recall few members of VB who showed any regret at abandoning History after three years, and one of the attractions of History Division seems to me to be that it avoids both Latin and Mathematics.

The only subject with any genuine claim for general study seems to be the English language itself, but the confusion over the Use of English test, its value and even its name, shows that the university authorities themselves cannot agree on the desired standard of proficiency. Indeed, no two English masters seem able to agree about anything.

Certainly the present system has many deficiencies. It produces scientists with a minimum of biological knowledge or training, and both scientists and artists show an appalling ignorance of events in the world around them. However, false cures are far worse than no cures at all, and the White Paper makes little or no contribution to a realistic solution of our educational problems.

C. C. Maltby

## To Explore ESP

Extra-sensory perception, or ESP, is an ability possessed by many people in various forms. Many people are sceptical about this, saying categorically that "ESP cannot exist". Cannot exist according to the laws of science, perhaps; but certainly does exist according to experimental results obtained over the last thirty years and according to the inexplicable experiences that most of us experience from time to time which defy "natural" explanation.

Testing for ESP is carried out by a process of card-guessing. If one person looks at a card, and another some way off guesses which the card is, there is a definite probability that the second person will guess correctly. If over a large number of guesses, the "probable score", or the total number of guesses multiplied by the probability of success on each guess, is exceeded to a large extent, it is probable that some factor other than chance—e.g. ESP—is responsible for this.



The cards used in ESP tests are not playing cards, usually, but five-symbol cards, the symbols being a circle, star, wavy lines, square and cross. As no denominations are used, the various cards of one symbol being indistinguishable, the probability of success is exactly 1/5. Several hundred guesses with packs of 25 cards, five of each symbol, are made during each experiment. Then, the standard deviation is evaluated, in order to have a yardstick by which the significance of the observed deviation from chance may be measured. Either the actual standard deviation, obtained by laborious manipulation of the individual scores out of 25, or the theoretical value, given by  $\sqrt{np(1-p)}$  (where  $n$  is the total number of guesses and  $p$  the probability of success on each guess) may be used. For 5-symbol cards, the latter simplifies to  $0.4\sqrt{n}$ .

Many versions of card-guessing are possible. The reader may like to try a variation I used recently, using a pack placed face downwards in front of the guesser, who attempts to guess the order of the cards. The cards may be made from white "fluorescent" cards with the aid of a felt pen. It is also, of course, possible to deal each card face down in turn, guessing each as it is dealt; the order of the cards is thus reversed, and allowance must be made for this in checking the guesses.

I conducted a series of 525 guesses under the first conditions (whole pack guessed straight off without dealing the individual cards) with interesting results. I obtained 132 correct, against a chance score of 105. This is a positive deviation of 27 from chance. The standard deviation as  $0.4\sqrt{n}$  was 9.16, and hence a deviation equal to nearly three standard deviations was observed. The odds against this occurring are about 500 to 1, if chance alone were responsible—hence these results show that ESP probably occurred.

A complete table of odds against chance and corresponding observed deviations is to be found in the Appendix of "Modern Experiments in Telepathy" by S. G. Soal and F. Bateman. Suffice it here to say that a deviation of anything over 2.8 standard deviations is usually reckoned to furnish evidence for ESP, and that such deviations have often been observed in experiments.

N. E. Hickman

#### bern lire u tram

While all the household lies still hushed in sleep,  
Christina breaks the morning's empty peace.  
Although she leaves her bed to catch the dawn,  
She'll look and, blind to all its beauty, mourn.  
For now the day can bring no sound to keep  
Her ear intent, no sights her eyes would seize  
(The dawn wind cannot stir the solemn trees).  
The melancholy in her soul flows deep.  
Where trickling surface joys could never seep:

The lonely sunken layers of her days,  
The buckled strata of experience,  
The fossilized remains of broken loves.  
A violent-fired volcano wildly shoves  
Its spewing peak above a sunken maze  
Of sorrows. She's alone without defence  
Against the blistering heat. Her mind is tense.  
She braves engulfing sadness, bravely stays,  
While dawn bleeds out above the morning haze.

