

# St. Edward's College Magazine



LIVERPOOL

1962 - 63



# ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE MAGAZINE

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## Editorial

*Editors: Paul M. Smith, Richard E. O'Keeffe*

**T**HIS YEAR we celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the Christian Brothers in Liverpool and look back on the sixty years since they took over the C.I.

The Catholic Institute was founded in 1850 by Mgr. Nugent, and opened with much pomp by Cardinal Wiseman, and for fifty years it gave fine service to Catholic Education in the Diocese. However, by 1900 it appeared to have reached a crisis; its buildings were in disrepair and its roll numbered only twenty-six boys. The Bishop, Mgr. Whiteside, rather than allow it to collapse, looked round for assistance and appealed to the Christian Brothers to take over the care of the school.

The Brotherhood had been in Liverpool before — from 1837 until 1870, when the great Education Act, which contained regulations with which they were unable to comply, forced them to return to Ireland, leaving behind only a remarkable record as educationalists. In 1900 Brother Leahy was sent, at the plea of the Bishop, to open a Pupil Teacher Centre in Great Mersey Street, and in 1902 he moved from there to Hope Street, to assume control of the C.I. from the secular clergy. Here Brother Forde joined him, and the roll soon rose to 184. In 1905 the C.I. was recognised as a Secondary School by the Ministry and by the Corporation; in 1907 it gained its first university successes, when two university scholarships were won by its boys — one of them John Curtin, who was to spend his life in the service of

the College. The next year saw the school full established when it secured no less than four of the eight available scholarships. The roll, meanwhile which had risen by 1914 to 444, continued to grow, and the quarters in Hope Street began to be cramped. In 1920, Mgr. Whiteside moved the Junior Seminary to Upholland and made over the premises in St. Domingo Road to the Christian Brothers. The conveyance was made on the condition that the name "St. Edward's" be retained — and so the C.I. moved into the spacious quarters in Everton and the C.I. became St. Edward's College. The boys now numbered 750. Progress continued and in 1939 the St. Domingo Road site was required by the Corporation; but fortunately the Brothers were able to obtain an excellent site in Sandfield Park. This site was large enough not only to accommodate fine buildings, and extensive playing fields, but to allow for addition and expansion such as are not taking place.

In 1951 the College opened a new field academically, when two of its boys gained places at Oxford University, successes that have been precedent for later development. The School's sporting record has been outstanding, with our boys prominent in every form of sport throughout the North.

We can only thank the Brothers for their selfless care and diligence on our behalf and to wish them continued success.

## School Notes

Once again, this year we have to record the loss to the College of a Headmaster. Brother Baylor has left after only a year to become Headmaster of Duns Scotus Academy in Edinburgh. Under his leadership, weekly Mass and Holy Communion became a regular feature of the School, and he helped greatly to foster the growth of the Parents' Association.

Our new Head is Brother Coffey, who has served the School as Assistant to several Headmasters — it is certain that the College will benefit immensely from the leadership of one who knows it and its problems so intimately. We wish him all success for the future.

Our Assistant Head is Brother Beattie, from Prior Park College. We also welcome Brothers Gavin, MacNamara and Ennis, and Messrs Costello, McKenna, Edwards, Morrison, and McCavish. Since our last issue, Brothers Case Bradley and Hawkins, and Messrs Fitzsimon Birtill and Bolger have left the School. Mr. Lynch for a long time form master of Form IIR, has been appointed Headmaster of St. Anne's School, Ormskirk. We congratulate him and wish him success.

Last summer twenty-nine boys gained entrance to University, only one of them, unfortunately, Cambridge. This was Brian Birkenhead, who is

be congratulated on his success, especially as it was achieved at the early age of seventeen. Generally, however, the School has had a year of successes, details of which will be found in the appropriate sections. We congratulate all concerned.

The Editors were disappointed by the poor response to their request for University Letters, but they wish to thank all those who have contributed to the magazine and helped them in other ways. They also acknowledge the receipt of other magazines and publications.

## St. Edward's College Parents Association

In April, 1961, the Headmaster, Rev. Brother Foley, sent a letter to all parents inviting them to a meeting at the College to discuss the possibility of forming a Parents' Association, with the object of raising money to provide facilities for the College (for which Government or Local Authority Grants were not available), and of developing a social life amongst the parents. The meeting was attended by about 350 parents, and it was unanimously decided to form an association. Twenty-one parents who agreed to form a committee to get things started were authorised by the meeting to get to work.

This committee held its first meeting on 4th May, 1961, and remained in office until the first Annual General Meeting on 16th May, 1962. During the twelve months they organised six social evenings at the College, a Garden Fete and a Christmas Fair, as well as starting the Finishing Touch Lottery and preparing a Constitution which was unanimously approved at the General Meeting. All events were enthusiastically supported by the parents, and the bank balance grew from 1/- on 16th May, 1961, to £2,752 2s. 11d. on 16th May, 1962.

The Constitution adopted at the first Annual General Meeting called for a committee of twenty-four members, and this new committee held its first meeting on 28th May, 1962. Social functions have continued, six at the College, one at the Queens Hall, Widnes, and one aboard the *Royal Iris* which was specially chartered for the occasion, and a dinner and dance at The Mecca, Sefton House, together with the Garden Fete and Christmas Fair which have now become a regular part of the College programme. Final figures are not available at this time, but the "earnings" in the year are about £6,000, making a total to date of about £8,750.

On the strength of this encouraging start the College Authorities have felt confident to com-

This year we celebrated the School's Diamond Jubilee. The splendid achievement of 60 years of Catholic Education in Liverpool was marked by a dinner was given by the Old Boys in the College Hall at which a large number of Brothers were guests of the Old Boys. His Grace, the Archbishop, was present, as well as the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Rev. Bro. E. F. Clancey (Superior General), Rev. Bro. E. B. Doyle (his Assistant), and Br. P. C. Curran (Provincial). Former Headmasters and many prominent Catholics of the Diocese also attended.

mence the Swimming Baths project, anticipated to cost £29,000, the cost to be borne by the Association and paid within the next few years. Obviously, it will be necessary at least to maintain our last year's income. We are confident that the support which has been so willingly given will continue to be given.

During the coming year the committee intend to widen the scope of social activities to try to cater for all tastes and interests; any suggestions will be welcomed and carefully considered. It is also intended to start the building of a Chapel so that the Blessed Sacrament may be reserved on the College premises. The intention being to build it by our own labour, any parents who are willing to help, particularly building craftsmen, are asked to write to the Secretary of the Association, and a meeting will be arranged to discuss the project.

Membership of the Association is open to parents or legal guardians of all past and present pupils of the College, and is, for simplicity, considered to be automatic without application. All are urged to play a full part in its many activities.

### Committee Members 1962-63

*Chairman:* Mr. J. E. Macardle

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. L. Spruce

*Secretary:* Mrs. G. Morley

*Treasurer:* Mr. W. J. Hartley

Mr. T. J. Archer

Mr. G. Morley

Mrs. W. Daley

Mr. M. J. Nolan

Mr. E. Fraser

Mr. G. Pratt

Mrs. E. Fraser

Mrs. G. Pratt

Mr. C. Horley

Mrs. W. Seddon

Mrs. C. Horley

Mrs. L. Spruce

Mrs. W. J. Hartley

Mr. J. S. Thomas

Mr. J. B. Ion

Mrs. J. S. Thomas

Mrs. C. Lee

Co-opted during the year:

Mrs. E. Taylor

Mr. W. Seddon

## Obituary

### JOHN CURTIN

**Born 17th April, 1890; Died 25th February, 1963**

It is no exaggeration to say that the death of John Curtin marks the end of an era for St. Edward's College. He was one of the first pupils of the Christian Brothers at the C.I.; he was one of the first C.I. boys to go to University; and he returned to the College to teach for fifty years. His history is the history of the College; his death a snapping of a unique link with the past. He was an institution.

John Curtin joined the College as a pupil in 1902, the year in which it was taken over by the Brothers. After his schooldays he proceeded to University, where he gained his B.A. before returning to the College to teach in 1910. Later he added to his academic achievement by taking his M.A. For fifty years he remained at the College and in that time he taught nearly all the school's pupils, including future Governors and many of those Old Boys who today uphold the name of St. Edward's in the world.

In 1952 he was very ill and after 1953 he taught only senior boys part-time. The death of his wife in 1962 was a terrible blow, and though he rallied to attend the dinner at which the Old Boys celebrated his fifty years' service with the College, it seemed as if he knew his death was near.

Besides teaching, John Curtin did much for Catholic Education. He was, for instance, a founder member of the University Catholic Society and the Old Boys' Association. He was for many years a zealous parish worker at Blessed Sacrament, Aintree, for the St. Vincent de Paul Society, C.Y.M.S., and of course, for the choir. He served too as President of the Catenian Association. His many services were recognised by the Church when the Bene Merenti Medal was conferred on him.

As a colleague, John Curtin was a wonderful example of academic and gentlemanly virtues. His assistance to younger members of the Staff was immediate and sincere. He was the acknowledged leader of the Staff of whom he was so proud. The Staff will miss him deeply, and it is fitting that we end by claiming that John Curtin always lived by the College motto —

VIRILITER AGE

He can have no finer obituary.

R.I.P.

## The Cosmological Problem

Cosmology is the science in whose domain lies the theory of the origin and development of the Universe. It is a young science and hence much of the work being done on it is still theoretical, and indeed, when dealing in terms on the scale of the Universe, it is very difficult to do any practical experiments to prove or disprove theories as they are propounded. The root of the cosmologist's trouble is that he cannot allow himself any arbitrarily assigned constants, for he is determining the causes that would give rise to any reference he might care to take. Cosmology extends to all physically detectable and inferable events in space and time; that is over the whole range of past and future time, including the determination of the appropriate forms of space and time themselves.

The problem of Cosmology can be tackled from two directions. First, from the observational side — that is the facts known so far — and secondly, from the theoretical side. Theory, as yet, allows several possibilities amongst which it has not yet been found possible to pick on a coherent scheme. The aim of the Cosmologist is to provide by scientific investigation evidence to support or to disprove theory, until observation and theory coincide in complete agreement.

Present evidence strongly suggests that the Universe is built on the basic unit of galaxies and clusters of galaxies. The most familiar example of a galaxy is our own Milky Way, and observation shows that galaxies are arranged into clusters, the separation of individual members being in the order of ten times their linear dimensions, the clusters presumably being held together by self-attraction of the galaxy members. There does not appear to be any large-scale heterogeneity of clusters, suggesting that our galaxy does not appear to occupy a special or privileged position in the Universe, and hence observations taken on Earth may be regarded as representative of the Universe as a whole, but an open mind must be kept on this subject, and also on our other assumption that the Universe is built on the lowest common denominator of the galaxy, for there is some evidence to suppose that there are vast interstellar clouds of hydrogen which may interfere with conclusions drawn from observations on the movements of galaxy clusters to represent the movement of the Universe as a whole.

Practical measurements are concentrated upon finding the connection between the velocity of a galaxy cluster and its distance from the Earth. Much use is made of the "Doppler Effect" whereby the wavelength of the light emitted by a receding object is increased and hence the light becomes fainter and undergoes a shift to the red end of the spectrum, and undergoes a blue shift when the object is approaching and the wavelength is shortened. The light used is from certain of the calcium lines which are found in almost all galaxies. It has been found that nearby galaxies travel at about 1,000 km. per second, and very distant ones at about four-tenths the speed of light. However, at these great velocities the red shift is so pronounced that the intensity of the light falls off (even though the luminosity of these centres is of the order of  $10^{45}$  ergs per second) until it is difficult to detect the light at all, but improved techniques are over-coming this problem. These techniques are based on measuring the displacement of an energy-distribution against wavelength curve from the position this curve would have if the cluster were at rest. Measurement of distance is even more chancy and liable to error, but this is a typical method: The period of light change of the highly luminous Cepheid variables is related to their intrinsic brightness by an empirical law, this law having been established from nearby Cepheids of known distance. Hence, if a Cepheid can be singled out from a galaxy and its period observed, then its real brightness may be worked out. If its brightness as seen on Earth is then measured photo-electrically, then knowing that luminosity falls off with the square of the distance, the distance of the galaxy from the earth is known. However, all measurements point to one amazing fact, that velocity increases linearly, that is, is directly proportional to distance at a rate of about 75 km. per second for each megaparsec (1 megaparsec —  $3 \times 10^{24}$  cm.) and this puts the limits of the observable Universe, which appears to be receding at four-tenths the speed of light, at about  $5 \times 10^{27}$  cm. away. Unfortunately, the successive assumptions made to establish the velocity-distance law are done so on less and less evidence as distance increases, and the results drawn from this law are too uncertain to be used in discriminating between the theoretical pictures of the Universe, which will now be discussed.

Observation has shown that the galaxies are moving "outwards," the further away they are the faster they go. If the Universe is considered as a sort of fluid and the actual irregularities of galaxy clusters are ignored, then the general motion may be analysed by seeking solutions of the field equations of General Relativity. Two types of solution emerge, one indicating a Universe which pulsates between a maximum and a minimum configuration, and a "hyperbolic universe" which, after reaching maximum density, expands indefinitely. Discrimination between the two models is only effective at great distances, but as mentioned before, there is little definite guidance at these distances.

Having assumed homogeneity of space, some theorists — the most widely publicised being Fred Hoyle — give their theory homogeneity of time as well. This means that if one could see the Universe at different epochs, it would look the same. This overcomes the main problem of the first theory, namely, that the Universe has begun expanding at some time from a super-dense atom, say the size of a walnut, and this is rather hard to swallow in both meanings of the expression. It should be mentioned in passing that attempts are being made to postulate a non-isotropic Universe, having an absolute rotation by which means it is possible to devise a Universe which oscillates between two finite forms without the super-dense state and its attendant problems, but, however, this has not yet been satisfactorily done. But how can one explain homogeneity of time? As the galaxies are drifting apart the average "density" must decrease, unless fresh galaxies appear from nowhere, and this is just what the theory called the "steady-state" theory suggests.

It seems likely that galaxies actually form from clouds of interstellar hydrogen and the steady-state theory suggests that it is most likely, if continuous creation is to take place, that it should be in the form of elementary particles which could break down and re-form into hydrogen which would replenish the lost hydrogen. At the rate of  $10^{-46}$  grams per cubic centimetre per second spread over the Universe, sufficient material would be created to maintain homogeneity of time. Such minute quantities are well out of the range of any direct measures, but confirmation for this theory can be sought in another direction. If, for example, neutrons were formed, they would decay to protons and electrons, giving hydrogen, but also giving sufficient energy to yield short wave radiation, possibly verging on detectability. Perhaps here is the solution to the problem of the origin of cosmic

rays. Who knows? — yet.

So there we have our knowledge and the theories which have been in part suggested by them. It is sometimes thought that the concrete basis of facts is so thin that Cosmology is not a science, but rather an intellectual exercise. In truth it is a science, but a young one, and it is only natural that at this stage theory should occupy a large portion of the studies of Cosmology. But now that the theories have been propounded and viewed in the light of our present knowledge, with all its implications and assumptions, the time has come for the Cosmologist to look around him and approach the problem from new directions, to set up techniques of cosmological analysis that will in future become the divisions of Cosmology. He is faced with a situation such as that which must have faced Francis Bacon or the alchemists when chemistry did not automatically come as organic, inorganic or physical, but came as hard won fragmentary information which collected over the years and showed eventually a tendency to fall into a scheme of classification. Just so is the scheme into which Cosmology will travel beginning to show itself. This takes the form of a number of ways in which tests can be made in an effort to prove or disprove the two main theories of the Universe.

