

The background features a complex, high-contrast pattern. It consists of thick, flowing white lines on a black field, creating a sense of movement and depth. These lines form various shapes, including spirals, loops, and elongated forms. A prominent vertical white line runs down the center-right of the page. At the top, a solid red horizontal band spans the width of the page. Large, pale yellow or cream-colored circular shapes are scattered throughout the composition, some partially obscured by the black and white patterns.

# THE STOIC

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## THE STOIC

Stoica: T. C. Kinahan  
Society: P. R. Zielinski  
Music: N. P. Kaye  
Sport: N. H. Thomlinson  
Art: C. J. Manton  
Germ: R. G. G. Carr

## EDITORIAL

*"If anything under Paradise could set me beyond earthly objects, Stowe might do it"*—ALEXANDER POPE.

Thus opens the introduction to the Catalogue of the great Sale at Stowe. It continues somewhat elaborately:

*"It is with a feeling of profound regret that the Auctioneer pens the opening lines of a sale catalogue which may destroy for ever the glories of historic Stowe, and disperse to the four winds of Heaven its wonderful collections, leaving only memories of the spacious past"*.

The world was created in six days; it was to take eighteen to disperse to those 'four winds of heaven' what was described as

*One of the Most Palatial  
Residences of the Kingdom  
the Noble and Stately  
PALACE of STOWE*

*Standing on an eminence, in finely timbered grounds and Parklands  
. . . . commanding grand views of the fine*

*CORINTHIAN ARCH*

*Groves, temples, obelisks and water, beautifully diversified with hill, valley, lawn and river, affording scenes of picturesque and ever varying magnificence.*

That was half a century ago next July. And what now? Admittedly there are additions that some would be happier to describe as "Temples of Modern Virtue", but the traditional beauty of the place, that "Ardent genius tamed by cool judicious art" as James Thomas called it, is something universally admired. Yet one senses occasionally (perhaps from the tone of these columns), that for some this inheritance is not one of the foremost influences. Next term Stowe is undoubtedly at its best and perhaps we would be well advised to consider again the words of the first *Stoic* Editorial:

*"The place we live in is of singular and moving beauty, but we did not build the house or plant the trees. It has associations with some of the great makers of English history, but their history was made before we were born. All this is inherited wealth, not earned. For our youth we can take no credit either, and indeed the time is not yet come for us to take credit for anything at all. That will be later on, perhaps. Meanwhile we can only acknowledge thankfully the beauty with which this place surrounds us, the stimulus which it gives to all honourable ambitions . . . ."*

After forty-eight years there is something to take credit for: the conscious realization that Stowe never became merely a "memory of the spacious past".

NICHOLAS KAYE

The photograph shows the small tapestry dining room, from a photograph taken in about 1920. Designed as the state dressing-room in about 1750, it is now the cafeteria. Photo: R. & H. Chapman, Buckingham

# STOICA

The Spring term is not renowned for its good weather or for its diversity of activity. According to precedent little of any spectacular nature has happened this term. However, various innovations such as the Junior Congreve Club play and good weather have served to brighten and activate what would normally be a stagnant term.

Labour politicians have played their part. Richard Crossman gave a provocative talk on parliamentary procedure with honesty rare for a politician of his calibre. Reginald Paget, Labour M.P. for Northampton, gave the political club an individual interpretation of international relations and techniques of foreign diplomacy, as well as inaugurating a lively discussion on South Africa. The South African theme was continued in a monotone by Humphry Berkeley whose well-founded views on conservatism enraged many. Mr Nicholl intrigued the upper school historians with his talk on the Waldensians, which he was reported, mistakenly, to have given last term. Mr Dobinson, Elizabeth Hemelryk, A. R. Corbett and Dame Irene Ward have also spoken to the school on subjects ranging from Environment, through Iran, to Polytechnics. The films that have entertained us this term, ranging from 'The Good, the Bad and the Ugly' to 'Oh, What a Lovely War', have been more in the popular vein. The debating society has also provided some lively, if irreverent, entertainment.

Mr Pinchbeck arrived, without causing an earthquake, to inform the school, and many local Rotary clubs, of the progress so far achieved in Caraz, to which town project both had so generously given. He was presented with an additional cheque for £1650 by Mr Rawcliffe, who organized the appeal within the school.

The Junior Congreve Club gave a novel interpretation to an extract from 'The Insect Play' by the brothers Capek, which was enthusiastically and sarcastically directed by Mr D. Temple, whilst Mr Bain was preoccupied with the Chandos House production of the 'Black Comedy' which provided a fitting contrast. We are also awaiting a production of 'See How They Run' by Walpole House, and a performance of the 'Flowering Cherry' by Grafton. Temple has refrained from producing another musical!

Various societies have also had a full agenda this term. The XII Club, Sedementarians and Historical Society have been duly occupying the senior sector of the school, while the range of societies for the junior school is ever increasing in quantity if not in quality.

The term's musical calendar has also provided enjoyment both for those of conservative, and for those of radical taste. The term's concerts have been of greater variety than usual, incorporating Brass Bands, Chamber Orchestras, solo singing, a miscellany produced by the school's music scholars and senior musicians; as well as Mozart's Requiem, in which Ian Ritchie will make his first important solo appearance. The Queen's Temple concerts, now paralleled by the Marble Hall concerts, have provided enjoyment for a smaller circle of the musically minded. Mr Symington also arranged a very popular concert of music in the modern idiom that was perhaps more to the taste of the many, although open to the disdain of the notorious few.

It was to this slightlier busier-than-usual atmosphere that the school welcomed Mr J. W. Randall from Merton, Oxford, and Mr R. H. P. Wright, from Corpus Christi, Oxford, for the term. They were invaluable in the help they gave to the modern language department during Mr Donaldson's absence, and Mr Randall, especially, was a great help on the hockey field.

We are very sad, on the other hand, to have to say farewell to Mr Edmonds and his wife, who are emigrating to Oxford. Although he was only a part time member of staff he played a full time role in the community, not deeming it humiliating to become involved in the mundane or the tedious. For three years he was president of the XII Club, and for many more he has been the motivation and the enthusiasm behind the music club. His was the inspiration that rendered 'Moon Orbit' and other like ventures a success. We wish both him and his wife every felicity and good fortune for the future in the full knowledge that he will enhance the Oxford concert scene with his exquisite 'cello playing.

The Bursar's office celebrated, on February 2nd, the 80th birthday of H. A. Garrett, who had been Bursar's clerk there for many years until his retirement ten years ago. His help with the end of term accounts, which he has continued to give, ended last Christmas when he decided, like many of us, that decimilization could not be equated with his system of accounting. The recent proclamation in the press by Mr Hunt (until recently Geography tutor at Stowe) that he would open a shop where 'tights and things' could be sold to and by the girls of Roedean; and that he was determined to shatter the 'jolly hockey sticks' image of his new acquisition, has intrigued both his former pupils and colleagues.

The term has also seen the long awaited progress on the science block, which is at last beginning to take shape over against the sanitorium. The builders, in close alliance with the craftsmen, are also making a fine job of the Gothic Temple whose interior is now recognizably the product of a great age in English design. The work on the Temples is being further enhanced by Mr Clarke's work on the landscape which now, noticeably cleaner in many places, reveals much of what has hitherto been hidden by overgrowth.

The school gained more awards at Cambridge this year than usual. H. S. Sidhu gained an engineering scholarship to Trinity; M. J. Chesshire also gained an Engineering exhibition to Corpus Christi; R. G. G. Carr gained a Classics scholarship to Pembroke; S. N. Scott achieved an Engineering exhibition to St John's; R. Suri has won an Engineering scholarship to Emmanuel, as well as an IBM University Sponsorship. We would also like to extend our congratulations to Mr Macoun and his wife on the birth of a son, Paul, on January 28th this year.

On the sportsfield there have been no great distinctions: however the First XI remains, at the time of going to press, unbeaten in school matches, its only loss being to a team captained by the headmaster. Eton Fives, given a new lease of life by Mr Macoun, has been extending its activities within and without the school. The squash team was defeated by Eton, for the first time in forty-five matches, although with a much depleted and injured team. The golf team has been preparing itself for a new run of matches and has had a few practice ones so as to get into the swing of things. The cross country team has suffered the loss of many of its leading members to other sporting and non-sporting activities. Sport is rarely a major attraction in the Spring term; 1971 has proved to be no exception.

All told, the term has been well employed, but not to the full; interesting, but in no degree unduly exciting. It is a term of latent preparation for the exams and the fullness of the Summer that is its sequel.

TIMOTHY KINAHAN

## CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of *The Stoic*:

Sir,

As anyone here will realize, there is a lesser degree of uniformity in clothing at Stowe than at most other Public Schools; even though this is so, the many different ties worn in this establishment have become a not inconspicuous part of our dress! Due to ties usually being awarded for first team appearances, it is in the more senior part of the school that they are most noticed; it is possible for some boys to wear a different tie every day of the week. Unfortunately, I can truthfully say that some boys only play some sports to end the season with a 'status symbol', as it appears to them; not something to be proud of I would have thought! This attitude should surely be condemned, especially since there are a number of boys who just show off their new tie and never intend to take part in that sport again—the prestige has been earned, the tie is won. I take it that when the idea of ties was first introduced the object was to have some form of recognition for authorities, for the more academic, and for the sportsman.

Personally I feel that it is a good idea, but in some sectors of the school the attitude to sport has been spoilt, and even misunderstood.

Let us partake in sports with the right frame of mind; this has been an issue of some controversy in past issues of this magazine, yet while on the subject I feel that I must quote a famous Olympic athlete, Kipchoge Keino: 'If I lose to a better man I have no disappointment at all. If you lose and just go and sit down it means that you didn't even like these people to win—you had jealousy'. I just hope that all opposition that confronts Stowe in any sport may always feel that it has come face to face with a team that played as hard and as well as it could, within the rules and regulations of that particular event. A team to be worthy of representing this school will be one that is prepared to win if it deserves to through a better performance, but at the same time is aware of the fact that only one side can be the best, and that it needn't be Stowe!

Yours faithfully,

DOUG CONRAN

## ICELAND 1971

Dampier, Cook, Livingstone, Scott, Shackleton—all are great names of the past—all were "explorers".

Surely in this technological age when man is even turning his eye to the 'conquest' of space there can be no room for exploration on Earth? Do we not know everything there is to know about this planet over any part of which an aeroplane can be flown?

The answer is a resounding 'NO!'

There are still many parts of the world which are very poorly known; where detailed scientific exploration has not yet even started. Man needs facts about his planet if he is to plan economic and political development properly. There is an increasing demand for expeditions to these places both to accrue knowledge and also to provide a real challenge to the explorer.

It was against this background that we decided to launch the first Stowe Expedition. Iceland was chosen as the target firstly because it seemed the nearest place that would fit the demand and secondly that as expeditions had been there before the administration of such a pilot scheme would be easier. So in the summer of 1970 Mr Theobald and Mr Brangwyn spent two weeks looking at the country and finding base facilities.

Despite the number of previous workers in Iceland much remains to be done. The Central Highlands, where our base camp will be, is threatened with inundation as part of a huge hydro-electric scheme. Information is desperately needed on the animals and plants that live there. Even a simple expedition such as ours should be able to contribute to this knowledge.

It is not only biologists who are needed. The geographer and geologist have much to learn from this area and, of course, to the enthusiastic amateur explorer Iceland provides a chance of a real adventure.

Ten senior boys and six adults will spend three weeks of the summer holidays in Iceland. While many of the party will be scientists we hope others will come too. This will be the Stowe Iceland Expedition 1971.

A. J. E. LLOYD



## THE HISTORY OF STOWE—XII

### LORD COBHAM'S GARDEN BUILDINGS, PART II:

#### GIBBS (1738—1748); THE QUESTION OF THE GRECIAN TEMPLE

The end of the 1730s was a very active period in the Stowe garden. Lord Cobham was full of ideas for new symbolic buildings. Then, at this awkward moment, it appears that Kent left him. What to do? He must have somebody else immediately, and who better than Gibbs again, that talented man who had designed the Boycott pavilions? So Gibbs came back to begin a second innings that turned out more substantial than the first.

The next thing required was the Temple of Friendship, to stand on the south-east corner-bastion of the garden boundary. It was probably intended for Kent, to balance his Temple of Venus on the south-west bastion. However it fell to Gibbs, who had completed it by 1739. Probably next, very near the Temple of Friendship, came the small and simple Imperial Closet, removed again later in the century. These two are south of the water-line. North lies Hawkwell Field, on the uplands of which stand the spectacular Gothic Temple and the Lady's Temple, both by Gibbs. Eastward from the Lady's Temple is his final work, the Cobham Pillar. The positions of all these things, strung out on the eastern boundary, will be found on the plan in chapter X. The water-crossing link in the chain is the Palladian Bridge. This perhaps may be taken as a slight piece of evidence that Gibbs rather than Kent designed Stowe's version of the bridge.

