

THE BARNSBURIAN



Vol. I, No. I.

Summer, 1960

The Barnsburian Summer 1960 Volume 1 Number 1

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EDITORIAL

The contents page gives an idea of the number and variety of articles that have been included in the Magazine. The response to the demand for boys to write for the School Magazine has been most encouraging; and by their future contributions the boys will give evidence of the interest shown in the school and its activities.

SCHOOL APPOINTMENTS

Head Prefect: West.
Prefects: Bird, Brannon, Clarke, Cutliffe, Dathorne, Decort,
Docwra, Gates, Geater, Green, Hall, Head, Horsnell, House, Hussien, J. Jones, Jordan, Mansfield, Marcou,
Marlow, Rogers, Smith, Wejetti, Wooldridge.

SCHOOL NOTES

At the end of last term we were sorry to say goodbye to six members of staff, and wish them success in their new posts.

Mr. J. E. Amphlett, who had taught Science, became a member of the Residential Staff of Marchant's Hill Rural Centre; Mr. S. Freedman, head of the History department. will be a lecturer in English and History at the Police Cadet Training College, Hendon; Mr. W. Freitag, who had taken general subjects, has gone to teach in a secondary school in Middlesex; Mr. C. Ley, who taught English and Physical Education has joined the staff of the North London Day College, and will be a lecturer in English and Drama; Mr. E. J. Milsom, head of the Woodwork department, has obtained the post of head of the Handicrafts department at Hockley Secondary School in Essex; and Mr. Smeaton~ head of the Geography department, went to Laycock School as Deputy Headmaster. .

This term we welcome to the school Mr. R. N. Singh, RA., REd., who has come to teach English, and Mr. J. Witriol, RA., who is teaching general subjects. Mr. A. L. Martyn, who was teaching in a junior school, has taken Mr. Smeaton's place as head of the Geography department.

A TALK ON CAREERS

On the evening of Thursday, March 24th, before a large gathering of parents, Mr. Towle, Training and Education Officer of the Master Builders' Association, gave a talk on "Careers for school-leavers. "

In introducing him to the parents present, Mr. Davies, the Headmaster, gave an outline of how the boys' careers were dealt with at the school. The Headmaster himself acted as the Careers Master, and when a boy was in the third year, Mr. Davies began to approach the boys to find out what were their future plans.

Courses were planned, and each boy in the third year spent one month in each of the various technical shops. It was Mr. Davies's practice to speak privately to the boys about their intended careers, and afterwards he saw many of their parents. Then the Youth Employment Officer spoke to the boys, and, by the end of the last term in the third year, Mr. Davies had a fairly clear idea of what career a boy intended to follow.

In the fourth and fifth years the boys followed their chosen courses, which offered a choice of general, commercial, or technical subjects. In conjunction with 11 other schools in London, the school was providing a Building Course.

After giving this preliminary information, the Headmaster introduced Mr. Towle, who was an expert in giving advice about careers, particularly those in the building industry. Mr. Towle prefaced his information about careers by pointing out the necessity for there being a much improved technological advance. In fact, man had not kept up with the pace of inventions, and as industry was faced with so much foreign competition, it had to improve its training schemes. Mr. Towle chose the building industry as an example of how an industrial training scheme was put into operation. There were four levels of entry, and Mr. Towle gave details of each one.

At the first level, the craftsman's, there was a National Apprenticeship Deed (a Common Indenture), which lasted five years and could be reduced to four years if a boy had previous knowledge of the trade. Mr. Towle commented that there were not enough apprentices in the building industry and that there should be more of them. If a boy had had some training then he would be able to obtain employment. In order to gain promotion the boy would have to pass examinations to reach the grades of foreman or general foreman.

The second level of entry was that of an apprentice, and the average requirement was four passes at G.C.E. "O" level, two of which should be in Mathematics and English Language. The boy would study for his Ordinary National and Higher National Certificates and would attend Day Release or Evening Glasses at a local Technical College. If a boy had an "O" level pass in Science, then he was allowed to do one year less of his course. During his training the boy would go into different departments of the industry. Later, in his spare time the boy would obtain his professional qualifications.

The next stage of entry into the industry was when a boy had passed in two subjects at G.C.E. "A" level; preferably, the subjects should be Mathematics and Science. The boy would follow a four year course. At the end of this he would obtain his Higher National Diploma or a Diploma of Technology, which, whilst demanding far greater technical knowledge on the part of the candidate, offered him much better prospects. Also, there was a "sandwich" course, during which a boy spent six months in industry, and six months in a technical school. The final level of entry was that of a graduate. In this case a boy could be selected before he went to University or he could wait until after receiving his degree results.

After thanking Mr. Towle for his very helpful information, the Headmaster stressed how fortunate the school was to have a building course that catered for boys of all tastes. Mr. Davies emphasised how much guidance boys needed in choosing their careers, as they lacked experience. He stated that former pupils of the school who returned to see him and who had completed the five year course at the school, informed him how valuable it had been for them to complete the course.

Mr. Davies stated that most boys could and should stay on at school until they were 16, though for some it was in their interests to leave when they were 15. He remarked that next year it was envisaged that some G.C.E. "A" level work would begin for certain boys.

The evening concluded with the chairman asking for questions from parents, who spoke later to individual members of staff about their boys' progress.

MOUNTAINEERING IN NORTH WALES

For the second year in succession a party of 21 boys, with two teachers, Mr. Richards and Mr. Graham, went to Capel Curig for a highly successful week's holiday. This year those of us returning for the second time found that canoeing and camping had been included in the course with rock-climbing and mountain walking.