Recent studies have indicated that some stars may be as old as  $2.4 \times 10^{10}$  years, or twice as old as the Universe as predicted by the expansion theory. The expansion theory could account for this if these galaxies were exceptionally bright but at a great distance away, and hence gave an impression of being an average galaxy at a distance which would indicate an age much less than that suggested by some independent method. We have no reason to suppose, besides experience with nearby galaxies whose distances can be fixed by other means, that galaxies cannot have unlimited light power, and at great distances it would be just these bright galaxies which would be taken as representative of their area, hence giving false ideas of distance and age. However, even if all this were true, it is just as likely that the galaxies are at greatly increased distances but their age is not determinable by it because the velocity-distance law may involve a second order term only appreciable at great distances, which would put a galaxy at an ever accelerating distance away. This would negate the possibilities mentioned above. This extra acceleration could be catered for by introducing what is known as the "cosmical term" in the field equations mentioned earlier. The cosmical term implies a repulsive force proportional to distance, overcoming



gravity, and perhaps analogous to the behaviour of gases above their inversion temperature. We only know the velocity-distance laws to be true at close distances (measurable by the parallax shift over the base-line of the Earth), and once again there is the stumbling block of how to find some method of finding galaxy distances not relying on apparent brightness. If say, this could be found, then the velocity-distance law could be checked and proof perhaps of the cosmical constant given. None of these problems arise in the steady-state model, for galaxies of all ages are found quite at random.

Branching off in another direction, the steady-state theory gives rise to what is known as the "de Sitter metric," that is a geometrical model of the Universe in which velocity is constantly proportional to distance as measured by the speed of light. In the geometry of the expanding theory, this, as mentioned before, is by no means certain. However, they differ in a more fundamental way, first expressed, by Einstein, by relativity. This is that space is flat in the de Sitter metric and curved in the second case. What property will this affect? It affects the angular diameter of a body for this obviously decreases uniformly as distance decreases in a Euclidean straight line, but for certain curves it has a minimum value at one specific point, for example, a small disc on the surface of a sphere has a minimum angular diameter when viewed by great circle light rays when at a right angle with the observer. It increases if moved to either more or less than ninety degrees. To put it another way, the biggest disc you can get between two straight lines drawn in a "V" on the ground is at infinity, but the biggest disc you can get in a "V" on a curve (say a coloured segment on a beach ball) is in the middle of it, ninety degrees from the observer. If, then, some means could be found of measuring the diameters of very distant objects, such as radio sources, then the test would be if those of the same intrinsic size in fact showed a minimum angular width at some intermediate distance, or whether, as the steady-state theory requires, apparent diameters continually decrease with distance. There is one fact that is adverse to the oscillating Universe theory and that is this — We know from observation of galaxies that their energy comes from hydrogen being changed into other elements, so if the Universe has compressed itself together ready for the next expansion, all the heavy elements would have to change back into hydrogen again right at the moment of greatest compression. This goes against the fundamental feeling of nature expressed in Le Chatelier's Principle. If, after this

change the hydrogen started expanding again, galaxies would then form out of it and all galaxies would be of somewhat similar age, about  $12 \times 10^9$  years according to the velocity-distance relation, but according to the steady-state theory old galaxies would be mixed with new, but with much fewer old galaxies as they are constantly dispersing and being replaced with new galaxies, and hence a definite solution between the two theories lies as the reward to he who can find some method of accurately dating galaxies. There is a little evidence, favouring the explosion theory, that old galaxies quite near us are more numerous than would be expected with the steady-state theory.

In the simple Euclidean de Sitter model, the number of galaxies within a certain distance of the observer varies with the cube of the distance and the intensity of the light coming from each galaxy varies with the square of the distance, hence if the number of objects of a given intensity or greater is counted and plotted logarithmically against the logarithm of this intensity, then a negative gradient of 1.5 should result. Departures from the steady-state de Sitter model alter this figure one way or the other. This might seem to be a much more fundamental approach than through the velocity-distance relationships, but optically it is impossible because of the numbers of galaxies and the limited range to which they can be seen. However, results with radio telescopes are more encouraging as there are much fewer radio sources and a fairly well substantiated result of 1.8 has been recorded. The significance, however, is obscure as radio sources are very likely non-representative of galaxies and may be only very old galaxies so the matter is still open. Radio-astronomy also provides another powerful tool, and that is by applying the Doppler effect mentioned previously to radio waves. Attention is focused on detecting this effect which in the radio frequencies distorts the signal less than in optical frequencies, around the 21 cm. line associated with neutral hydrogen atoms. This should provide an important check on the velocity-distance law and also an extension of it into distance not attainable optically.

There exists a crucial test for the steady-state theory but as yet existing techniques are not sufficiently well developed to permit its being carried out. The theory postulates that hydrogen is the basic raw material and the heavier elements are formed in the stars' interiors. It may be possible to prove that conditions in stars' interiors are not suitable to permit this synthesis, in which case it would seem certain that they

were formed under severe conditions in the initial explosion of the super-dense atom. However, the explosion theory suggests that the heavy elements were built up by capture one at a time of neutrons, and no stable atom of proton mass 5 or 8 exists and this presents a problem which would suggest that the heavy elements were built up in the stars' interiors in both theories, but the test would still be crucial for the steady-state theory.

There remains one great possibility associated with the steady-state theory. This theory supposes that continuous creation takes place and that as a result there is a potential or excess of material always present, which when in sufficient quantity combines to form more complex material and so relieves the pressure, so to speak of the excess, which is, however, kept constant by more creation. It is not very difficult to imagine, and indeed it is in the nature of things, that there might be associated with the excess of matter an excess of electrical charge. This electric charge would explain a lot of things. First of all, in a general way, it would provide an expanding Universe where gravitation would normally provide a contracting Universe, that is, if it were stronger than gravity, and this is very likely for one of the baffling things about gravity is how it comes to be such a minute force (the other is, of course, that it provides attraction between likes, where every other form of force system provides repulsion, or putting it another way, a body can be made to do work by contracting under its own gravity, and its potential for work is thereby enhanced, for the attraction from within itself increases as it gets smaller inversely as the square of its radius. The almost imperceptibility of gravity on any practical scale prevents it from making a mockery of the law of conservation of energy.). This excess of charge could be present in either of two ways, there could simply be more protons than electrons in the Universe, or individual protons (or electrons) could be charged very slightly differently than is now supposed, say, by 2 parts in  $10^{18}$ . Such a Universe would undergo expansion if in the hydrogen nucleus the protons were slightly more charged. Earlier on, the Universe model envisaged for the free expansion theory, that is homogeneous in space but not in time, was treated with the field equations of general relativity and two possible forms of solution emerged. When the fluid-like de Sitter world model is given the same treatment it turns out to have zero matter-density which is rather a blow for the steady-state theory, but if free electromagnetic energy is involved a solution becomes

possible where there is a non-vanishing material energy-density. The presence of electromagnetic stresses would also remove another of the difficulties of the steady-state theory, namely that in an expanding Universe where the tendency is for matter density to decrease, condensation into galaxies should occur. However, if the whole hydrogen cloud is charged, parts of it can ionise, drive off surplus protons and hence become neutral (as the initial excess charge on the protons is very small, very few need be driven off to form a neutral area), gravity would then take over and condensation would occur, but outside the cluster there would still be an excess charge, now slightly greater, to continue expansion.

Tests on elementary particles have shown however, that the hydrogen atom and molecule and also carbon dioxide, argon and nitrogen, have equality of charge to within less than one part in  $10^{-19}$  in indirect tests, and on direct tests less than one part in  $10^{-15}$ , but even should it be proved that hydrogen atoms were completely without resultant charge, it would be very difficult to disprove a simple numerical excess of protons over electrons.

So Cosmology remains at present a science of big problems. It has even been suggested that there is a fundamental uncertainty principle complementing the Heisenberg uncertainty principle at the lower end of the quantum scale which will be nature's last laugh at us in telling us that the one thing we can be sure of about the Universe is that we cannot find out what it is. Perhaps it is the work of Providence that at this stage in the history of mankind, when he is holding the power to destroy himself, the knowledge should be revealed to him that he is risking his existence for something he cannot grasp or understand, and would spend the rest of his life chasing his tail around a Universe which he thinks is there, trying to find out where it is that he thinks it is, the most devastating example to my mind of "ashes to ashes, dust to dust" that can be imagined.

Despite the fittingness of this situation there is no more reason to suppose it to be true than the more human and usual situation of waiting for a breakthrough. One may come as a result of better techniques which will be attendant on an observatory operating in outer space, which should be feasible in about ten years. In the not too distant future the Cosmological Problem may turn unobtrusively into the Cosmological Solution.

P. M. Roberts (VI Schol.)

## The River Mersey

The River Mersey is the busiest river in the British Isles. There are numerous individual ports on its banks, and these include Liverpool, Birkenhead, Garston, Bromborough, and Weston Point. It is also the entrance to the Manchester Ship Canal, and here too there are numerous individual ports including Salford, Ellesmere Port, Runcorn, Eastham, Stanlow and many other berths along the thirty-six miles of the canal for the discharging of oil, coal, pulp, grain, ore and timber. On the western side of the river is built the Cammel Laird's Shipyard, the birthplace of many famous vessels. Also on the western side there is the Tranmere Oil Terminal and the Rock Ferry Tank Cleaning Berth. On the eastern side there is the Dingle Oil Terminal, which is adjacent to Liverpool's most southerly dock, the Herculaneum.

Liverpool has a waterfront extending some seven miles. In its fifty-two wet docks there are facilities for the loading and unloading of various cargoes such as — Tate & Lyle's sugar silo constructed opposite the Huskisson Branch No. 3 Dock where the raw sugar is unloaded; treacle storage tanks adjacent to the silo are also opposite the Huskisson Dock, where vessels from Cuba and the West Indies discharge their cargo of molasses by pipe into the tanks; Dunlops over the past years have built latex storage tanks adjacent the Gladstone Branch No. 1 Dock, where Blue Funnel liners discharge their cargo from the Far East; in the Coburg Dock there is erected a grain silo and there are conveyances to the silo from adjacent docks where there are discharging plants; berths for the unloading of timber are numerous and these include the Alexandra Branch No. 2 Dock, the North Carriers Dock and the Canada Branch No. 3 Dock. There is also a cold storage depot which is the largest in Europe, situated at the east end of the Alexandra Branch No. 3 Dock. The other docks not mentioned in the above list are generally equipped with transit sheds for the loading and discharging of general cargoes. There are also thirteen dry docks the biggest being the Gladstone Graving Dock, which is 1,070 feet in length and 130 feet in breadth. It can accommodate most of the world's largest vessels including the largest liner in the world, the *France*. From Liverpool there are services to Australia and New Zealand, Canada and U.S.A., South America, West Africa and coastal services ranging from Belfast to Scandinavia, and services from all corners of the earth.

The Birkenhead dock system was built in the late nineteenth century. There are nine miles of quays as compared with Liverpool's twenty-eight miles, and nine wet docks. The facilities here include grain silos — both in the east and west float; a quay situated on the north side of the Bidston Dock is specially equipped for the discharging of iron ore; a wharf in the east float for the unloading of scrap metal; other bulk cargoes are discharged at south side of the west float; other berths are equipped with transit sheds and other facilities for the unloading of timber and molasses. There are three dry docks and one can accommodate vessels of up to 550 feet. The main services are to India, Far East, South Africa and Mauritius, and from Canada, Liberia, Australia and Venezuela.

Garston Docks are owned by the British Transport Commission, and there are three docks of minor importance. The main services are coastal, but Elders and Fyffes do have regular services to Jamaica, and there is the occasional tramp steamer every week to unload timber and other general cargoes.

Bromborough Dock is owned by Lever Brothers, and can accommodate four vessels of about five hundred feet in length. Services are from West Africa, and palm-oil is discharged for the manufacture of soap and paint by Lever Brothers.

Cammel Laird's Shipyard was built in 1824 as an iron works. It built its first ship — a ninety foot lighter — in 1828, and since that day has never looked back. The largest ship made there is a super tanker exceeding 800 feet — the *Sepia*, ordered by the Royal Dutch Shell Co. of Rotterdam. Other vessels made by the company also include the *Mauretania* in 1939 for the Cunard S.S. Co.; the Navy's first guided missile destroyer, the *Devonshire*, recently completed; the *Windsor Castle*, a liner of seven hundred and eighty-three feet in length, ordered by the Union Castle Line for their South African Mail Service. Ships at present under construction include a super tanker exceeding seven hundred feet in length, a submarine and a frigate for the Royal Navy. The company own seven dry docks, two of which are one thousand feet in length. The shipyard has also had a tender accepted for the building of the new "Q-3" liner for Cunard.

Tranmere Oil Terminal is able to accommodate the world's largest tankers, some of which ex-

ceed 1,000 feet in length. It is owned by Shell, and the oil is pumped by pipe-line to the Stanlow Oil Refinery ten miles away. There are berths for two tankers and the discharging of the oil takes a matter of hours, even with the largest tankers such as the *Sepia* mentioned above in the previous paragraph.

The Rock Ferry Tank Cleaning Berth is owned by Cammel Laird & Co. It was originally a pier used by ferries which became obsolete in the

course of time. The object of the installation is to clean the tanks of tankers previously carrying crude oil so as they may be able to carry spirit oil. It is a costly business and it takes several days to complete the operation.

From this discourse I hope the reader will have realized why the Mersey is the busiest river in the British Isles, and the facilities the port offers to a sensible ship-owner.

*J. Kennedy (IV Alpha)*

### THE TALE OF THE SMUGGLERS

The night was wet and cold and dark;  
 But on the shore a light showed: Hark !  
 For 'twas the smugglers of Calais town;  
 And upon them the rain came down, down,  
 down.  
 Then six bold smugglers alighted to shore;  
 Then came six casks and another five more.  
 A lantern each they held: so tight;  
 And then they stole off in the bitter, cold night.  
 They thought they were safe but smugglers —  
 Beware !  
 Two fishermen were also there.  
 They had fished and fished and fished till dawn;  
 Now they were off to be home 'fore morn.  
 The smugglers saw them, dropped casks and fled,  
 The fishermen after them, people have said.  
 Then came some coastguards, and bore them  
 down,  
 And lead to jail in yonder town.  
 Thus was the tale of smugglers bold,  
 Who were borne off to jail on that night so  
 cold.

*Philip Hall (IIA)*

### ODE TO AN EMPTY MILK BOTTLE

O bottle, fragile, tell me, pray —  
 What wondrous vitamins in you stay.  
 Why light my schoolboy heart with fire  
 And lusty flames of deep desire.  
 Your white sap drunk, you're thrown away  
 A useless hulk, O sad, sad, day.  
 My heart is sore at your distress,  
 Yet in the crate there's stateliness.  
 With rigid trunk and head erect,  
 Your flanks with drips of milk bedecked.  
 Alas for wicked boys who say —  
 I Drinka Pinta Milka Day.

