



LIVERPOOL INSTITUTE

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<i>Editor</i>	-	-	-	-	J. S. BRADBROOK
<i>Sub-Editors</i>	-	-	-	-	J. W. CHESTERS
					I. LEVERTON
					A. R. PRINCE

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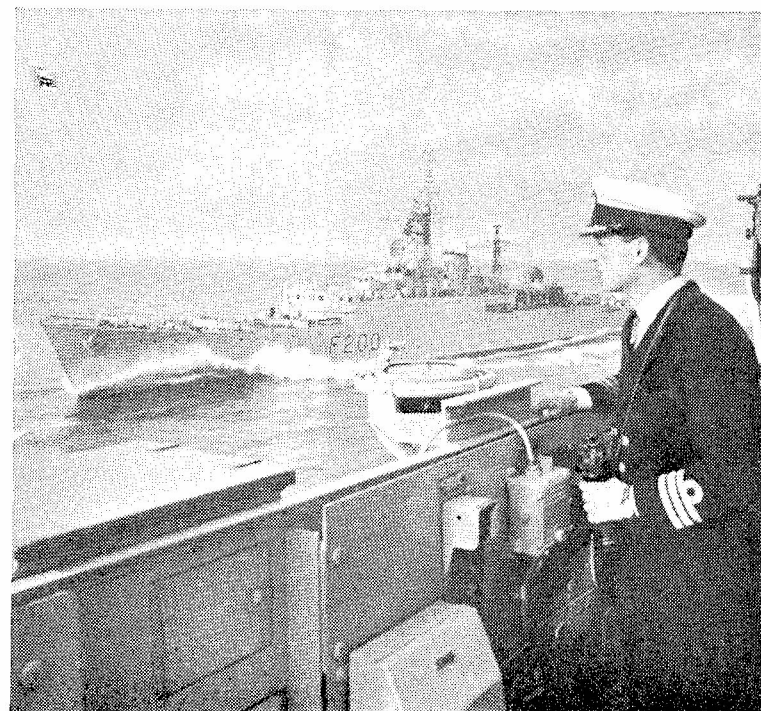
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Vol. LXXII

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EDITORIAL

"The individual personality should be as firm as a rock, for it is the foundation of everything." This quotation from the nineteenth century is relevant even today and probably for all time, since freedom of the individual is the indisputable basis of the idealised truly democratic society. Such a society should aim to provide an equality and the opportunity for the self-determination, at present denied to a certain extent in all social communities, be they Western or Eastern, democratic or communist. Man should have a complete liberty of choice, implying the basic right for man to select his own particular political philosophy and to give voice to his convictions without fear of retribution, and of the four basic civil liberties none bears a more direct relation to modern society than the freedom of speech.

The freedom of expression is the predominant feature of the democratic society; thus the importance of an equally democratic Press, less subject to the whims of newspaper magnates and their facetious employees, cannot be over-emphasised. The Press should, ideally, come to the fore as the guardian of the public liberty in its ability to reveal injustice to the people and in its power of a supposedly objective criticism. The very presence of such a power is in itself a preventive measure and the security of society against injustice and dictatorship in any form, however mild it may be, and the suppression or censorship of any journal, whatever its political tendency, can thus threaten the stability of a government, as the "Spiegel" affair in Germany served to show.

Unfortunately the ideal of a complete freedom of expression can only be adopted in a truly democratic society of rational individuals. The fickleness of the mob plays an integral part as the prey of the lurid sensationalism which the popular press employs in its appeal to the working masses, inherently united in their suspicion of officialdom, be it represented by the Inland Revenue or the local bailiff. There is an obvious danger in the fluctuation of the popular dailies, between frivolity and an infrequent seriousness usually marked by rash and misled generalisations and a tone of patronising moral indignation resulting in a daily mass-indoctrination which, if the topic proves to be sufficiently scandalous and the treatment is sensational enough, can produce a wave of popular feeling so strong as to bring down a government. The law of libel and the Press Council, always proverbially and ineffectually wise after the event, serve only to illustrate the imperfections of a system which gives scope to public attacks on the private lives of individuals and which can also be utilised to the benefit of certain undesirable political minorities who, by the very nature of their activities, seek and thrive on publicity, adverse or not.

Ideally, nothing but good should come from freedom of speech. Criticism, not active revolution as Engels foresaw it, has become the midwife of social change, a philosophy based on the thesis-synthesis-antithesis equation whereby two conflicting opinions must inevitably give rise to a better, progressing thus to the perfect or ad infinitum by way of evolution. This is where any one-party system of rule must inevitably fail, for without any objective element, such as a free Press, to act as a counter to any tyrannical government action and as a medium between the government and the public, the rulers completely lose contact with the people and the situation progresses inexorably toward dictatorship. Thus it is of extreme importance that the future citizen should be taught to wield his liberty to the benefit of himself and of society as a whole. This the School seeks to foster with its numerous extra-curricular activities which hold equal importance with more material studies. The aims of such activities are to encourage the development of personality and to provide the fully-educated individual with a mature outlook and a sense of res-

possibility, rather than to produce an unbalanced and product of a certain grade on the present educational conveyor belt of Liverpool alone. The Editors wish, therefore, that the Magazine should reflect the numerous social activities of the School, and the freedom of expression permitted in the Magazine is one of a more artistic nature.

Mr. B. HILLMAN

Those members of the Staff who knew him learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. Hillman last November. Bert—as he was known to us all—for many years until his retirement in 1951, made the Common Room a happier place with his wit and sardonic comments and, above all, his essential kindness. His efforts on behalf of the music he loved so much created and kept in being the School Orchestra in the period before there was a full-time music master. It is some consolation to his friends to know that he enjoyed a number of years of happiness in retirement before his final illness. D.W.R.

CHAT ON THE CORRIDOR

We welcome to the School the following new masters, who joined the Staff in September: Mr. D. B. Davies, Mus.B.(Wales), A.T.C.L.; Mr. G. Forrest, B.Sc.(Liverpool); Mr. T. Williams, B.A.(Liverpool), and Mr. M. P. Kay, B.A.(Liverpool). We also welcome our three new assistants: Monsieur P. J. Sahel, Herr W. P. Senn, and Señor A. R. Bocanegra y Padilla.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Jack, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark, on the occasion of their marriage.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson on the birth of a daughter.

A. J. Cowan, an undergraduate at Oxford, has represented British Universities Swimming, in Munich.

J. S. Bradbrook captained the Merseyside Grammar Schools' football team in their tour of Germany, in October.

In the summer vacation, the School Chess team gained third place in the "Sunday Times" National Schools Chess Tournament, which it won last year.

On October 4th, a group of boys were present at the launching of the "British Empire" at Camel Lairds.

On November 5th, boys in the Modern Sixth went to the Royal Court for a performance of Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme", presented by the "Troupe Française".

On November 11th, an American lecturer, Mr. Hallet, gave a talk to the Sixth-form entitled "A Panorama of American Literature".

On November 13th, a party of boys went to the Philharmonic Hall for a concert, when works by Berlioz, Bizet, Bach, Villa-Lobos and Tchaikovsky were played by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Trevor Harvey.

On November 14th, Mr. Gibson-Martin delivered a lecture on "The Position of the Steel Industry in the National Economy".

We are pleased to announce the following academic successes:

J. S. Bradbrook, a Commonership in Mathematics at Trinity College, Cambridge.

P. Cartmel, a Commonership in Modern Languages at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

D. J. Jarman, a Commonership in Modern Languages at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

M. H. Hadfield, a Commonership in Mathematics at Merton College, Oxford.

A. D. Jackson, a Commonership in Mathematics at Wadham College, Oxford.

C. F. Woodcock, a Commonership in Mathematics at Balliol College, Oxford.

SPEECH DAY

Speech Day was held on Wednesday 18th December 1963 in the Philharmonic Hall, when the principal guest and main speaker was Sir Charles Morris, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Leeds.

The Head Boy of the School, J. S. Bradbrook, delivered the address of welcome, and the Headmaster, Mr. M. P. Smith, then presented his report. After welcoming Sir Charles and Lady Morris, and the other distinguished guests, he expressed his regret at the death of several loyal servants of the School. He praised the loyalty and devotion of all the masters, pointing out that a school is only as good as its staff, and then mentioned the recent staff changes.

He then referred to the School's academic achievements of the previous year, which, he said, had been worthy of the past. Although the number of Open awards at Oxford and Cambridge did not compare with some of the peak years, the number of boys gaining entry to all universities was the largest to date. The G.C.E. results presented an uneven picture; while those at Advanced level were better than in the previous year, those at Ordinary level were a perplexing mystery, only a little above the city average for selective schools. The inexplicable failure in English Language was quite unprecedented, and the result of the N.U.J.M.B.'s investigation into the matter was eagerly awaited.

The Headmaster emphasised that non-academic pursuits were an indispensable part of a full education. Of the many activities within the School, he had only time to mention a few. The Cross-Country Running and Chess teams had been extremely successful in the past year, and the Choral Society's performance of Bach's "B-Minor Mass" and the School expedition to Norway were outstanding enterprises.

He then referred briefly to the great changes which were taking place on the educational scene: the attempt to rationalise the Oxbridge entry system, the Robbins and Newsom Reports, the new Certificate of Secondary Education, and the new thinking about teaching methods, especially in Mathematics and Modern Languages.

Looking ahead to the future, Mr. Smith mentioned the proposed move of the School to Aigburth, which he considered was necessary. He expressed his regret at the decision of the Secondary Education Sub-Committee to introduce the comprehensive system of education into Liverpool, and abolish the grammar school system. The success of the grammar school had been built upon the principle of selection by ability, not upon unfair privilege, as some suggested. This selection had been mainly on the basis of the 11-plus examination. Although this method of selection was not impeccable, there was much evidence that it was the fairest and most accurate yet devised. He did not concede that selection had proved a failure. Neighbourhood schools—some in favoured, some in unpromising areas—might well replace academic segregation by social segregation.

He concluded by expressing his hope that due consideration would be given to the opinions of teachers, whom he considered no mean guardians of pupils' interests.

The School Choir then sang "Happy and Blest are They" by Mendelssohn, followed by "The Birch Tree", a folk-song in Russian.

In his address, the Chairman, Professor R. A. Morton, mentioned the Robbins Report and also the resolution to introduce a comprehensive system of education into Liverpool, over which the city was deeply divided. As he had been concerned mainly with teaching undergraduates, he was bound to take a biased view of education and, therefore, would offer no comment on this division. He pointed out, however, that it was possible to have two aims,

which in themselves were good, but which did not go together. The Robbins Report and the plan for comprehensive schools might both be desirable but they could not, at present, be put into action simultaneously.

Next, the Choir gave renderings of "Spendthrift" by R. Thiman, and the traditional song, "Dry Bones".

The prizes were then distributed by Lady Morris, after which Sir Charles gave the main address. He congratulated the Head Boy on a most accomplished address of welcome, and the Headmaster on his report. Regarding the division in educational policy in Liverpool, he offered no comment except to say that it was a good sign inasmuch as it indicated a sincere interest in such an important matter.

He went on to consider the Robbins Report and its implications. Robbins had given plans for the future, but what would happen depended on public opinion, especially that of the youth. Even with the suggested expansion of the universities, he said, all the places needed would not be supplied and, therefore, other institutions of higher education must also be expanded. The Report had recommended that teacher-training colleges be made more attractive, to overcome the problem, faced by every country, of supplying the required number of qualified teachers.

The Report had also requested that the universities maintain their standards. It had tried to estimate how many students, by 1980, will be qualified, and will want to go to a university. In the early years there would be a big demand for university places, but, later, many might prefer to go to specialist colleges, where they will be trained for a specific profession.

In conclusion he considered what history would have to say about the Report. This, he thought, would depend on whether the universities produced young people determined to tackle, and solve, the formidable problems of our age.

A vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. A. Tunnington, and seconded by A. W. McGeorge, Vice-Captain of the School.

Councillor Thorne, Deputy Chairman of the Secondary Education Sub-Committee, then arose. Although not due to speak, during the proceedings he had asked permission to do so. He wished to reply to what the Headmaster had said concerning the decision of the Sub-Committee. The present system, he stated, would be replaced by one which would provide a comprehensive education for all. He claimed that no valid reasons had been put forward against the comprehensive system, and considered there was no further purpose in consulting with teachers and that the Sub-Committee should proceed with its plans. Selective education, he said, was "on the way out". At this point audible demonstration of indignation from the gallery forced him to resume his seat.

The School then stood to sing "The Vagabond" by Vaughan Williams, and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the School Hymn, "Lo, the sound of youthful voices".

D. J. JARMAN, A. R. PRINCE

SERVICE OF LESSONS AND CAROLS

On Friday 20th December the following Service of Lessons and Carols was held in the School Hall:

Hark the herald angels sing The School
Eia! Eia! The Choir

First Lesson

Micah 5: 2, 3, 4; Isaiah 9: 2, 6, 7 M. J. Farnworth, 1B
In Excelsis Gloria The Choir
Angels from the realms of glory The School

Second Lesson

St. Luke 2: 1-7 K. F. Dinwoodie, 4Sc
The Quest The Choir
The First Nowell The School

Third Lesson

St. Luke 2: 8-20 The Head Boy—J. S. Bradbrook
Winter's Snow The Choir

Fourth Lesson

St. Matthew 2: 1-15 A Master—Mr. D. T. Jack
Once in Royal David's city The School
Kings of Orient The Choir

Fifth Lesson

St. John 1: 1-14 The Headmaster
PRAYER
O Come all ye faithful The School

BENEDICTION

SCHOOL MAGAZINES

The Editors wish to acknowledge the receipt of the following magazines, with sincere apologies for any omissions:

Esmeduna, The Quarry, The Caldean, The Alsopian, Aigburth Vale High School Magazine, The Woking County Grammar School Magazine, Wirral Grammar School Magazine, Holt High School Magazine, Childwall Valley High School Magazine, Hillfoot Hey High School Magazine, Essemay, The Liverpool Institute Models Society Magazine, The Squirrel.

SWIMMING

The School swimming team has only had four matches since the beginning of June. The first match was against Liverpool College, in which the School team, greatly depleted in numbers, was heavily defeated.

The second match was against Hillfoot Hey, which we just won owing to some very good swimming from the squadron and medley teams.

The third match was a hexagonal match with other Liverpool grammar schools, in which, on aggregate, we were placed second.

The final match was the Merseyside Grammar Schools Swimming Championships, in which the senior team was second out of the competing schools. The junior and under thirteen teams were both placed fifth in their respective groups. After all the marks had been added up, the School team was placed third.

D. A. HULIN

SWIMMING SPORTS

This year the School swimming sports were held on Tuesday 16th July, at Picton Road baths. The events started at 7.30 p.m. and finished about two hours later. The results were as follows:

Senior

100 yards Freestyle—1. Morris; 2. J. Hall; 3. Morgan.
50 yards Freestyle—1. S. Elsworthy; 2. J. Hall; 3. Morris.
100 yards Breaststroke—1. D. A. Hulin; 2. J. R. Hughes; 3. Huston.
100 yards Backstroke—1. J. Hall; 2. Morris; 3. S. Elsworthy.
50 yards Butterfly—1. D. A. Hulin; 2. Huston; 3. J. R. Hughes.

Neat Dive—1. Burt; 2. D. A. Hulin; 3. Cooper.
Long Plunge—1. D. A. Hulin; 2. S. Elsworth; 3. R. Lyon.
Individual Championship—D. A. Hulin.

Intermediate

50 yards Freestyle—1. Chidlow; 2. Dawson; 3. Woolley.
50 yards Breaststroke—1. Evans; 2. Facey; 3. Haliburton.
50 yards Backstroke—1. Woolley; 2. Parslow; 3. Chidlow.
50 yards Butterfly—1. Evans.
Long Plunge—1. Dawson; 2. Mills; 3. Marshal.
Neat Dive—1. Chidlow; 2. Facey; 3. Woolley.
Individual Championship—J. W. Chidlow.