Hot tears sear paths across her burning cheeks.  
Tight fingers clutch the moaning window frame.  
A sudden sob heaves heavy in the throat.  
The outerworld is fading, blurred, remote.  
The window softly moans, a devil shrieks;  
Infernos blaze within a candle flame,  
For sights and sounds are tortures, both the same:  
A thunder pounds your brain when someone speaks,  
A single match burns on for endless weeks.

Peter Dews



### Refraction in the Clavier

Not least in  
all that dryness was  
her poor gold hair gently falling over her  
shoulders. She sat at  
some amazing keyboard, only  
pool of the  
liquid light lacking  
in that place, fingering her way through tonal  
gamuts of hazy  
disillusion in white to the  
equal blur  
of tintured black. She's  
always been vaguely attracted by these pre-  
raphaelites; she  
dreams of walking down softly snowed  
in streets (she  
would follow merely  
running her fingers through the snow, caressing his  
forehead). I suppose  
the attraction is in the snow.

M. Dean

### LETTERS

#### The "New" Games System

Dear Sir,

I should like to draw the attention of the school to one or two repercussions of the "new" games system, to which, in the general discussion of this subject, seemingly little importance has been attached.

In this school, much stress is placed, and rightly so, on athletic activities. Few would deny however, that the "raison d'être" of any educational institution is, almost by definition, intellectual instruction.

As we are constantly being reminded, the most successful examination candidates are those who are in a position to demonstrate an extra-curricular, extra-text book knowledge of their subjects. At K.E.S., the societies are perhaps the most obvious vehicle through which such knowledge can be derived. Yet these, I would suggest, are the bodies which have suffered most under the vagaries of the "new" system. *Pari passu* with the advance of this, has been witnessed the further decline of the societies, until some of which have become virtually extinct, especially at a senior level, by which stage, with apparently few exceptions, boys have allowed themselves to be sucked into a morass of apathetic complacency.

The disadvantage of enabling games to be played on every afternoon of the week, is that no matter when a society meeting is planned, some boys will be engaged during the afternoon at least, in one sport or another. It is not impossible to accommodate both games and societies in one school day, yet no one can be blamed for being reluctant to attend a meeting from four to five o'clock at night, for which presumably some concentration is required, when throughout the afternoon, that person has been running himself into the dust at Eastern Road, especially with the prospect of homework in front of him.

My second point is this. The supreme irony of the system, now fully operational, is that it has in some ways rebounded to the detriment of the Houses, which in part, it was designed to consolidate. There are two reasons for this.

Firstly, in the sports (and in particular, the rugby) arena, what previously amounted to indifference on the part of many boys, has now been turned into unequivocal antipathy under the heavier yoke of compulsion.

Secondly, so called "minor" House activities such as chess, gym and music, which rely predominantly on after school rehearsals, have found themselves having to compete not only with societies, as has always been the case, but with school team practices, at one level or another, and unaligned half-holidays as well. As a long suffering House Director of Music during the Michaelmas Term, 1968, I was ultimately obliged to enter an "orchestra" which had not rehearsed in toto on one single occasion for these very reasons. Chess also is a case in point, for it too draws for its support on a wide, and at present diffuse, cross-section of the school.

These "minor" House activities have suffered as a consequence, and there is no reason whatsoever why this should be condoned, for the boy who earnestly practices his violin for the benefit of his House, deserves just as much recognition as his muscular contemporary between the posts.

I submit that it is high time that we dismissed the obiter dicta frequently passed on this subject from our minds, and resolved to make a sincere attempt to formulate a constructive and more satisfactory solution to this problem, fundamental as it is to school life.