When we arrived at the lodge where we were staying, the weather was poor, but later in the week the sun shone brightly and it was very hot. With the sun shining one could see from the garden of the lodge a picturesque view of the far stretching valley, with two lovely blue lakes and mountains, leading to Snowdon, which, with the sun on it, had a blue colour near the peak.

Those visiting North Wales for the first time had their first lessons in rock-climbing, which proved to be difficult. Then they had their chance to use the canoes, which is easier said than done, as Mr. Graham found out when he capized his canoe.

For a rock-climbing instructor some of the lads had one of the best climbers in the world. He was in the successful Everest party and in the party that climbed Kingchinjunga. It was good fun, although hard going, when he took a party of boys to the top of Snowdon. To get to the peak the boys had to climb, scramble, and walk.

The last part of our course was a night under canvas, which everyone enjoyed. The walk back from the camp to the lodge was about eight to ten miles. It was heavy going over mountains two to three thousand feet up with rucksacks on one's back; but it provided an excellent end to the holiday.

Friday evening, before the return, was a musical one, and Wednesday had been the same. Other evenings were spent in our watching films or film strips and having a couple of lectures. Saturday soon came, too soon in fact. I am sure that most of the boys were sorry to leave our lodge called Plas-y-Brenin, meaning "Palace of the Kings."

J. WEST, 5C.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY

On Thursday, April 7th, my form, 3A, went on a school outing to the National Gallery. The Gallery was founded in 1842 when the State bought 38 pictures from a private collection. The building, which overlooks Trafalgar Square in the heart of the city, is not so attractive as the paintings inside which are the world's finest collection with a value beyond all price.

Inside you are able to see masterpieces of the famous Italian and Dutch painters, such as works by Leonardo de Vinci, Titian, Rembrandt, Hals and Vermeer. There are also notable canvases by Van Dyck, Rubens and Holbein.

Many of the paintings that I saw were no less than 300 years old, and these have had to be cleaned by skilled people so that the paintings can show their real colours.

My visit to the Gallery was very interesting. I was impressed by most of the paintings. Some showed their meanings clearly while others were rather difficult to understand. Rembrandt's "A Man on Horseback" was, in my opinion, the best painting there, not only because of its tremendous size but because it is a straightforward picture to understand. In one of the rooms was a glass case containing the Standard of King Richard; this piece of work is probably the oldest in the Gallery. Also, there was on view a picture which was painted and worked out with the help of mathematical calculations, so that everything was in perfect proportion.

R. Shearn, 3A

A VISIT OF THE SCHOOL RUGBY TEAM TO WALES

This year's annual rugby exchange had the accumulation of experience from three previous exchanges, and the smooth organisation was due to the careful planning of Mr. Bone and Mr. Richards in conjunction with Mr. Taylor of Treherbert.

The party caught the train at Paddington on a Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Taylor and the Treherbert boys were waiting at the station when we arrived in South Wales. We then proceeded to our temporary homes. Most boys made use of the evening by exploring parts of Treherbert, and those who were paying a return visit took the opportunity to look up old associates.

The following morning, we all met at Treherbert School, where we were told that we were going on a coach trip to Brecon. The coach was of a very modern design and seemed out of keeping with the small old-fashioned town of Treherbert. The coach began its climb up the New Road, and the higher it climbed, the more the valley looked like a scenic postcard, until our view was marred by the mist that is not uncommon in most parts of Wales. On our way we passed a gigantic reservoir guarded at one end by a miniature tower; the water flowed through the sluice gates and down dozens and dozens of stone steps, creating an aquatic stairway descending some 30 feet. I learned that this reservoir serves most of the valley, even as far as Cardiff. We passed this gigantic man-made lake and continuing our journey, we encountered some high passes, reminiscent of those in Austria; the only guide to the edge of a sheer drop being white painted boulders.

Finally, we arrived at Brecon, where we had time for a quick look round the town, and then we were on our way back, passing yet another interesting reservoir. This, according to Mr. Taylor, was the site of a prehistoric lake village.

Arriving back at the school we were served an excellent school dinner by our Treherbert hosts. Then we made our way to Blaen Rhondda Park, where our first game was to be held. The pitch was set in a natural amphitheatre in the hills, and was enhanced further by the addition of large stone terraces, some four feet high and wide, cut in the hillside for the benefit of the onlookers.

The game began with Bamsbury kicking off against Treherbert. The play was fairly even until we were awarded a penalty kick, which Bowbyes took, but he did not convert it. Play resumed, and the lighter Welsh side could do little with the ball except kick for touch. Both sides had chances to score, but neither made full use of them. Near the end of the first half, T. Davies for Treherbert, took a penalty and missed; this brought the game to half-time, with no score for either side. Bamsbury had been given a great deal of vocal support from a girls' school on the terraces, one of the several schools that had been given the afternoon off to see the game.

The second half looked like being a repetition of the first, and was becoming a trifle monotonous when D. Williams for Treherbert made a dramatic run through scoring a try in the far left-hand corner. This put Treherbert in the lead by three points. However, T. Jones could not convert a difficult kick, and play resumed.

Bamsbury were still fairly keen, but the ball just would not go out along the "three's." Terry tried several breakaways, without success. Slowly, our enthusiasm dwindled with the game having a stale air; the forwards did not keep well together, and if it had not been for the fact that Earl kept play in the safety margin by use of the touch-line, we probably would not have escaped so lightly. Hope was expiring, when Williams again succeeded in scoring for Treherbert; although his try was not converted, these six points were sufficient to drain away any hope Bamsbury had, and when the final whistle went the score was still 6-0.