*J. B. Morrison (IV Alpha)*

### THE DAWN

I stood and gazed across the bay,  
 The sea was calmed still,  
 The world was quiet and serene,  
 'Twas almost break of day.  
 The sun rose o'er the shimmering sea,  
 The blue water changed to gold,  
 The cloudy sky had turned to red,  
 As far as the eye could see.  
 The gulls were wakened by the dawn,  
 Gliding, swooping gracefully,  
 Screeching, swooping excitedly.  
 Welcome to the day new-born !

*J. Fitzsimons (IV Beta)*

## French Classicism

The Classic Age in France is generally regarded as being the period from about 1635 until the death of Racine in 1699. French classicism also owes much to the ideas of the "Age of Reason," when it was tried to make of reason a supreme guide to art and life.

The day-star of classicism was, undoubtedly, Francois de Malherbe. It was he who stimulated the classic ideal, and therein lies his importance. His own poetry shows that he himself was moving towards that attitude of mind generally defined as classic. He was a man who stifled his own deep emotions; even in suffering he considered restraint the noblest course.

'La gloire d'une ame fidele  
Est de souffrir sans murmurer.'

The subjects he chose were outside himself, and he preferred man to nature in the form of trees, animals, etc. In all questions of technique he maintained the necessity for rigid discipline and untiring effort at improvement. The only time he abandoned his self-restraint was when rewarding the bad poetry of others with explosive abuse.

To bring reason to literature, purity to language, these were the aims of Malherbe, and they stamp him as the forerunner of that movement of national taste which found its interpretation in classic literature.

The rules in literature are the same as those in life. Art must be controlled and logical. It must be the polished expression of carefully considered ideas. Inspiration is necessary of course, but care must be exercised in its expressions. As crude instinct and impulse in life must be controlled, so is crude inspiration to be censored in literature.

Boileau supplies the criteria by the use of which reasonable literature is to be judged and achieved. 'L'Art Poetique' is crowded with maxims so that others might write as Racine and Moliere wrote. Firstly, there must be a natural bent for creative work. Then reason and thought.

Aimez donc la raison; que toujours vos  
ecrits

Empruntent d'elle seule et leur lustre et  
leur prix.

'Avant donc que d'ecrire apprenez a  
penser.

Avoid monotony and exaggeration. Having decided on subject and matter spare no pains to achieve technical perfection. Invite outside criticism. Finally, remember that the purpose of literature is to give pleasure to the reader.

Literature, to the classic, was an exacting, intellectual undertaking. It was the expression of thought and reason rather than of emotion. And here is the explanation of the classic's reticence. Emotions are personal and intimate. It is not reasonable to assume that one's own pleasure has any interest or permanent value for the general public. To express one's own feelings in public would not only be vulgar but inartistic.

The classical needed matter which was universal and eternal in its appeal, and he found that material in human nature and the struggle of the instincts in man's heart. The classics wished to express the general truths of human life; if passions overcome reason, disaster will ensue; individual selfishness brings widespread suffering; there are weak spots in the strongest armour can provide. So we have the Orgon of Moliere, who stands for unreasoning man; Harpagan, who represents all men who allow themselves to be dominated by a selfish passion. This desire for examples of general human nature and the distrust of things personal encouraged the classic to return to Greek and Latin themes. Here, they felt, human nature had been revealed in stark simplicity. Here were great men and women whose great weaknesses or passions were remembered while all petty details of personal peculiarities — 'Horace,' 'Phedre,' 'Andromaque.'

The pure classic is the man who, by a tremendous effort of the mind, tries to see life reasonable, assuming a detachment whence he can judge man with unbiased, impersonal calm and lay his finger on the scores of humanity. He suppresses his own individuality and his own emotions lest they should distort his vision. His literature is the carefully polished expression of the conclusion he has drawn from his detached survey of life; it is intellectual in appeal and inspiration; emotion plays no part. These, then, are the characteristics of the classic; now it is time to turn our attention to the classicists themselves.

As has been said earlier, the forerunner of classicism was Malherbe, but the first great dramatist was Pierre Corneille. With 'Le Cid,' Corneille pioneered the tragedy of inner conflict and sealed the fate of the tragedy of mere misfortune. This new play aroused a great deal of criticism, some just, some unjust, but the general effect of it was to drive Corneille to a more careful study and a more meticulous practice of the 'rules' (unity of time, place and action,) so dear to the Academy who accused him of contra-



vening them. The period of his greatest plays followed between 1640 and 1644 he produced 'Horace,' 'Anna,' and 'Polyeucte.'

Three distinct steps in the development of the classic ideal can be traced in these three plays. 'Le Cid' looks back to the unruly age of Spanish influence and tragi-comedy. 'Polyeucte' looks forward to the tragedy of Racine. Midway between stands 'Horace,' weighted down with the complicated plot of the earlier period, which is, however, subjugated at the expense of probability to the restrictions (i.e., the 'rules') of the later period.

Corneille's successor on the tragic scene was Jean Racine. His method was to draw together in a palace antechamber a handful of men and women and let them talk. Within those walls was no visible violence; the disasters and struggles of the outside world were heard only from the mouths of the players and reflected in their mental agitation. The play is an intellectual creation

appealing to the intensest concentration of the intellect and almost, but not quite, discarding the body. One dominant passion is retained in each character. But the question is not analysed or emphasised in its physical manifestations. It is assumed as supplying the driving force, and the interest is then transferred almost completely to the resolution of the mental conflict. The whole purpose of a Racine tragedy is to follow with exactitude the movements of a mind actuated by an assumed passion.

The remarkable thing about the French classic authors is their unanimity in one ideal, their certainty that in reason lay salvation. They knew that their position was logical and moral, and that their theory was constructive. They looked forward to a better life expressed in purer art. They loved beauty and moderation and truth. When they died, however, their convictions died with them and only their rules remained.

*K. J. Morton (Vlth Schol.)*

## An Historical Expedition to the Edwardian Castles of North Wales

At approximately 9 o'clock on a dry but overcast day in the month of June, a party of boys from Form III proceeded on their journey to the two most famous castles of North Wales, namely Conway and Caernarvon. The master in charge of our group was Mr. Dillon.

Thanks to a brisk journey through the Mersey Tunnel, we were able to keep a steady pace on the expedition to Conway. There was a short break at Abergelè while refreshments were taken. Abergelè is the home of the smallest cathedral in Britain. Another unique point about this cathedral is that it is made of solid marble.

About thirty minutes after our resumption of the journey Mr. Dillon informed us that Conway Castle was at hand. Yes, there it is! explained the boys on seeing the castle. We then left the coach and approached the castle entrance.

Under the leadership of Mr. Dillon, we began the tour of the castle. We noted some interesting aspects, good examples being the arrow slits, the deep wells and the spiral staircase. While completing the survey of the castle, great care was taken to avoid possible accidents. This rule must be kept, for quite a lot of the castle building is rapidly deteriorating. After this part of the expedition had been completed, we took an enjoyable walk along the edge of the Conway River,

and then made our way back to the coach.

Then we had our lunch and proceeded to Caernarvon Castle via the Conway Valley. This was a most exciting journey — Snowdon towering over the remainder of the Welsh mountains. It was approximately 3 o'clock when Caernarvon Castle was sighted.

It was noticeable that Caernarvon Castle, which was situated along the Menai Straits, was an architectural masterpiece. The castle towers were very high, and considering their age were in excellent condition. The only trouble in making our survey of this castle was that the very dark spiral staircases were hard to climb, though from an historian's point of view it was a good example of how a castle should be built. The tour was completed with a short walk round the castle walls. Here, souvenirs and refreshments were bought.

At approximately 4 o'clock we began our return journey. Instead of coming home via the Conway Valley, we came along the coast road. Wide expanse of the River Dee provided the main feature of our journey. After a three-hour journey we arrived home to tell our parents of the enjoyable and most exciting day we had had.

*P. Farrell (IV Alpha)*

## File Number 7604

The light from the gas lamps flickered along the mist-filled street. The street was occupied with bleak houses, black with age and dirty with poverty. At the end of the street there was a row of three austere and dilapidated shops. These three shops sold anything from motor car tyres to wild fowl. The shops and most of the houses were owned or lived in by the large Jewish contingent of the neighbourhood.

One such shop was Mr. Powell's, the centre of the three. Mr. Powell was a small religious man who lived with his wife in No. 39, along the street. His light was still on, and he moved around locking doors, at the same time putting on his thick, black overcoat. His light was dimmed and the shop door creaked open. He turned the key in the lock and walked quickly up the street to his home.

As he walked his coat was dampened by the moisture which was floating around in the atmosphere. He turned his coat collar up above his thin, bald head and quickened up his pace almost to a run. He was thinking of his tea, a thing which many working men think of when going home. He was never going to consume or even see it, for he was going to be murdered.

The shadows moved and a pair of white shoes tapped a rhythmic note along the damp cobbled street. The shoes followed the Jew slowly up the street saying in an abstract sort of way "I'll get you" over and over again. The Jew heard the footfalls and quickened his pace even more. "White Shoes" gave the Jew a steady, approving look and arrested his attention by patting him on the shoulder.

A quarter of an hour later Mr. Powell was lying on the wet, grimy street, in the arms of a young junior reporter. He was stammering and blubbing out incoherent pieces of information. All that the reporter obtained from his incoherent babbling was "White Shoes, White Shoes." The Jew fell back limp. The reporter began to shout at the top of his voice for help. His cries were rewarded by the sound of footfalls on the damp pavement. Out of the damp mist stepped a tall policeman who, on seeing the Jew, blew a loud blast on his whistle.

The ambulance arrived soon after being called, and the Jew was taken to the mortuary. The next morning the reporter made his way to the morgue and quickly told the police constable at the entrance of his business. He was then shown to a long low room which was filled at that moment by

a horde of busy photographers, photographing the small body of the Jew. He turned his head quickly and walked to the desk which was occupied by a stout police sergeant. The sergeant, seeing who it was, took him into an adjoining room and gave him a glass of water. "How did he die?" asked the reporter. "He was battered about the head. We think it was done by a piece of pipe or something of that nature," replied the sergeant.

As the reporter left the morgue the night mist had lifted, only to leave a slow steady downpour of rain. He pulled up his collar and ran down the long flight of steps leading to the high street below. He hailed a taxi and told the driver his destination. As he sat in the comfortable taxi seat he pondered over what the Jew had said to him. He could not make head nor tail of what it meant. The taxi pulled up outside a small coffee house.

As he sat in the corner of the deserted bar the door was thrown open by a tall rough-looking man, wearing a dark black overcoat. He wiped the spots of rain off his coat and took a seat at the table near the door. The reporter could not see his face and therefore he had no knowledge of who it was and he eyed him intently. After a time the newcomer became conscious of the presence of another being and began to scan the dimly lit bar. His eyes met those of the junior reporter, and the man, seeing that he was being observed, became uneasy and started to look at the half-opened door and the rain-swept street.

The man threw a couple of coins on the table and quickly departed into the wet street. The reporter rose and followed him as quickly as possible. As he opened the door he saw the man jump into a taxi and drive away. The only article which caught the reporter's eye was a pair of white shoes. There were no taxis around and the rain had begun to fall harder on to the sidewalk. The reporter had nothing to do so he went back to the bar, had more coffee, and then spent the night in his apartment writing up a story for his paper, feeling well satisfied with himself.

The next day at five o'clock a small woman, just coming out of the hairdresser's, was set upon by a tall man wearing white shoes. The police were quick to the spot and started asking the same trying questions as before of all present. The act had been witnessed by her friend, who answered every question and kept saying that it was funny

that he should be wearing white shoes with a black suit.

"White shoes!" The police were dumb-founded. The information contributed by people gave them no clue at all as to who the mysterious stranger was. The papers contributed to the panic of the neighbourhood by printing such headlines as: "The White Shoes," "White Shoes Strikes Again!" and many others. The people of the district kept a close watch on their children, locked doors at night, and generally talked of who they thought it was. "I bet it's ol' Jackson!" said one man to another at the local. "'Taint" was his reply. Conversations like this could be heard all over the district. Two questions emerged from all this turmoil. Who was the man in the white shoes, and when would he be found? The two questions were never to be answered.

On the fourth day after the first murder, the talk of the district was still the same. The people were wondering if the murderer would strike again, and if he did, where?

On the following night a scream was heard in a small filthy back alley. The spot was invaded by a crowd of half-clad people within a short time. The cry went up that the murderer was surrounded on three sides by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and on the fourth by the deep murky river. The junior reporter rushed to the

poverty-stricken area and asked what had happened.

"The murderer's struck again. Killed a shop-keeper, and he's up there!" said a man pointing to the mist-hidden quay. "How did he die?" asked the reporter. "Battered about the head, terrible mess, been taken down to the morgue," was his reply.

The crowds were impatient and began to rush the quay. As the crowds reached the quay the reporter made his way to the front of the now howling mob. As he reached the front a police sergeant picked up a pair of blood-stained shoes — large white shoes.

Had the man jumped, or was he never there? What had he killed his victims with — a pipe? These and a host of other questions were never to be answered. So it went in the file as No. 7064, to be known as "The White Shoe Murders."

The file was re-opened when, four months later, a disfigured body was found on the beach one mile from the quay. The shoes were found to match the feet on the body — give or take half-an-inch. This, however, was enough to make all the people who had ever heard of the case believe that this unknown body was without doubt the "White Shoe Murderer." The police agreed, and the file was signed "Solved."

A. Carden (Lower Vr)

## THE WIND

The wind was o'er the withered heath  
 And in the forest stirred no leaf  
 In places deep where dark things creep  
 Evil and fell  
 The wind came down from mountains old  
 And wailed across the burned wold  
 Then leaves where laid on ancient mould  
 In grassless dell  
 The wind passed on from West to East  
 All movement in the forest ceased  
 Wind chilled the lair of awful beast  
 And drowned its yell  
 The wind passed on to places dark  
 Far over lonely mountains stark  
 Where winter left its chilling mark  
 A frozen hell  
 The wind roared on to total night  
 The stars were framed to leaping light  
 The wind lost height and evil's might  
 Sounded its knell.

T. Whelan (IV Alpha)

## School Trip to Lourdes 1962

The morning of August the fifteenth this year was a dull rainless one, not many will remember that. But thirty St. Edward's boys, two masters, two priests, and seven other people — friends of the coach-owner, most certainly will. It was the morning they all assembled at Sandfield Park for the start of their beneficial and experience-filled holiday to Lourdes. All the cases were packed tightly on top of the coach, and at ten a.m. we set off slowly down the park, with parents waving us off.

Soon we were speeding on to the Midlands; everyone in the coach settled down. After a late morning snack at Stoke we moved off again. A few members of the party felt travel-sick, but we had no time to stop. Prayers were said by our spiritual adviser, Father Kennedy, over the coach radio.

We turned on to the M.1 a little past Coventry; everyone was excited at this, but soon the excitement died down, and the cards came out again! After a late lunch at the very modern Blue Boar Inn on the motorway, we sped on till we reached London at 5.30 p.m. We went inside the Catholic Cathedral for a short look around; then we went on and arrived at Dover exactly twelve hours after we started out.