Junior

25 yards Freestyle—1. B. J. Lloyd; 2. Edgerton; 3. Start.
25 yards Breaststroke—1. J. R. Hughes; 2. Ritchie; 3. Glynn.
25 yards Backstroke—1. D. M. Lloyd; 2. J. C. Smith; 3. Start.
25 yards Butterfly—1. Burton; 2. Spencer; 3. Wellings.
Long Plunge—1. Sugden.
Neat Dive—1. Wellings; 2. Taylor; 3. Glynn.
Individual Championship—J. R. Hughes, Alfred.
S. R. Burton set a new record for the breaststroke junior in the heats of 19.3 seconds, and in the butterfly he set another new record of 17.4 seconds.
25 yards Sculling Open—1. Huston; 2. S. Elsworth; 3. J. R. Hughes.
Obstacle Race, U.13—1. Mills; 2. Chidlow.
Obstacle Race, U.13—1. Start; 2. Munroe.

House Medleys—4 x 25 yards

Senior—1. Alfred; 2. Philip; 3. Hughes; 4. Cochran.
Intermediate—1. Cochran; 2. Philip; 3. Danson; 4. Hughes.

Relay Squadrons—4 x 25 yards

Senior—1. Alfred; 2. Cochran; 3. Philip and Hughes.
Senior Champion House—Alfred.
Intermediate Champion House—Cochran.
Under 13 Championship—Hughes.
House Championship—Hughes House.

SPORTS DAY

The annual School Sports were held last year on the rather blustery afternoon of July 6th at Mersey Road, which yet again proved to be the Mecca of upper-crust socialites and sporting enthusiasts of the more sedentary nature. Unfortunately, only the weather remained uninformed of the fact that the occasion was held a little later than usual in the vain hope that we might be blessed with sunshine. Consequently, the gathering was blessed with a hang-over from February to the extent that the rumble of a passing horse-drawn and yokel-driven milk-cart was sufficient to send the thousands present stampeding for cover in the general direction of the pavilion and the neighbouring greenhouses. Consolation may be drawn from the fact that we were at least spared the indignity of what is optimistically termed a "sea-mist", which threatened to obliterate the hills and dales of Lower Tranmere.

Despite the sociological implications of this function, one feels that the principal attraction of Sports Day lies in the variety and originality of the events. Not for us the mundane egg and spoon or the cliché-ridden sack-witness the tenuous tug-o'-war fought between our resident team of van-based results—broadcasters and the multi-transistorised test match commentary, a less punishing form of relay racing. The wish for audience participation was amply catered for by the enterprise of the affluent, who succeeded in giving a

fair imitation of stock-car racing in their frenzied efforts to acquire and depart from the parking lots.

The shivering gymnasts earn a double honourable mention, both for their trampolining and bravery in the course of duty, while far from the gun-fire and the clatter of tea-cups, the hoppers, the skippers, the jumpers (both high and long) and the putters frolicked in their little sand-pit—a simple race. Commercial enterprise continued to flourish under the expert Machiavellian supervision of the late and picaresque Lower Modern Sixth, who, no doubt availing themselves of their Napoleonic studies, arranged themselves and their wares toll-gate fashion at a strategic point in the only passage-way.

This, then, was Sports day. Thanks must be extended to all who participated in this occasion to make it the success that it was. Incidentally, the standard of the actual sports was as high as usual, and the results are given below.

RESULTS

I.L.

100 yards

U-12: 1. Godfrey B.G.(H); 2. Bolton F.S.(T); 3. Heron G.T.W.(O): 12.8 secs.
U-13: 1. Ellison F.J.(C); 2. Vose G.A.(T); 3. Seddon W.(O). 12.4 secs.
U-14: 1. Smith R.(T); 2. Groom J.P.(O); 3. Reeves G.M.(D). 11.9 secs.
U-15: 1. Rees P.W.(A); 2. Ashcroft S.R.(L); 3. Holgate G.A.(A); 4. Jones J.G.(L). 10.8 secs.
Open: 1. Peters A.M.(C); 2. Hughes J.R.(H); 3. Grove F.W.(O); 4. Latham B.R.(L); 5. Hughes D.W.T.(C). 10.3 secs.

220 yards

U-12: 1. Neill J.I.(O); 2. Bolton F.S.(T); 3. Wardle J.S.W.(H); 4. Cameron S.(O); 5. Williams B.G.(O). 29.5 secs. (record).
U-13: 1. Smith C.J.(A); 2. Prince G.O.(L); 3. Ellison F.J.(C); 4. Scattergood G.(O); 5. Birch G.E.(P); 6. Harris N.R.(T). 29 secs.
U-14: 1. Goom J.P.(O); 2. King T.R.A.(D); 3. Seddon N.V.(A); 4. Bickett D.J.(H). 29.7 secs.
U-15: 1. Rees P.W.(A); 2. Ashcroft S.R.(L); 3. Gerry A.B.(A); 4. Jones J.G.(L). 26.9 secs.
Open: 1. Peters A.M.(C); 2. Latham B.R.(L); 3. Grove F.W.(O); 4. Hughes D.(A); 5. Exley R.B.N.(P). 24.6 secs.

440 yards

U-13: 1. Smith D.D.(P); 2. Neill J.I.(O); 3. Wardle J.S.W.(H); 4. Spain K.(C); 5. Smith C.J.(A); 6. Howard M.J.(A). 65.3 secs.
U-15: 1. Holgate G.A.(A); 2. Hynes A.J.(P). 61.2 secs.
Open: 1. Hughes J.R.(H); 2. Wallard A.J.(D); 3. Hughes D.(A); 4. Townend D.C.(A); 5. Mawdsley D.H.(P). 55.4 secs.

880 yards

U-15: 1. Thomas J.K.(H); 2. Forrest A.E.(H); 3. Smith D.D.(P); 4. Facey P.(C). 2 mins. 17.3 secs.
Open: 1. Jones B.(O); 2. Hughes J.R.(H); 3. Owens J.R.(P); 4. Wallard A.J.(D). 2 mins. 5.5 secs.

One Mile

U-15: 1. Thomas J.K.(H); 2. Forrest A.E.(H). 5 mins. 15.8 secs.
Open: 1. Jones B.(O); 2. Edwards L.E.(C); 3. Owens J.R.(P); 4. Ellis I.T.(O); 5. Lyon R.R.(A). 4 mins. 49.3 secs.

Three Miles

Junior: 1. Thomas J.K.(H); 2. Forrest A.E.(H). 16 mins. 52.9 secs(record)
Senior: 1. Jones B.(O); 2. Owens J.R.(P); 3. Cooper J.C.(A); 4. Edwards L.E.(C). 16 mins 6.3 secs. (record)

Putting-the-Shot

U-14: 1. Thomas I.W.(L). 25 ft. 11 ins.

Open: 1. Hughes D.W.T.(O); 2. Pine K.(C); 3. Peters A.M.(C);
4. Rock D.G.(C); 5. Wallard A.J.(D).**Long Jump**

U-13: 1. Vose G.A.(T); 2. Glynn R.(P); 3. Law L.(T);

4. Cameron S.(O). 14 ft. 8.5 ins.

U-15: 1. Rees P.W.(A); 2. Holgate G.A.(A). 18 ft. 3.5 ins.

Open: 1. Peters A.M.(C); 2. Burt R.A.(L); 3. Ferguson I.J.(L);
4. Grove F.W.(O). 20 ft. 5 ins.**Hop, Step and Jump**

Open: 1. Lyon R.R.(A).

High Jump

U-13: 1. Smith C.J.(A); 2. Jackson R.(D); 3. Howard P.(C). 4 ft. 7 ins.

Open: 1. Grove F.W.(O); 2. Rock D.G.(C); 3. Gray D.A.G.(O);
4. Lowey R.D.(O). 5 ft. 2 ins.**Throwing the Javelin**U-14: 1. Tickle M.T.(A); 2. Halliburton A.(P); 3. Reeves G.M.(D).
100 ft.

U-15: 1. Kay L.E.(C); 2. Parker M.I.(L); 3. Scott K.(T).

128 ft. 10 ins. (record).

Open: 1. Worthington P.(O); 2. Shaw W.T.(H); 3. Hughes D.W.T.(C).
174 ft 4 ins. (record).**Throwing the Discus**Open: 1. Worthington P.(O); 2. Hughes D.W.T.(C); 3. Martinez A.R.(H);
4. Shaw W.T.(H). 103 ft. 9.5 ins.**Relay (4 x 110 yards)**

Open: 1. Cochran; 2. Owen; 3. Alfred; 4. Lawrence. 50.7 secs.

House Championship

Junior: 1. Owen, 65 points; 2. Cochran, 58 points; 3. Tate, 57 points

Middle: 1. Alfred, 96 points; 2. Hughes, 91 points; 3. Lawrence, 59 points

Open: 1. Cochran, 88 points; 2. Owen, 86 points; 3. Alfred, 36 points

Combined: 1. Owen, 189 pts; 2. Cochran, 179 pts; 3. Alfred, 160 pts

Individual ChampionshipJunior: 1. Howard P.(C), 15 points; 2. Wardle J.S.(H), 14 points;
3. Smith C.J.(A), 12 points.Middle: 1. Rees P.W.(A), 30 points; 2. Holgate G.A.(A), 24 points;
3. Thomas J.K.(H), 20 points.Open: 1. Peters A.M.(C), 22 points; 2. Jones B.(O), 18 points;
3. Hughes D.W.T.(C), 17 points.Field Events: 1. Hughes D.W.T.(C), 15 points; 2. Worthington P.(O),
12 points; 3. Peters A.M.(C), 10 points.

A.R.P., I.L.

ATHLETICS

With many boys, both senior and junior, turning up to training sessions, hopes of a successful season were high at the beginning of the 1963 Summer term. Unfortunately, as a result of illness and injury, the team was considerably weakened in its first match, against Alsop High School, and met with defeat.

This setback was immediately followed by trials, held at St. Edward's College, for the selection of a team to represent Liverpool in the Lancashire Schools Championships. Four boys, all seniors, were fortunate enough to be

chosen: B. Jones for the mile, J. R. Hughes, 440 yards, A. M. Peters, 220 yards, and D. W. T. Hughes, shot.

The annual Merseyside Grammar School Championships were held on 28th and 30th May, at St. Edward's College. The senior school team finished four places behind the winners, Liverpool Collegiate, but the junior team was unplaced, Peters equalled the record in winning the senior 220 yards, and, in addition, was placed second in the long jump and third in the 100 yards. D. W. T. Hughes was fourth in the senior shot-putt, Jones and J. R. Owens third and fourth in the mile, and L. E. Edwards and R. R. Lyon fourth and fifth in the steeplechase. The star of the championships was D. M. Gaskin of the Collegiate, who broke two records and equalled one.

This meeting was followed by the Lancashire Schools Championships which were held at Wigan. A grass track and heavy rain resulted in a scarcity of good performances. Liverpool convincingly won the boys' section with a great number of successes. Of the Institute competitors, J. R. Hughes won the senior boys 440 yards, while Jones, Peters and D. W. T. Hughes all finished third in their respective events.

Selection of the team to represent Lancashire schools in the National Championships was, as usual, based upon the results of the County meeting. Unfortunately, none of the School's athletes was chosen, although J. R. Hughes, Jones and Peters were invited to represent the county in the annual match against Cheshire Schools. They could not attend this meeting because it co-incided with the date of the School Sports.

The season finished with a three-cornered match at Mersey Road against the Collegiate and Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby. The Collegiate won both senior and junior matches, with the School finishing second and third respectively. Over-all, the School was placed third.

Other prominent members of the team, who have not already been mentioned, were F. W. Grove, D. G. Rock (both high jump), L. J. Hampson (sprints), and P. Worthington, who, on occasions performed tremendously with the javelin, but unfortunately failed to produce similar performances in really important events.

Last, but not least, we must thank Messrs. A. L. Goodall, D. W. Rowell, R. W. Clark, M. Schofield and A. C. Scott for their support and assistance in such tedious occupations as time-keeping, measuring distances and starting races.

J. C. COOPER (ASc3)

CRICKET**First XI**

The season, after a bright start, eventually turned out to be, on paper, one of the most unsuccessful ever. Bad weather interfered with more than one quarter of the fixtures, and despite reaching the semi-final in the inaugural knock-out competition, no matches were otherwise won.

The side was handicapped by inexperience and despite the endeavours of Ferguson, the captain, who showed that he could bat as well as bowl, and of Bradbrook, who was the only consistent batsman in the side, there was little that could be done to remedy this defect in one short season.

Perhaps the most exciting match was the first one against the Liobians, when, despite slow scoring by the School, the Liobians scored 143-9 in two hours, leaving the scores exactly level. Cooper (3-29) was the outstanding School bowler, while Spedding scored a stylish 28. The next game resulted in a resounding defeat of the School by Liverpool by 7 wickets, though Gray carried his bat for 71 out of 125-9 dec. Sefton C.C., however, were lucky to draw, being 50 runs behind the School with one wicket in hand. In the next match the School put up little opposition to Merchant Taylors', who won by 8 wickets.

Despite an innings of 40 by Spedding, the School were unable to do more than draw with Collegiate, but this match was the precursor of better things to come in the Shield K.O. competition. In the first round Hillfoot were completely outplayed, scoring 74-7 in 25 overs to the Institute's 137-4 (Hughes 29, Bradbrook 35 n.o., and Kendall 28 n.o.). The next two matches, against Cowley and Manchester Grammar School, were rained off.

The best cricket of the season came in the Staff match, when the School, despite initially wilting against Mr. Treeby's really fast bowling, recovered excellently to 159-6. Bradbrook batted magnificently for 73—an innings of extreme courage such as is rarely seen in school cricket. He was ably supported by Kendall, who wore down the bowling at a crucial stage and enabled Devine (45) to come in and attack the bowling. The Staff reached 149-6 in 100 minutes and, but for fine bowling by Gray, might well have passed the School's score.

Thanks to Gray (30) and Kendall (31), the School easily defeated the Holt High School in the second round of the Shield competition. Against Quarry Bank, the School, despite the welcome return of Archer, were weakened by the intervention of examinations, and only just escaped defeat, though Ferguson surprised himself by scoring a valuable 37. Against Birkenhead, the School were inept at playing spin bowling, and lost by 39 runs, though Archer showed good form in scoring 36. Against Liverpool C.C., Bradbrook (26), Kendall (21) and Gray (4-48) were unable to prevent defeat by 5 wickets. In the return match against Quarry Bank, fine batting by Bradbrook (30) and skilful bowling by Kewley (3-27) and Cooper (4-17) gave the School the better of a drawn match.

Despite a good all-round performance by Gray (7-33 and 19 in a hour and a half), Waterloo easily won the semi-final of the Shield by nearly 40 runs, though Cooper raised our hopes with a flashing, yet sound, 22 runs.

Against Sefton, on a damp pitch, the School did well to hold a very strong Sefton side. Archer in his most aggressive spirit—four fours and three sixes—scored 68 in an hour, but the side were unable to score the 17 runs for victory in the last twenty minutes.

The season ended as it had begun with an exciting match against Lio-bians, who, this time, won by 5 wickets; Spedding (38) and Cooper (29 n.o.) batted well, and Gray again bowled extremely accurately.

In terms of results, the season was mediocre. Outstanding batting at times by Bradbrook and Archer, on occasions ably supported by Devine, Kendall, Hughes, Spedding and Ferguson, tended to be overshadowed by this lack of tangible results. Gray and Cooper were extremely effective all-rounders, the former, in particular, showing unusual stamina and concentration for a schoolboy, while Ferguson, quietly but ably supported by vice-captain Hughes, led the side with tremendous enthusiasm, and, despite the team's inexperience, there was a genuine keenness to improve, and much valuable experience was gained by the younger members, who are unfortunately all leaving the School.

Finally, our thanks are due to Mr. Gavin and Edwin Wass for their advice and encouragement throughout a difficult season.

R.H.G.

Batting Averages

	Inn.	N.O.	Runs	H/score	Avg
N. A. Archer	5	0	122	68	24.4
J. S. Bradbrook	14	3	263	73	23.91
D. A. G. Gray	11	2	182	71 n.o.	20.22
M. C. Cooper	10	3	102	29 n.o.	14.57
D. R. Spedding	12	0	168	40	14.00

Bowling Averages

	Overs	Mdns	Runs	Wkts	Avg
D. A. G. Gray	139.5	36	386	28	13.78
I. J. Ferguson	148.2	28	390	27	14.44
J. Kewley	54	11	167	11	15.18
M. C. Cooper	44	11	139	9	15.44

Results

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Aband.
1st XI	17	2	6	7	2
2nd XI	8	2	1	4	1
Colts XI	5	0	3	2	0
U14 & U13 XIs	6	3	3	0	0

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

Of the four School teams, the Senior team alone to date (7/11/63) has been able to rely on sufficient numerical strength. The other teams contain a nucleus of loyal runners and a number of others who make sporadic appearances. This is a sport to which any healthy boy possessed of determination and a willingness to train twice a week can make a worthwhile contribution. It is a pity that these qualities seem to be much more prevalent in St. Edward's and St. Mary's College. All the more credit, however, to the regulars who make the journey to Mersey Road to train once or twice a week.