After we had had time to change and eat, we were the guests of Treherbert Youth Club. The Master of Ceremonies made us all very welcome, and although we were slow to take to the dance floor, by the time the last waltz was being played, most of the boys, and also Mr. Richards, had the pleasure of dancing with many of the local girls.

The following morning we played Treorchy at Treorchy and lost 18-0. This game was much rougher than that of the previous day, and Diamond was nearly knocked out.

In the afternoon some boys went to Cardiff Arms Park to see France beat Wales in a rugby match. This was a most exciting game, even though the final score somewhat disappointed the Welsh boys. After returning from Cardiff, we had the evening to ourselves.

The final morning dawned, and the earlier birds of the party grasped the opportunity by exploring the local hills; whilst, the more natural members of the party preferred to sleep off the previous night's activities in the solitude of bed.

Inevitably, the afternoon came and the time for farewell drew near. We all met at the station and bade farewell to our newly made friends. A mixed party came to Cardiff to see us off, and as we waved goodbye and the station diminished we all realised that yet another trip to Treherbert was at an end.

B. HEAD, 5A.

THE ART CLUB

The Art Club was started by about five boys. They were very keen on art, so they asked Mr. Walton, head of the Art department, if he would start an Art Club, and he agreed. The recently-opened club has about 20 members, but this number is expected to rise.

Club nights are Wednesdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the art room. A number of fifth form boys have been in the club since it began, but now it is going to be opened to anybody who will like to join.

Mr. Walton is in charge of the club, and he lets the members paint, draw, or make anything they want. Sometimes the boys work in pairs, and sometimes on their own. The boys produce some very interesting work, which can be seen displayed in the art room.

The club is purely for pleasure, although the members learn much about art. Art is a wonderful pastime and a fascinating hobby.

J. STROUD, 3A.

THE CHESS CLUB

Owing to the interest shown in chess by many boys, Mr. Puddefoot started a Chess Club at the beginning of last term. Once a week after school the club meets in the library, where, on average about sixteen boys, from the fourth and fifth forms, play chess.

As most of the boys are beginners at chess, it is planned that they should be made familiar with the fundamentals of the game and with the opening gambits. In this respect Mr. Leff has given valuable assistance; also, Mr. Trainer and Monsieur Poujade have helped in the running of the club.

Chess Education Society pamphlets have been obtained, and they have been found useful in giving boys some idea of the moves of the various pieces and of simple mating tactics. Under the guidance of Mr. Milsom, two members of the club, A. Lee and Jenkins, are producing a demonstration chess-board, which will be of very practical value when various problems and moves will be discussed.

The school has joined the London Schools' Chess League, and later will take part in League matches. Consequently, this term the club will hold a series of matches in order to select a school team. It is encouraging to see that the fine game of chess is so popular in the school, and amongst the staff as well, and any boy who would like to join the club would be very welcome.

THE DRAMA CLUB

Has anyone ever questioned the inclusion of drama in a school's activities? Have you, for instance, ever wondered why a group of lads should endure the directions and rages of a producer, spend hours a week after school, performing the same moves and uttering the same words time after time until that heartless monster with a script calls a halt with a grudging "not bad".

We interested people cannot explain our fascination for drama and the play form. It seems to be a "bug" that bites any age at any time. From then on we suffer from an incurable disease. The only temporary alleviation is to take part in a dramatic production, swear to ourselves "never again", and immediately prepare for the next play. Perhaps schoolboys have not yet reached this unendurable stage of the disease, but no sooner is a school production over than we get the familiar questions: "When is the Drama Club starting again?" "What's the next play?" It was because of such enthusiasm that the School Drama Club was started about four years ago. A nativity play, "A Child in Flanders," was precariously perched on a makeshift stage, and thoroughly enjoyed by cast and audience alike. Those unsung heroes, the back-stage staff, worked miracles with their biscuit tin "floods" and table-cloth curtains.

Most enthusiastic was one who shall be nameless. His job was to draw the curtain between scenes by simply grasping it and walking across the stage with it attached to a transverse wire. In his eagerness he ambled across before a scene had ended. Confused by a "stage whisper" of rage from his producer and frantic signals from more informed members of the cast, he rushed back across the stage again still grasping the curtain. By now the scene really had ended and the process was repeated at a rate approaching the speed of sound. The audience were treated to the added spectacle of an apparently unattached table-cloth floating back and across the stage with ever increasing rapidity.

We have come some little way since then. By way of spies and time bombs; pirates and flashing swords, fair maidens and villains, we now feel confident and eager to attempt a really ambitious production. With the aid of the Technical and Art departments we will do it. Afterwards, with satisfaction we can say "It was worth it." Cricket and football are often cited as examples of boys working together, but drama is a real team game; and if you enjoyed your "cops and robbers" and "cowboys and indians" games as a youngster, then you may have some understanding of our wholehearted devotion and loyalty to The Drama Club.

Taff

REPORT ON THE STAFF v. BOYS FOOTBALL MATCH

I wonder how many schools can boast a team of 11 willing, reasonably fit teachers who would pit their football skills against those of the star footballers of Bamsbury. The game was played on one of the slippery pitches of Finsbury Park, and with Mr. Smeaton to see fair play the boys kicked off.