After a short wait at the quay we embarked on the Channel Ferry. By this time we were both excited and tired. During the night few of us slept, no matter how much we tried. When the crowded ship reached Ostend at 4 a.m., those of us who had slept were still half asleep, and those who had not were dizzy and exhausted. Back in the now cold coach we settled down as we moved

off, riding on the wrong side of the road.

The next two days consisted of Mass each morning, eating by the roadside, and travelling solidly for hour after hour. The first night on the Continent was spent at Lisieux, where we saw a "light and sound" ceremony. Everyone goes into the completely dark cathedral, and the lights in different parts of the church flash on and off while voices are heard. Unfortunately, these were in French, so we could not understand what was really going on.

It was Saturday morning when we arrived at Lourdes; we immediately set up our homes for the next six days, which were large tents. Camp beds were arranged inside — we had seven or eight to each tent.

During the next scorching hot six days we did not take it easy. After morning Mass at a little nearby chapel we had breakfast. Then we visited all the places of interest such as the Basilica and the village of St. Bernardette, Bartres. We went to a local pleasure group, which is the "Lake of Lourdes." The time we had to ourselves was used to send postcards and buy presents and souvenirs. We walked in processions several times. These were the most wonderful sights we had ever seen, and we were all sorry to leave such a wonderful place.

On the way home we stayed at Paris for two days; we visited all the places of interest such as the Eiffel Tower, and all the large churches including Notre Dame. But soon we were on the road again to Ostend, then across the Channel and back up to Liverpool.

P. Hanley (Up. V General)

## C. I. Edwardiad Association Notes

The past year has been one in which the Association has shown a steady progress. From three years ago when the closure of Bishop's Court was proposed, we had reached the point where, although having to spend nearly £1,200 on improvements, including the provision of a new fire escape, the financial position is still quite good.

Membership, which showed an increase last year, has remained steady at about the same level this year. Last year's increase in membership has resulted in an increase in the use of Bishop's Court as a regular meeting place for members.

The number of younger members coming into the Association and the assistance they give the council promises well for the future of the Asso-

ciation, for they are the organisers and management of the future — but manpower, however, is still an urgent requirement. Many problems are yet to be overcome, including that of publicising the Association functions, possibly by the re-forming of the *C.I. Bulletin*.

The Annual Day of Recollection, Annual Mass and Wreath-Laying are still only attended by the regular few; this is a disturbing reflection when the hundreds of members — and even more old boys — are compared to the two or three dozen who attend the functions.

The Annual Dinner held in September to mark the Diamond Jubilee of the Christian Brothers in Liverpool was a great success, many old acquaint-

tanceships being renewed. The guests at the Dinner were headed by His Grace the Archbishop, and included the Superior General, the Very Rev. Brother Clancy, the Lord Mayor, and many previous headmasters and teachers of the School. The Association are very grateful for the hospitality shown to us by the Community at St. Edwards in allowing the use of the College Hall for the Dinner.

The sporting side of the Association is still thriving with Old Caths. fielding four teams each week, and so far having a more successful season all round than for some years. We must congratulate the third team of last season on their victory in the Connerty Cup. This occasion was marked recently by a chicken supper at Bishop's Court at which Col. Bryson presented the team with medals to mark the victory. The guests included our former secretary, Dick Roberts, who held the post for fourteen years and was himself held in great respect in local amateur football circles. To mark his retirement the club presented him with a plaque. During the summer, work has been completed on the new soccer dressing rooms at Yew Tree Lane; these are far superior to anything we have had in the past, and even to what the Rugby Club have to offer. With the improved facilities has come an increase in the

social side of the Club, with more players attending Bishop's Court than ever before. The Rugby Club are again fielding three teams regularly, and so far have acquitted themselves with honour. The second and third teams are doing quite well and a great team spirit has been built up. Together with the investigation of the possibilities of the Rugby Club moving to a new pitch at Maghull, comes the possibility of a Cricket Section being formed to operate from this ground. The main reason why no cricket has been run in the past has been the lack of suitable home ground, and if the move to Maghull becomes a reality there will then be nothing in the way of the Section being formed.

We would like to extend to Brother Baylo our best wishes, and wish him every success on his new appointment in Edinburgh. We would like to thank him for the co-operation which has been extended to the Association during his stay at the College.

May we take this opportunity to invite school leavers along to Bishop's Court to see for themselves what we have to offer. Remember, membership is free during the first year out of school and maybe you have something to offer us, so we look forward to seeing you at Bishop's Court.

*Joe Peacock*

## Foyer Francais de Liverpool, 1962-63

The series of lectures began again as usual with Madame Davidson giving an interesting talk on "Les Montagnes en Suisse." This, the first lecture of the term, was very well attended, and none who were there were disappointed, for Madame Davidson is known for the interest which she injects into her talks. After this, the lectures continued, always keeping their high standard, speakers coming from far and near to delight the ears of Liverpool's sixth-formers with their interesting lectures and impeccable French. But, sad to say, the attendances began to fall away. There seems to be no real reason for this, but it appears that in every school there is a clique of die-hards who consider that all the support the Foyer needs from them is their 3s. 6d. subscription! This is an unfortunate attitude, for I am sure that nothing deters a speaker more than having to lecture to rows of empty chairs.

Another of the functions of the Foyer which seems to frighten people is the Annual Social. This year's Social, which was attended by four members of St. Edward's College (a record?), went quite well in spite of the fact that there were only seventy people present. It would seem that

most of our otherwise intrepid French student would do anything rather than speak to a girl in French (and you don't have to do this if you don't want to).

One event that never needs any criticism as regards attendance is the annual Oral Competition at Abercrombie Square (the home of the Foyer). Yes, even the die-hards turned up that night in November to cheer their home candidate J. W. A. Reekers on to victory against some fairly stiff opposition. The topics ranged from "Le Socialisme" to "Les Femmes Automobilistes." There was, however, one small disappointment, that being the absence of the French Consul-General to Liverpool, although this fact did not deter the "home candidate" from addressing a totally different French gentleman in solemn tones as "Monsieur le Consul General"!

On the whole, it has been quite a good year for the Foyer, and so long as all French students remember that the Foyer is there for their benefit and no one else's, then I don't think it can be anything else but successful.

*John W. A. Reekers (Foyer Representative)*



## Life at Hopwood Hall

At the moment, Hopwood Hall resembles the advanced stages of a building site, for, in front of the two main buildings there is a large number of semi-completed laboratories and lecture rooms — even a theatre — under construction. The debt for these buildings amounts to almost one million pounds, and the size of this programme of construction is an indication of the rapid expansion of the College. Because of the greatly increased number of students, many of us are in lodgings or hostels outside the College, some being as far away as Rochdale. The new flats which are being completed will provide more accommodation at the College itself, for it is rather difficult to take part in any student activities if one lives four or five miles from the College. The amenities at Hopwood Hall include a brand new dining hall complete with a stereophonic record-player, which was presented by the Principal, Brother Augustine.

It is interesting to note the bizzare forms of dress worn by the students, and the queue in the dining hall contains many very individual styles. I noticed one bearded shape clad in an old sweater and jeans (no shirt), and the legs of this apparition disappeared into an immense pair of clogs! The other extreme in dress is also evident, but I have not yet seen anybody sporting

a bowler hat!

The academic activities are similar to those of a university, there being lectures, seminars and tutorials in most subjects, and as might be expected, Education and Religion are compulsory subjects. There are two interesting plans which, it is hoped, will soon materialize. The first scheme is to include a degree course in the College syllabus, and there may soon be a drama course available also. The main supporters of this idea being Mr. Killen and Mr. Farrell, both English tutors. The completion of the theatre next April should be an added incentive to the study of drama.

Extra-curricular activities include the rehearsal of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Ruddigore," while there is another drama group also meeting every week. There are the usual sports such as Rugby and Football, while the formation of a Judo Club came as a novel and welcome step. Hopwood can also boast an embryonic Modern Jazz Group, but there is not yet a full orchestra for serious music.

Unfortunately, the students are supplied with work to be done over the vacation, so I must now leave this epistle in order to explore the mysteries of the American Constitution.

*W. Hannaway*

## St. Mary's College (Training College)

St. Mary's College, usually known as "Sims," was founded in 1850 at Hammersmith under the patronage and direction of Cardinal Wiseman, and was transferred in 1925 to its present position at Strawberry Hill.

The College itself is built on to an historic building, part of which dates back to 1856 (the time of Lady Waldgrave) and part of which dates back to 1747 to the Walpole period.

Since I began here eighteen months ago the College has changed considerably. A new refectory, theatre, gymnasium, chemistry, physics and biology laboratories and a new chapel have been or are being erected. The chapel is being built on top of a library as the Government would not pay for the laying of the foundations for two buildings.

At the College you are required to do two main subjects. However, special permission can be obtained to do one or three subjects for the Teacher's Certification. Some subjects are taken to Part I of a degree, whilst degree students take

three main subjects and spend four years over the course. All students, whether degree or certificate, take the Education Papers for the Teaching Certificate after three years. Besides doing the above main subjects (almost all combinations are available, e.g., French and Maths., Geography and Chemistry, etc.), certificate students are required to do three subjects at a basic level during the first year and two in the second year. These subjects are usually English, Maths., and Divinity for one year and Divinity and Catechetics with any other subject such as Art, Music, Science, History, etc., in the second year. Degree students do only Divinity. Students taking Main Level Divinity are required to choose another subject. This does not apply to the other subjects. These basic courses include lectures on the teaching of the particular subject.

At the beginning of the first year each student is given a tutor, and he may see this tutor if he has any difficulties about anything. They need not

necessarily be about the tutor's own subject.

Lectures begin at 9 a.m. and continue until 5.30 p.m., with a break from 11 to 11.30 a.m. and from 1 to 2 p.m. Most students have only about four or at the most five lectures per day. These are usually in the morning and each lasts for forty minutes. There are four Education Lectures per week and two Seminar Periods in which small groups of students with a lecturer discuss Educational topics.

During the course of the three-year period, students are required to do fifteen weeks' practical teaching.

The College is run by the Students' Union. This is elected annually by the students. The Union provides a number of facilities — a canteen, common rooms which provide the daily papers, and in the room in College a television set. The common rooms in the hostels also have TVs hired by the students of those hostels.

The students run sixteen clubs such as Rugby Union, Football, Basket Ball, Volley Ball, Swimming, Motor-Cycle, etc., and nineteen societies which include Modern and Country Dancing, Dramatic, Music, Literary, Film, Folk Song, Scientific, etc. There are also the S.V.P., the Legion of Mary, and the Scouts.

Annual events include the Coming-Up Dinner

on the first full day of term, followed by a Concert given by the second and third year students; the Coming-Up Ball at York House, Twickenham; Hopwood Week-End, including sports fixtures and a jazz ball; the Feast of the Immaculate Conception when inter-year fixtures take place, followed by a Dinner and Concert and the Going-Down Dinner and Ball at which awards are made. Strawberry Fair is held mid-way through the summer term. This is a Fete followed in the evening with three Dances — modern, country and jazz — on the lawns.

In addition to the above dances, each Sunday a country dance is held, and each Wednesday a modern dance. Most clubs and societies as well as holding meetings give dances throughout the year.

Students are allowed to bring visitors into College at any time. These visitors may tour the Old House, and on Saturday and Sunday may have tea.

All students are free from 5.30 p.m. on Friday to 9 a.m. on Monday, and may stay out until 11.15 p.m. Sunday to Thursday, and 12 p.m. Friday and Saturday.

Any student who comes here will find all his time taken by studies and by the social activities which are provided.

*Patrick Lawton (St. Edward's, 1954-61)*

## A Letter from an Old Boy Journalist

I suppose that I went into journalism because I was not studious or bright enough at St. Edward's to tackle anything like teaching, science in industry, or mathematics in commerce. My schooldays were pretty uneventful, apart from an inverse pride I had for being strapped regularly, more than any other contemporary, for being late in the morning. I was never late in the afternoons — probably because I stayed for lunch! Yet on reflection it seems impossible that people like Jack Curtin and Johnny Mullen, among those unfortunates to find me in their classes, failed to correctly weigh me as one of the lightweight pupils in those war-time days.

Seriously, I should point out I wasn't too bad in English Language and Literature, and that inevitably paid dividends. Another vital ingredient in progress for me personally was persistence, which I feel is essential for anybody in any occupation.

Persistence got me my first job on a Liverpool evening newspaper. The news editor, a fierce character, sank me at my first interview, saying

there were no openings and it would be impossible for me to get a start in journalism. So I managed to find out some staff names and discovered that the head printer of that same newspaper lived near a relative. I managed to gain a social meeting with him and finally got him to put in a word. Two weeks later I started as a junior reporter on full rates for junior reporters — 17s. 3d. per week.

Since then I managed to get my salary over the £1 a week mark, and work for newspapers, radio and television which has taken me all over Europe, the Americas and as far east as Iran. You did ask me to mention anything that has happened to me during my career. Excitement is relative, of course, and all in the eye of the beholder, but if I read your interest correctly, there are many memories — some connected with people I admire very much.

Six months in Hollywood and golf with Bing Crosby at Palm Springs . . . Arrested with Danny Blanchflower for smoking on a subway on the way to Greenwich Village in lower New York, and gaining release from the tough negro cop after

finally proving we were ignorant foreigners with the bold Danny, for once, almost lost for words . . . Frantic fun in a camel-drivers' night-spot in Teheran when the woman animal trainer lost control of her charges and huge crocodiles crashed down off the stage among the audience, and big snakes slithered among the tables with yours truly leading the jumping towards the balcony rails . . . Two nights' duty with the homicide squad in Chicago, with automatic pistol on hip, imagination jumping and nerves jangling . . . Meetings with Tony Accardo, one of gangland's top operators, and the late Albert Anastasia, chief executioner for the famed Murder Inc., the execution squad organised by the crime syndicate in the United States. Incidentally, my last meeting with Albert A. came only minutes after I stood in the lounge of the Hotel Park Sheraton on New York's Sixth Avenue and heard the gunshots that cut him down in the hotel barbershop in October, 1957. On such coincidents and freaks of timing do journalists find the copy that rings the bell.

Those are some of the incidents; but more lasting memories for journalists like me are the opportunities to meet and gain the friendship of people in public life — in politics, sport, entertainment and the arts. Emotional experiences are there, too — the beauty of San Francisco, the heart-breaking sight of poor children begging in the streets of the Middle East, the joy of being among giants while playing football with the England team in practice during a tour abroad, watching Sammy Davis Jr. pick up a hand microphone in a noisy gambling club in Las Vegas and dominate everybody in the room with the indefinable magic of his performance, watching a

line of cowhands at the bar of the only saloon in a small Colorado cow-town filing in silently, drinking silently, paying their bill without comment, filing out again and, on following the line into the street, watching them mount up and head the file of ponies over the brow of a nearby hill. There was nothing dramatic — but the silhouettes of the line of horsemen slouched low in the saddle, stetsons pulled over the eyes, outlined sharply against a big, dark Western sky, is etched indelibly in my memory. A far cry from the wet pavements of Liverpool indeed!

Finally, a word of advice to any boy who would like to go into journalism. Sometimes oldsters trot out a load of rubbish in the form of quips and sayings, but I do sincerely recommend this New Testament proverb: "A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country and in his own house."