M. H. Smith

### **The House System**

Sir,

Is it not time that the whole system of houses, at present operated at this school, was seriously looked at? They seem to me to serve no useful purpose, with the possible exception of house prayers, and due to the attitudes of certain boys and masters these are fast becoming useless.

When houses were first invented in Public Boarding Schools they were a plausible idea; a master could get to know a small number of boys, and if not a second father, could become a kind uncle. Presumably that is why they are allowed to exist now. With all due respect to my House Master, he is one of the last people I would approach if I had a problem. At the present Houses seem to be used solely as an excuse for making boys do compulsory games on theoretically free afternoons.

I would think that the majority of the school would benefit if Houses were completely abolished. More competitions should be organised to cater for those who wish to play games, but these would not be compulsory. As for House Prayers, I think that the time could be better employed with discussion groups, on a not necessarily Church basis, for boys of similar age groups.

A. J. Stoker

### **The Chronicle**

Sir,

The fact that only one letter, three poems and four articles were submitted to the last edition of *Chronicle* surely indicates that the school is just not interested in a school magazine.

Various appeals and glossy formats over the past few years have failed to arouse enthusiasm. Since the cost of £300 per edition is therefore wasted, being for the benefit of the relatively few who produce it and read it properly, it is obviously time for the magazine to be scrapped. Alternatively, the original section could be dropped (there are other outlets for literary talent), and *Chronicle* become a brief report on school affairs for those who want it. A duplicated sheet would serve this purpose—leaving £300 for other worthwhile projects.

L. A. S. Kirby

(ED's Note: Your comment is most pertinent. See the Editorial)

### **Big School**

Dear Sir,

The school probably spoils the chances of a good many outside-examination candidates each year by allowing Big School to be too cold to work in. If heating is not a practical proposition, then may all examination takers be allowed to wear warm clothes of their own choosing for exams?

R. Wilson

(ED's Note: Perhaps the examinations should be held elsewhere)

### **A K.E.S. CROSSWORD**

This puzzle is set by Mr. Craig, who offers a book token to the sender of the first correct solution opened by him. Entries must reach Mr. Craig not later than four days after the day of issue of the *Chronicle*.

You need not tear out the page—just write your name and form with your answers on a piece of paper, and place it in an envelope which should be marked "K.E.S. Crossword" in the top left-hand corner.

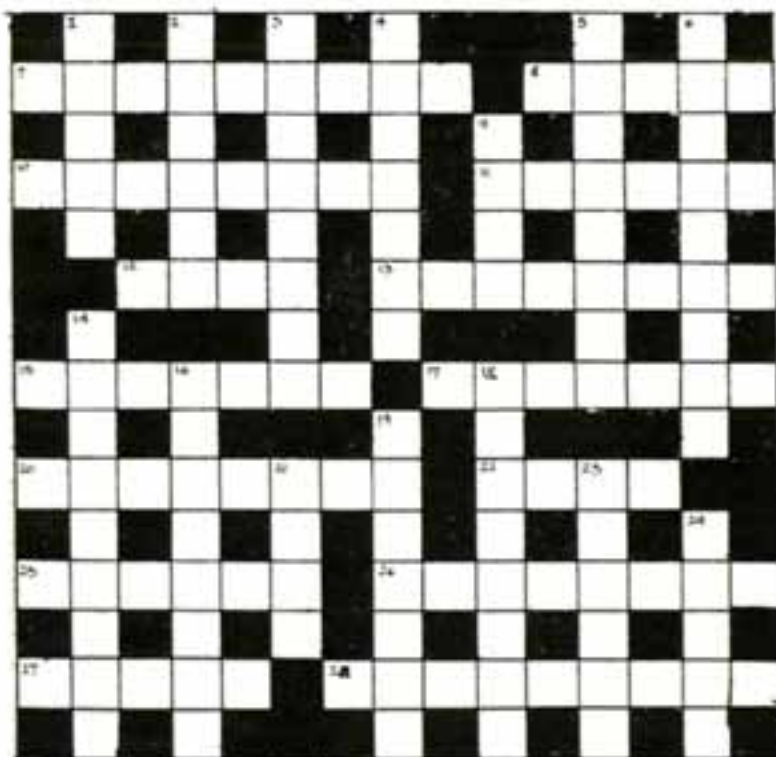
The winner's name, and the solution of the puzzle, will appear in the next issue.