The teams were evenly matched but both failed to finish some good potential goal-scoring moves. The forward line of the staff consisted of Mr. Madley, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Petherick, and Mr. Puddefoot. The attacking moves of the staff all came from the left wing with Mr. Hughes in the centre showing us some of the skills learnt at White Hart Lane. The backs and half-backs gave good service, with Mr. Leese and Mr. Bone saving the staff from the school forwards. Mr. Bradley guarded the staff goal and made few mistakes. Towards the end of the game Mr. Bean went in goal while Mr. Bradley made a desperate attempt to score. Mr. Richards, playing a steady game, skippered the side.

The boys played very well, but only gained their decisive victory in the fading minutes of the game, when superior fitness prevailed. The forward line, consisting of Shearer, Marlow, Julian, Goodbrand and Walker, co-operated well and always looked dangerous. However, it was the half-backs, Lee, Tweed and Stanford, who made most of the goal-scoring moves. Fifteen minutes after the kick-off, Stanford made a surprising run down the left wing and crashed in a goal from 20 yards. At half-time the score was 1-0, but after the interval Stanford, Julian, and Marlow scored further goals. Towards the end, Jones, Callow and Gajadhar gallantly defended their goal against a desperate attack.

The game ended with a win for the boys by four goals to nil. This was a well deserved victory. but I think it proved to the rest of the school that "there's life in the old dogs yet."

Staff team: Mr. Bradley, Mr. Bean, Mr. Bone, Mr. Richards, Mr. Leese, Mr. Ley, Mr. Puddefoot, Mr. Petherick, Mr. Hughes, Mr. McHugh, Mr. Madley.

School team: Gajadhar, Jones, Callow, Lee, Tweed, Stanford, Shearer, Marlow, Julian, Goodbrand, Walker.

J. B. GATES, 5A.

A VISIT TO THE FORD MOTOR WORKS AT DAGENHAM

On the first day of the Easter holidays, a party of fifth form boys with Mr. Godsall and Mr. Bean made a visit to the Ford Motor Works at Dagenham.

We left the school by coach, and reached the factory just before 10.30 a.m. The immense size of the factory is unbelievable, but some idea can be gained from the fact that Fords have their own police force, a fully equipped hospital (with an operating theatre), and their own electricity supply. Fords is the only motor firm that owns blast furnaces, and these are kept going seven days a week. The firm's profit last year with all expenses paid was £33,000,000 in Britain alone. The Ford Company is rebuilding and remodernizing at the moment, and is aiming to build two new factories, one on the Merseyside and one in Basildon.

Then we began our tour of the vast factory, by first visiting the blast furnaces, and we saw the molten white hot iron poured slowly into sand moulds moving along by means of a moving track. The moulds (cylinder heads) slowly moved on the track to the next stage, where the moulds were broken up and the red hot cylinder heads went on to the next stage.

After cooling, the cylinder heads were bored and drilled (eighteen holes at a time), and then various pieces of equipment were fitted on to the heads. When the cylinder head was finished, it was fitted to the other pieces of the tractor, that is, the gearbox and axles.

Finally, when the engine and chassis were complete, the tractor was sprayed. This was a most amazing process. The tractor was passed into a kind of hut in which were the spray guns, and when the tractor came out at the other end, it was dry and had been sprayed several times.

The tractor's wheels were then fitted, with seat, cowling, etc. Afterwards, the tractors were checked, and driven off the assembly lines, at the rate of thirty thousand a week.

It was a very interesting and educational trip, and such a visit helps a boy to make up his mind about which career he wishes to follow.

J. BIRD, 5A.

Sports Section

BADMINTON

In the match between the staff and the school, the former gained an overwhelming victory. The results were as follows :

The staff first team won 2-1.

The staff second team won 2--0.

The staff third team won 2-1.

Staff first team: Mr. Richards and Mr. Ley. *School first team:* Green and Smith.

Staff second team: Mr. Leese and Mr. Bone. *School second team:* Gates and Wooldridge.

Staff third team: Mr. Ley and Mr. Richards. *School third team:* Green and West.

BASKET-BALL

In a keenly contested match between the staff and the school, the former gained a narrow victory, due in some part to the very effective play of Mr. Bradley. Each half lasted 15 minutes, and the game was free from fouls. The final score was 38 for the staff, and 30 for the school.

Staff team: Mr. Bradley, Mr. Ley, Mr. Bone, Mr. Graham, Mr. Barfield, Mr. Freitag, Mr. Jinkinson, Mr. Mayer and Mr. Richards.

School team: Wooldridge, J. Smith, Gates, Rogers, Clark and Green

Referees: Mr. Beare and J. West.

Timekeeper: Bartlett.

Scorer: Stringer.

BOXING

As they became Islington District Champions the following boys in the Junior School were awarded their School Boxing Colours:

A. Canter, J. MacDonald, C. Wheatley and D. Woozeley.

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G. Lewis showed determination and a keenness to develop the finer points of wing play. P. Tully at scrum-half had a fairly long pass from the base of the scrum and made several good breaks on his own.

The forwards had quite a good "shove" in the tight scrums, but, in the loose, there was, once again, a tendency to stand and watch developments instead of keeping up with the play. T. Pratt was pack leader and gave his forwards a good example with his jumping in the line-outs and through vigorous activities in the loose. D. Robson, a prop-forward, was top points scorer, mainly because of his place-kicking abilities. Despite his weight he, together with R. Kirkwood, showed well in the loose play with some speedy running; the latter player took over as hooker half-way through the season and hooked well.

Altogether the season was a successful one in that the team gained experience of the game, had some enjoyable matches, and began to settle down to play together.