Your readers might dwell on this saying with profit. To illustrate my meaning, imagine that a fellow pupil was suddenly set before you as an expert in a certain field. He may well be, and have the credentials to prove it, but human reactions usually lead us to say to ourselves: "That is only Johnny Snooks, who was in my class all through school. He can't know any more than I do." Whereas if someone with a new name comes from another place and is a stranger to you, your normal reaction is to accept him at face value. That is one of life's anomalies.

In other words, it is often necessary to prove yourself away from your familiar surrounds. If you find you are too reactionary to get out of the familiar and comfortable rut, you have not enough faith in yourself. Without faith, there's no hope.

Tony Stevens

## Cambridge Letter

Last year, John Snape and myself were the only representatives of St. Edward's in Cambridge, and hence a letter describing the activities of our Old Boys in the University must of necessity be rather brief and somewhat confined.

John was selected to run against Oxford in the Freshmen's Athletic Match, and throughout the season was an active member of the "Hare and Hounds" Cross-Country Club — an accomplishment which stood him in good stead for his Poppy Day operations (I hope you all saw him on television). The second member of the duet cannot, I fear, claim to have reached such high circles, but begs to suggest that perhaps the enthusiasm — if not skill — displayed by a certain member of Fitzwilliam Second XV might not be unrelated to

the defeat of Oxford at Twickenham!

We were joined this term by Brian Birkenhead, and the admission of Fr. Brendan Alger to Downing College, and Paul Spencer, late of Prior Park and one-time pupil of Runnymede, has more than doubled last year's complement of Old Edwardians. I have it on excellent authority that Brian has been seen regularly at 6.30 each morning rowing vigorously down the Cam, but the unearthly hour has made it impossible for me to test the veracity of this observation directly!

In conclusion, may we, through your columns, extend best wishes to our contemporaries in other spheres, and hope the ranks of Old Edwardians in Cambridge will be increased further during the coming year.

Finbarr Murray

## Class Notes

### Form VIA Modern

"Arma virumque cano," or at least "virum," which covers VIA Moderns. To prove they were men, in conjunction with the "Sc—s," they embarked upon the perilous ascent of Snowdon at Easter, supposedly to learn about volcanic rock, igneous rock, metamorpheous rock, cirques, etc. Certain members of the joint expedition forsook ice-axes, pitons, crampons, etc., for footpall boots and thin-soled Italian shoes. Upon encountering the snow-line just below the summit, on account of the aforementioned persons the assault upon the summit was abandoned and they descended through the fog, mist, driving rain, gales and other climatic conditions.

Having proved their manliness, the Form relapsed into its more normal state of "otium cum dignitate" — the privilege of Form VI. This lethargic state was occasionally broken by various contingents of the Form setting forth to blaze a trail around the Peak District and Caernarvon Castle. Various members of the class disappointed at lunch-time to (let it be whispered) practice for rugby, cricket or athletics.

Despite all outward appearances, Form VIA Moderns were quite energetic. They supplied the 1st XV with E. Rudd (Capt.), M. England, M.

Taylor, P. Cassidy and J. Reekers. The 1st XV members M. England (Capt.), M. Taylor, A. Lavery and J. Dodds and P. Donnelly among its members. The cross-country team relies heavily on E. Lomax (Capt.) and M. Gilbert, and the athletics team on M. Gilbert (Capt.), E. Lomax, E. Rudd and P. Cassidy.

Many of the aforementioned gentlemen also distinguished themselves outside school, in particular, M. Gilbert, who came second in the All-England 440-yards, and E. Rudd who was selected for the Final England Trial for the Schoolboy XV.

Many boys gained admittance to universities or training college. Others returned to the College for further studies. One boy, M. McManus, entered the Servite Order. The majority of the Form were willing (?) volunteers for the choir and/or orchestra, and four were prefects.

There is much else that could be mentioned but which should perhaps remain buried in oblivion, either because it is a "trade secret" or it would simply destroy that invaluable thing — the public image. We prefer to project VIA Moderns as hard-working, virtuous and energetic, yet seemingly dignified, unperturbed and idle. Surprisingly enough, this is often exactly what Form VI is.

P.D.

### Form VIB Modern

We open the "Saga of Six B Mods" with congratulations to one and all on resisting the cajoling of the various masters and maintaining a general lack of academic initiative. However, the ingenuity of various individuals was far from wasted and was, in fact, channelled into several schemes to ease the burden of the sixth-formers' weary life. These, among other things, included a lunch-time coffee-brewing circle, a football competition in class between 4 and 4.30 p.m. each evening, and grand challenges as to who could exist for the longest time without obtaining a haircut and without changing his socks — both won, incidentally, by K—.

Speaking about individuals, the vicar astounded us all by his knowledge on all kinds of various things; unfortunately, we were somewhat disillusioned to learn that he is the proud possessor of twenty-three library tickets! Reuben insisted on taking his prayer mat with him everywhere, whether it was to the Foyer Francais, or the history trip to Beaumaris. Congratulations are due to K— for achieving the impossible — he

was early on three consecutive mornings! D—'s outbursts during the history lessons kept the class awake, if only to retort with the utmost decorum — "Belt up D—!!!" Without a doubt, the tragedy of the year was the departure of Bill, whose memory shall live in the school *ad aeternum*, if only because of the number of Widnesian sayings he popularised.

The class was composed of a wierd variety of eccentrics, etymologists, so-called he-men, and fanatics of various creeds. We were, in fact, the only class ever to maintain Hindu, Mohammedan, Communist, Facist, Tribalist, Kopite and Evertonian sects all living in relative harmony. On behalf of the etymologists, we should like to thank Mr. F— for the additions to their vocabularies made possible by his devious circumlocution.

Having momentarily descended from our stronghold of intellectual superiority in order to prove to the world at large that we in fact are human (human?), we now re-ascended secure in the knowledge that we will gain as little edification from next year as we did from last — we hope!

"Scriblerus"

### Form I Upper

Runnymede is quite a big school. It has been newly painted a cream colour. The inside of the building is a light brown. There are many rooms, and two flights of stairs lead to the top floor. The third classroom in Runnymede is Upper I. This is a room with a marble mantelpiece at the back. On it is placed a statue of Our Lady surrounded by vases of flowers. There are four rows of desks, and the teacher's desk is placed at the right-hand side of the classroom. The walls are gaily decorated with colourful pictures of important people, places, and other things of interest.

The form activities organised by our Form Master, Brother Walsh, varied quite a lot. For example, cricket, cross-country, and athletics, according to the weather and time of the year.

The majority of games won by our class were in football. Recently another game started; that is

chess. Our class competed against many other classes, and have not yet lost a game. Chess is now the most popular game in our class. Most boys in our class invested in a chess set and have taken up the game keenly as a hobby.

The year in Upper I seemed to go very quickly, and we were glad to hear that our Form Master would be carrying on with us in the next class—II Remove, better known as IIR — which, of course, is the class in which we take our eleven-plus.

In this class we start rugby. So far we have played only one game, against St. Anselm's of Birkenhead; the score at full-time was 0—0. In our future games of rugby we hope to rival the first fifteen by maintaining an unbeaten record.

P. Street

## The Scientific Society

Following the usual pattern, the Scientific Society continued its programme of lectures, films and visits to Merseyside industries of special interest. This year the films and lectures were concerned mainly with transport problems. Three were about the motor-car engine, one each on road, bridge and tunnel construction respectively, two on flight, aircraft construction and associated problems, one on hovercraft, and one on steam locomotion (see below). In addition, four were about oil and oil prospecting. There were seven other films and lectures on miscellaneous topics.

The first lecture of the year was given by P. Murphy on the subject of the spider's web. He illustrated his subject well with rather unconventional diagrams chalked on the blackboard and by which he captured the attention of his audience.

During the year A. Potter delivered an interesting and detailed account of the life-history of the salmon, with which he seemed extremely well acquainted. He also gave a short account of salmon fishing, which terminated his lecture.

Walker read a paper on the principles of the hovercraft. This lecture was extraordinarily well prepared and was one of the best of the year. Several pictures of hovercrafts were shown with

the aid of the epidiascope. Butler gave a discourse on the steam locomotive, when the person who was to lecture on that date could not do so. He showed us several pictures of British Railways' engines, using the epidiascope. These are but a selection of the lectures of the year 1961-62.

Alternating with the lectures, we saw films on scientific subjects, usually on the practical development of science, every other Tuesday. The titles of these films seldom bore much relationship to the subject-material. A highly interesting film made by Phillips on the electron microscope was entitled "Terra Incognita"! Another, perhaps less interesting, was called "Treasure Trove," and was filmed by I.C.I. about the benefit to agriculture of chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc.

During the year the science sixth form visited the factory of B.I.C.C. at Prescott, and the factory at Widnes of I.C.I. The Society thanks these companies who have spent their time and money showing us around their factories, and all those companies who sponsor many of our films which would otherwise carry a considerable hire charge. Our special thanks also are due to Mr. Morris, without whose help the Society would soon cease to function.

N. McKenna (Secretary)



## The Dramatic Society

In November, 1961, the Society presented Moliere's "The Miser," in Miles Malleson's excellent translation. This ran for a whole week — a new departure for the Society; and the chief part — that of Harpagon, was taken by J. M. Roach, who was generally acknowledged to have done it brilliantly. Since then we have lost the services of P. McMullen, W. Shannon and D. Craig — all valued members of long-standing who have left

the school. Recruits, however, are more numerous; they include K. Donovan, P. Grettor, P. Clifford, P. Close, B. Banks and K. McGuirk, as well as a number of juniors who are to act as mob in our next production which is "The Onl Way," an adaption of Dicken's "Tale Of Tw Cities." This is a more ambitious project than an so far; we hope to give it in May, 1963.

*P. M. Smith (Secretary)*

## Society of St. Vincent de Paul

Each year the Society of St. Vincent de Paul submits a full report to its benefactors. This is in order to give the school a complete picture of the conference's work, and also to encourage an active interest in it.

The principle work of the conference is visiting various old or sick people in the vicinity of the College. The Brothers of the conference visit these people to bring some happiness into their rather lonely lives, and also to give them financial aid whenever possible. The work is very rewarding and the sixth form members of the conference seem to find satisfaction in helping these people. The Brothers also visit a ward in Broadgreen Hospital and provide company and comfort for patients who have nobody to visit them.

Finally, the Brothers help at the Catholic Deaf

and Dumb Club in Shaw Street. The main aim is to provide company for the young deaf members who find it difficult to lead a full life with their severe handicap. Each month, our members despatch about four hundred and fifty copies of the Club's Newsletter to the Deaf and Dumb and all others interested in the work of the Club.

In common with most Catholic societies, we rely on your money to help us to help the poor. May we make a final appeal? The conference would gladly accept any articles which you think might be of use to these poor people, and to the poor it will be a great blessing. In conclusion, we would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your generosity, with the hope that you will be more generous in the future.

*Francis J. Gilchrist (Hon. Secretary)*

## Chess Club

At the commencement of the season, F. Gilchrist became secretary and treasurer. R. Blake-man was captain. In recent years the position of treasurer has been redundant, but owing to an influx of new members greater than the capacity of the Chess Club, we were forced to impose a nominal fee of all our members to reduce our numbers.

We were pleased to see a large influx of young members, and hope that they will provide strong teams for the future.

The Junior Team lost only one game in 1961-62, but failed to secure the Liverpool Schools' Under-13 Chess Shield. The Junior Team was: Gilchrist, E. (captain); McCourt, K.; Findlater, F.; Patterson, J.; and Miles, McGuirk, Sheehan and Rowan also played.

The Under-15 Team played eight games, winning five and drawing one. The Under-15 Team was: Musker (captain), Moorhead, Gray, Olverson, Winstanley.

The Senior Team failed to win the Wright Challenge Shield, winning only three and drawing one of their seven games. The Senior Team was: Blakeman, R. (captain); Whalley, R.; Gilchrist, I.; Musker, R.; Moorhead, A.; Gray, D.; and Winstanley, T.

This year we hope to do better. At the time going to print the Wright Shield Team have won three out of the six games they have played. The Under-15 and Under-13 have both won five of eight matches they have played.

*Francis Gilchrist (Hon. Secretary)*

## House Notes

### SEFTON HOUSE

Considering the talent and capability of Sefton members, it was disappointing to win but one of the Inter-House Trophies — the Cross-Country Cup — in the year 1961-62.

The fact that this talent existed is amply shown by the various honours that Seftonites were able to win for the school. For example, last year's school 1st XV contained no less than five Seftonites — J. Carney, A. Brown (who was vice-captain of that team), F. Toolan, J. Cunningham, and D. Brady. J. Carney played for Liverpool Public Schools, as did A. Brown, who went on to win a place for himself in the Lancashire Schools XV. Another rugby player and Seftonite, R. Bannon, deserves individual mention, since he not only played for Northern England Under-15's but he was also selected to play in the final England trial at Sale.

J. Cunningham performed an equivalent feat in athletics by becoming the new Northern Schools' Pole-Vault Champion, with a vault of ten feet. As for cricket, the 1st XI contained its full quota of Seftonites in D. Brady, A. Brown and J. Cunningham, and a similar situation existed in the Junior Teams. The ability of Sefton's cross-country runners is shown by their success.

Although it may seem impossible, after the

above paragraphs, Sefton's success in sport was only a shadow of other achievements. Of those members who left in July, five — P. E. Duffy, A. Bell, G. Hale, C. Owens and M. Hughes — gained places in universities; three — J. Skillicorn, R. Krys, and B. Molloy — in training colleges; and two — P. Fearon and M. McLaughlin — in colleges of technology. We all regret their departure but, of course, wish them every success for the future.

Five gentlemen of Sefton were prefects, including P. E. Duffy who was school captain for the latter part of the year, and a member not mentioned above, yet of great repute, is J. Roach, who talked his way into winning the Debating Cup. He also represented the school in an inter-school public-speaking competition.

Finally, if recognition has not been given where recognition is due, please remember that these are called "Notes" and give but an outline of the achievements of the House and its members. I would like to thank all members for the service they gave to Sefton last year, and urge them to make Sefton once again both the "irresistible force" and "immoveable object" in school activities.

*F. E. Toolan (House Captain)*

### MERSEY HOUSE

It is with pleasure that I announce a more successful year for the House. The name of Mersey is now proudly displayed on the Rugby and Cricket Shields, showing a fine performance by all members of the House.

When recalling the achievements of House members on the sports field, four names come immediately to mind for outstanding performances. Taylor, in his first season in the 1st XV, made such an impact with his strong running and kicking that he was chosen for the Lancashire School XV and captained the Liverpool G.S. XV. Cassidy was last year's Lancashire Schools' Senior Hammer Champion. Montague, captain of the Colts XV and member of the 1st XI, was chosen to play in the England Under-16's XV Final trial.

Sullivan, captain of the Bantams XV, who this year has also been picked for the Under-16's English Trial, was runner-up in the Lancashire Schools' Junior Shot.

Mersey was also well to the fore in intellectual activities. Hanley and Gilchrist gained State Scholarships. Gilchrist, who is this year's S.V.P. and chess secretary, was the youngest member of the school ever to gain this award.

Although I have picked out the above for special mention there were many more who have had to be omitted due to the shortage of space. I should like to finish by thanking all House members who helped to make the year the success it was.

*Stephen Sunderland (House Captain)*

## DOMINGO HOUSE

Once again Domingo achieved no outstanding corporate success. However, we can be equally proud of our renowned and unfailing team-spirit, and of the many individual members of the House who distinguished themselves in all fields.