Sixteen boys attended the first-year trial, ten of them from 1C. The Under-12 team has lost the three races it has run so far, though several individuals have performed well.

The Under-14 team badly needs strength in depth and has only beaten de la Salle. In this team D. Smith has been the individual winner of every race so far held. F. J. Ellison and J. I. Neill (an under-13) have also run splendidly.

An Under-15 team beat a Bolton School team at Bolton. D. Smith was again first, together with J. K. Thomas. In the Booth Cup Race this team was fifth out of twenty-five teams and J. K. Thomas was second.

The Under-16 team has lost rather more races than it has won. J. K. Thomas, although "a year young", has finished either first or second in all of them except the Memorial Cup race, in which he was fifth. The four boys who beat him were all a year older.

The Senior team has had a similar measure of success. The Captain, L. E. Edwards, began with a magnificent first-place against St. Edward's and de la Salle. Some weeks later the Vice-Captain, J. C. Cooper, equalled this achievement by coming in first against St. Edward's and St. Mary's. He was also fifth in the Cumella Cup race, as was the team. In the Sangster Cup race the team was eighth out of twenty-one teams.

Finally, I would like to express my appreciation of the work of A. J. Wallard, who records and publishes the results, and of J. K. Thomas, who carries out his duties as Secretary with the utmost efficiency and zest.

D.W.R.

RUGBY FIVES

In the year 1962-63, the School team remained unbeaten by teams from other schools, but for the first time since the war was defeated by the Staff. At Wigan the School won by 6 games to 4. The present Captain, D. Bramhall, playing as No. 3, made a fine contribution to this victory by winning his singles 15-5; 15-3. When Birkenhead School visited our courts they lost by 8 games to nil. But against the Staff the School lost 4-2. Details are as follows:

Singles

- No. 1—Mr. Rowell beat C. Hannah 15-7.
 No. 2—Mr. Devereux beat D. Bramhall 16-14.
 No. 3—Mr. Baines lost to L. Gregory 2-15.
 No. 4—Mr. Nelson beat G. Gillott 15-11.

Doubles

- Mr. Rowell and Mr. Baines lost to Bramhall and Gregory 3-9.
 Mr. Devereux and Mr. Nelson beat Hannah and Gillott 10-9.

As the match depended on the last Doubles game, the excitement towards the end was intense.

C. Hannah won the Senior Singles Cup. In the final he beat D. Bramhall 15-5; 6-13. In the second game Bramhall went into a 7-1 lead, and sensing a chance of a surprise victory, played with great fury and determination. Hannah's retrieving, excellent as ever, just saved him. P. W. Rees won the Junior Singles Cup, and Gregory and Bramhall the Handicap Doubles.

D.W.R.

GYMNASTIC CLUB

The Senior Gymnastic Club began very well this term with an excellent turnout of old and new members. All are now enjoying regular sessions each Wednesday evening after 4 p.m. in the gym, and special trampoline sessions at dinner-time on Wednesday.

The Junior Gymnastic Club has also flourished this term, with a large following of enthusiastic members meeting on Tuesday and Friday dinner-times in the gym, where a steady progress has been maintained. However, a cordial invitation is given to all prospective gymnasts who are not already members of the Gymnastic Club.

On behalf of both sections of the club, I should like to express our grateful thanks to both Mr. Goodall and Mr. Clark for their careful guidance to our further education in gymnastics.

W.T.S.

TENNIS

The School team enjoyed moderate success in its first full season of fixtures. Matches were played against Liverpool College, Quarry Bank, Hillfoot Hey and Prescott Grammar School. In a hard-fought encounter with Merchant Taylors', Crosby, the School team was defeated by the eventual Merseyside Grammar Schools' champions. Matches against the fair sex proved most enjoyable, the School being successful against Belvidere, Aigburth Vale and St. Katherine's College, Southport.

We were looking forward keenly to the annual match against the masters, but this was unfortunately rained off.

We are hoping for a successful season next Summer and would welcome any tennis enthusiasts who would like to be considered for a place in the School team.

The following boys represented the School last Summer: P. Cartmel, P. H. Cassidy, T. B. Davidson, S. Elsworth, F. W. Grove, A. Harris, G. R. Jackson, M. M. Levy and A. M. Peters.

M. M. LEVY

OUTWARD BOUND

Thanks to School Governor Mr. Julian Holt, who is also a Director of the Outward Bound Sea School at Aberdovey, I was fortunate to be able to attend a month's Outward Bound course during the Summer holidays. The school is in beautiful surroundings, overlooking the Dovey estuary, in Wales, and consists of several buildings, which the boys are responsible for cleaning. All equipment is in a first-class condition.

On arrival, there is the usual documentation, medical examination and interview. The boys are allocated to watches of thirteen boys each. All watches take part in certain of the activities, walking and cutter expeditions, monkey ropes, cutter sailing, athletics, drown-proofing and the inevitable work parties. In addition, a watch either did rock-climbing and canoeing, or dinghy sailing and pony riding. I was allocated to the former type of watch. The days commenced at 6.30 with physical training, followed by a swim or cold shower; "lights out" was at 10.30.

The "monkey ropes" was the name given to the school's assault course. It consisted of commando crawls, nets, rope bridges, a twelve-foot wall and other obstacles. The cutters were large, open clinker boats kept at the wharf in Aberdovey. At first we were taught to row them, no easy matter, and later to sail them. During the two-day cutter expedition, there was little wind and at one point we were forced to row for four hours. We camped under the sails which we spread across a framework of oars. Drown-proofing is a modern safety technique by means of which even non-swimmers can survive in water for long periods.

All watches complete a five-day walking expedition. The first day we walked twenty-two miles across the hills to a log cabin, where we spent the night. The next two days were spent on a bivouac scheme, during which we ascended several peaks, including one of just under 3,000 feet. We camped about 2,000 feet up in the mountains, and each boy had two groundsheets to make a shelter. The watch returned to the cabin and the next day worked on a forestry activity—high pruning. After another night at the cabin, we retraced the twenty-two miles to school on the fifth day with much lighter packs than previously.

The watch spent several days canoeing. The canoes were sports dippers, very fast and easily capsized. The training involved canoeing several miles in the estuary, changing canoes by forming a raft, and regaining one's seat in the canoe by swarming up the back. When the tide permitted, we paddled out to the breakers, where even the instructor had his share of capsizings. Two days were devoted to rock-climbing. On the first, we were taught the rudiments of the sport and practised easy climbs and abseils. During the second day, we completed two climbs of almost severe standard and a 120-ft. abseil which was free in parts.

The school seeks to "teach" self-discipline, teamwork, initiative, confidence and self-reliance. All boys, on completing the course, agreed they had thoroughly enjoyed it, and were better for it. They come from all walks of life—though the majority are apprentices in industry. Our watch included a Dutch and a French boy whose rich fathers had heard well of the school. It was strange how poor their English seemed when there were chores to be done.

No one, if given the opportunity, should miss a course of this nature.

M. H. HADFIELD

C.C.F. ARMY SECTION

Throughout the summer term the Corps' activities were directed mainly at completing the requirements for the Army Proficiency Certificate examinations, and consequently no extra projects were undertaken by any section of the contingent. As a result of the hard work put in by N.C.O.s and cadets, encouraging results were attained in the Certificate examinations; all thirty-five 'B' Company cadets who took the Basic Test passed, and out of the seventeen cadets in 'A' Company who took the Proficiency Certificate, fourteen passed.

The last Field Day of the year was again held in the Harrington area. Groups of terrorists, consisting of the N.C.O.s, Cadre Platoon and senior N.C.O.s in their final year in the Cadet Force, roamed the pine woods, intent on capturing a certain Staff Sergeant, who happened to be the Platoon Commander of the security troops called in to clear the rebels out of the area.

Throughout most of the day no contact whatsoever was made until at last a section of security troops surprised some terrorists and captured the leader of the group. The prisoner was dealt with rather effectively and the exercise terminated with both forces avoiding the other to the extent that little battlecraft was required.

During the summer vacation, 2nd/Lt. Davies took a party of cadets and N.C.Os. on an expedition to Norway. Preparation for this project has determined the activities of the Adventure Training Platoon for a considerable time and it stands as the well-deserved reward for three years' progressive instruction in trekking and climbing. Also during the summer vacation, Corporal Birch and Cadets Hughes, McNabb and Meyer attended Royal Artillery courses at Sennybridge in South Wales, where they were instructed in handling, cleaning and firing 25-pound field-guns. Such courses are available every year and offer great opportunities for cadets to develop their own self-reliance and to gain an insight into specialised army life.

The autumn term began with a number of new War Office regulations on age of entry into the Cadet Corps, which have unfortunately limited the number of new recruits. However, regulations permit the potential recruits to be formed into a pre-C.C.F. platoon and training has begun with the twenty-nine new members, who have shown promise in drill and fieldcraft. 'A' Company this year also shows keenness and ability, especially in precision drill movements. It is hoped to increase enthusiasm for shooting in the Corps by offering the Lt. Col. Harvey Gibson Challenge Cup in an inter-platoon .22 shooting competition, with the Capt. C. W. Wheeler Memorial Cup for the best individual .22 marksman in the contingent. The first of the map-reading exercises, held overnight in the Wirral two or three times every year, was on the night of October 11th. The N.C.O's. Cadre Platoon was divided into sections which were dropped off at different stations along the Mersey-Wirral line, and from these stations the groups had to complete a fifteen-mile course solving clues at given map-references. The exercise proved very helpful for map-reading and for improving personal stamina, and cadets covered the course in excellent time, successfully following up many of the difficult and subtle clues.

The first Field Day of the Autumn term was held two weeks before October Camp and proved a helpful indication of the shortcomings of 'A' Company's fieldcraft. The N.C.O's. Cadre Platoon was driven back into the Harrington Woods by strong 'A' Company forces, but eventually occupied and held a strong defensive position. As the day progressed, the N.C.Os. were driven from their defences and were eventually run to earth and captured after a final stand in the pine-woods. Covering-fire and section movements were practised in the exercise and there are indications that there is still room for improvement in both fields.

The October Camp was held at 80 W.E.T.C., Altcar, and was attended by thirty-six cadets and N.C.Os. of 'A' Company and the N.C.O's. Cadre Platoon. A most interesting map-reading exercise was held on Sunday morning in the region around Thornton and Hightown, and cadets and N.C.Os. showed considerable initiative of concealment when confronted by patrolling officers and senior N.C.Os. On Sunday afternoon, the N.C.O's. Cadre Platoon was drilled hard and began to show the smartness and efficiency required of a group of this sort. At the same time 'A' Company was instructed in rifle-drill and was later briefed for the exercise which was to be held that night. The night exercise was acclaimed as a great success and was enjoyed by all ranks. On the last full day of camp, the morning was employed by the N.C.O's. Cadre Platoon as a preparation period for the major afternoon exercise, while 'A' Company held a small exercise in the Battery Cottage area where they practised house-clearing procedure. The afternoon exercise began as a platoon advance on Larch Tree Ridge, held by the N.C.O's. Cadre Platoon; snipers opened fire on the advancing troops but did not hold them up, and as the afternoon passed, the N.C.O's. Cadre Platoon was pushed from the ridge and into the woods. Co-ordination was ragged but movement under

covering-fire was improved, and, on the whole, the exercise was a great success. The camp was well run and discipline was maintained throughout; and although training was not very intensive, faults were discovered and these can be remedied in later exercises and camps.

In conclusion, on behalf of the whole contingent, I should like to express, to the C.C.F. Officers and to Mr. Buchanan, the storeman, our appreciation for the long hours they devote in keeping the C.C.F. an efficient unit and one of the foremost school activities. I should also like to add a final note, expressing our thanks to Major F. J. Boote, who retired from the contingent last year, for the years he has devoted to the Corps and for the interest he has shown in its activities.

A. J. ANDERSON, R.S.M.

C.C.F. R.A.F. SECTION

Since the last issue of the Magazine, two cadets have passed the Proficiency examination, one with credit and one with distinction, and another cadet has passed the Advanced Proficiency examination with distinction.

As the basic section of the Corps has now been abolished, the training programme has been widened to include drill, weapon training and map-reading. This, together with the changing of the syllabus for the Advanced Proficiency examination, has caused the N.C.Os. to do a considerable amount of preparation for lectures.

During the Summer holidays, several cadets went on courses. Sgt. Hignett and S/Cdt. Thomas went on Star Camps to Henlow and South Cerney respectively, and spent a week living in an officers' mess. Sgts. Baker and Cherry went on a gliding course at R.A.F. Spitalgate, where they both gained their 'A' and 'B' gliding licences. Sgt. Cherry also flew to Singapore with R.A.F. Transport Command.

Field Day was held on October 15th in North Wales and the cadets passed an interesting day map-reading and finding information about places they visited.

Thanks are again due to Flt./Lt. Watson and P.O. Dobson for their continued interest and encouragement.

D. R. HIGNETT, Flt./Sgt.

19th CITY SCOUT TROOP

Since the last edition of the Magazine, the two most prominent events in the life of a School Scout have been the summer camp and field-day.

For this year's camp a minibus was hired for the purpose of touring the Peak District from a central camp-site at Hathersage. Visits were made to Dovedale, the Castleton Caves, and the Ladybower Dam. Despite slight relapses in the weather, the camp was very successful, thanks mainly to the safe but original driving of Mr. A. Evans.

On field-day, about thirty stalwart Scouts made an attack on the treacherous slopes of Moel Famman. Needless to say, the peak fell to the unsurmountable will of the six assault parties. En route, various pioneering activities were successfully carried out, such as damming a river, wrecking an old Ford car and locating and sketching a swallow-hole.

Although Friday night Troop meetings continue to flourish, new faces would be made very welcome.

Thanks are again due to Mr. A. Evans for his encouragement and for giving up so much of his leisure time to the troop, and also to Mr. A. J. Smith, for his help in the Troop's financial affairs.

S. P. IRELAND

SEA SCOUTS

This term, the Sea Scouts are continuing boat work at White Man's Dam, a lake in Knowsley Park, lectures on Thursday dinner-hours, and meetings of the whole troop in the gymnasium after school on Fridays.

A number of boys recently attended the launching of the S.S. "British Ensign", the largest tanker to be built on Merseyside, at Cammel Laird's shipyard, Birkenhead. All the boys had a good view of the breaking of the bottle by Mrs. Ernest Marples, wife of the Minister of Transport. Afterwards, a tour of the docks was enjoyed. Field Day was spent this term with the other members of the troop.

Since there have been many new members this term, it has been necessary to form another patrol, the Kestrel patrol, to join the Otters.

Again our thanks are due to Mr. Nicholson for his interest and enthusiasm.

C. ROUT, G. HADFIELD

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society indestructibly continues its fortnightly meetings under the chairmanship of Mr. D. G. Bentliff. Seven meetings were held last term, all moderately well attended, although the loss of several seasoned debaters last year is still being felt, and there seems to be a strange reticence on the part of members to deliver main speeches.

The first debate of the term was held on September 24th, the topical motion being "That this House would not trust a policeman further than it could throw him". (Pro.: T. Dawson and R. N. Howard, Con.: T. Longworth and D. G. Maude). The lawless elements in the Society were defeated with the motion by eleven votes to six, with three abstentions.

On October 8th, the motion was "That this House would welcome a system of comprehensive schools" (Pro.: P. F. Ainsworth and D. G. Maude, Con.: P. Pink and N. W. McNaughton). The voting was: For 7, Against 9, Abstentions 7. The closeness of this result illustrates the numerical equality of the two politically opposed factions in the Society, which manifest themselves whenever such a motion is debated.

Everybody had his own idea of the correct definition of the motion "That it is a square's world" (Pro.: I. D. McGowan and T. Wilde, Con.: D. R. Morris and P. K. Cripps) held on October 22nd and carried on the same date by twelve votes to four, with three abstentions. General opinion was that this motion provided more scope for the relating of anecdotes than for actual debate.