The following boys played for the team during the 1959-60 season:

Full-back: A. Leadbetter.

Three-quarters: A. Canter, J. Goodwin, G. Lewis, A. McCarthy, C. Wheatley.

Half-backs: P. Tully, I. Watson.

Forwards: B. Castle, C. Dabbins, M. Dudley, R. Kirkwood, J. Landon, P. L. Lygo, S.

Michaelides, K. Nock, T. Pierce, T. Pratt,

D. Robson, C. Spicer, G. Sutton, A. Thomas, T. Thompson.

Captain: C. Wheatley (until injury), P. Tully.

Vice-Captain: T. Pratt.

Results of the Under-13 Rugby XV in the 1959-60 Season

<i>Played</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Drawn</i>	<i>Points For</i>	<i>Points Against</i>
10	3	7	0	43	170

October 7th 1959	v. Queensmead	L 3-29
October 10th...	v. J. Priestley	L 6-21
October 31st	v. C. Wren	W 8-3
November 14th	v. Upton House	W 8-3
November 21st	v. Headstone	L 0-43
December 12th	v. J. Priestley	W 10-6
January 23rd ... 1960	v. C. Wren	L 5-18
February 6th...	v. Mountgrace	L 3-9
February 13th	v. Queensmead	L 0-35
March 5th	V. Upton House	L 0-3

JUNIOR RUGBY TEAM

The following boys represented the school in junior games: Tepper, Cano, Woean, Martin, Burton, O'Shea, Teece, Diamond, Wharton, Rodosthenes, Etoria, Fish, Powell, Key, Polydorou, Strevens, Labdon, Hull, Randolph, Stewart, Bergonzi, Disley.

Results of the Junior Team

<i>Played</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Drawn</i>	<i>Points For</i>	<i>Points Against</i>
10	3	6	1	94	129

INTERMEDIATE RUGBY TEAM

The following boys represented the school in intermediate games:

Westell, M. Lee, T. Lee, Nemeth, J. Smith (4A), Baldacchino, Brandon, Haskell, Tweed, Mackenzie, McCormack, Terry, Bowbyes, Stringer, Bartlett, Harbud.

Results of the Intermediate Team

<i>Played</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Drawn</i>	<i>Points For</i>	<i>Points Against</i>
8	3	4	1	30	53

SENIOR RUGBY TEAM

The following boys represented the school in senior games: West, Clark, Rogers, Wooldridge, Gates, Geater, Earl, J. Smith (5A), Green, Hall, Bird, Dathorne, Cutcliffe, Jnes (5TI), Davies, Michaelides, Couch, HaH (5A).

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John MacDonald. (Left-Back): He is the captain of the team. He is an average player and is mostly left-footed. MacDonald moves up to help the attack at every chance he gets.

David Gardner (Right-Half): He is a small footballer, but he gets into the tackle quickly and he also moves up to help the attack. What he lacks in size he makes up for in determination.

Barry Lovelock (Centre-Half): He has the makings of a first-class defender. Lovelock has a strong kick and he gets into the tackle. He has also played centre-forward and inside-right for the school and he has played centre-half for Islington. If his improvement is maintained he must reach county standard.

Michael Lee (Left-Half): He is a very good player because he keeps going all the time and he links up well with the outside-left, David Woozeley. Lee is smaller than most of the team but he is very fast.

Kevin Merry (Outside-Right): He is a very good player and is able to beat most of his opponents with his skill and his speed. He is the smallest player and a first-year pupil.

John Leslie (Inside-Right) He is a strong player and gets into the tackle quickly. Leslie has a good shot when he uses it. He links up well with Merry and centre-forward MacDonald. He has played left-back and centre-half for the school and has played for Islington.

Michael MacDonald (Centre-Forward): He shoots well with both feet, but is inclined to be selfish at times. He has played inside-right and inside-left for the school.

Stanley Lock (Inside-Left): He has a fine shot with his left foot but he is weak with his right foot. Lock is fast and moves the ball superbly. He has played inside-right for the school.

David Woozeley (Outside-Left): He is a good winger and usually able to beat his opponents by tapping the ball past them and running on to it. He has a good shot with both feet. He has also played for Islington.

John Rooke, 2A.

Results for the under 13 team.

Played	Won	Drawn	Lost
4	3	0	1

v Archway	W 13-1
V Tollington Park	W 2-1
v Hugh Myddleton	L 0-2
v Sir Philip Magnus	W 1-0

In the Goodwin Shield Competition, in which the school was eliminated in the semi-finals, the results were as follows:

v. St. Paul's	W.	5-1
v. Tollington Park	D.	1-1
Replay v. Tollington Park ...	L.	1-2

The team that won the Shield was Sir Philip Magnus, and the School Under 13 team had defeated them in an inter-school match *by* 1-0.

UNDER 14 TEAM

The following *boys* played *for* the side during the 1959-60 season:

Beasley (captain), Vale, Vick, Lee, Harold, R. Davies, L. Davis, Whip, Blitz, Scott, Roseman, Deane, Homby, Carline, Feldman, and Morecroft.

Vale played for the district team, and brought great credit to himself when he was chosen to play for London in their match against Essex.

Results of the Under 14 Team

<i>Played</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Drawn</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Goals For</i>	<i>Goals Against</i>
6	1	2	3	10	13

Position in the league was 5th.

v. Sir Philip Magnus ...	W 2-1
v. Tollington Park	D 2-2
v. Laycock	L 2-3
v. Hugh Myddleton	L 1-3
v. Tudor	L 2-3
v. Woodberry Down	D 1-1

UNDER 15 TEAM

The following *boys* played *for* the side during the 1959-60 season:

Jenkins (captain), Tweed, Walker, Marlow, Purvis, T. Lee, Warburton, Callow, Bowbyes, Goodbrand, Forsythe and Brandon.