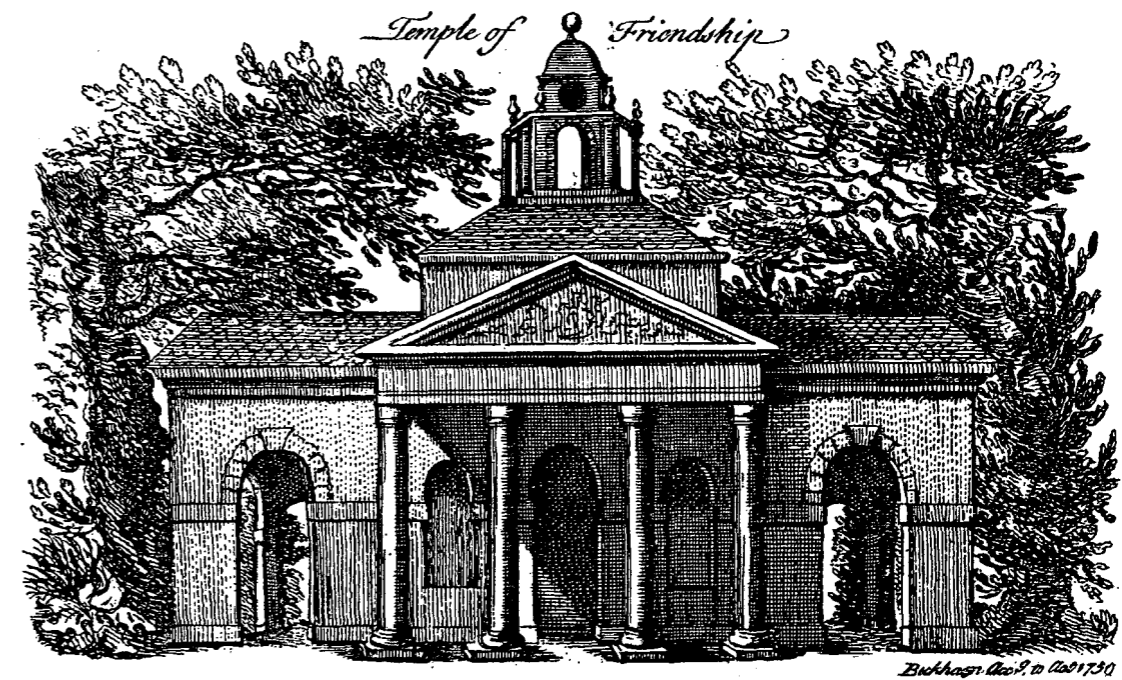
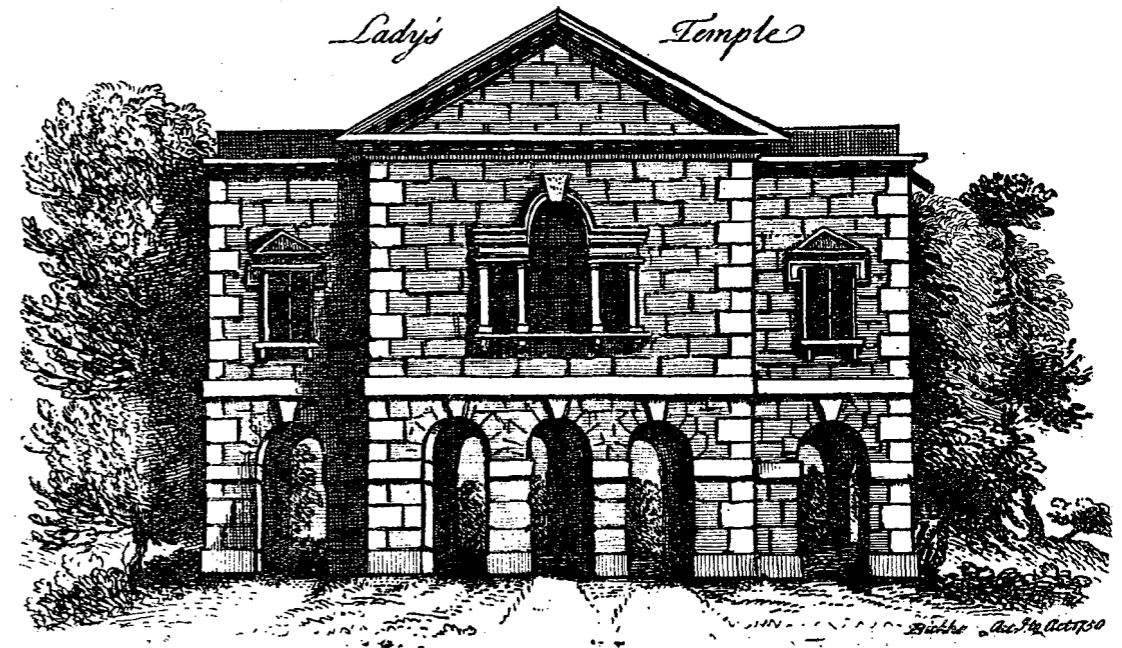
The Temple of Friendship was a men's temple. Here were marble busts of Lord Cobham's political friends and here was a wine-cellar. Outside the building was simple and dignified, with a Tuscan portico and loggias at the sides. It was altered later in the century and is now a ruin. Since it is an important feature in the garden design it has lately been repaired, as it stands, and will not become more ruinous. From this low-lying quarter Hawkwell Field, beyond the water, rises for half a mile, contracting to a point at its northern end. Here Gibbs placed the Lady's Temple, another pleasantly simple building. It had an upper storey built on open "groin arches" and looked southward towards the Temple of Friendship. It was for long supposed to be the work of Kent, but it stands in the Gibbs area and was not completed until 1747, ten years after Kent's probable departure. In the 1770s it was altered out of recognition, but in its original form it closely resembled a garden house designed by Gibbs for Lord Oxford at Down Hall in Essex. We may safely ascribe the Lady's Temple to Gibbs. The top end of Hawkwell Field seems to have been Lady Cobham's own part of the garden. As soon as her temple was finished she directed Gibbs to design something which would thereafter serve as a fitting monument to her husband. So, not far away, Gibbs set up an isolated column 115 feet high (Plate 7). On the top was a belvedere with a cupola; on the cupola, a statue of Lord Cobham himself. Later in the century a base was added with long inscriptions praising Lord Cobham as a soldier and as a gardener. At first, however, on a tablet above the door, was only this: *To preserve the memory of her husband Ann, Viscountess Cobham, caused this pillar to be erected in the year 1747.*<sup>1</sup> The column still stands in good order; but alas, the statue was lately struck by lightning and broke in pieces.

Gibbs had studied in Italy and could if he chose be very Italianate in his work. The nearest he came to Baroque at Stowe was the pair of Boycott pavilions.<sup>2</sup> But these, several removes from Borromini, were incontrovertably English, and not the slightest suggestion of Popery could be detected in the buildings of his second innings. A decorous, English simplicity was preferred. One thing however was called for which, though a well-controlled design, can scarcely be called simple. This is Gibbs' Stowe masterpiece, the Gothic Temple (Plate 1), to which let us now proceed. We saw in chapter X that Lord Cobham built the Gothic Temple with a clear ideological purpose: to declare his faith in the English nation and English Liberty, and to express his contempt for a government that did not assert itself on the high seas and beyond. The temple has a good site on a hill-top and is built of ironstone, a wonderfully

colourful substance. A suitable substance too, we may think, to express the iron resolution true Englishmen ought to have to fight the French and the Spaniards. At sunset moreover the stone appears transformed and glows like that Spanish gold it was right and proper that English sea-captains (as for example Thomas Grenville,<sup>3</sup> Lord Cobham's nephew) should seize and carry home. Thus would our ancient Gothic constitution be maintained.

Gothic in England never really died. It continued and to some degree developed during the seventeenth century, especially in Oxford, where it had a final flare-up in Wren's Tom Tower at Christ Church and in Hawksmoor's All Souls. These are strange forms, distilled by Renaissance minds, but you cannot point to them as early examples of Gothic Revival. They are the end of Gothic itself. Came next the Palladian period when Gothic might have died in its sleep, but in fact did not. It stirred again in the late 1740s and produced from its dreams the works of Sanderson Miller,<sup>4</sup> followed in 1749 by Horace Walpole's decision to build a "little Gothic Castle" at Strawberry Hill. This was the beginning of the Revival, but the full awakening did not come until the nineteenth century. Meanwhile Gothic talked in its sleep and, as dreamers do, talked nonsense. Walpolian Gothic was not generally used for churches but was applied to gentlemen's houses that were becoming dull without it. It was not a way of building but a style of decoration, like Rococo and Chinoiserie, a *sauce piquante* to be poured over the boiled cod dished up by the latter-day Palladians. Now the remarkable fact is that the Gothic Temple at Stowe was designed about 1740, seven years before Miller's Edgehill Tower and nine before the very idea of Strawberry Hill. Should we then back-date the awakening from Palladian sleep by this interval and call the Stowe temple the first piece of Gothic Revival ever put up? Surely not. It was not put there merely to amuse the cognoscenti. It is not sauce for codfish. It is a complete Gothic building with a purpose beyond mere amusement. Should it then be called Gothic Survival? Hardly that either. All Souls and Tom Tower were built as they were built to correspond with Oxford, which was still a Gothic town. The Stowe temple was not to correspond with any other building. It was to correspond with Lord Cobham's mind when he thanked God he was not a Roman.<sup>5</sup> The temple is not in intention the survival or a revival of anything. It is Gothic *tout court*, an immediate expression, and the only one possible in architecture, of Lord Cobham's intense loyalty to Protestant England; the antithesis to a Jesuit church. It is therefore surprising to learn that its designer first went to Rome with the idea of becoming a priest and then, changing to architecture, became a pupil of Carlo Fontana, who was Surveyor of St. Peter's.

It might thus be expected that a Gothic temple, by Gibbs, would be a failure. But that is not so. It is a remarkably successful design, outdoors and in. Despite its crockets and battlements it does not, of course, look much like a mediaeval building. But it is not, necessarily, supposed to look like one. The earlier eighteenth century included Tudor and Jacobean within its idea of Gothic. "King James's Gothic" Horace Walpole had called the latter in his less well-informed pre-Strawberry days.<sup>6</sup> The triangular plan of Gibbs' temple, with its pentagonal corner-turrets, is not Gothic as we understand the term, but Elizabethan. To Walpole however the temple did not seem to be Elizabethan. He saw it in 1753, four years after Lord Cobham's death, and in a letter to his friend John Chute described it as having "a propensity to the Venetian or Mosque Gothic". Until very lately it was impossible to understand how he gained this impression. But now that the interior has been restored and the dome glows again with its gold mosaic, the thing becomes clear. He felt himself to be in a Byzantine building, to wit St. Mark's, Venice. The impression was so strong that, coming out of the building again, he mistook for a moment the Cobham Pillar for the Column of St. Mark on the Venetian Piazzetta. The interior of the temple, when just completed, must have been colourful indeed. Some of the windows had "painted glass" in them. As the sun moved round, striking through this window and then through that, casting transparent red, blue and green on the already orange-coloured walls, the effect must have been extraordinary. Much of the coloured glass is said to have come from Warwick Priory,<sup>7</sup> but none of this now remains. Walpole seems to have been much struck with the temple in every way. "In the heretical corner of my heart," he wrote to Chute, "I adore the Gothic building, which, by some unusual inspiration, Gibbs has made pure and beautiful and venerable." No doubt in his own subsequent Gothic proceedings he



owed something to this impression; so perhaps after all we should allow the temple to be, *malgré soi*, a significant incunabulum of the Gothic Revival.

The Gothic Temple was not put up to correspond with any other building, but at the same time two other buildings were put up to correspond with it. These were a farm disguised with a curtain-wall and battlements, in existence in 1742 and now known as Stowe Castle; and an antique blockhouse to be inhabited by the gamekeeper. These, with the Gothic temple itself, formed a large scenic triangle, carrying Lord Cobham's ornamental landscape over the eastern verge of his garden and almost into the Duke of Grafton's forest. There is little doubt that Gibbs also designed the castle and the keeper's lodge.<sup>8</sup> If he could do the complex temple, so much the easier could he do these simple pieces of feigned antiquity.