Members of Blackburne House '54 Society were present at the meeting of November 5th when the motion was "That this House regrets that Guido Fawkes did not make a better job of it" (Pro.: T. Wilde and Miss Diane Price, Con.: P. Lofthouse and Miss Denah Farrington). The hopes of the anarchists amongst us suffered a grave setback when the voting was For 4, Against 17, with eighteen inexplicable abstentions.

The most recent debate took place on November 19th, the motion being "That this House has no confidence in Her Majesty's Government" (Pro.: P. Pink and D. G. Maude, Con.: T. Dawson and I. F. Bell). This debate produced some startling switches in party allegiance and a crop of speeches more vituperative than reasoned. The motion was triumphantly carried by fifteen votes to eight with three abstentions.

Our thanks are once more due to our indefatigable chairman, Mr. D. G. Bentliff, whose advice and encouragement are always very welcome.

I. D. MCGOWAN, T. DAWSON

MACALISTER SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term, Mr. D. J. Murray presented a paper entitled "Modern Culture". He traced the development of culture from the days of the

Egyptians and Greeks, who based their art on religion, through the Dark Ages, and up to the present day. We were then told of the gulf which has widened between the so-called "avant-garde" and "pop" forms of culture and of the split between applied art and pure art. The speaker concluded that the decline in cultural activities and interests is the result of industrial mass media.

"Cosmological Ideas" was the title of Mr. R. K. Davies' paper. He began with the early theories of the Babelonians and Greeks. Until thirty years ago, no real experiment in the subject was possible, and as a result everything had to be based on theory. Many excellent diagrams were used to illustrate the various ideas from those of Anaximander right up to the modern conception of an "Oscillating Universe", but the speaker left us in mid-air when he suggested that it is all an optical illusion.

Mr. B. W. Hollis presented a paper entitled "From Russia with Love". He gave the Society a well-detailed account of his trip to Moscow and Leningrad, interspersed with some excellent wit. The cost of living is apparently very high, illustrated by the fact that nearly all vehicles are not private cars, but taxis. It is very difficult to communicate with the Russians, and the Muscovites in particular, since they are still suspicious of people from the Western World. After the talk, members retired to the Biology Lecture Room where Mr. Hollis showed us a first-class film of his trip.

In conclusion, the secretaries wish to express their thanks to the chairmen, Mr. R. T. Jones and Mr. D. G. Bentliff, for their continued help and enthusiasm.

J. S. BRADBROOK, F. W. GROVE

SIXTH FORMS SCIENCE SOCIETY

The Society began its Autumn term programme by showing three films loaned by Shell. "Schlieren" explained the Schlieren type of photography which makes visible those phenomena which are accompanied by a change of refractive index. "The Revealing Eye" showed how cinematography can help the scientist to study phenomena which are unobservable by the human eye because of high speed or slowness. The final film demonstrated the application of radioactive isotopes to engine wear research.

At our next meeting we were visited by Dr. A. K. Holliday from the University of Liverpool, who spoke on "The New Look in Inorganic Chemistry". Dr. Holliday, well known for his work on Boron compounds, described the new aspect of inorganic chemistry where organic and conventional inorganic radicals are combined to form a fascinating series of hybrids. Dr. Holliday showed how, in solvents other than water, the common hydrated compounds take on a new look. We were interested to learn that in liquid ammonia, Copper Nitrate is a gas.

Our next lecturer, Dr. P. Dagley, from the Physics Department of the University of Liverpool, spoke on "Geology and Nuclear Physics", and explained how, in times gone by, geologists tried to estimate the age of the earth. He followed this by showing how the radioactive decomposition of unstable matter could now be used to determine this age with greater accuracy.

We were indeed fortunate to be visited by Mr. Hoffman de Visme, from Manchester College of Science and Technology, who spoke in a lucid manner on "Transistors". Mr. De Visme gave us a rigorous introduction to this complex subject. Beginning with a description of semi-conductor properties, he then gave a practical demonstration of transistor properties and circuits.

The remainder of the Autumn term's programme ranged from lectures on nuclear power stations to the effects of hot climate on health, and culminated in a visit to the East Lancashire Road works of the English Electric Co. Ltd.

It now remains for me to thank members for supporting our activities, and to express my appreciation to Mr. W. H. Jones and Mr. L. A. Naylor for taking the chair at our meetings.

A. J. WALLARD

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

The Society's annual excursion took place on Friday July 12th, when a party of boys visited North Wales. On the way we stopped at three castles—Rhuddlan, Conway and Beaumaris—and returned via the Nant Ffrancon Pass. The weather was in the main good, and there were many opportunities for photography. We hope members will enter their slides and prints in the Excursion competition, and also bring prints for display in the exhibition case.

This year's programme of lectures began well, with an excellent lecture given by Mr. D. S. Moran, A.R.P.S., of Ilford Ltd., who demonstrated the many possibilities of colour film. This talk was followed by a taped lecture supplied by Kodak Ltd. entitled "The Principles of Colour Photography". Of more practical benefit to the members of the Society was a lecture supplied by David Williams Ltd. entitled "Processing Anscochrome at Home". Although attendances at the beginning of term were poor, members now seem to be taking a more active part in the Society's activities.

During the year, lectures will be given by Mr. F. Veal, F.R.P.S., F.R.S.A., of Agfa Ltd., Mr. D. Pole, of Kodak Ltd., and Mr. S. J. Coleman, F.R.P.S., F.I.B.P., of Ilford Ltd. Members of the Society will also attend a lecture given by Mr. Alfred Gregory, A.R.P.S., of Kodak Ltd., in the Blue-coat Hall.

Other projected activities are the circulation of a folio of prints between this and several other schools, and a print battle with King Edward VII Grammar School, St. Annes-on-Sea, and New Heys High School.

At the end of last term, I. Coulthard left, and we wish to thank him both for his work last year and also for his preparation of this season's programme, which has done so much to help the present Secretary in his task.

The Society wishes to express its gratitude to Mr. W. H. Jones and Mr. Lloyd for their continued enthusiasm and support.

P. J. MOFFATT

MUSIC CLUB

The Society began the school year with two live meetings. Both were violin and piano recitals, the first given by R. J. Temple and Mr. Naylor, and the second by Miss Brocklehurst and Mr. Lishman. Unfortunately only very small audiences were present at these very enjoyable meetings.

On October 1st, P. A. Wood presented a selection of well-known classical music on records.

The following week, Mr. Davies gave a piano recital of light music, which included a piece of his own composition. Again it was a pity that only a small audience was present.

At the next meeting the club listened to a number of less well-known works on old records chosen by Mr. Davies.

The last meeting before half-term saw the continuance of the successful "Desert Island Discs" programmes. Mr. Toobe made an excellent castaway, presenting his records with subtle humour, which pleased the very large audience.

After half-term, a series of symphonies on gramophone records were played. We heard Haydn's Farewell Symphony, Beethoven's Symphony No. 4 and Dvorak's Fourth Symphony.

On December 2nd Mr. Bentliff was to be castaway with the customary allowance of gramophone records. We little doubt that we shall share the bliss of his island tent.

The climax of the Club's year will be reached with the Music Club Concert. The programme will include Bach's Magnificat and Brandenburg Concerto No. 4, some madrigals, and, it is hoped, a work for two pianos.

The membership of the Club has decreased since last year, and we are frankly appalled at the negligible interest in music as we define it, displayed by the first forms.

Our thanks are again due to Mr. L. A. Naylor, our Chairman, Mr. A. Evans, our Treasurer, and to all other members of the Staff, and the School, who support us.

D. C. TOWNEND

MUSIC CLUB—JAZZ SECTION

Meetings have been less frequent recently, owing to the installation of fluorescent lighting. However, proselytising aficionados have encountered greater interest in jazz, stimulated by the emergence of Rhythm and Blues as a commercial recording proposition. This interest has been reflected in attendance figures.

The jazz group has been continuing its activities, but is still sorely in need of rhythmic support.

The work of C. C. Parker, T. Monk, R. Starkey and C. Mingus is being watched with interest.

D. G. MAUDE

CHORAL SOCIETY

The Society now consists of sixty voices, trebles, altos, tenors and basses. Last term most of our time was devoted to the music for Speech Day. The whole choir sang a chorus from Mendelssohn's St. Paul, a negro spiritual, Dem Dry Bones, and a Russian folk-song transliterated by Mr. Paton and arranged by our new conductor, Mr. D. Davies.

This term we are rehearsing Bach's Magnificat for the forthcoming Music Club Concert.

J. S. Bach wrote the Magnificat for a service in St. Thomas's Church, Leipzig, on Christmas Day 1723. There is an earlier setting in E-flat major, but Bach revised it in 1723 and changed the key to D major, which is now the accepted version.

It is written for five-part chorus, and employs five soloists, each singing one aria. Although a relatively short work, Bach uses in it the same devices which go to build up his large-scale works. Thus it should provide the choir with a challenge similar to, if not as great as, the B minor Mass.

The Madrigal Group has been revived under the leadership of Mr. Rowell, and has already given one performance, at the end of term carol service. A further performance is to be given at the Music Club Concert.

Finally, our thanks are due to Mr. D. Davies and Mr. Rowell for giving up their leisure-time so generously in support of the Society. Our gratitude is also to be expressed to P. A. Wood, our junior choirmaster, to J. C. and M. C. Townend, our librarians, and to all other boys and masters in the Society.

D. C. TOWNEND

THE ORCHESTRA

At a meeting held at the beginning of the Autumn term it was decided to hold orchestra practices after school on Monday evenings. Partly because of this, and partly because of an intensive "recruiting drive", orchestra membership has increased quite appreciably—in particular, several violinists from the lower school have become enthusiastic members.

The orchestra is at the moment playing three different pieces—"Minuet and Trio" by Handel, "March from Scipio" by Haydn, and finally, to break a rather classical musical diet, a selection of melodies from Verdi's "Rigoletto". Certain passages in these pieces are quite tricky, even for an experienced orchestra; nevertheless, the school orchestra is tackling these with enthusiasm which, at least partly, offsets its lack of experience.

As usual, the orchestra will be providing interval music in the school play this term. This public appearance, the first for some time, will be a

new experience for many members, but it is hoped that regular practices will engender the confidence necessary for a polished performance.

In conclusion, our thanks are due to Mr. Davies and Mr. Naylor for their support and encouragement throughout the term.

P. K. CRIPPS

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society commenced its programme for the year with a General Business Meeting, when officials were appointed and a committee elected to supervise the general policy of the Society. The committee consists of Society members from both Arts and Science forms; this trend to cater for all shades of opinion is also evident in the forthcoming events for this term.

Two films were shown at the second meeting of the term; the first demonstrated the workings of a medieval agricultural community—with its strip-holding system of land tenure and its economic and social self-sufficiency. The model for this film was the village of Laxton, in Lincolnshire, which even in this century retains the institutions and way of life of the Anglo-Saxon settlers of the seventh and eighth centuries. The second film dealt with the story behind the Bayeux tapestry, culminating in the Norman invasion of England in 1066. This film enabled the Society to see for the first time the entire tapestry in full colour. Woven only twenty years after the events it depicts, the tapestry presents a comprehensive and accurate picture of what, to most people, is merely a name and a date.

For the next meeting, we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Rogers, who presented an interesting and enlightening exposé of Addington, a little-known English politician of the late 1700s and early 1800s, who was recognised by both contemporary and subsequent historians as a failure, and of diminutive political stature compared to the Younger Pitt, whose ministry preceded Addington's.

In the near future, the Society intends to hold a debate sponsored by its own members. Later this term there will be two exhibitions of documents from the County Records Office at Preston. These documents will trace the development of Lancashire from the Tudor Age to the Civil War.

In conclusion, it is my pleasure to express the gratitude of the Society to both Mr. Edge and Mr. Rogers, for their continued support of the Society and for their interest in its welfare.

A. S. McCUBBIN

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society still continues to flourish and the Honorary Treasurer reports that the Society welcomes more members than ever before. It is very encouraging to note the increasing interest shown in the Society by members of the lower school and by a number of sixth-form scientists. At the Annual General Business Meeting it was decided by the committee that part of the surplus funds should be invested in extending the Society's map library, maps being for hire at 3d. each for non-members.

The annual excursions were held on July 12th 1963, the junior members visiting the Ingletton district of limestone topography, and the senior members visiting the Langdale Pikes in the Lake District. Some more energetic members showed their prowess in climbing the Pikes themselves, but the majority were content with less exhilarating pastimes.

There has been a full programme of meetings, and despite troubles with projectors, a number of films of excellent quality have been shown. On September 18th, the film "The Captive River" was shown to a large and appreciative audience. The film showed the problems encountered in the construction of the Kariba Dam, and how they were eventually overcome. The second film, "Hold Back the Sea", was shown on October 2nd and was equally well attended. The endurance of the Dutch in their constant fight against the

North Sea was well illustrated. The final film of the half-term, "The Glass-Makers", was shown to a smaller audience of sixth-form scientists and geographers, as it was of a more specialised nature. For the final half of the term, four films covering life in Burma, Ceylon, Kuwait and the Pitcairn Islands were shown. On November 26th, a very interesting lecture was given by Mr. Gill, of the Falkland Islands Dependency Survey, on the Eskimoes and Indians of North America.

Finally, the Society wishes to express its thanks to the Chairman, Mr. J. R. Edwards, and the Vice-Chairmen, Mr. B. L. Parker, Mr. F. J. Boote and Mr. K. Poad for their support during the term.

A. J. ANDERSON, R. N. HOWARD

CHRISTIAN UNION

The year's programme began with a film entitled "Head in the Sand", which posed some very searching questions. These were admirably answered the following week by the Reverend Norman Meeton, from St. Saviour's, Faulkner Square, whose talk was most helpful.

The following week we began our course of Bible studies on the Letter to the Colossians. Members of the Christian Union lead these meetings, and they have proved a great help to all who take part.

Early in October, the Reverend Canon G. R. Lindsay came and gave a most interesting talk concerning "Attitude of Mind".

The half-term's meetings concluded with the first in a series of talks on basic concepts of Christianity when the Reverend N. P. Green, from County Road Methodist Church, talked most convincingly on "God and Christ".

Meetings have also taken place with Blackburne House S.C.M.

Mr. K. A. Kitchen spoke on "Archaeology and the Old Testament", the Reverend Ian Bunting debated whether a scientist could be a Christian, and the Reverend A. T. Stapleton spoke of his work in Australia and showed excellent colour slides.

All boys in the fourth, Remove and sixth-forms are welcome to attend these meetings, which are always most interesting and which deal with many aspects of Christianity.

The Christian Union library is open every Friday at 1.15 p.m. in Room 14, and all boys are encouraged to take advantage of the large range of Christian literature it contains.

The school branch of the Scripture Union is open to all, and members of the School are strongly urged to use this method of regular Bible reading.

A recent letter from Mr. Goodfellow tells us that he is enjoying his new work in Ghana.

The Christian Union wishes to express its thanks to its Chairman, Mr. J. E. Watson, and Vice-Chairmen, Mr. R. K. Davies and Mr. D. T. Jack, for their unfailing help and wisdom.