# ACROSS

7. Our old home, funnily enough. (3, 6)
8. The architect of K.E.S. in 7. (5)
10. Durham was the see of this O.E. (8)
11. This master's degree is initially correct. (6)
12. This part of a circle is on a diameter. (4)
13. How the Blue Books are published. (8)
15. If reading makes you weep, you may not find this in your book. (3, 4)
17. Power. (7)
20. A teller of tales. (8)
22. Useful in the form-room and on the cricket field. (4)
25. Will the vet let his house? (6)
26. The bowler who continues to roll up his sleeves shows this. (5, 3)
27. Cary Gilson's was not a sign of youth. (5)
28. A bad motto for one who is broken down? (9)

# DOWN

1. Our founder was ... grown up. (5)
2. An ungrammatical question. (2, 2, 2)
3. You may require this before an interview. (8)
4. Head of science follows the direction to this football team. (4, 3)
5. People still travel in this. (8)
6. A good position for you to hold. (4, 5)
9. A ... of 70 years was represented at the last O.E. dinner. (4)
14. Not a royal chief master. (6, 3)
16. Newton was one of these. (8)
18. Here you may see our O.B.E. (2, 6)
19. A sherring in the Music School is one of these. (7)
21. A violinist always has one. (4)
23. Show the way to ... (6)
24. ... Composer of the music to "Quadringtons".  
that's the kind of school we are (5)





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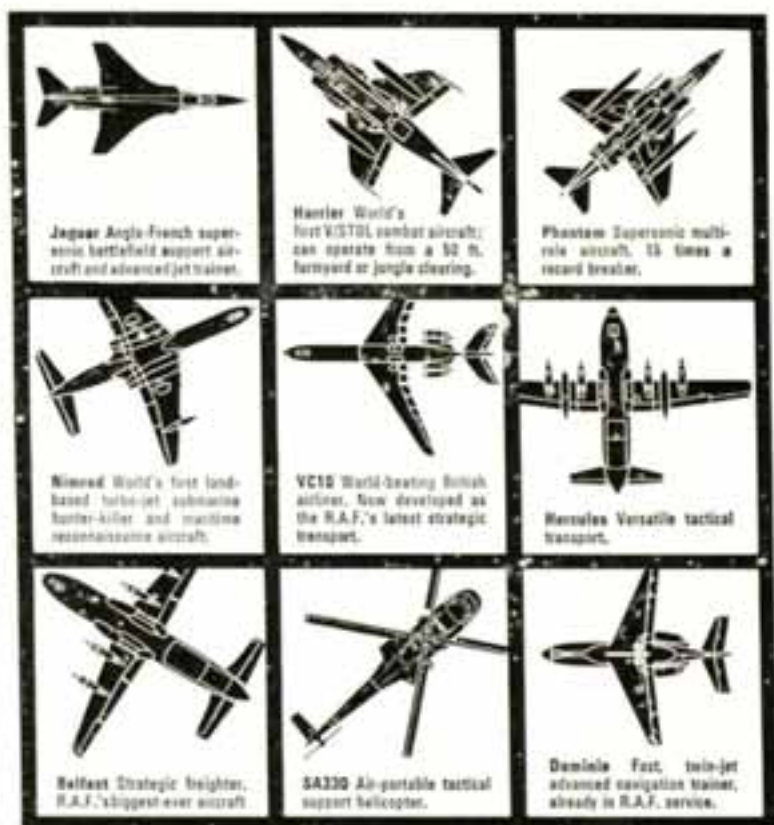
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