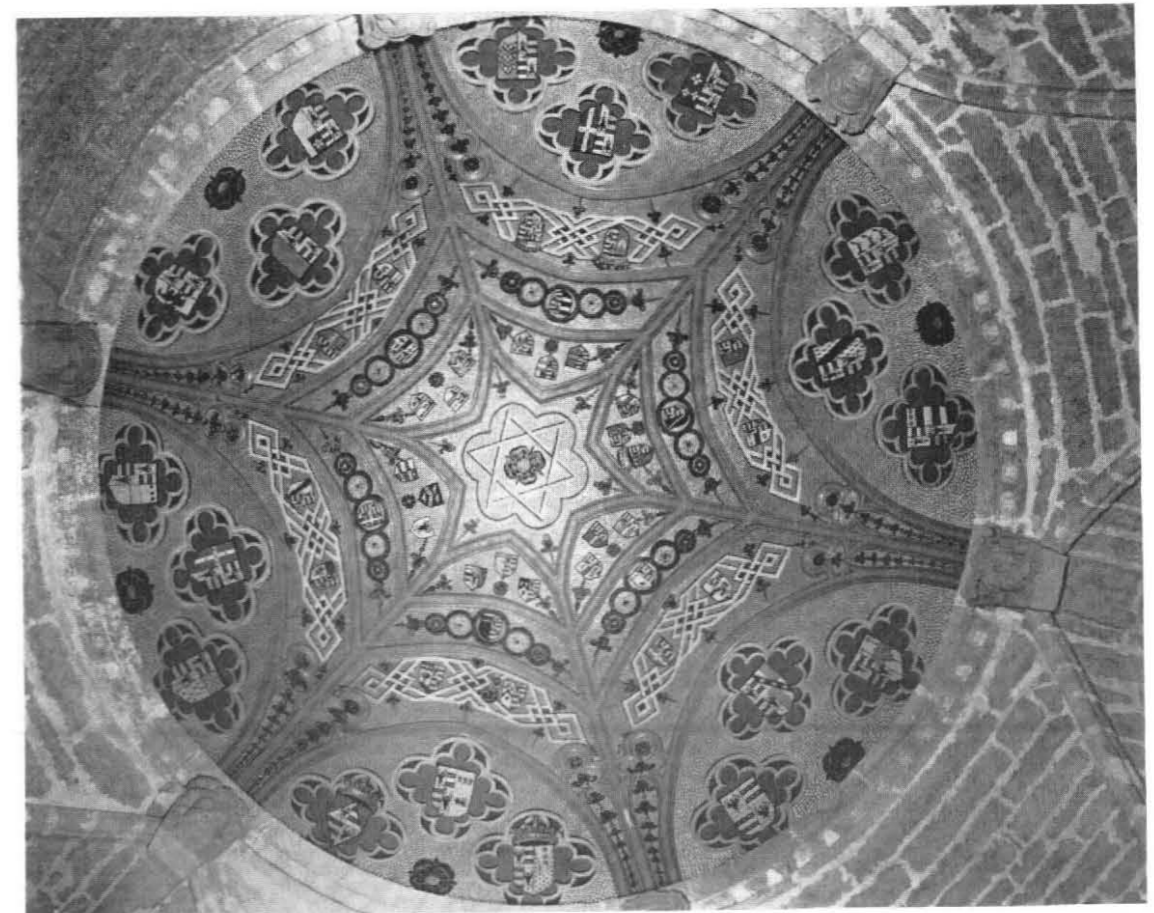
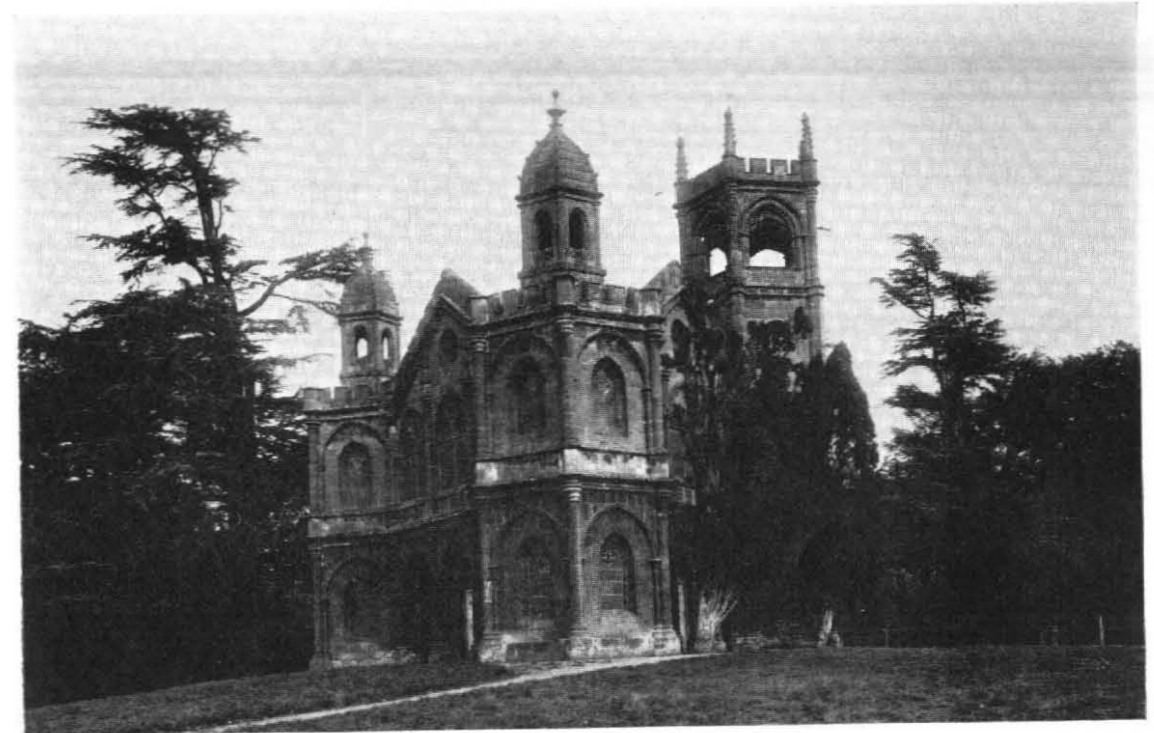
#### The question of the Grecian Temple

The Grecian Temple, dating from the final years of his life and unfinished when he died, was Lord Cobham's last garden ornament. It is a large building and of considerable interest in the history of architecture. In 1763 it was re-named the Temple of Concord and Victory, when some sculpture was added to it and the interior was completed (Plates 5 and 6).

The term "Grecian" first appears in the garden accounts in 1747, when the "Grecian Diagonal" is mentioned. This was probably the vista from the site of the proposed new temple towards the Cobham Pillar. If the Diagonal was making at this time, then the Grecian Valley and its temple must already have been planned. Seeley's guide of 1749 speaks of the Grecian Temple as "now building", adding that it would be "a large Structure of the Ionick Order". We may therefore date the design not later than 1748. It may indeed have been as early as 1746.

Lord Cobham died in 1749. The Gothic Temple was complete, and during the last few years of his life his enthusiasm for politics was subsiding. Not so his enthusiasm for gardening. The valley that had become the Elysian Fields continues northwards for some considerable distance, widening above the Grotto, turning abruptly north-eastwards and finally dying out on the plateau now known as the Bourbon Field. About 1746 this upper part of the valley was taken into the garden and here Lord Cobham returned to the nostalgic-classical theme already expressed, though with less purity, in the Elysian Fields. At the far north-eastern end of the valley he proposed a triumphal arch, but never built it. At the angle of the valley, looking up towards the arch, he placed the temple. The arch must needs have been Roman, but the temple — and this is surely remarkable — was intended to be Greek. In fact the term used was "Grecian", which is not quite the same thing. In the earlier eighteenth century true Greek architecture was still practically unknown.<sup>9</sup> Greece, sunk under Turkish rule, had been visited by a few intrepid travellers at widely separate intervals, but the accounts and sometimes drawings brought back by these persons had made little impression on the cognoscenti. What was known and imitated in the Renaissance was what we now know to be Roman architecture. But the earlier eighteenth century was quite uncertain. Anything that was not undoubtedly Roman was called, vaguely, Grecian. The Baths of Caracalla, for example, were obviously Roman. Everybody knew who Caracalla was. But what of the temple of Fortuna Virilis, in Rome but dating from republican times? What of the so-called Maison Carrée at Nîmes? What of the numerous ruins known to exist in Ionia and in the Syrian desert? Nobody knew who had built these things, or when, and so they were all Grecian. Lord Cobham's temple at Stowe was Grecian in this sense.

This nevertheless is remarkable enough. Lord Cobham did not put up another Baroque nor yet another Palladian garden building. He did not put up a Renaissance building at all. He chose deliberately to put up a Classical temple. Vitruvius himself, you would say, had been consulted, and it is likely enough that Claude Perrault's French edition of 1684 was made use of. What was evolved at Stowe was not in fact a Greek temple. It was a Roman (Ionic) temple. But Vitruvius in his writings refers constantly to Greek buildings and Greek treatises on architecture. For all the differences that in fact they introduced, the Roman architects of the Imperial age were building, as they felt, "Grecian" temples. Following them, Lord Cobham was being as Greek as he knew how to be. We do not know if he owned a copy of Perrault's



PLATES 1 and 2.—The exterior of the Gothic Temple, and the painted dome with its gilt background. The armorial bearings show marriages of the Temple family. Restored 1970.

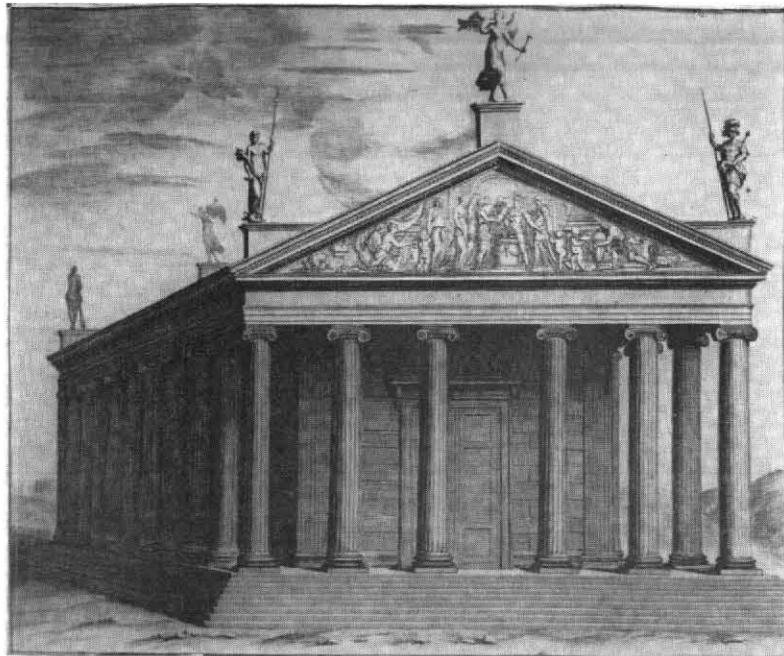


PLATE 3.—The Ionic temple of Virtue and Honour, once standing in Rome. Reconstructive engraving from Claude Perrault's French edition of Vitruvius, 1684.

PLATE 4.—The Roman building of the first century A.D. at Nîmes, known as the Maison Carrée. Page of engravings from Vol. 2, of Montfaucon's *L'Antiquité expliquée*, 1722.