In the 1st XV we had the captain, E. Rudd, who was the most noteworthy member of the team and who played for Lancashire — brilliantly — and for Liverpool R.F.C., and who was tried for England; R. Blakeman, M. England, and P. Fletcher. Blakeman and England played for Liverpool C.S.

Domingo was also well represented in the cross-country team and here has supplied the captain — E. Lomax.

In summer sports we were no less prominent. M. England captained the 1st XI and A. Lavery — the school's best bowler — and J. Quirk were also Domingoites. W. Tone, E. Lomax, E. Rudd, were

members of a very successful athletics team which won many cups and honours.

Nor was the House backward in other spheres of school authority. J. Seddon was secretary of the S.V.P.; D. Morgan, a leading member of the Dramatic Society; while members of the House did well in the academic field.

If anyone and especially among the juniors has not been mentioned who might have been, it is not because their contribution is not appreciated. But we must remember that in House contests it is the team-spirit that counts, and that no one's efforts are out of place if they do not forward the success of the team. All the same, it is permissible to hope for greater success in the future for the House as a whole.

*P. A. Fletcher (House Captain)*

## HOPE HOUSE

Hope did not quite fulfil what was expected of her during the past year, but nevertheless, the House spirit was prevalent. In the 1st XV D. Moss, House spirit was prevalent. In the 1st XV D. Moss, P. Kilfoyle and W. Spencer were prominent, and we were well represented in the junior teams. However, despite all our efforts, the Rugby Shield eluded our grasp.

Regardless of this we gained the Cross-Country Shield and Athletics Shield for the seventh consecutive time. In addition to winning the 440-yards in the Lancashire Championships and second place in the All-England Championships, M. Gilbert also won the Victor Ludorum. The athletic team was helped to victory on many occasions by such Hopeites as M. Gilbert, J. Mills, P. Hamilton, P. Dunn and W. Spencer, and the cross-country team was nobly served by D. Morgan and W. Bleasdale.

Regrettably, Hope had only one member in the 1st XI — P. Donnelly — and although the House played valiantly it found that the Cricket Shield had escaped it. Intellectually Hope does not lag behind the rest of the school. B. Birkenhead, the only boy to obtain a place in Cambridge in 1962 is a member of Hope. Hope members are prominent amongst the various school activities such as the Dramatic Society, the Choir, Orchestra S.V.P. and the English Society. Many school prefects are Hopeites.

If junior boys do not figure in this account of the House's activities, it is not because their services are not recognised. It is from the lower school today that the Hope of tomorrow is to emerge and I am pleased to say that the juniors seem to be keeping up the traditions of the House.

*P. Donnelly (House Captain)*

# Sports Notes

## CRICKET

### 1st XI

Played: 9; Won: 4; Drawn: 4; Lost: 1

M. Taylor, M. England and A. Brown were awarded Cricket Caps.

M. Taylor and D. Brady played for the North Liverpool Schools v. South Liverpool Schools at Aigburth.

In a cold rainy summer the 1st XI had a good season, losing, as in the previous year, only one game. The batting proved absolutely reliable and the difficulty was giving players like Quirk, Brady, Donnelly and Cunningham a chance to bat higher up the order.

Taylor continued to mature into a really fine batsman; technically correct yet powerful all round the wicket; displaying a wider range of strokes than one is entitled to expect from a schoolboy. It was no surprise when he scored 73 for North Liverpool Schools v. South Liverpool Schools. He reached double figures in all games but one, and scored two 50's and 35. England, the captain, potentially a very good player, was a reliable confident opening batsman, whilst Montagu, fresh from the Colts, forced his way up the batting order and scored 24 against Calday Grange. Dodds, whilst never achieving the promise of last season, and Brown, gave adequate support.

The bowling really meant Lavery, and he had one or two of his usual startling analyses — 6-17 against Holt and 7-10 against Bootle. He took 24 wickets in the first five games. Unfortunately, he completely lost form and took only 3 wickets in the last four games, and thus the team found it difficult to dismiss other sides at the end of the season. I know everybody would like recorded now as Aidan Lavery

has left school the selfless effort which he gave to the 1st XI cricket in the last years. His willingness to practise has infections, and his sheer enthusiasm for fast bowling when all but he had wilted — no one will quickly forget.

It will be very difficult for Brady to maintain the Lavery tradition of fast bowling at St. Edward's, but his fine improvement (5-13 v. Old Boys) makes one feel that another good opening bowler has been found. To spin bowler Deane one can only hope he will have more opportunities this season for, whenever he bowled, he seemed to present a problem to the batsman.

The fielding, particularly the ground fielding in the early part of the season, reached a very low level, and one still remembers retiring in shame from Calday after a series of overthrows and mis-fielding beyond description. By dint of practice, an improvement was made; but let the 1st XI remember good fielding is a glorious part of the game and not something one happens to do inbetween batting and bowling. Donnelly, one must point out however, proved to be agile and safe at gully.

One can only express the hope that in the coming summer the memory of tingling, cold hands, murky light and be-sweated rain-drenched fielders (one game was played almost throughout in rain!) will fade and the sun will make the season ahead less of an endurance test for players and umpires alike.

The following represented the 1st XI — M. England (captain), M. Taylor (vice-captain), A. Brown, E. Deane, S. Bird, A. Lavery, N. Dodds, P. Donnelly, J. Quirk, D. Brady, D. Richards, M. Hughes.

## RESULTS

### St. Edward's v. Holt High School — at Sandfield Park

St. Edward's				St. Edward's won by 62 runs				Holt High School			
England l.b.w. b. Coysh	...	...	14	Milroy b. Lavery	...	...	4	Sidebottom b. Lavery	...	...	51
Montagu run out	...	...	2	Pickles b. Lavery	...	...	3	Davis b. Lavery	...	...	2
Taylor b. Pickles	...	...	50	Nelson run out	...	...	3	Piggin ct. England b. Brady	...	...	0
Dean ct. b. Sidebottom	...	...	5	Robinson b. Dodds	...	...	5	Chapelle l.b.w. b. Dodds	...	...	0
Dodds ct. b. Robinson	...	...	6	Chapelle l.b.w. b. Dodds	...	...	0	Moore b. Lavery	...	...	3
Bird not out	...	...	16	Moore b. Lavery	...	...	3	Coysh not out	...	...	0
Quirk b. Pickles	...	...	10	Donnelly not out	...	...	0	Robertson ct. England b. Lavery	...	...	2
Brady l.b.w. b. Pickles	...	...	0	Cunningham did not bat	...	...	0				
Lavery b. Pickles	...	...	18								
For 8 (dec.)	...	...	142					For 5	...	...	80

Bowling:	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Lavery	14	6	17	6
Taylor	4	0	28	0
Brady	5	0	23	1
Dodds	4	2	3	2

**St. Edward's v. Quarry Bank High School — at Quarry Bank**

**Match Drawn**

Quarry Bank					St. Edward's				
Coldwell b. Taylor	...	...	...	2	England ct. b. Yorke	...	...	...	16
Weaver run out	...	...	...	14	Bird b. Parry	...	...	...	1
Segar ct. Bird b. Quirk	...	...	...	21	Taylor run out	...	...	...	24
Yorke b. Lavery	...	...	...	41	Dodds run out	...	...	...	0
Coppack run out	...	...	...	0	Deane not out	...	...	...	6
Cohen b. Lavery	...	...	...	9	Montagu ct. b. Matchet	...	...	...	2
Walker b. Lavery	...	...	...	13	Quirk not out	...	...	...	3
Matchet not out	...	...	...	12	Brown	...	...	...	
Jones b. Brady	...	...	...	2	Brady	...	...	...	
Parry not out	...	...	...	0	Lavery	...	...	...	
Verlinder did not bat					Cunningham	...	...	...	
					} did not bat				
For 8 (dec.)					For 5				
125					68				

**Bowling:**

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Lavery	18	4	30	3
Taylor	5	1	13	1
Brown	7	1	16	0
Quirk	4	0	23	1
Brady	9	2	26	1

**St. Edward's v. Bootle Grammar School —**

**St. Edward's won by 14 runs**

St. Edward's					Bootle G.S.				
England b. McKenzie	...	...	...	0	Ash l.b.w. b. Lavery	...	...	...	4
Deane ct. b. McKenzie	...	...	...	8	Nevin b. Brown	...	...	...	0
Taylor ct. b. Timms	...	...	...	11	Graham l.b.w. b. Lavery	...	...	...	1
Bird l.b.w. b. McKenzie	...	...	...	1	McKenzie b. Brown	...	...	...	0
Dodds ct. b. McKenzie	...	...	...	1	Smith ct. England b. Brady	...	...	...	16
Quirk b. McKenzie	...	...	...	0	James ct. England b. Lavery	...	...	...	0
Montagu ct. b. Timms	...	...	...	3	Salter ct. Quirk b. Lavery	...	...	...	6
Lavery run out	...	...	...	22	Pitt l.b.w. b. Lavery	...	...	...	2
Donnelly b. Timms	...	...	...	1	Anderson b. Lavery	...	...	...	0
Brown b. Smith	...	...	...	2	Towle not out	...	...	...	0
Brady not out	...	...	...	0	Timms b. Lavery	...	...	...	3
50					36				

**Bowling:**

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Lavery	17	7	10	7
Brown	7	3	9	2
Brady	9	3	12	1

**St. Edward's v. Oldershaw Grammar School — at Sandfield Park**

**St. Edward's won by 6 wickets**

St. Edward's					Oldershaw G.S.				
England b. Harris	...	...	...	0	Banks ct. Bird b. Brown	...	...	...	1
Deane b. Harris	...	...	...	1	Fisher ct. Bird b. Brown	...	...	...	0
Taylor ct. b. Harris	...	...	...	10	Kennedy b. Lavery	...	...	...	1
Bird l.b.w. b. Kennedy	...	...	...	1	Lovell l.b.w. b. Brown	...	...	...	4
Lavery not out	...	...	...	19	Hill l.b.w. b. Lavery	...	...	...	16
Brown not out	...	...	...	2	Harris ct. Brady b. Lavery	...	...	...	1
Dodds	...	...	...		Chrystal b. Lavery	...	...	...	0
Donnelly	...	...	...		North b. Lavery	...	...	...	0
Brady	...	...	...		Tattum b. Brady	...	...	...	4
Montagu	...	...	...		Dickinson b. Lavery	...	...	...	6
Quirk	...	...	...		Edge not out	...	...	...	0
} did not bat									
For 4					38				
39									

**Bowling:**

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Lavery	12	8	11	6
Brown	7	2	11	3
Brady	4	0	15	1

**St. Edward's v. Old Boys — at Sandfield Park**

				Match Drawn							
St. Edward's								Old Boys			
England ct. b. Lavery	...	...	...	2	Redmond ct. Quirk b. Brown	...	...	...	5		
Deane, E., ct. b. Lavery	...	...	...	0	Bruce b. Lavery	...	...	...	4		
Taylor not out	...	...	...	50	Nolan b. Lavery	...	...	...	14		
Dodds ct. b. Shawcross	...	...	...	16	Hindle b. Deane	...	...	...	30		
Lavery b. Redmond	...	...	...	31	Shawcross run out	...	...	...	0		
Brown not out	...	...	...	2	Taylor, D. b. Brady	...	...	...	0		
Donnelly	...				Marron not out	...	...	...	4		
Bird	...				O'Leary not out	...	...	...	2		
Brady	...	} did not bat			Lunt	...					
Montagu	...				Lavery	...	} did not bat				
Quirk	...				Dean, P.	...					
				121					61		

Bowling:	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Lavery	12	3	19	2
Brown	9	3	14	1
Brady	6	3	18	1
Deane, E.	3	0	8	1

**St. Edward's v. Old Boys' — at Sandfield Park**

				St. Edward's won by 39 runs							
St. Edward's								Old Boys			
England stumped b. Hindle	...	...	...	26	Redmond b. Brown	...	...	...	33		
Deane, E. b. Deane, P.	...	...	...	2	Bruce l.b.w. b. Brady	...	...	...	7		
Taylor, M. b. Deane, P.	...	...	...	5	Hindle b. Brady	...	...	...	1		
Dodds b. Alston	...	...	...	1	Alston l.b.w. Deane	...	...	...	1		
Lavery b. Deane, P.	...	...	...	0	Horan b. Brady	...	...	...	0		
Brown b. Deane, P.	...	...	...	23	? l.b.w. b. Brady	...	...	...	4		
Donnelly l.b.w. Deane, P.	...	...	...	1	Taylor, D. ct. Donnelly b. Brady	...	...	...	7		
Bird b. Alston	...	...	...	12	Deane, P. run out	...	...	...	0		
Brady l.b.w. Alston	...	...	...	4	Murphy ct. Quirk b. Lavery	...	...	...	10		
Montagu not out	...	...	...	24	Wolfenden ct. Quirk b. Brown	...	...	...	9		
Quirk not out	...	...	...	10	? not out	...	...	...	0		
				121					82		

Bowling:	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Lavery	9	1	24	1
Brown	6	1	16	2
Brady	12	6	13	5
Deane, E.	6	0	20	1

**St. Edward's v. St. Mary's College — at Chesterfield Road**

				Match Drawn							
St. Edward's								St. Mary's			
England ct. b. Russhell	...	...	...	19	Brookman l.b.w. b. Lavery	...	...	...	16		
Deane b. Blanchard	...	...	...	0	Priest b. Lavery	...	...	...	1		
Taylor b. Brookman	...	...	...	10	Blanchard ct. England b. Lavery	...	...	...	4		
Dodds b. Brookman	...	...	...	0	Conway b. Lavery	...	...	...	0		
Lavery stumped Conway b. Brookman	...	...	...	24	Slade ct. Taylor b. Brady	...	...	...	11		
Brown b. Bushell	...	...	...	3	Bushell not out	...	...	...	57		
Donnelly not out	...	...	...	9	Hoare stumped England b. Deane	...	...	...	15		
Montagu not out	...	...	...	9	Mahon ct. Donnelly b. Deane	...	...	...	0		
Quirk	...	} did not bat			Gee not out	...	...	...	14		
Brady	...										
Richards	...										
				76					121		

Bowling:	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
Lavery	16	3	42	4
Brown	13	3	26	0
Brady	7	0	36	1
Deane	4	0	14	2





**2nd XI**

Played: 4; Won: 3; Lost: 1

Team: Stephenson, Melia, Hughes, Byrne, Bannon (captain), Morgan, Milne, Mayers, Hull, Frost, Carney, Moss, Fagan.

**UNDER 13 CRICKET**

Played: 5; Won: 3; Lost: 0; Drew: 2

This year's team had not the scoring potential of last year, but they made up by practising hard and long. Their fielding was good but the bowling at times was inclined to be erratic.

Two games were drawn, one against St. Mary's and one against Oldershaw. In the former we were up against a very strong batting side (two with first team experience), and after a dismal start and with things looking very black, a very good defensive innings by Fleming and Barrett helped to save the day.

In the game against Oldershaw away, the opponents needed four to win off the last ball and managed two.

A more exciting finish was to end the Calday Grange match (away) when the Calday last batsman was clean bowled with the last ball of the last over.