M. M. EDGE

MODELS SOCIETY

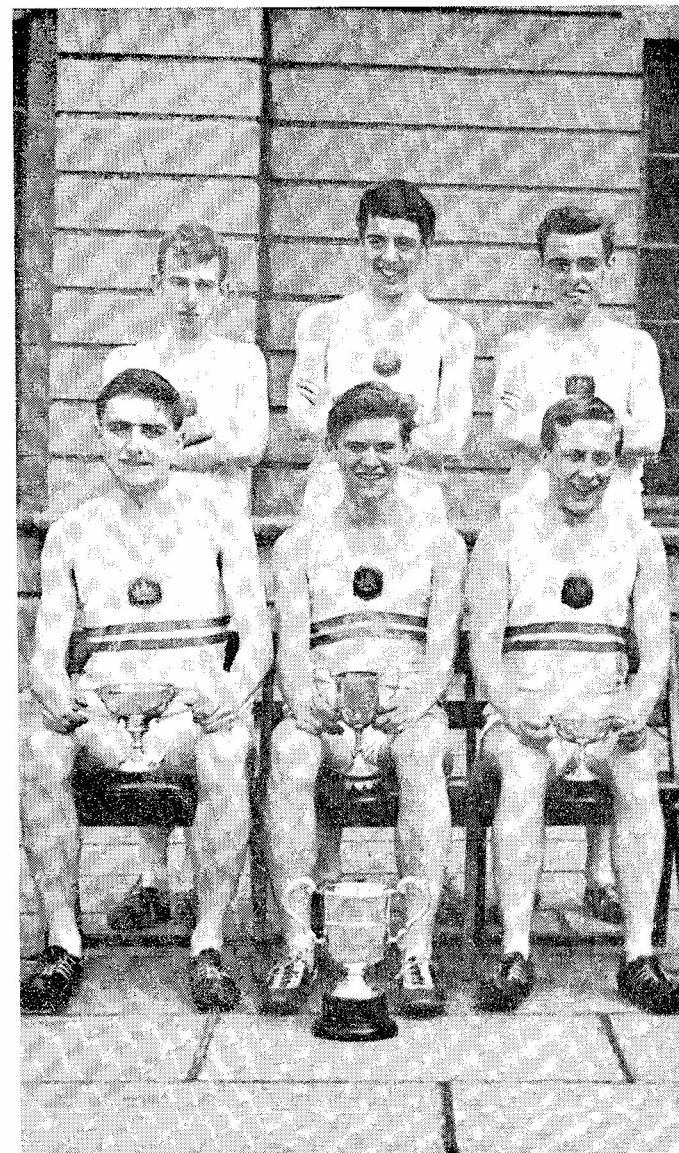
At the end of the Summer holidays, the excursion held over from last term took place. Thirty-two members assembled at three collecting points at 6.30 a.m. and the coach visit to York was under way. We arrived at York at 10.30 a.m., and after a short break the party visited York Sheds. These sheds are among the longest in the North of England and include the famous York Roundhouse. After lunch, the tour continued with a visit to the Carriage and Waggon Works. This proved to be the highlight of the tour. We were shown each step in the manufacture of carriages, from the founding of the wheels to the installation of lighting. Finally, we visited the Railway Museum. This famous display of relics was made the subject of detailed observation by some members, while others were glad of an opportunity to rest. We left York at about 6.30 p.m. and were in Liverpool by 9 p.m. This visit is the farthest



Trolltinder Ridge, Norway, overlooking the School Expedition base camp.



School trip to Greece, 1963.



Senior Cross-Country team, 1962-63, winners of the following cups:
Cumella, Sangster, Waterloo and Liverpool Institute.

afield the Society has been for several years, and we hope to organize further visits, encouraged by the success of this one.

The Autumn term opened with the showing of two films loaned to us by Shell. "Air Parade" traced the history of British aviation, and "Model Flight" the hobby of model aircraft.

B. D. Hunt then spoke to us on the subject of Modified Aircraft Kits. In an informal manner he explained some of the many secrets for successful conversions that he has made. As a result of the interest shown in this lecture, we hope to re-form the Model Aircraft Section of the Society.

The Model Railway Section has been enlarged once again. D. Strigley has lent us his own layout, and the junior members of the Society are now busy relaying it. C. R. Tigwell has taken control of the narrow-gauge section after the departure of F. J. Bradley and L. N. Rawlinson, and this, together with the two-rail track, is nearing completion.

The Society continues to thrive, despite a late start to our activities last term, and anyone interested in joining the Society should attend the library meeting on Fridays at 1.10 p.m. in the Biology Room.

It only remains for me to thank Mr. D. Wilson and the officials of the Society for their untiring help and support.

A. J. WALLARD

ENGINEERING AND TRANSPORT SOCIETY

The Society continues to flourish, having more than fifty members. I am pleased to be able to say, however, that this number is not composed entirely of train-spotters, but consists of boys interested in transport in the widest sense of the word.

During the Autumn term, three visits were arranged, one to Edge Hill Signal Box and Allerton Motive Power Depot, one to the Ribble Bus Depot at Preston, and one to Cammel Laird's Shipyard. The latter visit was restricted to ten senior members of the Society, who went to the yard to see Mrs. Marples launch "British Ensign", a seventy-thousand-ton tanker. After the launching, Mr. Heggs, who had kindly arranged the visit, took the party on a short tour of the dockyard.

The fortnightly meetings on Mondays during the lunch hour and after school continue to be well supported. At alternate meetings, films, lent by the British Transport Commission, are shown and lectures given. Films seen have included "This is York", "Ocean Terminal", and "Berth Twenty-four". Lectures were given by D. H. Mawdsley, an Old Boy, on railway accidents, and by J. K. Thomas on "The London Bus".

The library is held in Room 9 at 1.20 p.m. on Wednesdays and contains approximately one thousand magazines. All books can be borrowed but unfortunately this facility is neglected by many members.

The section of the Society interested in hiking is as active as ever, and walks have been made in the Peak District and in Wales.

This term, the Society meetings will continue as usual, and excursions have been arranged to Manchester Locomotive Depots and to Liverpool Airport.

Finally, our thanks are due to Mr. Dobson and Mr. Wilson for their continued encouragement and support.

I. M. PARKINSON, D. C. TOWNEND

JUNIOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

This term's activities consisted of two lectures, the first of which was an illustrated talk on Mycenae given by Mr. Dobson. The second was a lecture on mythology given by C. G. White.

Last year, towards the end of the Summer term, fifteen members of the Society accompanied the Senior Archaeological Society on a most interesting visit to Viroconium, which is approximately five miles from Shrewsbury. We

are hoping to be able to go on another visit in the coming Summer term. Books from the Society's library are issued in Room 44 every Monday at 4 o'clock.

M. J. SUGDEN

CHESS CLUB

The Club is one of the largest and most active in the School; great enthusiasm has been aroused among members of the First Forms, and sustained in our older members. Rooms 16 and 17 are used for the storage of equipment and for the lunch-time meetings.

During the Summer vacation, the School team gained third place in the Sunday Times' National Schools Chess Tournament, which it won last year.

A. R. Prince won third prize in the British Boys Under-sixteen Chess Championship.

This year, the School team has won all its matches to date. In the first round of the Sunday Times' competition, the First team defeated Maghull Grammar School by six points to nil, and the Second team defeated Stanley Park Secondary School by five points to one. Members of the teams are: 1st—C. F. Woodcock, P. Cartmel, A. R. Prince, R. J. Butcher, T. D. Hughes, C. N. Prince, D. J. Jarman. 2nd—R. K. Vernon, R. A. Humphreys, C. E. Webb, D. K. Bryan, R. J. Holland, R. J. Revell, D. N. Cope, P. W. Blundell.

The team competing in the Merseyside competition for the Wright Challenge Shield—which the School has held for the past three years—has won its three matches this season, against Cardinal Godfrey Secondary School, King George V School, Southport, and St. Edward's College.

The Under-fifteen teams are again competing in the Liverpool Schools' Chess League, but have not yet begun their matches. Members of the teams will include R. J. Holland, R. J. Revell, P. W. Blundell, C. J. Smith, J. M. Aked, D. N. Cope, G. M. Hughes, D. K. Bruce, G. D. A. Seiflow and D. J. Evans.

Activities within School include competitions for varying age-groups, and lectures, delivered with the aid of a large demonstration board. We also arrange match practice, and our Friday evening meetings are devoted to analysis, discussion and coaching.

Once again we express our gratitude to Mr. Jack for the time and interest he is devoting to the Club.

P. CARTMEL, A. R. PRINCE

FILM SOCIETY

The great virtue of the American cinema is its variety. Which other country could have produced masterpieces as different from each other as *True Heart Susie*, *Greed*, *Scarface*, *Citizen Kane* or *Psycho*? This season of the Film Society has been devoted to the work of notable American directors. Some of these, like Ford and Hitchcock, are recognised masters. The others, however, are not so well known.

Howard Hawks has been making films since the silent days, but he has only recently received the critical attention he deserves. He is one of the most personal of directors. All his work is pervaded by the same tough romanticism and idiosyncratic humour. He is also one of the cinema's great pure stylists. His best films include *Scarface*, *Bringing up Baby* and *Rio Bravo*.

Until recently, Joseph Losey has been regarded as a genius, but . . . His Hollywood career was ended by Senator McCarthy, and he was exiled to Britain where he made very good films out of terrible scripts (*Blind Date*, *The Criminal*). Losey's last three films have at last come closer to his full potential. *The Damned*, *Eve* and *The Servant* show his strong moral tone and flamboyant style at their best.

Least known of all is Anthony Mann. Mann has made almost every kind of film, from thrillers to *El Cid*. His reputation rests, however, on his Westerns. His best—*The Far Country*, *Man from Laramie*, *Man of the West*—are simple, lyrical sagas of Man and Nature.

It is hoped that the current season will draw more attention to these directors.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Gavin, Mr. Treeby and Mr. Kay for their kind support.

T. DAWSON (AMI)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Since the last notice in the Magazine, there have been three meetings, all of which were distinctly Greek in flavour. It is hoped, however, that the members of the Society themselves will take a more active part by delivering lectures and showing films.

The excursion to Viriconium (Wroxeter) which took place at the end of last term, was very well supported, especially by the younger members of the School. Later in the year there will be at least one excursion to some site of archaeological interest.

At the first meeting of the year, K. W. Sheridan gave a talk on "Greece" illustrated with film taken there this summer.

At the next two meetings films were shown. The first of these dealt with places of interest on the Greek mainland, the second, with the Greek Islands, particularly Delos.

In the near future, talks will be given by Mr. W. G. Simpson, an Old Boy, and also by Mr. L. Nelson.

An extensive library still exists. Members are urged to use it!

In conclusion, we thank all those masters and boys who have helped to run the Society during the past year.

W. F. ROBY

RADIO SOCIETY

The wide range of activities described in previous issues of the Magazine has been continued throughout the term. Several members are taking active steps towards obtaining a transmitting licence; the four boys who were entered for the Radio Amateur's Examination all passed, and another six boys are studying radio theory with this examination in mind.

Plans are being made to start a series of morse code classes, so that members can attain the proficiency in sending and receiving morse which they will need if they are to be issued with a transmitting licence.

After a series of delays, Messrs. Mullards Ltd. are sending films for showing to Society members. Topics to be covered during the series include basic theoretical principles (accompanied, sometimes, with rather abstruse mathematics!) and descriptions of the modern techniques used in the manufacture of radio parts.

The simple radio receiver which was built some time ago to demonstrate constructional principles is being converted to tune some of the amateur transmitting bands. Although the Society carries out a certain amount of construction in School, members are encouraged to build equipment of their own at home. Experience gained when working alone in this way can be put to good use when working with a group of boys on a constructional project in School.

Our thanks are again due to Mr. Bradley and Mr. Byrne for their encouragement; it is often easy to forget the invaluable help given to the Society by these two members of Staff.

P. K. CRIPPS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The term started with a series of talks given by Mr. Bowen mainly for new boys. For this reason it was decided to reserve meetings on Wednesdays for boys from the first and second year, and meetings on Monday for boys from other forms.

During the term it is hoped to have several auctions and talks given by Mr. Bowen, C. J. Savage and other members of the Society.

We welcome our new Vice-President, Mr. J. Nicholson. Once again we must thank our Chairman, Mr. Bowen, for the time, effort and advice he has given to the Society and its members. I would also like to thank the officers of the Society, especially P. Pink, for the support they have given me.

C. J. SAVAGE

MOTORING SOCIETY

It is hoped to commence regular meetings of this newly-formed Society at the beginning of the Spring term.

The activities of this Society will include regular library meetings, lectures, film-shows and excursions.

The lectures will be concerned with a variety of subjects ranging from "The elementary principles of motor engineering" to "Road Safety".

While every effort will be made to make the Society a success, it depends largely on the complete co-operation and support of all those interested.

D. G. LONSDALE

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The aim of the Society is to increase interest and knowledge of all wild life, especially in this country. Library meetings of the Society, to which all interested are welcomed, are held each Wednesday in the dinner-hour and films are shown regularly. A natural history periodical is also available.

Excursions are planned for the New Year, including one to Bibby's experimental station near Ness, in the Wirral.

We should like to thank Mr. D. Wilson and Mr. R. G. Walker for their most valuable assistance and advice in aiding the Society.

D. W. PIERCE

JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society, formed in the Spring term of last year, now has a membership of over a hundred boys, a large proportion of whom come from the first forms, although membership is open to all boys in the firsts, seconds and thirds.

Meetings are held every Tuesday in Room 11 at 1.20 p.m. The Society's library is open every evening at 4 p.m. in Room 11. The activities of the Society, this term, have included the mock trial of Adolf Hitler, a balloon debate, and a very informative talk by Brown, 4Sc entitled "Aspects of Roman Britain". It is hoped to organise excursions to places of interest in the next two terms, including a visit to Caernarvon Castle in the Summer term.

Finally, we should like to thank Mr. Treeby, without whose co-operation it would not be possible to hold meetings of the Society.

D. CASEY

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society was re-started under the chairmanship of Mr. Treeby, as in the previous year.

The first meeting after the Annual General Meeting took the form of discussions on Racial Segregation and Bribery in Sport. Both were unanimously opposed.

The motion "This House feels that the prevention and detection of crime is a police rather than a public matter" was defeated by seventeen votes to two.

After a lively debate, the motion "This House feels that Britain should change to the decimal system" was passed by twelve votes to six.

It was decided not to take a vote after the discussion "Distressed people or distressed animals; which should claim our first attention?" because the exact nature of the vote could not be decided.

I. G. PHILLIPPS

PREFECTS' LETTER

The Editor, The Liverpool Institute Magazine.

SIR,—The time has come for us to delve into the private lives of those higher beings who inhabit (now and again) that shiny, newly-painted abode, known as the P.R. In days gone by, one could sit quietly in a corner and analyse each particular member of the body as he worked; but, alas and alack! this is no longer possible, for we are now the proud possessors of not only a gas fire, but also a couch! The result of the innovation of such hitherto unheard-of luxuries has to be witnessed to be believed. Enough of such trivia—let us move on to the subject eagerly awaited by the inhabitants of the lower regions.

Our Premier, Sir Alec Douglas-Bradbrook, who stands head and shoulders below everyone else, is still anxious for our entry into Europe. Having completely won over Germany, he continues aiming for De Gaulle. Rumour has it that he intends to annex the Isle of Man; he has already started collecting Keyes (sic) (it is, rather), he has his own Tynwald on occasional Friday nights, and plans to take up residence on the Island (a Douglas-Bradbrook Douglas home?). He practises for his new spare-time job (for which he provides his own wardrobe) as understudy to Christopher Lee, by performing intricate integrals while suspended by his heels from the P.R. beam. He is looking forward to meeting some blue blood at Cambridge.

Deputy Supreme Commander, Mr. McGeorge, is the only Classical C.S.M. in the L.I.C.C.F., and has been heard shouting "Squad, by the Ides, quick march!", causing Mr. Bradbrook to tremble. Last summer he was known throughout Norway as "Tony the Phoney, the toga-clad Viking". His subordinates have often been the victims of his unpredictable humour; recently he has been seen prowling round the basement, armed with a box of matches and a violin, and we all recall the time when someone sat on a chair which he swore was behind him a second or two previously. . . .

Moving down the scale to the less inhuman characters, we come across the recently exhumed Mr. Grove, who revels in the Bedlam which has prevailed since the library has been out of action. Like Mr. Bradbrook, he is a footballer, but his talents are not limited to the wide open spaces of Mersey Road, and his praise is never-ending for any colleague who confiscates a ball from the Upper Yard. Also a runner and a jumper, and a School record-holder to boot, he is Mr. Piggot's main hope for next season.

Our resident Sugar Plum Fairy, Edmundo Elsworthy, has great difficulty in donning his off-the-shoulder gown. After the Herculean exertions of the first week of term, he decided that in the interest of his health he would not bother taking it off before going home, hence his bulky appearance. He has forsaken his long attempted "Rugby Rhumba", and is now endeavouring to innovate the Tango Forward Chassis, to the strains of Handel's Water Music, as a standard L.I.C.C.F. manoeuvre. He still attempts to tell jokes backwards.

Mr. (Yogi) Hall still insists that he is not a refugee from "101 Dalmatians". His artistic ability is evident in that he, suitably entwined with a chair and motor-cycle tyre, is the prefectorial entry in the John Moore's Exhibition. A mathematical water baby, he trains on School dinner, of which his delicate descriptions are sufficient to cause even the most calloused mouth to water. We can only hope that his thoughts of leaving us to join the Zulus will not

be realised; his presence would be sadly missed, for as well as being the fifth column of the L.I.C.C.F., he is our resident comedian.