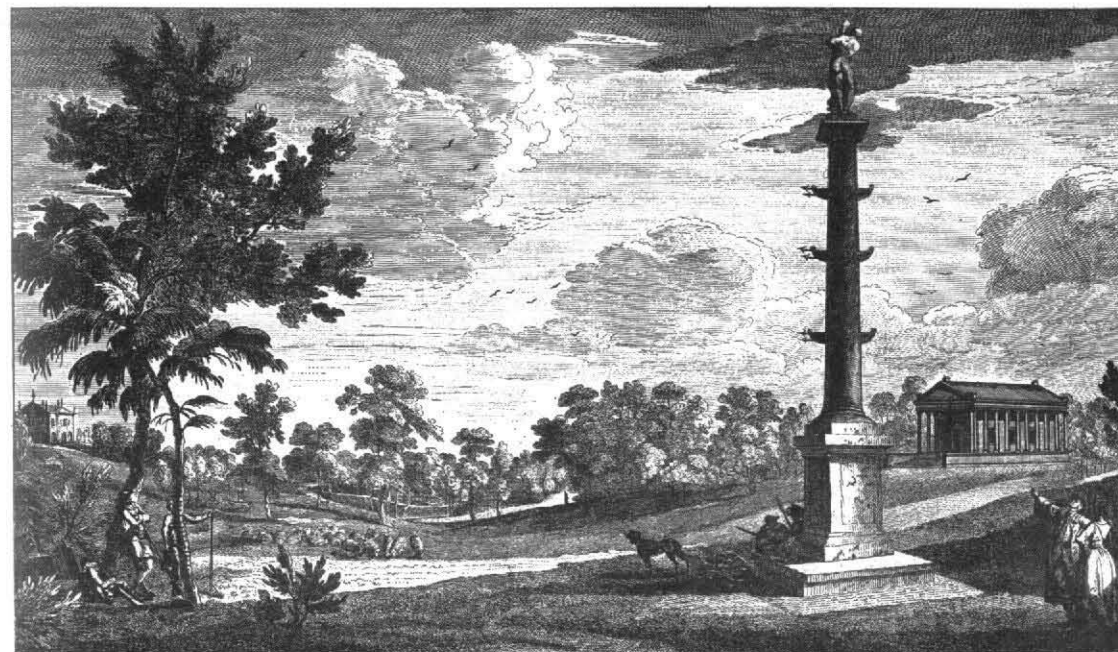
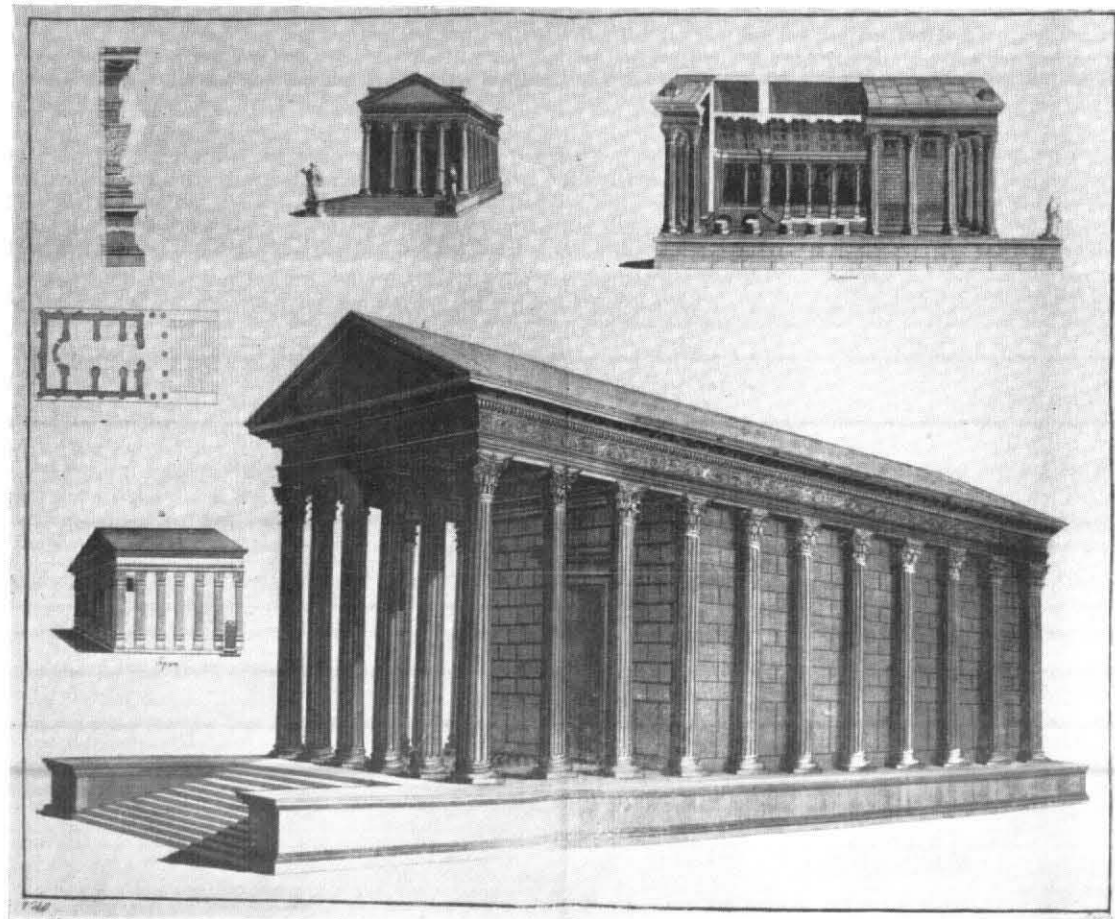


PLATE 5.—The Grecian Valley with the Grenville Column in its original position. Left appear the Lady's Temple and, just visible in the far distance, the Gothic Temple. Right is the Grecian Temple, as yet without its statues. Drawing by J.-B. Chatelain, engraved by George Bickham, 1753.



PLATE 6.—The Grecian Temple, now called the Temple of Concord. The statues and sculpture in the pediment were added after Lord Cobham's death. Photograph taken about 1920.





PLATE 7.—The Cobham Pillar. The base was added later in the century. Photograph taken about 1910.

*Vitruvius*. There were however at Stowe in 1848 two sets of volumes which, if they were there in his time, would have been much to the point. These were, firstly, the Abbé Montfaucon's *L'Antiquité expliquée* of 1722, which has several engravings of ancient temples; and secondly the Revd. Richard Pococke's *A description of the East and other Countries*, printed in 1745.<sup>10</sup> Pococke was in fact one of the intrepid travellers who had been to Greece and even to Baalbek, which he mentions in his book. There were likewise in existence earlier books and engravings, Italian and French, so that by 1746 it was quite possible, without ever leaving home, to gather enough information for the building of a Grecian temple. The interesting point is not however that Lord Cobham *could* build a Grecian temple but that he *did* build one, as early as he did. What in fact he did was to anticipate by several years the veriest beginnings of the Neoclassic movement which, in England, was to put an end to Palladianism and in the following decades was to sweep the board throughout Europe, reaching America, by way of Thomas Jefferson's buildings, in the last years of the century. Neoclassicism, based on archaeology, is generally held to have begun in France. But the Marquis de Vanadière<sup>11</sup> did not make his fact-finding journey to Rome until 1749, the year Lord Cobham died. As for English enquirers, Wood and Dawkins went to the Levant in 1750, and Stuart and Revett to Athens in 1753, while Robert Adam, the presiding genius of Neoclassicism in England, who reached Italy in 1755, did not visit Spalato until 1757. Dates could be multiplied and all would be found to fall after that of Lord Cobham's death. He was ahead of them all.

The Grecian Temple is not an exact copy of any ancient building, but there is evidence to suggest that it was based on the design of the Maison Carrée. There is a page of engravings of the Maison Carrée in Montfaucon and this is perhaps the starting point (Plate 4). In the first edition of his *Beauties of Stowe* in 1750 Bickham says that the temple, still under construction, "will be une Maison du ———". The way the blank should have been filled appears, much later, in Seeley's guide of 1788, which informs the public that the Grecian Temple "was designed from the measurements, which it nearly follows, of the Maison Carrée at Nismes." It is true that both buildings have six-column porticoes and steps in front only, and they are, whether by accident or design, exactly the same width. But with this any close resemblance ceases. The Stowe temple has free-standing columns all the way round, where the Maison Carrée has its side-columns engaged into the walls of the building — that is, the first is peripteral, the second pseudo-peripteral. But of course the major difference is that whereas the Maison Carrée is Corinthian, the Stowe temple is Ionic. Hence all the proportions are different. The measurements of an Ionic building cannot "nearly follow" those of a Corinthian building. So, whatever was intended in the first place, the Stowe temple diverged a long way from the Maison Carrée. Some Ionic buildings must also have been examined, if only in an engraving. As likely an example as any is the temple of Virtue and Honour, sketchily described by Vitruvius and reconstructed on paper by Perrault (Plate 3). There was likewise the Ionic temple of Fortuna Virilis, of which Desgodetz had published a description.<sup>12</sup> But there is no exact correspondence between Stowe and either of these. In 1751 Richard Pococke, now become a bishop, paid a visit to Stowe and compared the Grecian Temple to the great temple at Baalbek.<sup>13</sup> As he had himself been to Baalbek it was natural he should make this comparison. But Baalbek is again Corinthian. As we know the design of the Corinthian Maison Carrée was at least consulted, to introduce Baalbek here is to trail a red herring. Other herrings could doubtless be trailed in other directions, leading nowhere in particular. It is time to call off the hunt.

Stowe's Grecian Temple, then, is a Roman-type building of Greek intention.<sup>14</sup> The ancient buildings mentioned above, and others too, may have had their influence upon its design, but it is not, as it might have been, an exact copy of anything from the Ancient World. It is not however the less interesting on that account. Rather the contrary. It is a new building in an ancient manner and it was perhaps designed as early as 1746. Is it going too far to suggest that it is the first Neoclassic building ever put up anywhere?

Lord Cobham may have supplied the archaeological information from his library, but he did not of course design the Grecian Temple himself. Traditionally the architect was Kent, but the tradition is not as old as it might be. It dates from Seeley's guide of 1788, the same that

mentions the Maison Carrée; the same, too, that wrongly attributes to Kent the Lady's Temple and the Lake Pavilions. The Temple of Ancient Virtue, with its classical purpose, may be called an unconscious precursor of the Neoclassic movement. If Kent could do this why should he not return ten years later and do something even more classical? It is possible that he did so, but it would mean that he designed the Grecian Temple at the very end of his life, as he died in 1748. It seems a little unlikely that he should, so to speak, design anything so unlike himself so late in the day. His personality can be seen in Ancient Virtue clear enough, but there is not a trace of it in the Grecian Temple. Moreover, in 1742 Kent had been seriously ill and was thought to be going blind.<sup>15</sup> He recovered, but meanwhile Lord Cobham had decided to enlarge Stowe house and someone other than Kent must have done this work. In chapter VI it was suggested that, for the interior at least, this was Flitcroft. Flitcroft, like Kent, was a Palladian but after a while he took to archaeology. The Pantheon and Temple of Apollo he designed for Henry Hoare at Stourhead are clear Neoclassic essays; that is to say, they have the same inspiration as the Grecian Temple at Stowe. They belong to the 1750s, but already by 1744 Flitcroft had designed a "circular temple of the Ionick order, Antique",<sup>16</sup> for Stourhead, though it was never built. There is no certainty that Flitcroft was at Stowe in the 1740s, but if he was is it not possible, or even probable, that he rather than Kent designed the Grecian Temple?

M. J. GIBBON

#### Notes

1. See Bickham, *Beauties of Stowe*, engraving of the pillar dated 1750. The lantern and dome have now been rebuilt and have as finial, to replace the statue, an urn copied from the Boycott Pavilion, another building by Gibbs; both dome and urn are of fibre-glass.
2. See chapter IX, plate 5.
3. Captain Thomas Grenville, R.N., took a valuable prize in February 1742 (Grenville Papers, Vol. I, 1852). He later served under Lord Anson in the Channel and in 1747 was killed in action, commanding H.M.S. Defiance. His uncle Cobham set up a "rostral" column to his memory on the verge of the Grecian Valley. It was later moved to its present position in the Elysian Fields.
4. Sanderson Miller (1717-1780), amateur architect who specialised in Gothic, landowner at Radway, Co. Warwick, and thus neighbour to the Temple property at Burton Dasset. He was connected with the Temples by marriage, and with Stowe by the fact that his grandfather had been a tenant at Boycott. A friend of the Grenvilles and persona grata at Stowe, he did some repairs to the Gothic Temple in 1752 and probably witnessed its building ten years earlier. This may have set him off on his own career as a gothicist. Gothic did not sleep absolutely quiet under the Palladian eiderdown. It was prodded from time to time and, strange to tell, the person who prodded it most was Lord Burlington's favoured disciple, William Kent himself. Kent refaced Clock Court at Hampton Court Palace in much the same spirit that Hawksmoor had done All Souls. He then took to designing "sham ruins" for gentlemen's gardens, Classic at first, as the Hermitage at Stowe, then Gothic, as the Mill at Rousham, anticipating Miller. In fact, one of the threads that made up the strand of Kent's multifarious *oeuvre* connected, if tenuously, Gothic survival to Gothic revival. Lord Cobham had had Saxon ideas from the outset, as witness the Deities in the Bridgeman garden, later removed to the Gothic Temple. He was sailing fastest on the Saxon tack in the 1730s when Kent was at hand. Very likely he proposed to Kent in the first place to build him a Saxon temple and it may well be that it was Kent who suggested it should take a Gothic form, he feeling himself by then competent to design such a thing. Kent's Gothic performances, such as they are, do not in fact suggest that a Saxon temple from his hand would have been a great success. Anyway he did not design it. That was left for Gibbs.
5. See chapter X.
6. See Nikolaus Pevsner, *Studies in Art, Architecture & Design*, No. IX, "Good King James's Gothic", 1968.
7. See Dugdale's *Warwickshire* for some account of this glass. In August 1747 "Mr. Price" was paid £42 for "painted glass" (Stowe building accounts). This may also have been for the Gothic Temple. Price was probably William, son of Joshua Price who made windows for the chapel at Canons in 1719. William made windows for Westminster Abbey, New College Oxford, and Winchester.
8. Mr. Laurence Whistler has suggested that the keeper's lodge is by Vanbrugh, and Pevsner, in his Bucks guide, has accepted this attribution. But was anything built, before 1726, so far from the Bridgeman garden? The lodge is built of the same ironstone as the Gothic Temple and in 1741/2 the same carpenter, John Smallbones, was at work on both buildings (Stowe building accounts). To the present writer it seems almost certain that the lodge and temple went up simultaneously, and probably Stowe Castle too. If this is so, then all three may be given to Gibbs. Among his drawings in the Ashmolean is one of a circular building, purpose uncertain, which is not unlike the Stowe lodge (Gibbs, II, 18b).