Dahill, Cruikshank and Fleming were consistently good in batting. Cruikshank kept wicket well and Dahill, Mc-

Court and (sometimes Barratt) did the major part of the bowling.

A good season was the reward for hard practice, both at lunchtime and after four o'clock.

Team: A. Dahill (captain), P. Evans, K. McCourt, J. Fleming, J. Cruikshank, B. Banks, P. Verey, P. Robinson, C. Fox, B. McDonagh, J. Findlater, J. McGann, J. Hickey, J. Barlow; A. Irving, B. Langley, J. Duffey, B. Barrett, J. Kelly, P. Kelly, T. Dempsey.

**CHICKS XI**

Played: 7; Won: 3; Lost: 3; Drew: 1

This year's Chicks XI was quite sound and fought their way out of many unpromising situations, especially in the exciting drawn game against a polished St. Mary's side. Our strong points were our alert fielding and fast bowling by Dohill, Barrett, O'Neill and Sweeney. Quinn (wicket-keeper) was very consistent, and often turned defeat to victory by taking almost impossible catches.

Batting, generally, was an improvement on previous seasons, due to constant practice at mid-day and after school hours.

Team: B. Barrett (captain), J. O'Neill, J. Hennigan, N. Quinn, H. O'Brien, J. Tighe, S. Keelan, J. Patrick, M. Robinson, D. Sweeney, J. McKenna.

*D. D. Walsh*

**RUGBY****1st XV**

A glance at last season's 1st XV photograph will show that six members of that team returned to represent the school again in season 1961-62. Rudd, Brown, Spencer and Sunderland had been the "youngsters" of that XV; Blakeman, who returned to school after the season had begun, was already an "elder statesman," and England had replaced Hindle, injured at scrum half in the last few games of the season. Not a very high proportion to start the new season, and even though the 2nd XV had done well in the previous season the Colts had not borne their promise. This 1st XV was a young side which was not expected to improve upon Irving's XV record of only two lost games out of eighteen, but we believed that plenty of experience would serve us well for the following season when more than twelve of the team would return to school.

However, we had not reckoned with the magnificent team spirit and tremendous enthusiasm possessed by these boys. This can be traced back to the days of Brother Kelly, who trained them as Junior Bantams and Bantams. His practices were regular and enjoyable; he trained as often and sweated as much as they did, and besides increasing their skill they developed a love for the game. England, Taylor and Rudd formed his special pride, and they and school rugby owe him a great deal for his interest and the great contribution to their personal success.

Rudd was appointed school captain, and if as a wing three-quarter he could not be in the thick of his team, he harried them, sometimes impatiently, from the side. His standards were tremendously high, for he achieved great things himself, and his fantastic deeds were a source of amazement and inspiration to his side. He was the best winger in the county, as his superb tries for Lancashire against Cheshire and Cumberland and Westmorland demonstrated, and it was unfortunate that he received two passes only in his final England trial. Thank goodness he is on our side!

It is probably true that our success was mostly due to the standard of our backs, for though the forwards strove intelligently to give them a chance to show their superiority, they were often equalled and beaten on one or two occasions. At stand-off, Taylor had served a very successful apprenticeship in every team up the school and particularly in the 2nd XV, and even though he had grown to a size which prohibited nimble footwork, he had the best pair of hands in the side and his kicking was probably the best in the county. He served the threequarters excellently, and later in the season began to run for himself with considerable success. His display in the defeat 9-0 of Cowley was particularly noteworthy, for with his threequarters handicapped by two injured players, he was chiefly responsible for the win. His scrum half, England, even though outstanding in many of the early games, later reverted to his true position at centre. Though he was small, his crash tackling was ferocious, and he never lacked the courage to try moves in attack. A neat, intelligent player, he was more responsible than any other back for knitting the attack together. Cunningham came in as scrum half later in the season after a short apprenticeship in the 2nd XV where his fitness and long service from the scrum showed that he was ready to release England. Sunderland entered his third year as 1st XV centre, and he added the necessary speed to the mid-field attack. Up to his serious illness near Christmas he showed his best form ever, and but for his set-back in health we would have been a better team in the second half of the season. Mills and Connor filled the wings in the early games for Rudd was tried at centre but since he was unable to settle he displaced Mills. Connor held his place all season — a great achievement for a boy so young in a team of such talent. He enjoyed much success and gained great experience for the future. Moss was brought in as the reserve in the centre, but because of injuries and fluctuations in other positions he played in that position more often than anyone else. Though his handling was

suspect at times, his tackling improved as the year went on, and he displayed one of the most agile football brains in the side. We expect great things from him, for he too, was a last season's Colt.

The full back position was filled during the season by three boys — Dunn, Fletcher and Brady. Dunn was magnificently built for the position and had a good catch and kick, but even though he was good in attack he showed himself unsteady under pressure. Fletcher had a cooler head and though lacking a strong physique he was very courageous and held the place for most of the season until injury displaced him. Brady, though young and relatively inexperienced, showed great potential and established himself as a player of promise. He represented Liverpool R.F.C. Schoolboys at the end of the season.

Brown and Spencer were the only forwards from last year's 1st XV who returned to school, but Blakeman came back shortly after the season had started. Brown was a great factor in our success, for he allied ability to super enthusiasm and had such a facility for destroying almost the whole of an opposing attack from set pieces that he was a very valuable member of the County XV. Spencer was unfortunate not to be chosen for the County, but his worth to us was enormous, for he was tough (in mind and body), and provided a much needed physical and psychological boost in a pack which without him crumbled for lack of confidence. What a loss it was to school rugby when he left after one year in the sixth form. Blakeman's return was very fortunate, for he had always been technically well-nigh perfect, and his experience proved most valuable. His return to take No. 8 position released Spencer to join Cassidy in the second row.

The prospect of forming a good pack was very bleak for there was not one recognised second row available. Overtures to big boys Cassidy and Dunn, last year's 2nd XV threequarters, only resulted in the former "having a go." This was a fortunate move for Cassidy developed into one of the best; Dunn preferred 2nd XV threequarter position, and he was a very powerful force there. Carney was the obvious choice for prop, and he supplied many deft touches. He lacked some fire but he was very intelligent and amazingly skilful with the ball at his feet. Mulroy would have been the other prop but for injury and this place came to be filled mostly by Parry, who though too heavy to show mobility, trained hard and played with enthusiasm to fit himself for the unexpected honour of playing for the 1st XV. He was a good trier, a pleasure to have in the team. Kilfoyle was also possibly surprised by his immediate promotion from the Colts XV, and his spirited play as hooker gives hope for future greatness. Toolan filled the remaining position as blind side wing forward. He was a similar type to Murray, who had held the place before him — not well endowed physically, but making a tremendous success of his job by intelligence and courage.

The success of the team, the first in our school's rugby history to remain unbeaten throughout the season, was a surprise to everyone (except perhaps to Miss Wilson, who claims that half the side enjoyed the benefit of her Physical Education programme in Prep.!). Perhaps we were a trifle fortunate at times, particularly against West Park when the 5-3 score flattered us, but the good wins against Cowley, Birkenhead School and Stoneyhurst were the results of fine spirit displayed by a striving young XV, twelve of whom have returned to school to try to carry on with their winning ways.

Team triumphs were achieved in winning the Collegiate Sevens, the Birkenhead Park Sevens (winning the final by over thirty points), and reaching the final at Fylde. Rudd, Taylor and Brown played for Lancashire, and in addition to these, Brady, England, Carney and Spencer played for Liverpool R.F.C. Schoolboys' XV in the defeating of Manchester R.F.C. Schools.

Of course, the season was one which gave great satisfac-

tion for endeavour gained its reward, but it was particularly pleasing in the fact that the success was achieved unexpectedly, by young players who enjoyed themselves, and it augurs well for the future.

### School Colours

Rugby Colours were awarded to: E. L. Rudd, W. J. Spencer, A. M. Brown, M. J. Taylor.

### Representative Honours

E. L. Rudd was chosen for North v. Midlands and took part in the England final trial.

E. L. Rudd, M. B. Taylor and A. M. Brown played for Lancashire Schoolboys' XV.

In the Liverpool G.S. XV which defeated Birkenhead G.S. XV we had seven representatives — Blakeman, Spencer, Brady, Taylor, Carney, England and Kilfoyle.

Taylor, Brown, Rudd, Carney, Spencer and Brady played for the Liverpool R.F.C. Schoolboys' XV against Manchester R.F.C.

### 1st XV Team

P. Fletcher, E. L. Rudd, D. Moss, S. Sunderland, P. Connor, M. B. Taylor, M. P. England, J. M. Parry, P. Kilfoyle, J. A. Carney, P. J. A. Cassidy, W. J. Spencer, F. E. Toolan, R. Blakeman, A. M. Brown, J. Cunningham, D. A. Brady.

### RUGBY RESULTS 1962-63

	Played	Won	Lost	Drew	Pts. For	Pts. Agst
1st XV ... ..	18	18	0	0	281	79
2nd XV ... ..	15	7	7	1	151	89
3rd XV ... ..	3	1	1	1	61	35
Colts XV ... ..	17	17	0	0	342	63
Bantams XV ... ..	16	12	3	1	272	103
Bantams 'B' XV ... ..	2	1	1	0	52	6
J. Bantams XV ... ..	18	14	3	1	235	95
1st Year ... ..	13	6	5	2	126	57
'B' XV... ..	3	1	1	1	21	24
'C' XV ... ..	2	1	0	1	14	9

### SECONDS 1961-62

P.: 15; W.: 7; D.: 1; L.: 7 Points For: 151; Against 89

### 2nd XV

Played: Cunningham, Faulkner, Moss, Brady, Ratchford, Morton, Donnelly, Morgan, O'Hare, Dodds, Woodburr, McCusker, Kenyon, Hughes, Mills, Krys, Swain, Morton, Dodds, Quirke, Moss, Dunn, Crummy, Dodds, Parry.

This was a moderately good season for the Second: There was a great deal of individual talent available which only rarely, however, succeeded in playing as an effective team. The main weakness of the team showed itself from the first matches — it was an inability to score tries. The forwards — McCusker, Kelly, Woodburn, Morgan, O'Hare, Neill, Richards, led by pack leader Donnelly — were successful combination from the start. They were fast and more than made up for lack of weight through the excellent hooking of Kelly and Neill. In most matches the team was far more than its share of possession. But in the absence of Moss and Dunn, the "teams" prolific scoring centres who spent much of the season with the 1st XV, scoring chances were rarely taken. The threequarters — Ratchford, Faulkner, Hughes, Hill, Mills, Krys — while having little success in attack were very sound in defence. Nearly every player in the team scored once during the season, but most points were scored by Kelly and Morgan in the forwards and Faulkner at fly-half. Brady was a competent full-back but still lacked the speed this year to reach a winger going for the corner flag. The team this year consisted mainly of very young players, especially amongst the forwards. All of these again represented the Second Team which has been unbeaten up to the time of writing — Christmas 1962.

### JUNIOR COLTS 1961-62

For the second successive year running, the team, captained by L. Montagu, remained unbeaten. Individual members of the team had considerable success. J. Wall, P. Hamilton, M. Stephenson, R. Bannon and L. Montagu all played for the Merseyside Under-15 side. R. Bannon and L. Montagu also played in the All-England final Trial.

The team had a very fast and hand-tackling threequarter line. Outstanding in this were J. Wall and P. Hamilton. Wall, at out-half, was at his best when in his opponent's twenty-five, from which position he made many fine breaks to score. A feature of Hamilton's play was his ferocious tackling and his very fast breaks. Frost, at full-back, must be congratulated for his excellent relieving kicks and his conversions.

During the year the team met much heavier packs, but its own forwards were never out-classed. The outstanding forwards were Bannon and Montagu. Bannon was particularly good in the line-outs, while Montagu showed up in the loose play.

The two games against Blessed John Rigby were very hard fought games, and the rather small Wigan team gave the home team two rather worrying afternoons. The hardest game, however, was the last game of the season. St. Edward's travelled to de la Salle, Salford, who were also unbeaten. Although St. Edward's won 17-11, they were getting beaten until the last ten minutes. Congratulations to all the players on an excellent season.

Team: L. Montagu (captain).

### BANTAMS XV

P.: 16; W.: 12; L.: 3; D.: 1 Points For: 272; Against: 103

The Bantams XV had an excellent season under the able captaincy of Barry Sullivan. The impressive record set out above is one of which the team may well be proud, and is well in keeping with previous records set by this age group.

Open rugby was the motto from the beginning of the season, and forwards were encouraged to open up the game as discretion dictated. The threequarters were fast and handled well, but their covering in defence often left much to be desired. The forwards were urged not merely to "feed" the ball to the backs, but to join in with them. The set scrumming and line-out work was effective, and their courage and fighting spirit — "Tiger" — was never lacking when it was really needed.

There was an added incentive this season which prompted "regular" members into more vigorous action during mid-day practice sessions and games — this was the new 13-plus entry form which introduced many promising players, notably A. Matterson (wing) and B. Matthews (scrum half), who were only too anxious to breach any gap.

If names of some outstanding members must be mentioned then top marks must go to the captain and pack leader, Barry Sullivan, for his outstanding efforts. It was he who led the forward rushes and was responsible on more than one occasion for turning defeat into victory. One memorable occasion comes to mind against Birkenhead School (score 8-10) whose proud home record was broken for the first time in two seasons and who had been defeated only once during the season. B. Adair (prop), A. Catterson (hooker) and B. Gillespie, are also worthy of mention. Full credit must also go to M. Stephens, who deputised on a number of occasions for the injured Catterson.

Of the backs, D. Doyle (now much fancied at Prior Park, Bath), R. Mathers, C. Dingle, M. Short and B. Nevin were the penetrating force. Given half a chance, they were

through for a score. D. Kilfoyle at full-back, although rather slow off the mark, made up for this deficiency by his superb catching and neat kicks to touch.

Team: B. Sullivan (captain), M. Short (vice-captain), J. Kilfoyle, B. Nevin, R. Mathers, J. Byrne, B. A. Matherson, B. Matthews, C. Dingle, D. Doyle, M. Short, T. Robinson, A. Catterson, M. Stephens, E. Johnson, W. Adair, S. Murphy, P. Gillespie, C. Bathan, F. Johnson.

D. B. Walsh

### JUNIOR BANTAMS

"A" Team: P. Thompson (captain), Rahilly, Patrick, Wareing, Barlow, Flanagan, Tinsley, Findlater, McCormack, Daly, Sullivan, Dahill, Barret, O'Neill, Rudd.

P.: 14; W.: 9; L.: 4; D.: 1 Points For: 148; Against 72

The Junior Bantams' strength lay in their pack. Many of the matches became battles between the two packs, and the Bantams usually won. On the occasions that the Bantams came up against good backs they usually lost; this was due to bad tackling by most of the backs, with the exception of full-back McCormack. It was McCormack who was often the only obstacle between an opponent and a try; he rarely missed a tackle.

In the forwards, Daly in the line-out and Thompson in the scrums worked well.

For the first time, the Bantams travelled to Stoneyhurst. They played well, after getting over the initial shock of the strong tackling of the Stoneyhurst forwards, and went on to win convincingly — 14 pts. to 3. The best game was against Blessed John Rigby. The match was drawn for three-quarters of the game. Thompson was injured. Rigby won 15-3 despite the fine efforts of McCormack.