Mr. Harrocks is often to be seen behind a huge pile of dictionaries and hair, as he carries out research into the French pronunciation of "Liverpool". It is believed that this is the result of three weeks spent in France, during which time he failed to communicate with the natives, probably because he thought he was in Germany. Apart from languages, he is reputed to be interested in very little else, but one of our numerous spies informs us that he has a quiet liking for parties. Perhaps you will hear more of this in a later edition.

Yet another linguistic member of the prefectorial body is Mr. McGowan, considered to be the darkest of dark horses. His only pleasure in life was thought, until recently, to be his fortnightly appearance in the Board Room for the Lit. and Deb., but we now discover that Big Mac is the proud possessor of a shiny flügelhorn which for the uninitiated is a "big trumpet". He is responsible for many of the modern jazz noises which emanate from the Music Room on Friday dinner-hours. When his attempt to convert the dining room to a second Mardi Gras Club failed, his lament "It gone, it busted, I been slipped a Mick!" was heard throughout the School.

It has been said in the past that Mr. Miller (whose hair is not naturally wavy, but goes up and down with his head) is the original "Playboy of the Western World", and the fact that he had his gown specially tailored lends support to this theory. On the other hand, someone told us that Mr. Miller is occasionally seen in a certain establishment known as the C*v**n, savouring the delights of the "Liverpool Sound". Surely these two images of him are not compatible, but perhaps that is his problem, not ours.

Mr. Wallard forms the hard core of societies too numerous to mention in this chronicle, but he is reputed to enjoy singing most of all. He recently broke all records on the School cross-country circuit, while being pursued by two little men in white coats, who wished to discuss with him his method of feathering while rowing a table round the P.R. He is at present concentrating on preparing himself for yet another television appearance.

Long John Hadfield rolls nautically around the School. Since being accepted at Merton, his war-cry has changed to "Complex cube roots of eight". He says he enjoys Friday evenings most of all, for this is when he leads his blue-clad Sea Scouts down to the gym, where they all indulge in such high-spirited pastimes as rope-climbing and basketball. He has recently taken up rugby and was pleased to find that the ball fitted nicely into the crook of his hockey stick.

Mr. Ainsworth, affectionately known as "Pablo" to master and boy alike, has Mr. Epstein hot on his tail for a contract to record "The Rose of Last Summer". Mr. Ainsworth then hopes to better our famous Old Boys in their number of female followers.

Messrs. Robertson and Worthington, who spend their days dreaming of Mr. Elsworthy's dinner, are almost inseparable, the only division coming on Saturday mornings when the former kicks the round ball and the latter handles the oval ball. Both are sportsmen through and through, but they also take a serious interest in mathematics—or does their interest lie in their classmates?

Finally, we come to another inseparable pair, Messrs. McNaughton and Parsons. They both wear red-coloured spectacles and spend their Saturday afternoons offering profound (?) advice to men whose fate it is to visit Liverpool at that time. The former—the Gay Deceiver of AMI—claims to be the Rugby Goal-Kick-Missing Champion of the School. This poor fellow has chubbles. After retiring from football earlier in the School, the latter took up basketball, which he has revolutionised by playing with his feet.

This, then, is the full extent of our knowledge at the moment, and we can only hope that this masterpiece temporarily satisfies the insatiable appetite of the masses for scandal about their rulers.

Yours bitterly,

KITTY and ALBERT

OXFORD LETTER

The Editor, The Liverpool Institute Magazine.

SIR,—You push me too far. I am quite incapable, it seems, of satisfying your unquenchable thirst for scandal. Not content, apparently, with the recent shocking disclosures concerning the great ones of our nation, you plaintively ask once again for news of the only people who are tops yet have never heard of *The Times*, the *Liobians* in Oxford.

It wouldn't be so bad, you know, if anyone ever read these letters. I feel rather like one of those comedians at the Windmill theatre telling jokes to half-a-dozen men reading newspapers.

However, as you insist on knowing the whole sordid truth, I must comply. But how am I to go about it? Do you want a sort of W*lla*m Hi*key, with all the names in heavy type, or would something more on the lines of "Jennifer's Diary" be to your taste? Even a Mrs. Dale, or, perhaps, a Gorcourt or a Pepys, would be incapable of portraying the fine structure of all we do.

To begin with, it might be of help to all those sixth-formers with three O-levels working away like madmen to pass the scholarship examination, to know exactly what sort of place they might end up in. I have been here such a long time now that no longer can I remember what it was like to be a schoolboy. Nevertheless, I am sure you are all labouring under completely wrong impressions of what Oxford is like. No doubt you will have read—in a vain effort to pass General Studies—of the exploits of the Crawford, Elliot, Jago and Nightingale set, who laboriously drink endless barrels of vintage port in an effort to unravel the tangled web of intrigue they have constructed. Sir, it is a pity a bucketful of snow gives you such a small amount of water. This "crumpets, damp staircases and punting on the Cherwell" image of Oxford just will not do. We are in the year 1964. This, so the politicians tell us, is the age of the scientist. We must not fail to appreciate the scientific and technological revolution that is going on around us (quote from Labour party pamphlet). Already the dreaming spires of cherished memory are being completely dwarfed by a monster new biochemistry block. On approaching Oxford by train one sees the nuclear physics building first and Christ Church bell-tower second. The streets now echo to the footsteps of alert young scientists; chained to their laboratory bench by day, they read the *Proceedings* of the Royal Society in bed, and then dream of writing a thesis all their friends won't understand.

However, you asked for details of the *Liobians* in Oxford, and I must now return to my appointed task. Besides, I feel under an obligation to you since you sent me those seven sheets of essay paper through the post. Despite the fact that the search for information is becoming almost as difficult as the search for D.Phil thesis subjects, I have managed to compile the following secret dossier on their activities.

At the top of the pyramid sits Peter Sissons, President of the *Liobians* in Oxford, and actor-extraordinary. Now that the Playhouse theatre has been re-modernised, Mr. Sissons is having a new lease of life. Automation is the thing in the modern theatre; scenery is moved at the touch of a button, and, upon depressing a switch, the stage is lowered or raised and the auditorium moved up or down or rotated. His latest play is meant to symbolise the futility of modern life; a sudden tilt of the stage will empty the characters into the orchestra pit, and the slowly-rotating gallery will descend to the stalls which will be shunted sideways to make room. Eventually it is planned to replace Mr. Sissons with a cast of robots.

One of his performances which will never be forgotten by all those present was the absolute gem of an impersonation of a drunken Irish layabout which he gave at last term's *Liobian's* dinner. After countless witty speeches, he finally contrived around midnight to lose Professor Kneale's mackintosh or umbrella or something. However, despite this, we are glad to see that the senior *Liobian* here has not been scared away from our sherry parties, and still takes an interest in what we do. Another member who left the School before anyone else arrived is Mr. Oxburgh, who spends his time pottering around the geography department; I can assure you he still exists.

Dave Catrall, our man in Hertford, is secretary of the selected élite but has no other claim to fame apart from a decidedly avant garde haircut. I hear that he has now given up mathematics to read hockey instead.

Andrew Davies, our second mathematician, comes from Keble, the college that looks as if it is made from a large number of Bayko kits. He is also an active Liberal. Here, then, is the golden opportunity to find out exactly where the Liberals stand on the main issues of the day. Take economics for example.

"Well, basically, of course, our economic policy is not to have one. After all, economics is a very complicated subject. This means that one has to depend on Experts and Intellectuals for information and advice. Now this is a potentially dangerous situation because Experts and Intellectuals are often unbalanced people. Some of them are even COMMUNISTS. This means that we are forced, in the national interest, to ignore what they tell us. The same goes for all the other ministries."

Having made that so clear, one wanders whether Mr. Davies has recovered yet from Keble's last bumper supper.

Ever since Rod Sharp made his earth-shattering press statement last January, he has been fully occupied steering himself away from the path of "academic suicide". Gone are the happy days of rowing, country dancing and ice-skating. Perhaps he thought he was becoming too engaged in these healthy pastimes. The same is true of John Armstrong, at Christ Church, the seminary of the English aristocracy. Perhaps he is still recovering from the last *Liobian* sherry party which he so rashly gave, or perhaps from the shock of seeing Mr. Hooley in college one day. The latter, like Mr. McGuire whom nobody had heard of at Queens, has become almost a living legend. Those chess scores—HOOL 19½, PROD 1½—on the Prefects'-room notice board are now only a faded memory.

Of the final second-year mathematician, Lennard, one can say little. An air of mystery still surrounds him. Why, for instance, does love of mathematics go hand in hand with love of pop records (he's the one that operates the record-player in some dark corner at parties). However, it can safely be said that Len is no longer the outstanding nonentity that he was, but has now risen to the status of conspicuous nobody. Obviously it is difficult to analyse such a complex personality; I do not therefore intend to try.

Someone engaged in a less futile pursuit than mathematics is Dave Williams, the Jesus organist. Unfortunately the close proximity of his room and the college beer-cellar causes him much pain. It is not that he has a reactionary disapproval for drinking—no doubt he has a bottle of something in his cupboard for sly private tots—but the "singing" offends his delicate sense of harmony. Although he has tried many remedies, none has worked; his latest pair of earplugs were so good that he almost missed the dinner bell—this would have been tragic.

Alan Cowan, whose recent appearance at a chemistry lecture was greeted with an avalanche of congratulatory telegrams, has at last found his formula for success—full-time swimming. You may think that this leaves little time for work, as the pressure of his spare time is so great. Let me tell the uninitiated that it is very difficult to get a fourth-class degree—there is such a small gap between a third and complete failure.

Having already read two accounts of his activities in these columns, the reader will have TAKEN IT FOR GRANTED that the Cowan round of social life continues with unabated zest. However, Mr. Cowan had only just

recovered from the winter cold spell, when even his hot-water bottle and spray-on shaving foam froze, when he had to endure another cold fortnight in a tent in the north of Scotland. On top of this, any spare moments he has are taken up with commuting between his lodgings, somewhere near the car factory ten miles away, and the laboratories. Consequently the outlook does not look at all bright.

The second inhabitant of "Teddy Hall" is Geoff Day, who has now returned to the fold after six years solitary confinement in, of all places, Wigan. Doubtless few people in School will remember him, for he only reached 4Sc (sorry, 2Sc), but I can assure you all that he IS A LILOBIAN and that he is just the same as ever.

Our other chemist is Mark Quilliam, who is now safely installed for a second year in a luxury flat in New College. I wonder what that sign, saying DELTA G=RT. In K, above the washbasin is for? I suppose this has been a somewhat frustrating year for him, for not only did the Royal Society pass him over again, but he didn't get a Nobel Prize either. Still, there's always America.

His greatest exploit last year involved a catastrophic shipwreck on the Isis, but that is another story. . . .

Lack of space prohibits me from mentioning in detail that great phalanx of mathematicians who descended upon us two years ago. However, surely enough discomfort can be caused by merely listing their names: Rimmer, Corkish, Mannheim, Mordaunt, Burgess, Smith, his brother, Miller, and last of all, Martineau.

Now we can move on to the freshmen. Inevitably there are two mathematicians, but it seems such a long time since we had anyone here reading English literature.

What can one say about Mr. Ferguson that has not been flogged to death already? Of course, there was that episode he told me about when the people in the next room objected to his singing. I dare say you could make up a good pun about guitar and cattarrh there, but it would sound rather silly. Perhaps naïve and nave would make a better combination?

Little has been seen of John Chambers since he disappeared in the general direction of his college, St. Catharine's, on the first day of term. Before we start dredging the Cherwell or filtering off the mud that surrounds this new building, we had better remember that all the rooms have fitted carpets, central heating and H&C. One cannot really blame him for staying put.

Messrs. Slater and Wainwright have become connected in a subtle kind of way this year; they are sharing the same room in Lincoln College. It is a pity that no other information about these two important figures has come to light.

Last and by all means least there is historian Bob Baxter. So far he has joined over a dozen university societies. Clearly this is a purely tactical move to enable him to make as much fuss as possible as he resigns from them all one by one. This process started last week when he astounded the Social Democrat group of the Labour Club by actually advancing some tentative views on foreign policy. His tutor has become disenchanted with him, too, ever since he told him what he thought of the history syllabus!

Of course, there should have been five freshmen, but a horrible accident occurred. Apparently the new J.M.B. computer blew a transistor and subtracted everyone's marks from 100. If this attractive theory falls, then I rather think that in future everybody's motto should be "I wasted time and now doth time waste me".

As usual my pseudo-funny anecdotes have relapsed into a vindictive logorrhoea of catty remarks. Why is it that I invariably succeed in portraying the School's greatest forebears as puerile, misguided idiots? Or perhaps all the best ones now go to Trinity College, Cambridge. Nobody in their right minds would come here anyway, when they could be earning good money elsewhere. Listen to what the Evening Standard says about you know who. . . .

"... they are highly intelligent, and can afford to be themselves in the pop world of cardboard people. Three of them went to grammar schools, two of them to the Liverpool Institute, one of the best in the country."

This may be very flattering to the School (if we forgive the journalist his error in inserting the words "one of"), but where does it leave us? Washed into a stagnant intellectual backwater? I notice that nobody's writing newspaper articles about me. I'm not fooled by those stories of it being a hard life when you're earning £10,000 a week, you know. I didn't want to come to Oxford anyway. I think I'll end it all now! Be warned before it's too late!

Yours invariably,

AUNTIE HERMITTEAN

CAMBRIDGE LETTER

The Editor, The Liverpool Institute Magazine.

SIR,—I was walking along King's Parade the other day, speculating on that quirk of modern civilisation which causes large numbers of undergraduates to be maintained at the country's expense for three years, while they serve the time necessary for the procuring of a degree. This is a subject of not inconsiderable interest to me but, no doubt, one of excessive boredom to you, so I will forego a lengthy discussion thereof and proceed to my assigned task of cataloguing the ex-members of the School who are at present paying, or have paid, for a B.A. here at Cambridge.

Regrettably, our representation here is not as large as that at "the other place", but we console ourselves with the thought that any lack in numbers is fully compensated by the more elevated quality of our members.

Taking age before beauty, if such a quality can be attributed to any of the undergraduates here, one encounters Dr. Waddington at Caius. Certainly the most important Liobian here, he is possibly the reason for the presence of the others.

Also at Caius are Tony Zalin and John Conder. Mr. Clapham has left us, and Mr. Zalin, more than any of us, mourns his passing. Tony has become a free-living organism after three years of symbiosis. The transition is hard, but, with a First behind him, he will, no doubt, survive. Mr. Conder is only rarely seen, and is reportedly engaged in producing subversive propaganda designed to persuade all Oxford scholars to renounce their awards and come to Cambridge.

Of about the same vintage as these two is Russell Cannon. He is rumoured to be doing post-graduate work at Trinity, but no positive evidence of this fact is forthcoming. His Scottish accent, although somewhat mellowed by years of "sassenach" influence, is still very obvious and Mr. Cannon has taken to speaking by way of punched cards, as befits his mathematic calling.

Another Trinity man is Richard Hynes. Fresh from an American university of mediocre standard, he is not yet used to the idea that he is here to study—maybe he isn't. He spends much of his time chasing a ball with a hockey-stick. He plays excruciatingly, but it is the closest approach to baseball he can find here. The other half of our freshman team is Caius man John Clark. Mr. Clark, as one might expect, is at present engaged in a prolonged investigation of the eating facilities of the town. This leaves him very little time to work, and he has already given up trying to keep abreast of his lectures. He spends his free time sitting cross-legged in his armchair, drinking coffee.

Actually, I have discovered another freshman Liobian at Trinity. He left the Institute several years ago and moved to the King George V Grammar School, Southport, but I feel that he qualifies for inclusion here. I remember him, though, doubtless, none of you will. He is Alan Canter and is a medic. This suits him down to the ground because his main interest in life is the pursuit of women. He finds the supply of nurses very agreeable, and has the notable distinction of having given the only party this term, at which women predominated.

The last of the Caius colony is John Roberts. A second-year man, who has long since decided that work is not for him, Mr. Roberts has adopted a donkey-jacket which, he claims, convinces the proctors that he is not an undergraduate.

Another second-year man is Colin Morgan, at Pembroke. My attempt to glean information from him met with a singular lack of success. He parted his hair, peered out, delivered a string of Russian curses, drew back his protective curtain, and retired once more into a strange world of his from which I was unable to extricate him.