9. Pevsner, *op. cit.*, No. XII, "The Doric Revival".
10. These two works were sold by Sotheby's at the Ducal bankruptcy in 1848.
11. Abel Poisson, Madame de Pompadour's brother, usually known by his later title, Duc de Marigny. His journey to Italy was made to qualify himself for the post of Directeur-général des Batiments.
12. Antoine Desgodetz, *Les Edifices antiques de Rome*, 1697.
13. Bishop Pococke, *Travels through England in 1750/51, and later*. Printed by the Camden Society, 1888.
14. The first correctly neo-Greek building in the world was put up in his park at Hagley, Worcestershire, by Lord Cobham's nephew, George Lord Lyttelton. It was designed by "Athenian" Stuart in 1758.
15. Horace Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*.
16. Letter from Flitcroft to Henry Hoare, August 1744; quoted in Kenneth Woodbridge, *Landscape and Antiquity*, 1970.

#### Acknowledgments

My thanks are due to the Henry E. Huntington Library for leave to make use of the Stowe papers in their keeping, to the R.I.B.A. for leave to reproduce plate 4, and to Messrs. R. & H. Chapman for plates 1 and 6.

#### A note on Giacomo Leoni

In chapter VI I suggested on what I thought, and indeed still think, rather good stylistic grounds that Leoni designed the North-front portico. However, by means of microfilm, I have just read Lord Cobham's account-book for 1736-41 and find by it that "Mr. Leonie" came to Stowe in June 1740. If this was his only visit—and in view of the small amount of his work at Stowe it well may have been—then it means that his arches, hitherto believed to have been built in the 1720s, must now be re-dated c. 1741. It also means that the North portico cannot be his work because it appears in Rigaud's view of 1733.

Stylistic evidence for Leoni's authorship of the portico is strong, and the arches would be old-fashioned in style for 1740. Leoni *could* have paid a much earlier, unrecorded visit and designed the portico and arches then. But if so, what was he doing in 1740? This is the only date we have for him. We never had one before. That he came to Stowe during the 1720s was always an assumption. Now that we know that he was there in 1740, are we justified, because the portico *might* be his work, in believing in fact that it is and continuing to assume an earlier visit? Before I suggested Leoni it was believed that the portico was Vanbrugh's work. The evidence on which this belief was based, after all, still exists and may, now, be thought more cogent than what I put forward in chapter VI.



Stowe Castle

# MUSIC

Musically it has been a most eventful term, as the following reports show. Strains of Bach and Monteverdi have once more echoed around the age-forgotten Marble Hall and a more ambitious Chamber Orchestra, the advent of "Cantores in Concordia" and a Stoic String Quartet are promising additions to Stowe music-making.

By contrast we are very sad to report Mary and Michael Edmonds' departure from Stowe. Michael Edmonds' contribution as performer in the Stowe Chamber Ensemble and the Orchestra has been invaluable; the 'cellists have benefitted greatly from his high standards and efficiency. As Vice-President he has made the Music Club one of the most civilised of Stowe Societies and some of us owe our first real taste of Opera to his expeditions. By many Stoics, Mary and Michael Edmonds will be remembered for their impeccable organisation and taste in such productions as the "Moon Orbit" and "A Concert for Advent". We wish them every happiness in their new home in Oxford.

NICHOLAS KAYE

## THE MUSIC SOCIETY

In the Roxburgh Hall on Sunday, December 14th

Hazel Holt (*soprano*)                      Rosemary Greenhalgh (*contralto*)  
Philip Langridge (*tenor*)                  Malcolm Singer (*baritone*)  
Terence James (*harpsichord*)              Bernice Jones (*cello continuo*)

THE STOWE CHORAL SOCIETY AND AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA, *Leader* Clive Brown  
*Conducted by* David Gatehouse

The Christmas Concerto                      *Corelli*  
Clive Brown (*violin*)                      Lesley White (*violin*)                      Bernice Jones (*cello*)  
The Christmas Oratorio (parts 1—3)                      *Bach*

This year's Christmas Concert was certainly the object of much speculation and interest, for it marked the official debut of Mr Gatehouse at Stowe. There was indeed apprehension throughout the term as to the state of the Choral Society and the School Orchestra, but any lurking fears were soon dismissed.

The programme opened with Corelli's "Christmas Concerto", a marvellously stately work with a brilliance enriched by a flavour which was unmistakably Italian. The violin and 'cello solos were very sensitively and attractively played and served as a foil to the more powerful impact of the tutti. The work ended unexpectedly with a serene and gentle pastoral movement.

The opening of the Oratorio, with its ecstatic entreaty of "Christians be Joyful", was an immediate contrast to the tranquillity of the Concerto. The narrative was carried through by the tenor in recitative, which Philip Langridge sang with well-modulated tone and great clarity of voice and diction. Of the other soloists Rosemary Greenhalgh, who stepped in as a last minute replacement for Janet O'Shea, was outstanding. All three of her arias were sung with beautiful tone and sensitive phrasing, qualities which were well matched by the violin obbligato in "Keep, O my spirit".

The Chorus showed vigour and concentration, especially in "Hear, King of Angels", the chorus which opened and concluded the third part. In the chorales they responded to Bach's expressive harmonic idiom with a sense of controlled power. The Orchestra was also well under the control of Mr Gatehouse's baton and the concert as a whole was an auspicious beginning to a new regime.

BRET JOHNSON

In the Roxburgh Hall on Sunday, January 17th

OWEN BRANNIGAN (*bass*) with KEITH SWALLOW (*pianoforte*)

Owen Brannigan opened his recital with arias from Purcell, Handel and Mozart, and in these he exhibited vast resources of power and breath control, but on certain vowels his tone, on the

whole extremely well controlled, became a little too nasal.

The second set of songs before the interval was by Stanford, Keel and Warlock. In these, also, he exhibited great power, his pronunciation was good, and he created an atmosphere through which the real meaning of the poetry permeated.

After the interval, he sang modern English songs by Hely-Hutchinson, Britten and Williamson, and his fresh and vigorous singing was most evident in the Malcolm Williamson songs, which were composed especially for Owen Brannigan.

The final section consisted of folk and traditional songs of the "North Country", and in these, Owen Brannigan really came into his own. He sang them in his native dialect (Northumbrian), and the audience were justified in asking for three encores.

An impressive feature of the concert was the fine accompaniment of Keith Swallow—there was perfect liaison between singer and accompaniment. Owen Brannigan combined his powerful singing with strong characterisation, and his anecdotes while introducing the songs provided extra entertainment to a most enjoyable concert.

IAN RITCHIE

In the Roxburgh Hall on Sunday, February 7th

A CONCERT BY STOWE MUSIC SCHOLARS AND SENIOR MUSICIANS

Sonata in A minor op. 23 (first movement)	<i>Beethoven</i>
Oliver Richards ( <i>violin</i> )	
Clarinet Sonata op. 167 (first movement)	<i>Saint-Saens</i>
Andrew Scott ( <i>clarinet</i> )	
Capriccio for String Quartet (Andante-allegro)	<i>Mendelssohn</i>
Oliver Richards, Hugh Joslin, Teymour Boutros-Ghali, Derek Longman	
Concerto for Trumpet (two movements)	<i>Lars-Erik Larsson</i>
Denzil Pugh ( <i>trumpet</i> )	
Three Preludes:	
Minstrels	
Bruyeres ('Heather')	
General Lavine — eccentric	
Derek Longman ( <i>pianoforte</i> )	
Four Songs of Travel: The Vagabond	<i>Vaughan Williams</i>
Whither must I wander	
Bright is the ring of words	
I have trod the upward and the downward slope	
Ian Ritchie ( <i>bass</i> )	
Trio Sonata (two movements)	<i>Telemann</i>
Hugh Joslin, Geoffrey Macleod-Smith, Titus Gibson ( <i>harpsichord</i> )	
Trio in C minor op. 3 (first movement)	<i>Beethoven</i>
Neil Bass, Andrew Pears, Derek Longman	
"Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep"	<i>Anon.</i>
Oswald Hoskyns ( <i>tuba</i> ), Jonathan Guilford ( <i>pianoforte</i> )	
Concerto Grosso in D minor (four movements)	<i>Handel</i>
Orchestra conducted by Nicholas Kaye Francis Watson ( <i>Harpsichord continuo</i> )	

It was encouraging to see such a large and sympathetic audience at the Scholars' Concert, and one is pleased to be able to say that their support was well rewarded. The concert got off to a good start with a well phrased and sensitive performance by Oliver Richards of the first movement of Beethoven's Violin Sonata in A minor Op. 23. This was followed by Andrew Scott playing the first movement of a delightful Clarinet Sonata by Saint-Saens, with considerable musicianship.

Then for the first time in many years we were privileged to hear a string quartet. Oliver Richards, Hugh Joslin, Teymour Boutros-Ghali and Derek Longman played the Capriccio in E minor for String Quartet by Mendelssohn. The opening Andante was played with great control, the Fugue however got off to a rather shaky start but gathered momentum as it proceeded. The most notable thing about the performance, however, was the generally good intonation of the ensemble.

In contrast to the Romantic ardour of the Mendelssohn we were plunged into the icy Scandinavian tones of Lars-Erik Larsson's Trumpet Concertino of which Denzil Pugh expertly played the first two movements.

The first half was concluded by two extremely well controlled and mature performances. The first was by Derek Longman who played three Debussy Preludes with immaculate style. The second was by Ian Ritchie who sang four songs from Vaughan Williams' "Songs of Travel", with a remarkably mature tone and understanding of the music.

The second half opened with a Telemann Trio Sonata. It was not the most inspiring music but was well played by Hugh Joslin, Geoffrey Macleod-Smith and Titus Gibson, and the tones of Mr Gatehouse's new harpsichord gave it a characteristic Baroque flavour.

This was followed by a trio of a very different nature, the first movement of Beethoven's Trio in C minor, Op. 1 no. 3, which Neil Bass, Andrew Pears and Derek Longman played with appropriate vigour. In refreshing contrast was Oswald Hoskyns' entertaining performance of "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep" on the tuba, which he carried off with great aplomb.

The evening concluded with Handel's Concerto Grosso in D minor skilfully conducted by Nicholas Kaye and the stirring Baroque vigour of the performance made a fitting end to the concert.

J. C. A. BROWN

In the Roxburgh Hall on Sunday, February 21st

THE BAND OF THE WELSH GUARDS AND STOWE CONCERT BAND  
Captain D. K. Walker, conductor

STOWE CONCERT BAND also conducted by Bram Wiggins

633 Squadron  
L'Italiana in Algeri  
Selection from West-Side Story  
Oboe Concerto  
Tocatta for Band (massed bands)  
Andante Cantabile and Scherzo (Stowe Band)  
Waves of the Danube (Stowe Band)  
An Eriskay Love Lilt from Hebrides Suite (Stowe Band)  
Ballet Parisien  
El Capitan (massed bands)  
Pineapple Poll  
Dr Zhivago  
Melodies from Jamaica  
Trombone Gallop  
Light Cavalry  
Regimental March

Goodwin  
Rossini  
Bernstein  
Corelli  
Erickson  
Diabelli  
Ivanovici  
Grundman  
Offenbach  
Sousa  
Sullivan  
Jarre  
Walters  
Clarke  
Suppé

It was quite a sight to see guardsmen in full uniform sauntering on to the stage, one by one, and yet more imposing a funereal figure dressed in black, with sword at the ready, come forward to step on to the rostrum as conductor. Apparently the band does a lot of concerts around the country as well as being on duty at Buckingham Palace about once in every five days.

Inevitably, the concert was composed of the same type of music, and excitement therefore ebbed somewhat by the end of the evening. However, this was stayed, to a certain extent, by the band's enormous versatility. This was well shown by the extremely varied programme—film music and other adaptations from orchestral works, as well as the lighter music and traditional marches which one had expected. Each of these was played to a very high standard, including the virtuoso performances, and apart from the odd staccato passage, in which even the Stowe Band found it difficult to keep together, there were very few noticeable mishaps.

The Stowe Band, necessarily a contrast, played in six of the items, four of them on its own, and these were played to such a standard as to make it possible for Captain Walker to say that it was the best school band he had conducted.

TITUS GIBSON

## QUEEN'S TEMPLE CONCERTS

On Sunday, January 24th

Clive Brown (*violin*) Michael Edmonds (*cello*)  
David Gatehouse (*piano*) Bram Wiggins (*trumpet*)  
CANTORES IN CONCORDIA Conducted by Terence James  
Ian Ritchie (*bass*)

Piano Trio No. 4 in E major  
Nos. 1 and 2 of "Trois Chansons de Charles d'Orleans"  
Sonatine  
Badinage  
Three Songs of John Donne  
Piano Trio in F major op. 80

Haydn  
Debussy  
Martini  
Bozza  
Clive Brown  
Schumann

This was an exciting programme for the first concert in a new series. The new Stowe Trio had a chance to show the breadth of their capabilities: in the Haydn they gave a rhythmic and convincing performance, especially in the second movement which must surely be one of Haydn's most uncharacteristic moments, and their rich string tone was admirably suited to the Schumann—not an easy work to perform.