Jenkins was chosen to play for Islington and actually captained the district side in some games. He played at the Arsenal ground in the Morris Shield match against Walthamstow.

Results of the Under 15 Team

<i>Played</i>	<i>Won</i>	<i>Drawn</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Goals For</i>	<i>Goals Against</i>	<i>Points</i>
6	2	2	2	17	13	6

Position in the league was 3rd.

v. Sir Philip Magnus	L 0-9
v. Tollington Park.	W 6-2
v. Hugh Myddleton	W 5-4
v. Laycock	D 3-3
v. Tudor	D 2-2
v. Wood berry Down	L 1-2

Literary Section

WILD LIFE IN BRITAIN

Living as we do in this vast metropolis, except for holidays, we have very little opportunity to explore our lovely countryside in its solitude and peace. The result is that we do not have ample time to find out for ourselves about our native fauna, in particular, our wild mammals.

When walking through the countryside we may hear the caws of birds and may even see them. but how often is it that we have a chance of seeing a fox, otter, or badger? Because we do not see any animals, it is natural I suppose there are not any about. If we do not read otherwise in books, then we are prejudiced enough to think that the countryside is lacking in wild animals. This is not so, for our wild life is diverse and interesting, and there are more than 60 species in Great Britain and Ireland, ranging from the noble red deer that roams the high moors, to the minute harvest mouse that scampers through the swaying corn.

Unfortunately, continual persecution by man has forced these creatures to go about their activities under cover of darkness. The handsome fox now seeks his prey when his enemy, man, sleeps, and the badger scratches for food deep in the wood. The otter swims when the hounds are locked up and the fishermen gone.

These animals remain in our countryside, but there are some that have been driven to the remotest parts of the wild. To find the wild-cat today, one must go to the crags and mountains of Scotland, and for the sprightly pine-marten and polecat, one must go to the wildest, ruggedest habitations of England and Wales. Today, however, men realise the need to save these rare animals and now the wild-cat, pine-marten and polecat are increasing gradually in numbers. The replanting of forests has helped a great deal in preserving these species.

It would be disastrous if what happened to the bear, the wolf, and the wild boar, happens to the deer, fox, and others. For many years the fox has owed its survival in this country to fox-hunting, however cruel people may think this sport to be. Without the protection of the hunt, the combined efforts of farmers and gamekeepers would have made it extinct. Preservation of game birds often means the persecution of wild animals, like the stoat and weasel. What gamekeepers do not realise is that by killing the stoat or weasel they are destroying the natural enemies of the mouse and rat, the latter being a worse enemy of game birds.

A man once made a friend of an otter, one of the shyest of our creatures. He played with and treated the otter as another man would treat a dog. This friendship came to a tragic end. An angler hooked the otter with his line and the otter thought obviously this was another playmate, but the angler hauled the otter ashore and mercilessly clubbed it to death.

If one man can win the trust of animals why cannot others?

D. WALES, 4A.

THE BEAVER

The beaver is a furry animal, reddish brown in colour, and is the largest and heaviest of the rodents. It is found in North America and parts of Europe. It is two feet in length and has a flat tail, which is three feet long. When it is swimming, it uses its tail as a rudder.

.It lives on the banks of rivers, lakes, and in a lodge with several other beavers. The lodge is built at night, and is concealed in a small lake, and is made by the beaver damming a forest brook with a tree, or trees are felled by the beaver gnawing through the base. The beaver gets into its lodge by going under the water, and entering by either of the two entrances. The lodge, or house, is in the shape of a dome. It is made of sticks, grass, moss, woven together and mud-plastered. The space inside the lodge may be eight feet in diameter and three feet in height.

The beaver is a very strong swimmer and skilled lumberjack. It can get through a tree with its front teeth, which are sharp and strong, in a matter of minutes. Its hind feet are large and webbed for swimming. It feeds on the bark of trees, roots, leaves, berries, and anything it can get hold of.

The beaver's fur is of very great value, being so thick and soft, and was a basis of the fur trade. The substance obtained from the beaver's scent gland is called castoreum, and is used in the manufacture of perfumes.

The beaver has been hunted almost to extinction, and so is now rigidly protected in Eastern Canada and most American States.

S. CASTLE, 2A

POPULAR MUSIC

In this modern age the popular trend with teenagers is rock 'n' roll music; today this is the most popular music. Modern favourites are Cliff Richard, Marty Wilde, Adam Faith, Emile Ford, and from the other side of the Atlantic, Elvis Presley, Duane Eddy, Fabian, Booby Darin and many more.

Let us start with the instrumental side, and the most popular group today are Johnny and the Hurricanes. This group consists of five young Americans from Detroit. All of these are in their early twenties, but their leader Johnny Paris is 19. All of their records so far have been hits, their biggest to date is "Red River Rock." Their gimmick is the great use of the electric organ, this has been featured in most of their records.

In this country the favourite instrumentalists are The John Barry Seven. Recently, they have had a big hit in the record "Hit and Miss." In this disc, violins are used to back the leading guitar. John Barry, 25, plays the trumpet, but he rarely uses this in his records.