Nearby, at Downing, we find Lachlan Macrae. This enigmatic gentleman is rarely seen as himself. He is usually dressed in some species of outlandish costume while taking part in what he chooses to call "artistic enterprises". We have other names for his efforts, but we will gloss over that subject for the present. Suffice it to say he keeps himself amused, even if it is at the expense of others.

Lastly, at Selwyn, is third-year Phil Alper. I wish to cast no slight by considering him last. It is purely a case of geographical positioning. Trinity and Caius form one group, Downing and Pembroke another. Selwyn is grouped with Newnham, which, being a women's college, has no Liobians on its list. This juxtaposition does not worry Mr. Alper; rather the contrary. His story is that he studies Natural Science in all its aspects. I repeat; that is his story.

Well, Sir, there you have it, for what it is worth—very little, probably. I wish I could have mustered a dozen for you, but it cannot be done. The intellectual effort of writing for such a period has completely exhausted me and I must close with the hope that next year will see an increase in our number.

Yours in anticipation of such,

ONE OF ELEVEN

REPORT OF THE NORWAY EXPEDITION 1963

Detailed arrangements for the Norway Expedition were commenced in November 1962, when the nature of the Expedition and its size were decided upon, so that provisional costs and bookings could be discussed with the Norwegian shipping company, who were to transport the group to Norway. During the ensuing months, the members were gradually selected, until the final complement of seventeen boys was reached and organised into five different groups, namely a Mountain Group of three boys and the Expedition leader, a Geological Group and a Mapping Group, each with four boys, and a Meteorological Group and a Biological Group, each with three boys.

After various mountain training schemes held during the year and a very successful 24-hour conference held at "The Lawn", the Expedition members finally gathered at Mersey Road on the evening of July 14th in preparation for a very early start on the following morning. The night was spent checking the equipment and food, for these items had to be sufficient to last the eighteen members for the entire five weeks they were to be in Norway. At 5 a.m. the next morning the members and their equipment left by private coach and arrived in Newcastle-upon-Tyne at 1.30 p.m. By various means, all the equipment, food and the members eventually were on board their ship, M.S. Blenheim, and, after locating their very compact cabin accommodation, the ship and its facilities were rapidly inspected.

As the ship left Newcastle at 4.30 p.m., the first sample of the glorious Norwegian food to be experienced during the following thirty-six hours was served and, at this stage of the voyage, was eaten and enjoyed by all members. The appreciation of this completely free food, however, did not appear to remain with certain members after their early experience of the North Sea. However, full use was made of the ship's game by those members less affected by the swell, while some others demonstrated their initiative by adapting another game, normally played within very small dimensions, to be played

on the ship's foredeck. On the second day out, certain members acquired some guitars and succeeded in offering a very popular alternative to the ship's official music.

On arrival at Oslo, vain attempts to locate the Customs resulted in the members finding themselves and all their food and equipment on the quay—outside the Customs building. Assuming that this very rapid and bewildering disembarkation was in order, the members were organised into parties to ferry all the equipment across Oslo to the East Station. After this tiring work was finished, the members were allowed to visit any of the places which were of particular interest to themselves in the city. The various marine museums seemed to be visited by most of the members during the period of twelve hours which was spent in Oslo.

The departure from Oslo was by train at 9.30 p.m., and after a very comfortable journey over-night, the Expedition arrived at the town of Aandalsnes, 300 miles north and west of Oslo. The Post Office officials were informed of our presence in the area, and the locations of the doctor and hospital were noted, this information being useful later in the Expedition. A small group then left for a recce of a suitable base camp area and, after learning by hard experience that English was not spoken or understood as commonly as they had been led to believe, they returned nine hours later, very tired, wet but successful. Some hurried arrangements were then made, and with considerable assistance from several local officials, all our equipment and food was eventually transported to the base camp site, eight miles from Aandalsnes.

The tents were finally erected in good daylight by 1 a.m.; these light nights were very misleading at this stage, for members were tempted to remain awake later than was really wise. The base camp was situated in what is generally considered some of the finest mountain scenery in Europe, the Romsdal region. The site was overlooked on the west by the famous Trolltinder Ridge, rising to 6,000 feet, while the characteristic peak of Romsdalshorn (5,100 feet) towered over the tents from the east. It must be pointed out here that as all the heights of the mountains are given from sea-level, so all the climbs which were made had to be started from sea-level. This fact called for considerable re-adjustment from climbers, for even on the lowest peak which was climbed at least twice the amount of climbing from its foot was required compared with the amount members were used to on their British mountains.

During the following three days after the establishment of the base camp, various recces were organised so that a clear idea of the area could be developed and its possibilities investigated. The five groups were given special instructions as to how and where they were to carry out their particular work, although each member was to take part in the activities of the other groups as well as his own. In base camp itself the food was carefully stored away, the climbing equipment was prepared for use, and inventive carpentry carried out around the site. One particular member distinguished himself in this latter respect by allowing his talents to be directed to anything from making efficient stiles to repairing suspension bridges.

With the base camp and the initial recces completed, the more detailed programme of the Expedition was commenced. It would be impossible, however, to give in this report a complete account of all the work which was undertaken, and therefore only a brief outline will be given. A detailed report has, in fact, been written, and a copy may be obtained from the Expedition leader at any time.

The general pattern of the Expedition was to send out two or three groups at a time, each made up of either four or six members, who would be away from base camp for periods of three or four days. These groups would be engaged in some aspect of the Expedition's work and carry their own food and equipment for that time. This system allowed at least four or five quite independent treks to be undertaken each week by the Expedition as a whole, and in addition allow time for members to gain some rest in base camp, these rest days being arranged in rotation. By Saturday evening each week all the

members would return to base camp and the following day would be devoted entirely to the members' recuperation and maintenance of their personal equipment. Both of these occupations, naturally, took on different characteristics for each member, but it did prove valuable to have this day of freedom when no Expedition work was performed.

It is worth mentioning at this stage that the entire content of the Expedition's work was under boy-leadership, each of the five groups being under the control of a boy-leader, and each trek led by a boy. It was the policy of the Expedition leader to follow this idea right through the programme in Norway, his own position being one of basic organisation only. This rather experimental approach proved highly successful, but was only gained as a result of the members feeling part of a small group which worked and trained together for nine months before going to Norway. In addition to this the boy-leaders had the experience of at least two or three years' mountaineering in Great Britain and it was this factor which enabled the ambitious programme of mountaineering and scientific observation to be undertaken with safety and success.

The main activity of the Expedition was mountaineering, and in this respect eight different peaks were climbed. Of these, two were just short of 5,000 feet and the rest were well over this height. Rock-climbing was essential on each of these mountains and, with the exception of the two Eastern Range peaks, members of the Mountain Group had the responsibility of making the Expedition's first ascents up each mountain and thereafter acting as rope-leaders on subsequent climbs. This necessary procedure resulted in some of the Mountain Group reaching the summit of certain mountains on more than one occasion, this being compensated by the members' justified claim to have more than a "first gang" on the mountains concerned. The two Eastern Range peaks were climbed by two parties very ably led by another senior member of the Expedition who, together with many other activities, appeared to develop a keen interest in leading fifty-mile treks over some of the most difficult mountain country and yet be away from base camp for less than three days.

A subsidiary camp was established at the base of each peak when it was to be climbed, and throughout the Expedition the habit which was maintained was to rise from these camps at 4 a.m., prepare breakfast and the climbing equipment, and then leave for the actual climb soon after 6 a.m. This early start was necessary on most of the climbs because of the actual amount of climbing involved, much of which had to be completed with groups of two or three roped together. The value of such a long climbing-day was appreciated by one group which managed the traverse of three peaks in Isterdal, the group being on the mountains for thirteen hours, and who possibly put up a new route on the last 5,200-foot peak.

The crowning achievements of the Mountain Group were the successful attempts to climb Romsdalshorn (5,100 feet) by three different routes, two of which were graded as severe on the Norwegian standards, and the other graded as difficult. P. J. Mason must be given considerable credit for leading the two severe routes up this fantastic mountain. Two other members joined the Mountain Group for one of the attempts so that a ciné film could be made of the climb up the route graded as difficult, but photography was not at all easy on such rock-climbing standards.

The Mapping Group very successfully completed a survey in Romsdal, covering about six miles of its length. This was carried out extremely efficiently using prismatic compasses and members' feet. From a host of diagrams, sketches and strange numbers a very true and accurate map was constructed to a scale of 1:21120, indicating paths, rivers, roads, railway, farms and mountain peaks. The group undertook the survey with the valuable help of other members who offered assistance in a great deal of the recording. Although most of the field work was carried out from the sea-level valley, a large number of bearings were taken by certain groups during their climbs on the Tolltinder and from Romsdalshorn.

The geological survey proved to be rather more difficult for two main reasons. The first was due to the fact that Romsdal, the valley selected for the survey, consisted of the same type of rock formations, namely granite eroded by ice. The second difficulty was the great steepness of the valley sides, which restricted all the observations to heights less than 1,000 feet, while the actual sky-line was between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. However, some very useful information was obtained and a great deal of valuable instruction and training in specimen collection were gained by all members who took part in the actual survey, which was organised south of the base camp as far as Verma. It was during one of the survey treks that the group heard from some friendly Norwegians several stories concerning happenings in Romsdal during the last war.

The Meteorological Group established a met. station at base camp using the Stevenson Screen which had been specially made for the Expedition. Instruments of all shapes and sizes were to be found inside and outside the Screen, and three times a day some members of the group would perform the complicated ritual of recording the current values. After the first week of these recordings being made the Met. Group became surprisingly accurate with their weather forecasts, and on many occasions they were able to make predictions based, so they would say, on scientific values as to the hour it might stop or start raining, and be almost exactly correct. This group added to its duties the measurement of the river depth at base camp only to find that during wet periods the river depth dropped and that it rose during the hot, dry periods. The explanation for this, of course, was not difficult to find, but its occurrence was far from being popular after three gallons of milk, which had been left to cool in the river, was found to have "expanded" to six gallons. From all the values recorded a complete analysis of weather conditions during the Expedition was obtained by means of a series of eleven graphs, each relating to some physical quantity of use in meteorological observations.

A special load of specimens, ranging from snakes to ferns, was the achievement and responsibility of the Biological Group and others who had helped in this side of the work. The snake which was brought back with the Expedition died. It was this side of the Expedition's work which produced vast collections of all types of living matter. Soon after the return from any climb, members could be seen emptying pockets and mess-tins, revealing all kinds of plants and "other things", which were then deposited outside the tent of the chief biologist. Careful comparison with standard photographs enabled the group to identify most of the specimens, and these have now been catalogued and mounted. Although several lemmings were seen, and a few temporarily caught, no live specimens were brought back, and even the snake shed its skin on reaching England. The Biological Group distinguished itself by producing a very detailed account, illustrated with many maps and specimens, of all the plant and animal life which was encountered in Norway during the expedition.

The weather during the expedition was exceedingly good for that particular region, maximum temperatures being around 82 degrees F., with a considerable amount of sunshine. Rain did occasionally occur, and on two days of continuous rain, two inches fell at base camp, while during this same period, snow fell on all the mountains above 3,000 feet. However, even in these extreme conditions the Expedition tents remained perfectly waterproof unless, as some unfortunately found, a correctly-pitched tent in an evening wind had to cope with a new wind direction in the early morning.

The physical condition of the members during the time in Norway was extremely good, and the value of the pre-Expedition training became very evident. Only one serious injury was encountered and for this medical advice had to be obtained. The treatment was apparently quite attractive, for the same individual returned to the surgery two days later with a second and new excuse, but both these injuries were cleared up within a few days. No effects were noticed from the food which was consumed except that a very

peculiar system of bartering appeared towards the end of the five weeks, the commodity greatly in demand being porridge, which was manufactured by closed syndicates who appeared to operate mainly during the night.

The base camp was finally dismantled on August 18th, and the long journey back to England was commenced. The outstanding memories of each member varied considerably, ranging from the quite fantastic views from the Trolltinder and Romsdalshorn looking 5,000 feet vertically down to the valley, to rising at 4 a.m.; from becoming an addict to "Brunos", to climbing the North face of Romsdalshorn; from trekking vast distances over the mountains, to eating ice from the snow-fields and glaciers which were crossed; and from the long, light nights, to the supply store at Sogge.

Whatever the memories were, the majority of the members spent a great deal of the homeward voyage on M.S. Blenheim lying on their bunks, presumably just thinking of the wonderful experiences they had gained in Norway. It was suggested, however, that the gale-force 6 wind and very high seas might be an alternative explanation for all the horizontal positions, and why less than half the members took advantage of the ship's Norwegian food, of which the few remaining seasoned sailors consequently had double portions.

The Expedition arrived back in Liverpool on August 21st, having achieved considerably more than its original aims, and hence its claim to success. It provided members with scientific training as well as offering exciting mountaineering experiences, the memory of which will last a life-time. It had been a truly happy and worthwhile Expedition, which well reflected the conscientious effort of each member.

The members of the Expedition would like to take this opportunity to thank the Expedition leader, Mr. R. K. Davies, most sincerely for the time he spent organising the Expedition.

GREEK HOLIDAY

With the passing of a typically British summer, the members of the proposed Greek trip were eagerly awaiting their exodus. The great day of departure finally came and the assorted party of reprobates, led by Messrs. B. H. Dobson, D. G. Bentliff and J. H. Sweeney (our illustrious No.-3-in-command) assembled at Lime Street station in varying degrees of alertness. Mr. Scaife joined us in London.

Europe was soon crossed and, when we reached Brindisi, we parked our luggage at the sea-terminal and then had an enjoyable afternoon's swimming while waiting for our ultra-modern luxury liner.

S.S. Atreus was a liner which defied description. To appreciate this, a short history is called for.

Originally built as a liner around 1900, it graduated to carrying ball-bearings between Newcastle and Leningrad, after World War I. In 1932 the ship was withdrawn from active service—yet worry not—for it was saved from the breaker's yard by Epirotiki Lines, who added many expensive luxuries—not least a canvas awning over the tourist deck.

Meeting our first Grecians, we were distressed to find that the standard of hygiene was rather low. Let us demonstrate. In cutting a cheese sandwich, the steward buttered the bread, wiped the knife on his oil-stained trousers, and then cut the cheese.

With the preparations for the World Scout Jamboree, our port of disembarkation was changed from Patras (in the south) to Igoumenitsa, a typical rural town near the Albanian border. Leaving our boat, we boarded a luxury coach and soon left the town behind in a cloud of dust.

We journeyed all day and wondered how the peasants could live off the soil in the mountainous areas. Patras was reached late at night, and we at last found a bed, our first for four days.

Next morning, rising late, we had breakfast at our hotel, and then went to explore Patras, feeling the intense heat for the first time.

At noon we left by train for Nauplion. We arrived there at 6 p.m., having come from Corinth by coach, and soon settled in at our excellent hotel with rooms commanding excellent views of the Gulf of Nauplion.

Nauplion is convenient for visiting many places of classical interest, and during our stay we visited Epidaurus, Mycenae and Tiryns.

Epidaurus is twenty miles from Nauplion and was reached by one of the modern luxury coaches used extensively in Greece.

The crowning feature of Epidaurus is its magnificent theatre, set in the hillside and overlooking the plain. It seats 14,000 and is 70 feet high and 180 feet in diameter. The theatre is famed for its acoustic properties, and we soon discovered that a person at the bottom could be heard easily at the top, even when speaking quietly. It has been restored by the Greek government and plays are performed during the summer months.

The next day we set off just after 6 a.m. for Mycenae. The site was reached about 7 a.m., and we were privileged to see the sun come up and gradually illuminate the site.

Entering through the famous Lion Gate, we toured the site until driven back to Nauplion by the blinding sun.

Our last day at Nauplion was spent in visiting Tiryns, from which a wonderful view of Nauplion was seen. We also bathed.

Loathe to leave our new-found paradise, but anxious to see Athens, we packed our bags on Saturday and boarded our train. Reaching Athens in the late afternoon, we soon found our hotel and went to explore the city.

We rose late on Sunday and took one of the fine trolley-buses from Omonia Square to the Acropolis, and after a long, hard climb finally reached the summit. Along with several hundred others we clambered all over the ruins until early afternoon.

In the afternoon we drove to Cape Sounion along the Athenian coast, and there saw the Temple of Poseidon. The drive back to Athens was very enjoyable as we were able to watch the sun set over the sea as we drove along the coast.