The Debussy songs were sung with great charm: the delicacy of the first was well contrasted in the light-hearted vigour of the second. The performance of the two trumpet pieces which followed, was most impressive, both pieces requiring immense technical skill and agility.

A highlight of the concert was the first performance of Mr Brown's setting of three songs of John Donne, extremely sympathetically and musically interpreted by Ian Ritchie and Mr Gatehouse. After such an emotionally expressive performance we can only hope that one day these songs may be published.

NICHOLAS KAYE

## MARBLE HALL CONCERTS

On Sunday, February 14th

THE STOWE TRIO  
Clive Brown (*violin*) Michael Edmonds (*cello*) David Gatehouse (*harpsichord*)  
THE QUEEN'S TEMPLE SINGERS Directed by David Gatehouse  
CANTORES IN CONCORDIA Directed by Terence James

Violin Sonata No. 1 in B minor Bach  
English and Italian Madrigals  
Trio Sonata in B minor Loeillet  
Motet: "Jesu, Priceless Treasure" Bach

A concert in the Marble Hall is an experience which no music lover would gladly miss. Those who had the good fortune of attending the concert of the 14th of February for a programme of Elizabethan and Baroque music including Madrigals, Trio Sonatas and Bach's Motet "Jesu Priceless Treasure" were all as lavish in their praises of the music as they were divided in their opinions as to whether the Marble Hall is the most suitable place for music-making.

The architecture of the oval-domed hall is conducive to more resonance than is perhaps desirable. It was therefore with a great and careful sense of propriety that Mr Gatehouse chose to accompany the trio-sonatas on a harpsichord, whose varied and exquisite, if somewhat frail tone, is never altogether suited to the dry acoustics of a large concert hall. With his two partners he gave us an excellent rendering of Bach's B minor sonata, with its steady flow of contrapuntal garlands and the architectural soundness of its writing. Adapting himself to the new conditions of resonance with unrivalled intelligence and rapidity, Mr Edmonds on the 'cello articulated his traits with extreme clarity both in the Bach and in the fast sections of Loeillet's B minor sonata; while the sensitivity and warmth of tone of Mr Brown's playing on the violin were brought out most successfully especially in the slow movements of the Loeillet. The concert opened with an excellent performance of four light-hearted English madrigals: "It was a lover and his lass" by Morley, "Fair Phyllis" by Farmer, "Adieu, sweet Amaryllys" by Willbye, and finally "The silver swan" by Gibbons. The Cantores in Concordia, a small group of talented musicians well trained under the guidance of Mr James, felt such visible

pleasure in singing that their own rejoicing simply enhanced the musical pleasure of the audience. Sheer individual skill and, obviously easy and effective communication between conductor and singers accounted for an excellence which made their performance most successful in every way.

With the two Italian madrigals, "Matona mia cara" by Orlando di Lasso and "Lasciate mi morire" by Monteverdi, the change of atmosphere was as sudden as it was dramatic: from the light-hearted to the pathetic and the sombre. Whether because the oval dome would not gladly welcome Mediterranean pathos or simply because an English audience is not on the whole conversant with the language of Dante, the cantores and Mr James here only achieved goodness when we had had excellence before. I daresay it was just a well thought out trick to impress upon our minds that, say what you will, the best madrigals are in fact English—as if we had forgotten!

The second part of the concert was devoted to Bach's "Jesu Priceless Treasure" sung by the Queen's Temple singers conducted by Mr Gatehouse. The motet being one of the most difficult to tackle for an amateur choir, the choice was extremely ambitious. In spite of this (or should I say because of this?), the performance was of an excellent standard. The audience sensed it and their cheers after the twelfth section of the motet, echoed by those of the choir congratulating their conductor, made it plain that everybody felt that something great had indeed been achieved: and so it had. The very neat way in which all entries were heard in Bach's rich and difficult counterpoint, the clarity of the singers' enunciation, the return of the self-same choral recurring each time with a different colouring of feeling, the lovely, powerful tone of the first soprano line, the mastery of the conductor, all this not only bore testimony to a very conscientious approach to music, but testified that amateurs are able, with time, love for what they are doing and good direction, to go a long way on the road towards excellence and fall little short of professional standards. Again the pleasure of the singers who felt both gratified and helped by the acoustics of the Marble Hall, was quite obvious. Their "fortes" were grand and eloquent, their "mezzo-fortes" creditable, but their "pianos" only tentative. It is the one single criticism which ought to be made: lack of contrasts and a tendency to be carried away by sheer splendour of sound.

I am afraid this has been in the past and will be in the future the price paid to marble for letting it magnify the sound of good music rather than letting it echo the confused babbling of Christmas Tea Parties or Beagle Balls.

A. F. M. LE PICHON

## THE MUSIC CLUB

In spite of its being a short one, this term has seen no less than the usual amount of activity. Apart from two concerts given by various members, a most entertaining evening was spent at the home of Mr and Mrs Gatehouse, where Mr Thomas Goff spoke to the club in an extremely amusing and enlightening manner about his life, how he came to make instruments, and the construction of harpsichords in particular.

An outing also took place to the Festival Hall site on the South Bank of the Thames, where a choice of three simultaneous concerts at the three halls could be made. The party split up, and a most enjoyable evening was had by all.

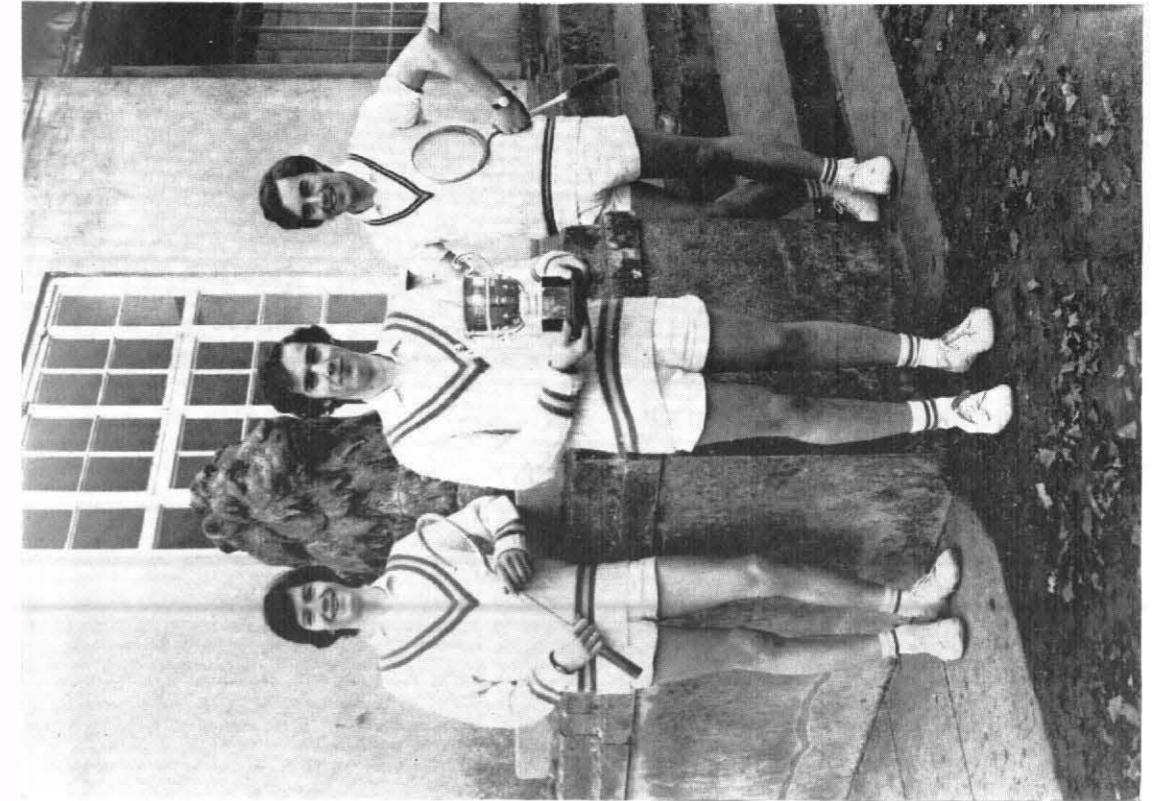
The club is extremely sorry to have to say farewell to Michael Edmonds, the Vice-President, who is leaving this term. He has devoted so much of his time to the Club, and we shall greatly miss his loyal and energetic support; but he and Mrs Edmonds will not be far away, and we hope that they will come back frequently to see his good work being continued.

IAN RITCHIE

## THE CHAPEL CHOIR

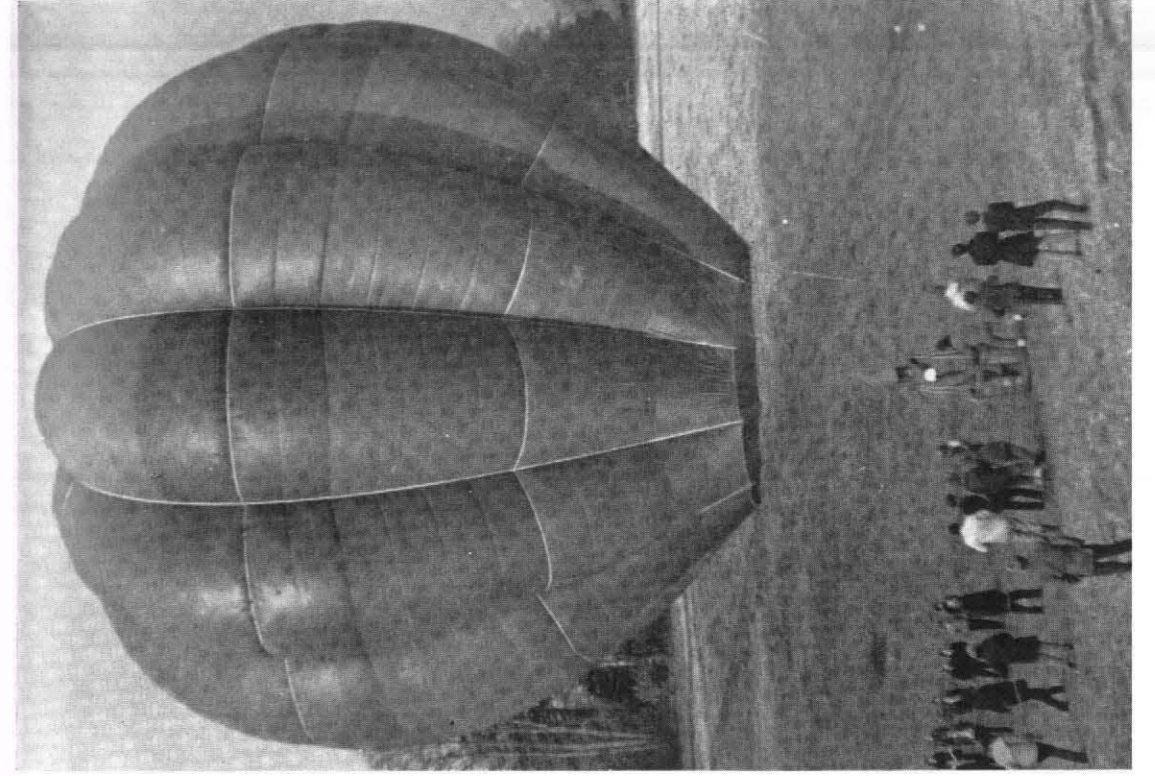
The choir has been aiming to perform a varied selection of anthems this term including a Verse Anthem by Travers for the Service of Hymns and Readings. Next term we hope to do some anthems with a small male voice choir as well as the usual full choir anthems.

IAN RITCHIE



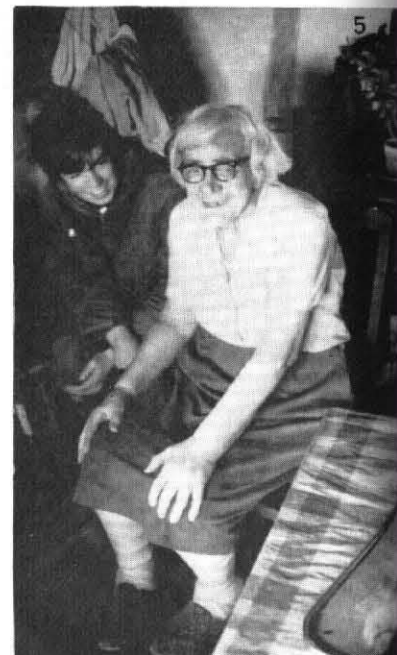
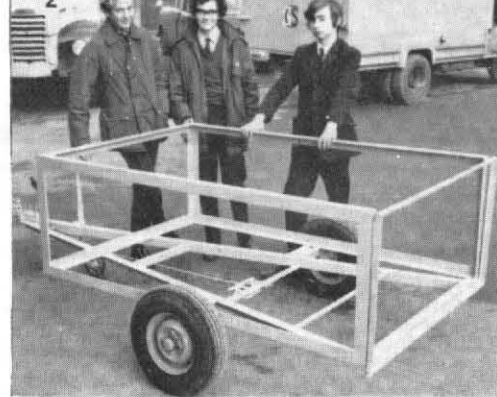
The victorious Bath Cup Squash Team:  
R. G. L. Cheatle, R. G. G. Carr, I. A. Thomson

R. & H. Chapman  
Buckingham



Ballooning in the Armoury Field

Neil Bass



**The Stowe  
Community Service**

1. Gardening.
2. Trailer nearing completion.
3. Decimal currency lecturing.
4. Visiting.
5. Dora.
6. Potted plants.
7. New roof on Charlie's and Dora's house.
8. Vegetable delivery team.
9. Woodcutting.