The most popular instrumental individualist is Duane Eddy, an American guitarist, still only 22. He was born in Coming, New York, but later went to Phoenix, Arizona, where he has lived ever since. Duane has a new style completely unmatched for freshness and vitality; this is the use of his single bass string. He uses this in many of his records, but in one of his hit records "Some Kinda Earthquake" he rarely employs his bass string. Eddy has had many hits and I am sure "Shazam," his new record, will rise high in the charts. While Duane Eddy has been on tour here he has had a great reception. When I went to see him at Edmonton he took so many curtain-calls that he had to play another number. This was one called "Tiger Love and Turnip Greens," comparatively unknown to his British fans.

On the vocal side Elvis Presley is rated best in this department; in fact, he has been voted the best entertainer at the present moment by teenagers. Elvis has just been demobilised from the United States army. Elvis, 25, has already earned his fortune at this early age. His fabulous singing and exclusive "wobble of the hips" has helped him to appear in four films, the most famous being "Jailhouse Rock," the title tune was recorded by Elvis. This reached number one position in Britain without even being placed anywhere the previous week! This feat has only been equalled once and that was by the recent number one at the moment which is "My Old Man's a Dustman" recorded by Britain's Lonnie Donegan. Elvis has had innumerable hits to his credit. It looks as though Elvis will chalk up another hit with his new one "Stuck on You" backed by "Fame and Fortune." It is said that if Elvis visits this country with Fats Domino and Fabian, seats in the theatre in which they are appearing will cost up to five pounds.

Fabian, a young American vocalist, still only 16, although he has not been a terrific success over here, is one of the top singers in the United States. He has a film release over here called "Hound Dog Man." Fabian has recorded the title tune without success here but it was a big hit over the Atlantic; his other hits include "Friendly World," "Tiger" and "String Along".

A sensational star is the American *Bobby Darin* who in three records has made his name famous throughout the English-speaking countries. These records are "Dream Lover" one of Darin's own compositions, "Mack the Knife" a really big hit, and to cap it all he made a terrific hit with "Beyond the Sea" or sometimes known as "La Mer." *Bobby*, now 23, is on tour here with Duane Eddy and Clyde McPhatter. Recently, he has had another recording release called "Clementine." There has lately been a good deal of publicity over Darin because critics say his voice and style is so much like that of Frank Sinatra, they are trying to find out who is best. But Darin wrote to Britain telling critics that Sinatra was still master and that he could never be as good as Sinatra. *Bobby* is a great artist and will go a long way I am sure.

The best vocal group today are the Everly Brothers. Don is 23 and Phil is two years younger. They have recently changed their recording label from Cadence (London here) to the new Warner Brothers label. Their biggest seller so far has been "Wake up Little Susie." All of their recordings have been hits, but one called "This Little Girl of Mine" made little impression on the charts.

Another big star on both sides of the Atlantic is 20-year-old Ricky Nelson, son of the famous Ozzie and Harriet Nelson. As well as being a fine singer he is a good actor. He surprised most people by his acting in a film called "Rio Bravo" acting with John Wayne and Dean Martin. One of his later records, "I Want to be Loved," was disappointing because it only reached No. 30 here but he made good hits here with "It's Late" and "Just a Little too Much."

In Britain, Cliff Richard who is 19 is favourite here, backed by his group The Shadows. Cliff went on tour to the United States but, unfortunately he was not a big success because many people had not even heard of him. Recently he has appeared in a film called "Expresso Bongo". From this film he made a hit recording of "A Voice in the Wilderness". Cliff earned a gold record for his recording of "Living Doll".

A new type of backing has come into Britain which is violin backing. Adam Faith has used this in the two records which he sent to No.1; these were "What Do You Want" and "Poor Me". Lance Fortune made a hit with the same backing on "Be Mine". This kind of music is becoming more and more popular and I hope teenagers continue to buy this music so it can stay alive.

THE BET

In an old country inn a few regulars were either sitting at a large oaken table having the usual "mothers' meeting" or playing skittles or darts. This inn, called the "Macabre" was situated on the A1 and received many people travelling between London and Scotland.

Mr. Billy Butlin had, a few days previously, organised a John O'Groats to Land's End race, in which the competitors had to walk from the north of Scotland to the tip of Land's End. About fifty people, men and women, entered, and were all doing fairly well, except for one. His name was Jim Musgrave, and he was about ten miles behind the others. Knowing that he stood little chance of winning the race, he went into the inn to cheer himself up.

Inside, he ordered a drink and sat down in a corner where he could drink in peace. Three men playing darts caught his attention and he watched them play for a short while. When the game was over, they went over to the bar to order another round of drinks.

Full of boastfulness, a short, badly dressed man said that he could drink more beer than any other man of that parish could and he would challenge any man in the inn. "Why, I drank twelve pints in half an hour yesterday."

"That's right," chirped the bar-tender, "a full twelve pints."

Looking surprised, Jim Musgrave got up and walked over to the bar. He tapped the man on the shoulder, and when the latter looked round, Jim said, "I can drink twenty pints in fifteen minutes, and I'll bet anyone up to fifty pounds."

The dart player, unable to back out after what he had just said, bet him fifty pounds that he could not do so.

"But before I do," said Jim, "I have to go out for a moment."

He disappeared for five minutes. When he returned to the inn, where everybody was waiting, he ordered twenty pints, drank them all in twelve minutes, ten seconds, and then demanded the fifty pounds. He received the money, and as he was about to walk out, the men asked him where he had just been.

"To the 'Rose and Crown' opposite, to see if I could drink the twenty pints."