### UNDER-12's

P.: 14; W.: 7; L.: 5; D.: 2 Points For: 126; Against 57

Although their record may not look very impressive, the team played some very good rugby. As the players were consistent in regularly turning out for practice games, their handling and passing improved rapidly as the season advanced. The half-backs and threequarters were particularly good both in attack and defence, and had it not been for their good covering there might have been some heavy defeats as the forwards did not impress. Their failure to gain possession at vital stages deprived the backs of many scoring opportunities.

Outstanding amongst the backs were D. Colford (captain), who created many openings from the stand-off position, and E. Olverson at centre, who ran very strongly. D. Quayle and J. Hennigan also played consistently well. Of the forwards, only D. Hunt and M. Banner looked the part. The "B" and "C" teams played a few games and did quite well, and some players will, no doubt, "graduate" into the "A" team in due course.

Team "A": D. Colford (captain), N. Quinn, J. Hennigan, E. Olverson, D. Quayle, S. Keelan, J. Tighe, S. Tilly, D. Hunt, P. Brimelow, K. Tyrer, A. Green, M. O'Brien, P. Sullivan, D. Clare, S. Daly, F. Little, J. Saunders, B. Kiely.

Team "B": P. Coffey (captain), R. Harmison, B. Moore, A. McGiveron, I. Barwise, J. Fitzsimmons, J. McNamara, S. Price, C. Ety, M. Nolan, S. Knight, C. Mottram, P. Eccles, M. Johnson, N. Bunting, P. McLaughlin, J. Patterson, W. Dudley.

Team "C": D. Tomlinson (captain), K. McCoy, J. Stagg, S. Green, J. Sheelan, T. Arslanian, H. Bolton, B. Dinan, M. Kelleher, S. Kelly, J. Prendergast, C. Gundersen, D. Ormesher, A. Matthews, S. Roper, K. Stamper, J. Donnelly, M. Evans, P. Seddon, A. Lovelady, M. Baxton, A. Burke.

## ATHLETICS, 1962

After mixed fortunes in the 1961 season we entered the 1962 season with little hope of bettering the results of the previous season. The team, however, did very well and practically carried all before it. Gilbert was elected captain of the Senior Team and Nevin of the Under-15's.

The first important fixture of the season was the Christian Brothers Schools Championships held at St. Mary's on May 20th. In the Seniors Gilbert won the 440 in record time, and completed the double by coming first in the long jump; Dunn won the hurdles and came third in the pole vault; Connor and Mills came second and third in the 220; Cassidy gained third place in the hammer and the shot. Lomax and Tone came first and second in the steeplechase. The relay team won and we retained the Senior Trophy. We also retained the Junior Trophy thanks to good performances by Wall, who did the double in the sprints, Nevin in the 440, Rudd in the triple jump and long jump, and Sullivan in the shot and hammer.

In the following week after the C.B.S., the Junior Team had a very fine win in the City Championships. Sullivan created a new record in the shot with his put of 43 ft. 1 in.; Rudd won the triple jump with 34 ft. 5 in.; Moorehead the pole vault with 7 ft. 9 in.; Wall the 220 and Nevin the 440. The relay team also won.

On June 5th and 7th the Merseyside G.S. Championships were held on the new school track. In the Seniors Gilbert won the 440 and came third in the 880. Wins in the relay, and by Dunn in the pole vault together with seconds and thirds by Lomax and Tone in the steeplechase and by Dunn and Hill in the hurdles helped us win back the Senior Championship by 24 points over Liverpool Institute, although, perhaps our strongest challengers — Birkenhead School — did not take part. The Juniors, however, did not do as well, and despite a record equalling performance by

Sullivan in the shot and wins in the pole vault by Moorehead and in the 220 by Wall, we could manage no better than third place, 10 points behind the winners — Birkenhead School.

The Lancashire Schools Championships were held on June 30th and our athletes helped Liverpool to win the championship. In the Senior Age Group Gilbert won the 440 and with Sunderland was a member of Liverpool's winning relay team. Cassidy put up a fine performance to win the hammer event. Roach — last year's champion — was beaten into second place in the triple jump. In the Juniors we had Wall second in the 220, and two more seconds with Sullivan in the shot and Rudd in the triple jump.

We did not attend the Northern Schools' Championships as the committee were in difficulties over A.A.A. rules and we were forced to withdraw because of possible suspension of the individuals who took part.

The season ended for most with a fixture against Liverpool Institute in which a depleted team were beaten, and Sports Day.

Only two people from the school were chosen to take part in the National Schools Championships — Gilbert and Wall. Gilbert put up a fine performance when he came second in the 440. Wall was unfortunately knocked out in the semi-finals of a very fast junior 220.

With the opening of the new track we can look forward to an increased strength in track events, thanks to the great improvement in training facilities. We must also look to an increase in field events to hold our position. The success of the past season can be put down to a fine team performance and we can only hope that the team spirit shown can be maintained and even bettered in future seasons.

## CROSS-COUNTRY

### SENIOR TEAM

The Senior Cross Country Team had a very successful season; in school competition against thirteen schools, they were successful eleven times and defeated only twice. In cup and relay races the Senior Team were most successful; they won the Cumella Cup, the Pembroke Road Relay, the Merseyside Road Relay, and the Waterloo Cup; they were also fourth in the Sangster Cup and eighth in the Aaron Cup. The Aaron Cup is a race for clubs as well as schools, and although we finished eighth from all clubs and schools, we were the first school to finish. In the major event of the season — the Northern Schools' Cross-Country Championships — the Senior Team finished fifth out of over seventy-five schools who competed.

B. Lomax was elected as captain of the team for the year, and he led his team to great success, as can be seen from the results given. The four counters in most of the races were E. Lomax, M. Fearon, M. Gilbert and W. Tone, who were well supported by the rest of the team which was J. Spruce, J. McDonald, D. Morgan, D. Joyce, G. Walker and E. Bruen. The team was a very strong one; in the Cumella Cup the placings of the four counters were: third, W. Tone; fourth, M. Fearon; fifth, E. Lomax; and seventeenth, M. Gilbert; which enabled us to win the Cup. In the Aaron Cup E. Lomax ran a brilliant race and finished eighteenth, while in the Northern Schools M. Fearon finished seventh in the race and the first runner from Lancashire.

Lomax, Fearon, Tone and Gilbert were selected to represent Liverpool in the Lancashire Championships.

The Liverpool team were the eventual winners of the Championships.

### Results

23/ 9/61	v. West Park and Quarry Bank	(H)	Won
4/10/61	v. Wallasey G.S.	(H)	Won
7/10/61	v. St. Anselm's G.S.	(A)	Won
14/10/61	v. Cald, Liverpool Institute	(H)	Won
25/11/61	v. Quarry Bank	(A)	Won
9/12/61	v. Toxteth Tech., Birkenhead	(H)	Won
27/ 1/62	v. Liverpool Institute	(A)	Won
3/ 2/62	v. Birkenhead G.S.	(A)	Won
17/ 2/62	v. St. Anselm's G.S., L'pool Univ.	(H)	2nd
3/ 3/62	v. Liverpool Institute	(A)	Lost

### UNDER 16 TEAM

The Under 16 Team yet again maintained the winning ways for the school; in encounters with eighteen schools they were successful fifteen times, losing only three races. This team was not a group of individuals, but ran as "team," supporting each other no matter whether the race was a school fixture or a cup race. In cup races the Under 16's finished sixth in the Memorial Cup, seventh in the Booth Cup, fifth in the Waterloo Cup, second in the Pembroke Road Relay, and third in the Sandfield Park Road Relay. These races involved all schools on Merseyside, and in the Aaron Cup which includes schools and club teams, the Under 16's finished twelfth out of all teams and fifth of the schools. In the Northern Schools at Manchester, the

Under 16's really excelled themselves, finishing fourth out of over a hundred teams who entered.

The team was captained by John Dickman, who proved to be a valuable asset to the success of the team. John was given great support by K. Spruce, A. Winters, M. Watson, P. Cave, P. Hammond, and T. Anderson, who were always amongst the leading runners in school races. Other members who were in the team were O'Brien, Byrne and Moorhead.

#### Results

23/ 9/61	v. De La Salle, Ellergreen, West Park, Quarry Bank	(H)	Won
4/10/61	v. Wallasey G.S.	(H)	Won
7/10/61	v. St. Anselm's G.S.	(A)	Lost
14/10/61	v. Caldý, Liverpool Institute	(H)	2nd
25/11/61	v. Quarry Bank	(A)	Won
2/12/61	v. De LaSalle	(A)	Won
9/12/61	v. Toxteth Tech., Birkenhead G.S.	(H)	Won
27/ 1/62	v. Toxteth, Collegiate, L'pool Inst.	(A)	Won
3/ 2/62	v. Birkenhead	(A)	Won
17/ 2/62	v. St. Anselm's G.S.	(H)	Lost
3/ 3/62	v. Liverpool Institute	(A)	Won

#### UNDER 14 TEAM

The Under 14 Team members showed that they are a

very strong team and, as they progress through the school, will be a strong force to reckon with. In fifteen races against other schools the Under 14 Team won eleven, losing only four. In the only cup race held for them on Merseyside, the Waterloo Cup, the team was placed second to a very strong St. Mary's team. The individual placings in this race were as follows: Gunderson 18, Howlett 24, Bell 32 and Swords 45. In the Northern Schools, Swords ran a very fine race to finish twentieth out of a field of over four hundred runners. The team was actually placed sixth, which is most encouraging.

#### Results

23/ 9/61	v. West Park, Quarry Bank and De La Salle	(H)	Won
7/10/61	v. St. Anselm's G.S.	(A)	Won
14/10/61	v. Liverpool Institute and Caldý G.S.	(H)	Won
28/10/61	v. John Rigby G.S.	(H)	Lost
25/11/61	v. Quarry Bank	(A)	Won
2/12/61	v. De La Salle	(A)	Won
9/12/61	v. Toxteth Technical School	(H)	Won
13/ 1/62	v. St. Mary's, Cardinal Allen G.S.	(H)	Lost
27/ 1/62	v. Liverpool Institute	(A)	Won
17/ 2/62	v. St. Anselm's	(A)	Won
24/ 2/62	v. St. Mary's	(A)	Lost

## C. I. Edwardian Association

The Aims of the Association are:

- To foster loyalty to the Old School.
- To form a bond of union among Old Boys.
- To provide social and recreational facilities for the members.
- To forward the spiritual and temporal interest of the past and present students of the School.
- To have Masses celebrated for the living and deceased members.

President: W. H. ROWE

Vice-President: T. P. EGAN

Chairman: E. D. O'LEARY

Secretary: DAVE FARNHAM Asst. Secretary: J. PEACOCK

Treasurer: JOE THOMPSON

Committee:

W. J. A. BURNS G. NELSON K. TYRER

#### RUGBY CLUB

Chairman: BRIAN J. PEARSE

Club Captain: FRANK BOYLE

Vice-Captain: TOM PEARSON

Second Team Captain:  
NICK NELSON

Third Team Captain:  
PADDY SUPPLE

Fixture Secretary: GEORGE KENNEDY

Club Secretary: KEN ADDISON

Social Secretary: DES HUGHES

A.G.M. — 8th September, 1963

#### OLD CATHENIANS A.F.C.

Chairman: K. TYRER

Treasurer: D. BLAKE

Secretary: J. PEACOCK

Ground: Yew Tree Lane, West Derby

The Club is enjoying a new lease of life with the building of a fine new pavilion and the re-laying of the pitches. We can now offer the finest facilities of any amateur club on Merseyside. Four teams will play in the Zingari and Old Boys' Leagues. New members are welcome, and should apply to Joe Peacock for registration forms at the Association headquarters, but membership of the Association is a condition of entry.

# Crossfigure

A. J. NOLAN U.V. Science

### CLUES ACROSS

1. The number of cubic inches in one cubic foot.
3. The number of yards in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  chains.
5. The arithmetic mean of 2 and 50.
6. The value of "g" in cm. per sec<sup>2</sup>.
7. The number of feet in 1 mile.
10. The simple interest on £18,900 for 4 years at  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  per annum.
12. The number of ways in which 4 boys and 4 girls can sit at a round table so that no two boys sit together.
14. The angle subtended at the centre by the side of a regular octagon inscribed in a circle.
16. The diagonal of a rectangular plot 20 yards long and 15 yards wide.
17. The sixth term in the series 6, 18, 54, .....

1	2				3	4
5				6		
	7	8				
9						
		10			11	
12	13				14	15
16			17			

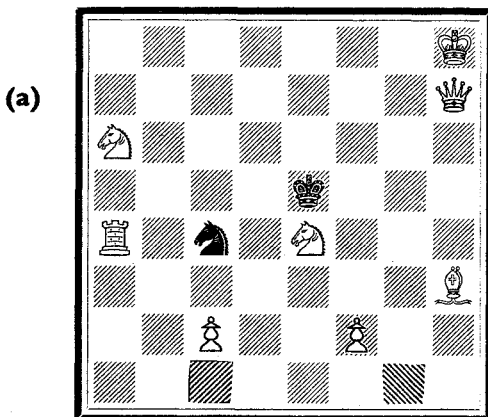
### CLUES DOWN

1. The number of sides in a duodecagon.
2. 1,122 ft. per second expressed in m.p.h.
3. The size of an angle opposite an angle of  $142^\circ$  in a cyclic quadrilateral.
4. The value of  $\pi$ , multiplied by 1,000.
6. The smallest number divisible by 11 greater than 9000.
8. The area to the nearest square foot of a circular track of width 10 feet and inner circumference 250 feet  

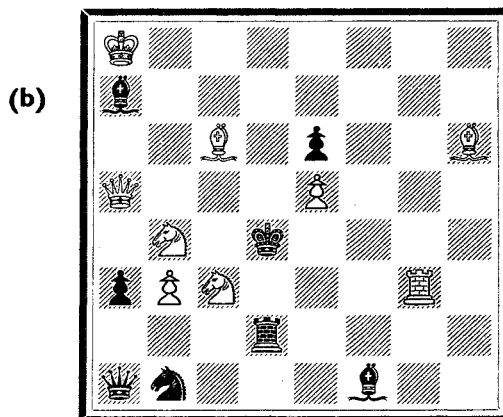
$$\left(\pi = \frac{22}{7}\right)$$
9. The third leap year in the 19th Century.
11. The bearing understood by an air navigator equal to the sailor's direction NE.
13. The angle which the graph  $y = x$  makes with the x axis.
15. The length of the hypotenuse of a  $30^\circ, 60^\circ, 90^\circ$  triangle if the side opposite the  $30^\circ$  angle is 29 feet.

# Chess

WHITE TO MOVE — MATE IN TWO



WHITE TO MOVE — MATE IN TWO



(Solutions at end of Magazine)



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**SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES**

**CROSSFIGURE**

1	7	2	8	■	3	3
2	6	■	■	9	8	1
■	5	2	8	0	■	4
1	■	8	■	0	■	2
8	■	1	8	9	0	■
1	4	4	■	■	4	5
2	5	■	1	4	5	8

**CHESS**

- (a) R x Kt ... if K-B5 then Q-B5 mate follows.  
if K-Q4 then Q-K B7 mate follows.
- (b) B-K3 (d) ... move forced K x Kt then B-Q4 (mate).

*Gilchrist (4th)*

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