Montage

Simon Shneerson

"He is one of the prophets come back to see to hear to file a revised report on the present state of the shrinking world" Lawrence Ferlinghetti on Allen Ginsberg, prophet of revolutionary youth in America; but let it refer to *Germ* and numerous important personages will start shifting in their big boots. This is the intention of the revised *Germ* policy, but (take heed all those arch-reactionaries whose faces are beginning to flush with anger or pity) the fulfilment of it depends upon the 'honey on the rim', in the Lucretian phrase, of a pleasing presentation combined with a variety of differing media. Hence we intend to refute the recent compelling accusations of a 'bit in the middle etc.' in trying to produce a rounded edition, which would hope to attain fair representation if sold outside *The Stoic*. For the past year and a half the magazine has consisted almost entirely of poetry, with an occasional piece of prose included; this is clearly distasteful to those who have little appetite for poetry, but have an interest in creative production and social comment, interlaced with 'un peu d'humour'. In producing this edition, we have tried to tap each level of every stratum in the school society, for it is hoped that by the printing of a more widely-spread section of the school's talent, more people will be stimulated to produce work of their own and to submit some of it for inclusion in this magazine; the encouragement of the creative element in a society, especially a closed one such as this, must be of paramount importance. It is the eventual aim of the editors to integrate *Germ* with *The Stoic* to the extent that it contains all creative work, including drama and music; one step towards this is the consideration that the whole is an artistic production, not a collection of odd unintelligible curios of the intellect.

**GERM 14**

## NEWTON

You saw that bird come glide away  
And mingle dust with Christian day?  
You saw him ride the clouds with lust  
And mingle day with Satan's dust?  
I saw him fly to another state,  
Through packs of cards that couldn't wait  
To sort themselves. He came to God  
Who shunned him thus: called him 'sod',  
And ground to dust.

He cried: he knew he could not live again,  
He knew his death was sealed by men;  
His own appointed saintly role  
Was shunned by God: he's on the dole.

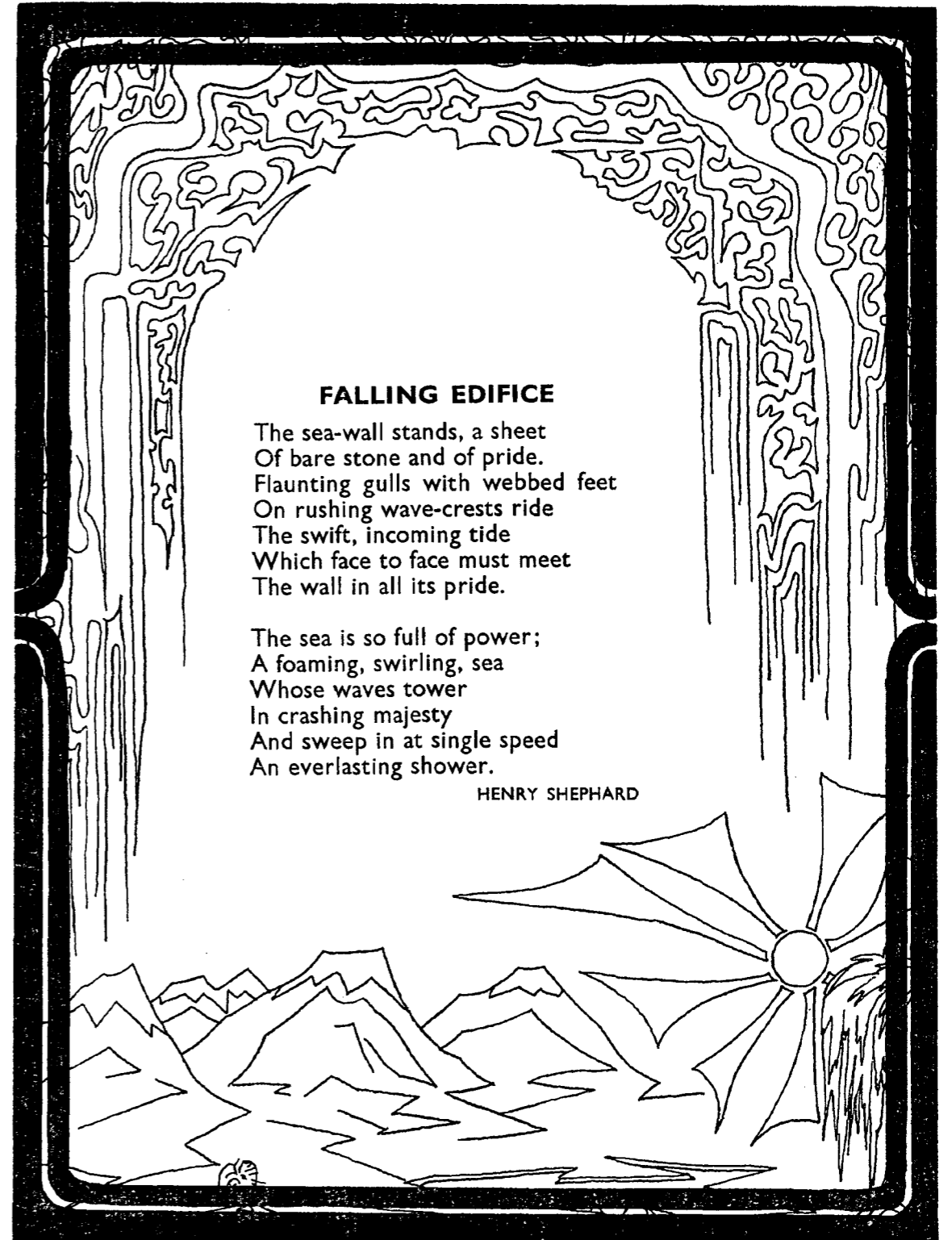
That unemployment is his king—  
He can now the cosmos wing:  
All creation is now free  
For the thought of you and me.

TIMOTHY KINAHAN



the how of here and now  
the when of unfulfilled passion  
the why of metaphysical speculation  
the where of distant peace  
the what of philosophical vulgarity  
the how of why the when of where  
is all less than one sunbeam

RICHARD CARR



## FALLING EDIFICE

The sea-wall stands, a sheet  
Of bare stone and of pride.  
Flaunting gulls with webbed feet  
On rushing wave-crests ride  
The swift, incoming tide  
Which face to face must meet  
The wall in all its pride.

The sea is so full of power;  
A foaming, swirling, sea  
Whose waves tower  
In crashing majesty  
And sweep in at single speed  
An everlasting shower.

HENRY SHEPHARD

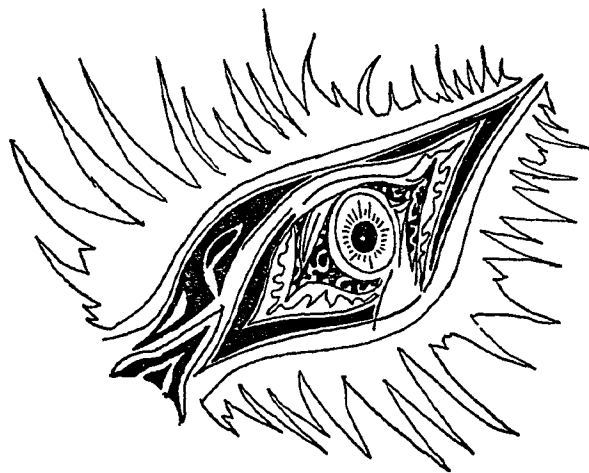
## DISCOURSE ON NOURISHMENT

Stowe is one of those few bastions of liberty and moderate conservatism whose inmates live, for the most part, in blissful seclusion from the draughty outside world. With its cloistered colonnades and resplendent classical facade it presents a haven for the daunted, a refuge for the romantic, and it spells security to the deluded. These auspicious monuments float effortlessly on a dreamy mist.

Would that this should persist! But they're at it again. In addition to the multiplicity of societies now rampant in the recreation and distractions arena, now appears the Crumble, Repair And Pastry Society (whose initials will no doubt echo the thoughts of many like myself), Founded by Pea and Perrins, Strictly Limited, and sponsored by Gastriq Ali, the leftist, progressivist anticounter-prerevolutionary compulsive "bonhomme vorant" and catering executive to Nadirco Superchain Inc. of Peter Simple repute. Even the Food Committee eye it with apprehension lest they may have to advise the kitchens to become more competitive. It is now becoming a regular feature of the Buckingham Eisteddfod. "Leatherjackets provided with Grub. All utensils gratefully appreciated, particularly hand grenades. Free leaflets are the principal attraction of the evening", says the "chef principale".

This is clearly not to be missed. Here is a real indication of the purposeful, forward-looking Stowe. Even if the Society's closest ally, the Political Club, cannot account for this sudden change one thing is assured: the Sanatorium is one of the few institutions of this fine place which will not have to be made more competitive.

BRET JOHNSON



## SCHOOL FORUM

### PRO

The Stoic editorials in the last two terms have been unceasing in their reminders that Stoics are lethargic. We have been prodded with the like of "Lethargy Lethargy Lethargy Lethargy Lethargy Lethargy Lethargy!" To emphasize the point we remember, "Unfortunately, apathy has taken such a firm grip of the School that while people are very willing to discuss what is wrong and to suggest ways to reform the present system, it is rare for anyone to make any effort to implement these often very intelligent suggestions". The question is: are we to believe these subjective accusations or are they to be taken as yet more moans?

Solutions have been proposed by Stoics to cure this deadly disease—lethargy. One of many is the School Forum, whose medicinal qualities would both waken the Stoic from his supposed slumbers and also provide the successful conclusion to the workable, and in many cases helpful House Forums. If we are to be found guilty of apathy, then the sentence must be 'an increase in communications', with all its ambiguous undertones. If the Stoics 'don't care' or 'can't be bothered' then a suitable channel ought to be created into which they can pour their supposedly hollow wailings—that is if they are judged to be hollow. Due to lack of time on the part of the Headmaster, and also an evident unwillingness to see him, many feelings go unexpressed. The Headmaster devotes much time in giving the SAME answer to the SAME problem to DIFFERENT boys. A School Forum would both increase communication, and enable the Headmaster to convey his feelings on a particular subject for the School to see.

It is to be regretted but the relationship with the Masters is still very much in terms of 'Us' and 'Them', and sensible discussion in a body of the form of a School Forum can but overcome this undesirable hurdle. It must at this point be said that not all discussion can or will revolve on a 'take, take' basis, and not only is it possible to visualise sensible debate but also helpful and positive suggestions. Furthermore, the suitability of House Forums to discuss matters of school policy is questionable, and a more representative view is required.

Is the Stoic going to be allowed to wallow in his laziness, to view his career at Stowe as no more than an educational opportunity for passing exams, or is he going to be allowed to take an active interest in contributing to a community of which he is the common denominator if only an ephemeral one? Let us conclude by hoping for the approval of the School Forum, for now that the diagnosis has been made, it only remains for the treatment to be prescribed.

STEVEN PHILLIPS  
MICHAEL SHERWOOD

### CONTRA

Having perused with interest and considerable horror a document issued by the faction who wish to propagate the idea of the establishment of a 'School Forum', and having taken an active part in a Prefects' Meeting devoted to this subject, in which many dangerous illogicalities were uttered by the leading members of this growing faction, I come to the following conclusions:

(1) That the idea of a School Forum is founded on false premises. There is no urgent need for an increase in communications, as the document suggests. In this school, we already have four very effective media of communication: the Housemasters, the Prefects, the House Forums, and the power of petition. If, as the document suggests, there is "an evident unwillingness" to see the Headmaster, which I would condemn as pure fabrication and propaganda, any one of these channels can be used to lodge complaints or offer suggestions. Any shy or self-conscious Stoic who has a complaint to make about the running of the School, can either see his Housemaster, or his Head of House, or bring up the issue at his House Forum, whose Chairman or Secretary can then lobby the Headmaster and report back to the boy or boys concerned, or if he feels particularly passionate about some issue of grave importance, he and his associates can draw up a petition, preferably patronised by a Prefect or Monitor of a like-mind, which he or they can then present to the Headmaster. So with these four very effective media of communication, the idea of a School Forum is blatantly superfluous.