Rising early the next morning, we took the train to Piraeus and boarded the steamer to Aegina, a small island about twenty miles from the coast. We reached the island mid-morning, disembarked, and then bathed until noon. After lunch we relaxed for the afternoon and then caught the boat back to the hotel.

Wednesday was our last day in Athens, and we spent it buying presents and saying farewell to all the places we had grown to know so well during our brief stay.

We dragged ourselves away from Athens next day and took the coach to Delphi.

In the late afternoon we visited the stadium and temples at Delphi. The site at Delphi is probably unsurpassed for completeness, and it was a fitting end to our stay in Greece.

Next day, events moved quickly. Bus, boat and train soon took us to Patras, and by 8.30 p.m. we were taking our last look at Greece as we steamed to Italy.

On arriving in Rome, we went straight to our hotel and slept until late afternoon. In the evening we toured the Colosseum and the Forum.

Next day we went to the Vatican City and went round St. Peter's and the Vatican Palace. We wandered around Rome separately in the afternoon, seeing such sights as the Spanish steps and the Trevi fountain.

Our thoughts now turned to Liverpool as we boarded our train next morning for the journey home.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. Dobson and Bentliff for their superb organisation and to Messrs. Scaife and Sweeney for their watchful eyes and helpfulness, and to all for their willingness to combine to make this a most enjoyable holiday. Drinking of the fountain at Delphi is said to ensure a return to Greece—we all hope so!

F. & J. PAPPAGOPOLIS

RUSSIAN HOLIDAY 1963

Early one August morning I boarded the train at Liverpool Central for Birmingham; my eventual destination was Moscow. The Birmingham contingent met the London group and the whole party travelled to Dover. The Channel steamer was delayed, and on arriving at the hostel in Ostend we were faced by locked doors and spent the night in the coach and nearby establishments.

We started early next day on our way to Hanover, via the Rhine valley and the coniferous forests of the Ruhr. Having arrived in Berlin, thus completing the third stage of our transcontinental journey, we attended a civic reception given in our honour by the East Berlin civil and educational authorities, and we spent the next day touring the places of cultural and political interest, including the infamous Berlin Wall and the Brandenburg Gate.

Our journey to Moscow via Poynam, Warsaw, Brist, Minsk and Smolensk lasted three days. A week after we had left England we were walking around the Kremlin, the Spisskaya Tower and the famous Archangel Cathedral, where we were deeply impressed by the atmosphere which the fantastic decor, the echoes and the ornamentation combined to produce. Less moving, but equally interesting, were the Cathedrals of Assumption and Annunciation, and the Ivan the Great bell-tower.

After lunch at the international Metropole Hotel, a small group of us went to see a Russian documentary film on farming and cultural activities; the German sub-titles indicated that the film was intended for German tourists. The party also visited a "Pioneer" camp situated some distance outside the city. The Pioneer movement is similar to our own Boy Scout movement. We were challenged to games of volleyball and ate a lunch of caviar sandwiches. We departed, exhausted and sun-tanned, after a model rocket launching given in our honour.

We toured the city, noting particularly the Moscow University, the Dynamo Stadium, the Bolshoi theatre and many opera houses. Of particular interest was the Moscow Underground, the Metro, with its splendidly-designed stations decorated in gold leaf, marble and ebony. We also visited the Botanical Gardens, the Exhibition of Soviet Science and Technology, and a festival which celebrated the return to school after the holidays. The party shopped at the great departmental store "Goom".

A whole morning was devoted to Lenin. We saw his preserved body in the Mausoleum and then visited the Lenin Museum. The last morning was spent at the cathedral and the monastery at Zagorsk, the religious capital of the Soviet Union. The festival of the Assumption had just begun and the whole atmosphere was electrifying. Early the following morning a party of rather sad boys and girls departed, each of them wondering if he or she would ever return again. The return journey was uneventful, but we spent more time in Minsk, Smolensk and Warsaw than previously.

Thus I spent the last three weeks of my summer holiday in penetrating the veil of mystery which shrouds the Soviet Union. The conclusion which I drew from my experiences is that we have something to learn from the Russians and much to offer.

P. MORRIS (M6B)

MODERN PAINTING AND THE JOHN MOORES EXHIBITION

The first reactions which one experiences on visiting the fourth John Moores Exhibition at the Walker Art Gallery are those of bewilderment, amusement and anxiety. The exhibition is essentially one of modern painting and gives a rather limited range over the various "schools" and techniques. Paintings range from vehement abstracts in crumbling impasto, to flat but striking expressionist works with a suggested "hidden image". It is very pleasing to note the presence of works by Kokoschka and Nicholson, two very important and dominant modern painters.

Before attempting to analyse any of the paintings on show, one must remember that painting is one of the fine arts, and as such it is governed by certain standards of line, form and colour. This is why perhaps the layman finds it difficult to appreciate modern movements such as fauvism, expressionism and surrealism. These standards are not immediately apparent to his eyes and he is a little sceptical, but they are in fact there, behind the bewildering façade of seemingly confused images. Nobody would deny the presence of aesthetic principles in Slavonic folk-art, and yet Henri Matisse, the modern French fauvist, is discarded by smug traditionalists who have not seen the similarity between his work and that of the Polish folk-artists.

Folk-art is only one of the origins of modern painting, however. During this century much material has been derived from Sigmund Freud's psychological work. There is much evidence of psychological influence in the symbolic, expressionist painting at the exhibition. A work by R. B. Kitaj called "Value, Price, and Profit" reminds one, in a rather cynical fashion, of the allegorical theme of "The Three Graces", often tackled by Renaissance artists such as Reubens. The visitor will also be struck by "Studio Window", painted by Frederick Cumming, which brings to mind ideas of coldness, serenity and intense, all-embracing, melancholy silence. Kokoschka's "Portrait of Pablo Cassals" is characteristic of the artist's impressionist-expressionist leanings. John Hooper's "Landscape—East Coast" will remind one of Cézanne's vigorous landscape technique, with its rapid passages of vivid colour. Thus, one can trace the influence of past works on modern painting.

Although the subject-matter of a painting may not necessarily be beautiful, the handling of the same must show some aesthetic qualities of beauty, in order that it should be described as a work of art. This is why many people are unable to decide whether or not constructions in pen and ink, such as Jeffrey Steele's "Gespenstische Gestalt" and Bridget Riley's "Blaze", are works of art. Certainly, both of these works must have required a great deal of patience, but in the words of one visitor, "I do not like that. It hurts my eyes". These pictures actually hurt the eyes. Surely no work which is repulsive to the eyes can be a work of art, however skilful the illusion may be? A work of art is some beautiful creation which communicates a message to the onlooker in either the subject-matter, the handling, or the colour.

A reference should here be made to an innovation of this century, the art critic. He seems to hold sway over public opinion and to direct trends in art. It is an ominous fact that these well-informed gentlemen have had a marked influence on many other aspects of modern painting. As soon as the public grasps the concepts of abstraction, a new word is supplied for this technique, since it is not given to the public to understand these things. We must never refer to the non-figurative, tachist painter as the abstract artist; this would be too simple.

There is ample opportunity for a poor artist to seize the golden opportunity of an exhibition and sale of his works by indulging in slap-dash action painting, or rather in a spontaneous tachist piece of expressionist origins, to give the correct terms. It is very disturbing that so many artists should forsake the talents given to them in order to pursue abstraction, in so many cases the "easy way out". Painting is a gift with which only a few are endowed, and it is regrettably true that anyone can paint an abstract. The opinion of a psychiatrist who was studying a canvas in a similar exhibition gave his qualified opinion without hesitation. The picture consisted of a white board, a piece of paint-caked hessian and a pair of overalls. "This painting is either the work of a schizophrenic, or of a young painter with his tongue in his cheek." This idea unfortunately comes to mind when looking at a great many of the pictures.

One other category into which the various paintings may be placed is that of decorative work. Michael Kidner's "Yellow, Blue, and Violet, 1963" is pleasing to the eye, as is "Dissected Image" by Christopher Paice. This is not painting, however, since there can be no communication between the picture and the onlooker. The distinguished jury which selected the winning

entries will have surprised many people by their choice of Roger Hilton's "March 1963". This work is described in the catalogue as "An architectural painting—a thing of space, colour and texture reversing the usual recessive tendency of representational pictures". One wonders by what standards the merits of this provocative, if nothing else, expressionist abstract were ascertained.

The layman who cannot appreciate this kind of abstraction is not alone in his disability. He worries about his own level of intelligence and is easily influenced by the glib art critic who states: "After all, to be 'with' abstract art is to be 'with it'." When examining and criticising a modern painting, the layman should use his eyes and should not allow himself to be so easily deceived.

It is surprising to note the lack of any surrealist or traditional work in the exhibition, and also a complete absence of any sculpture. In conclusion, the John Moores Exhibition is to be viewed with an open mind, without prejudice, but in spite of all this, with great caution. It is sure to provoke much controversial discussion in the future on the subject of its varied, provocative contents.

P. F. AINSWORTH, 6AMI

DEATH

From this mundane place of human failing,
A man, a being, must go, pass on, die.
Fate.
Death is not the end, rather the entrance
To eternal life, where Peter waits,
That saint of unbelied consistency,
Recorder of strength and weakness, vice and virtue.
Noble hope of eras gone and times to come.
Eternal life.
Hopes afresh, hearts awake, minds again
Will live to wish and want.
Or will it be that other place of fire and
Enduring expiation? Now is the time
To cogitate, remember past mistakes, recast thoughts
Of future sins, considered, accepted and anticipated.

R. N. PARSONS, 6AMI

RUINS

Ruins—dark and dusty, damp and musty,
Standing bleak and desolate against a winter sky.
I approached them, treading quietly
Lest I should wake them from their sleep.
The stone was mouldering, the metal rusty,
The windows broken, and the grass inside grew high.
The door swung open, and, quite silently,
Fell full length on the moss, green and deep.
I went inside that crumbling edifice,
Wondering how once so great a dwelling
Could become as ugly and repugnant to the eye as this;
Could become so humble, broken, ancient-smelling.
The rain began; the thunder overhead
Ceased my ponderings with a start.
I left those ruins, and that moorland dead,
The city lights shone bright and new, and warmed my heart.

C. D. RIDGEWAY, 4A

THE BURGLAR

A scratching at the window,
A scraping at the door,
A creaking on the staircase,
A shadow on the floor.

What possessions could he take?
What objects could he steal?
Silver, gold and jewellery,
Did not to him appeal.

None of these things attracted him,
He knew what he was at,
His eyes were on the larder,
For the burglar was a cat.

J. A. TUPMAN, 2A

INSTITUTE IDOLS

What noted men have trod these floors,
And entered through these great school doors,
And having left their marks to see,
Have taken their place in history.
Holt, Lawrence, Owen and Tate,
In Liverpool their names are great,
But who became greater than them all?
The celebrated, fabulous George and Paul!

R. HUMPHREYS, 4D

THE PHANTOM PIPER

When the moon is full, and the night approaching,
A wail of sound is heard encroaching,
It spreads its howl o'er the plain,
And Nature's sounds, it seems to drain.

On the stream, an image reflects,
'Tis seen by me, as a figure erect,
Holding the pipes, as if they were gold,
He sends forth music, soft music so cold.

But look! This man, he casts no shadow,
Yet he stands amidst, as true as the meadow.
It is a spook, or some kind of phantom?
Or could it be the trees, just playing at random?

But then, what is that music I hear so clearly?
It is so soft, yet it is so dreary.
Well then, who can this man be?
Except the Piper of Duncansby.

D. P. MOY, 4A

MAN, THE ALL-POWERFUL

The H-bombs fall,
 Weapons of war.
 Thus people will die;
 Their hearts are sore.
 —grievous bodily harm—
 Yet no judge and no jury.
 No fine is imposed.
 Man has free will.
 He can do no wrong,
 Man, the all-powerful.
 Fallout descends.
 Streams are polluted.
 Germs are manifest
 Upon the earth.
 Everything's all right.
 We know what we're doing.
 We can do no wrong,
 Man, the all-powerful.
 What do we think we're doing;
 Who do we think we are?
 Are we insane?
 We are.

J. D. KERRUISH, M6A

HISTORY DATES

It's the history dates which worry me most,
 Caesar, Nelson and all that host.
 Was it ten sixty-six when Harold fought
 The invasion army William brought?
 Yes, that is right, but how hard it seems.
 Then in the test the master beams,
 He's all right, it's in the book.
 Oh, if only I could have a look!
 The test is over, the papers in,
 How can I think with such a din?
 But there it goes, the die is cast,
 I hope he doesn't mark it last.
 I have no hope in such a test
 But never mind, I've done my best.
 The names are read, Smith, then Sparks,
 Here comes mine, I've got full marks!

P. C. WALKER, 3A

RHYME IN OCTOSYLLABIC COUPLETS

Recounting how the author, after much thought, did eventually manage, despite great hardships, to realise his life's ambition, and to fulfil his life's work.

	We've heard of Wordsworth, Dryden, Donne, Will Shakespeare and, I'm sure, Milton. They all were poets, long ago, All expert scribes, as we all know. Now hear of one, who now shall be	5
	Referred to just as L.E.E. In English class one cold Monday He heard that certain master say, "A labour hard is set for thee Please try to write some poetry!"	10
The First Stirrings	Then all were silent, all were still, Then all seem'd downcast, all look'd ill. Then all were hush'd, till he did speak, "And hand it in, please, by next week!"	15
The resolution to complete the task	No effort did L.E.E. shirk In seeking for this wondrous work A subject, that by him could be Well tackled, and most worthily.	20
The choice of subject Rejection of hackneyed themes	He thought next day, that he should write Of old King Arthur and his Knights, Or of the Arch-Fiend in his flight Down, down, to everlasting night. Then suddenly to his hot mind, Did come an image, clear, defined.	25
Then final decision	Now fruits of labour can be seen On paper, in an inky sheen. Then from his pen did most smoothly Flow brilliant lines, as all can see! The thought was this, and it was one Not yet dealt with by anyone—	30
Realisation of his life's work	"We've heard of Wordsworth, Dryden, Donne, Will Shakespeare and, I'm sure, Milton."	

L.E.E., 6AM2

[With apologies to those
 whose names were taken
 in vain.]

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1. Underline the odd-one-out: ELK, BULL, RAM, STAG, HORSE
2. Which word differs grammatically from the others:
DRESS, FIT, CLOTHE, WEAR
3. Find four items of clothing in this sentence:
Investigations prove Horne's capacity for suiting all parties.
4. Insert the missing number: 37 18 55 9 18 ()
5. Insert the missing word:
BORROW (SORROW) GRIEF ERASER () SCHOOL JACKET
6. Underline the odd-one-out: FLOG, KTERCIC, NISENT, SLABDIRIL
7. Which number differs from the rest: 653, 770, 149, 235
8. Take the Bow from the Beaux: ESTEG, LLBMUREM, SHAN, SLBEL

ANSWERS: 1. Horse (no horns). 2. Clothe (Verb only). 3. Vest, cap, suit, ties. 4. 27 (the number of Horne's branches in England). 5. Blazer. 6. Billiards (indoor game). 7. 235 (all others add up to 14). 8. Bells.

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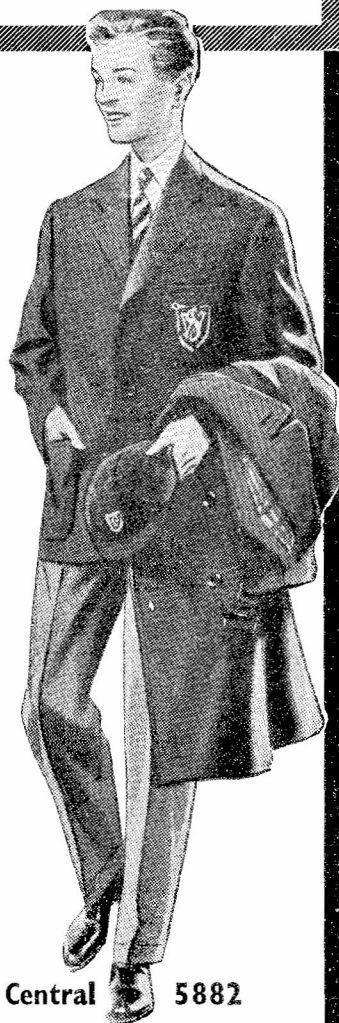
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