S. POND, 4C.

THE POLICEMAN

To Londoners, that tall familiar figure in blue with the distinctive helmet is part of the scene. He is adaptable, usually good humoured and always ready to act as peacemaker, nursemaid or to take note of anything that claims his attention or crosses the path of his beat. The country policeman deals with poachers and others who despoil the rural calm, and he is a specialist in such matters.

He would probably be completely lost in the chaos of Piccadilly, and flounder hopelessly in the labyrinth of any city. In his own environment he is as solid as the clay on his boots, respected and loved from dog to vicar.

What are these men, who almost cast themselves adrift from social life, who champion the side of law and order? It is certain that high wages are not the attraction, for the police are not highly paid, and their hours of duty are miserably tedious. It can therefore be assumed that the recruits for the police forces are attracted by the career as an adventure, with the dullness and thrills evenly balanced.

The police are just now extremely under strength, due no doubt to the great counter-attraction of fantastic high wages in some industries. They manage, however, despite this handicap, to preserve a life of security for the ordinary citizen.

It is a far cry from the days of the highwaymen, the cut-purses and the robbers who lurked even the towns, pursuing their trade brazenly and with little fear of opposition. The penalties for these offences were great, and gruesome, if the culprits were caught, and usually they managed to evade capture.

In those days the hours of darkness held a menace that gripped the hearts of travellers with fear, and windows were secured with heavy shutters and bolts before the candles were snuffed. Modern lighting, especially in the streets has made things much more difficult for the criminals, whose ancestors lurking in the dark alleys awaited the unwary citizen. Even so, the criminal, like all creatures adapts his methods to suit the age and conditions. From the unshaven and brutal ruffian of the past has emerged the new and slick type, just as dangerous, but more subtle in operation. Thus the police also have had to attempt to meet this new angle with counter methods and devices.

Crime is born of opportunity! Remove this and the act is at once more difficult. Often the mere presence of the police has averted a potential crime. This, however, applies only to the more obvious kind of offence, which the police constable can usually take in his stride. Organised crime, which often strikes in unpredicted places, is investigated by a special department trained and suited to this task.

These are the brains of the police department, often selected from the men on the beat. They have abandoned the uniform in favour of a highly technical job in civilian clothes. Such men and women investigate murders, fraud and other serious crimes, with several departments each dealing with a particular subject, each one part of the great organisation we call the Law.

Where would our social life be without this? The answer is obvious; there would be little or none, the weak would be forced beneath a tide of lawless oppression. While we have faith in the man in blue, and the system he upholds, realising that he appreciates your co-operation, we will maintain a peaceful life.

M. RAYMENT 3A

THE DEVELOPMENT OF DRAMA

The beginning of drama can be traced back to Greek times, when men worshipped gods. There was a god of the countryside called Dionysus. At the end of a season the priests would carry out special rites. If there was a good harvest then the rites would be merry, but if there was a bad harvest the rites would be lamentous. They are the origins of comedy and tragedy.

The priests changed their costumes in a hut called the skena; from this word derives "scene". Later, individual priests began to answer the chants of the chorus. Two hundred years afterwards the play-form took place. The skena came back, but as a stage. Individuals now spoke from the skena. People came to see the plays written by authors and playwrights who wrote about the gods. The plots came from books about famous heroes called the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey." There were competitions held for the best play in Greece.

Later, there were conventions of the actors and stage. For effectiveness, masks were worn; one mask with a smiling face and the other with a sad face. For the voices to reach their audiences a megaphonic device was used. To put their bodies in proportion with their heads, the actors used padding. All this extra weight made movement almost impossible. For extra height buskins were used by the Greeks. Violence was never used in Greek plays, and one of the most important people in the Greek plays was the messenger.

After the collapse of the Greek state the Romans took over the theatre as well as the Greek architecture. During the Roman time the theatre almost died; the amphitheatre degenerated into a place where Christians were thrown to the lions. When the Romans left England there were individual actors or acrobats; this was all.

Then the church took the opportunity of educating the people by using simple mimes and short playlets to illustrate scenes from the Bible. The people came to appreciate the plays, so much so that the church found it impossible to control the situation, and so drama passed out of the church into the world of the people.

Different plays were acted by different guilds. For instance, a religious play called "Jonah and the Whale" was acted by fishmongers. All these plays were performed on stages with wheels. There was great competition among the different guilds, and often ideas were stolen. From then onwards the theatre steadily progressed, reaching a very satisfactory standard.

L. CHATFIELD, 3A.

THE OLDEST SCHOOLHOUSE IN THE WORLD

The oldest known schoolhouse was discovered by the French in 1894 near Babylon. It was unearthed by Arab workmen. This schoolhouse dates back to the days of Hammurabi, the great lawgiver, and King of Babylon, who lived about 2100 B.C.

The walls of sun-dried bricks are still eight or nine feet high, and still fairly solid. You can see the rooms where the young and old, boys and girls had their classes, arranged round a court. The classes were of a fair size, and were not very tidy. The floors of the school were solid.

Still lying on the floor of the school were the clay tablets, on which the boys and girls had done their exercises. Four thousand years ago the pupil's slate was a soft clay tablet. After they had used it the pupils would rub off the lessons by smoothing it over with a flat piece of wood. The boys and girls would make their own slates each day by filling a frame with clay; the frame was about 1' 6" long, and the clay was kept in a big wooden box.

In the schoolhouse there was a tablet found bearing the proverb, "He who shall excel in tablet-writing shall shine like the sun." There were many others also with proverbs.

A. WEYMAN, 2A.