(2) The report gleefully points out that the Headmaster "wastes much time in giving the same answer to the same problem to different boys". I submit that instead of worrying unduly about the plenitude of the Headmaster's calendar, they should concentrate their efforts on the streamlining of the House Forum system, and the encouragement of petitions and delegations.

In the final analysis, I would state emphatically that the gap in communications, if it exists at all, can be adequately bridged by the House Forums and the other media I have dealt with above. Let us, as a school, finally reject this unnecessary increase in bureaucracy, which serves only to add confusion to the complex job of running Stowe.

D. F. McDONOUGH



## A HISTORY OF REVOLUTION AT STOWE

The main difficulty about writing on revolution at Stowe is the great lack of evidence. The only official source, *The Stoic*, contains little or no evidence of actions for the simple reason that the more extreme revolutionary actions become, the greater is the desire to hide all aspects on the part of the authorities, who are by nature and definition an essentially conservative body. The other sources, to which I largely have to resort, are evidence of political "feeling" within *The Stoic* and word of mouth. In the former category, the Debating Society reports are most useful in that they are statistical. (With exceptions when the effort-expenditure of the Club Secretary does not reach the reporting of a few simple figures).

The first five years of the school were marked by a direction of constructive effort towards building an ideal. As a result, there were no dissenters, and topics such as "team spirit" were not considered worth discussing. Although the school's constitution was considered too new to destroy, the British political scene reveals many revolutionaries. Two debates in particular reveal this dissatisfaction. The first, "That in the opinion of this House the present system of government in England is inadequate to the country's needs" (26/9/25) was carried by a motion of 40 votes to 23. The second was over an even more explosive subject: "That this House regrets that Parliament has never been blown up". This debate was lost to the opposition by only one vote suggesting that almost half the school were potential revolutionaries.

It is hard to separate the practical joker from the destructive revolutionary. Both can be equally anti-social, the fundamental difference being over the need for a purpose. One story I recollect hearing involved burning the American flag shortly after the War. Apparently nobody seemed to mind except the person who had to sweep up the ashes. On the other hand, the boys who filled our leaden George with water and made his horse stale for three days with the use of a drill, a definite jape, caused more turmoil among the authorities.

The C.C.F. is the traditional favourite for releasing one's inhibitions. The first manifestation of pacifism I can find was during the close of World War 2, when a motion, "That this House intends to hand in its resignation to the J.T. Corps on the first day of peace" was carried almost unanimously. Although wholesale strike has never been actualized, sporadic campaigns have been made individually including the "wanton" destruction of the assault course, a full set of burned corps clothes, and an attempted egg-assassination of an Admiral.

More recently, slogans have been appearing on cricket pitches in white paint, and hockey posts have been uprooted, despite a large heavily-armed body of school officials standing midnight vigils in the school grounds. In actual fact, both of these would fall easily into the category of practical jokes rather than serious attempts to achieve anything.

Two remaining subjects remain to be discussed, the former being the nearest genuine attempt to a revolutionary body I have known, the latter being an interesting experiment which cannot pass out unrecorded.

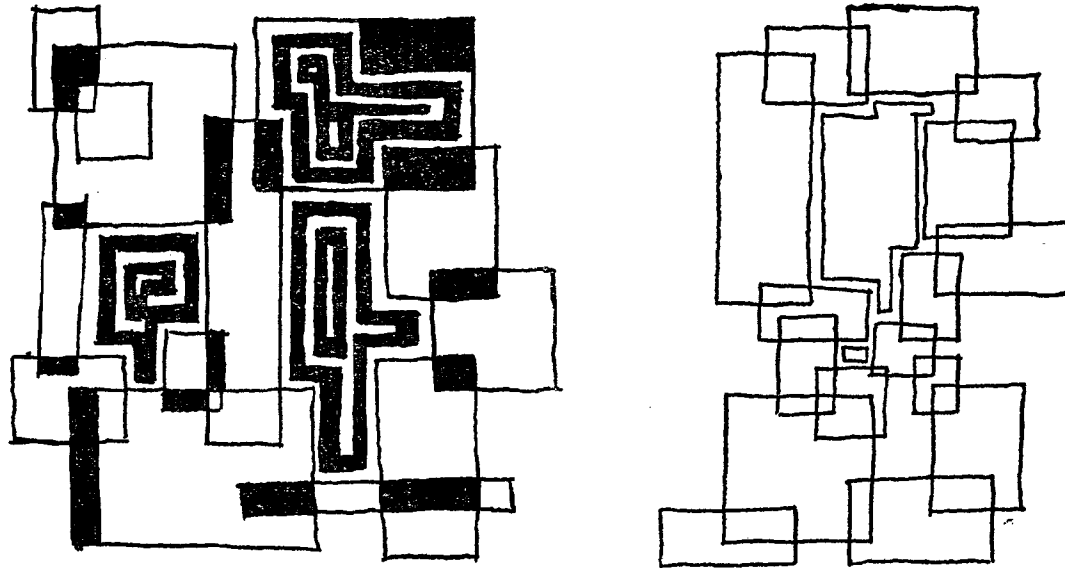
"MOLE" is a name that some still at the school might remember. The name was an unoriginal symbol of underground movement, though it is my belief that it never got further below the ground than the Plugg Street passage. Three romantically aspiring revolutionaries who had never heard of Che and couldn't tell the difference between Lenin or Mao-tse-Tung, gave birth to a "constructive attempt to destroy the school". Buckets and spades might have helped them more than large colourful posters, or attempts to dress George (and horse) in various types of dressing. The movement ended when a self-styled revolutionary grew jealous of their activities, and threatened to reveal their identities if they continued. This produced a mutual stalemate, and revolution destroyed revolution.

One of the most productive abuses of the authority was not even aimed in that direction. A few boys decided to amuse themselves by wearing a badge with the number 10 on it. The idea was to test one's friend's reactions to it, and at the end of the day change the number to 9. Theoretically, one continued the countdown until the day "zero", when the wearing was to be discontinued. To my amazement, one rather senior master objected to someone's badge, and from that moment on, small badge factories were being hastily assembled. While the authorities' wrath kindled, the Stoic chortled in glee and accelerated the production. By day 9, about 80 boys were wearing the badge, and the number expanded to a sizeable portion of the school by midday. While some masters exerted their utmost to rip off and destroy any badge, the acceleration increased on the other side, and the number became a symbol of the Revolution. The suppression of all badges proved futile, for the number had by this time superseded the badge and could be daubed on school property where it was not allowed on personal property. At last somebody saw sense. The irrational attacks on personal liberty ceased, and there was no longer reason to continue the defence. Within two days of day 8, the numbers were forgotten. The conclusion that I may draw from the experiment, is that there are more erratic psychologies in an English Public School than the American University that evolved the experiment could account for.

LET'S ALL BARBEQUE BACON !

SIMON EVE

## Theory About the Shape of the World



“I am Li Pu. Yesterday I slew my daughter’s wife: now I am looking for salvation. I am climbing up Mount Fuji to seek the help of the God of the Mountain.”

(The music of the flute is heard, and a shepherd appears, as if from nowhere).

“From where are you coming?”

“From Mount Fuji.”

(A pause of thoughtful solicitude ensues).

“It is strange, to hear the flute from so base a man as you. I never knew that men like you could bear the arts so well.” “Music transcends the bounds of class. I am a simple shepherd: music is my crook. You are a priest, Li Pu; you slew my sister. I cannot forgive you, for I am the Mountain.”

(He disappears, and the flute is heard again).

“I am a priest of Fuji, and no-one can play my part.”

TIMOTHY KINAHAN

It is perhaps little realised how short a time has passed since the World was flat. Under four hundred years have elapsed since Galileo and others first hammered it into a sphere, and in so doing repudiated a fact that had stood unflinching, if not unquestioned, for many thousands of years.

The new theory was, of course, indubitably correct; all the existing evidence, astronomical and practical led up to this unquestionable conclusion and any rational man would have to accept it. Man is a logical creature who forms opinions and convictions on the evidence of his senses, and there is little point in trying to prove to him that fire is cold when his senses tell him that it is hot. The fire may very well be cold, but until it feels cold it will be a fact that fire is hot to a sane man.

Before Galileo, any available evidence, (and man can only work on what evidence there is), led to the conclusion that the World was flat, the strongest proof being that of the naked eye. Today, the faint curve of the Earth’s surface is just perceptible on the Horizon, but to the unexpected observer, who had been brought up to believe that the World was flat, this curve would surely remain unnoticed, or be attributed to a trick of refraction, and the Horizon thus would seem well and truly level. Thus any rational man living five hundred years ago would be perfectly logical and correct in thinking that the World was flat, it **was** flat.

Today, of course, it is known that the World is round, but what if it was proved beyond any possible shadow of doubt that the World was triangular, while it was also explained, reasonably and intelligibly why we had been tricked into thinking it was round by a quirk of Nature? The rational man is then faced with the same alternatives open to the Sixteenth Century thinker. He could accept wholeheartedly the new truth, ridiculing his former convictions, he could refuse to acknowledge it, and maintain his former views, or he could attempt to defend his views, while at the same time brandishing those who thought otherwise as mentally deficient.

But if the new doctrine is invulnerable to attack from what knowledge of Science we have today, and embraces every aspect which could possibly be connected with the shape of the World, then it is inevitable, regardless of what opposition it may meet with, that eventually it will be established as a basic fact.

However, this does not mean that the ignorant thinkers who believed that the World was round were wrong. One has only to look at a photograph, gaze out at the Horizon, or study the passage of the stars to see how right they were, and there must be a few people alive who are not absolutely certain that the World is no shape other than round.

One could perhaps imagine the World as a shapeless rubber bag, and the facts with which it is possible to deduce some idea of its shape as concrete objects. By placing some of these solid facts in the bag, the World will take on the shape of the facts, and itself will become a solid object. If more facts are then added to the bag, it will modify or completely alter its shape to meet the new requirements. And while the new shape may be totally different from the original, it does not, of course, mean that the bag/World has always held that shape.

Thus it is possible that those sages of antiquity were correct in believing that their World was flat, their failure was in not realising that it might change its shape at any moment.

DENZIL PUGH

# EGALITARIANISM

by DAVID F.  
McDONOUGH

Egalitarianism, like full employment and the Welfare State, is a noble end towards which society should strive. But it is an ideal which is unattainable in real life. Even if in an ideal world an egalitarian society, having levelled up or down the worldly possessions of all its members, were to provide them with an equal start and equal opportunities for betterment, it would not mean that they would remain equal. Many of them would become 'more equal than others', in spite of starting the race from scratch and in spite of all efforts to provide them with equal opportunities. This is inevitable, because of differences in their physical qualities, their mental capacities, their abilities and willingness to work, their ability and willingness to assume responsibilities, their character, and their personality.

The struggle to strive for the unattainable has been responsible for much that is detrimental and damaging to both our economy and our society. Progress is obviously sacrificed in Britain for the sake of emotional egalitarianism. In economic terms, high taxation of the upper and upper-middle income brackets has no justification, as the extent to which the yield of such taxation can actually benefit recipients of lower incomes is quite negligible. Some time in the middle 'fifties the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a Parliamentary question, stated that if all taxed incomes above £2,000 were distributed among those whose taxed incomes were under £2,000 the latter would receive 1s. 2d. (6p) a week—that is exactly twopence (1p) a day. So it is for the sake of the supreme ideal of securing the price of two cups of tea per week to the lower income groups that incentive and initiative is paralysed by overtaxing higher incomes. It is not really for economic considerations that spokesmen of lower income groups insist on maintaining and stepping up their policy of 'soaking of the rich', but for the sake of pandering to the unattractive human failings of envy and spite.

Egalitarians are not satisfied with equal initial opportunity for all. They refuse to admit that superior skill, brain, initiative, imagination, experience, education, and the willingness and ability to take risks or to assume higher responsibility deserve higher rewards. While they are right in their egalitarianism to the extent to which it serves the purpose of doing away with abject poverty, once that stage is reached—as indeed, very broadly speaking, it has been reached in Britain thanks to the Welfare State and a high level of employment—some scope must surely be allowed for inequality for the sake of its incentive effect, without which there would be a much higher degree of all-round poverty.

Many egalitarians, indeed, are sufficiently ill-informed to favour Communism on the assumption that it aims at doing away with inequality of incomes. Nothing could be further from the truth. Egalitarianism forms no part of the Communist creed. In Soviet Russia, 'bourgeois

egalitarianism' is a term of contempt; it is used in that sense in the official textbook on economics, passed for publication by Stalin himself shortly before his death. Differences between various grades of earnings are indeed very wide there, and there is no attempt at levelling them down by means of progressive taxation. Income Tax and Surtax are virtually non-existent, and revenue is raised by indirect taxation included in the retail price of all goods and services. Evidently Communists, after fifty years of practical Socialism, believe in the incentive provided by income differentials.

Levelling down is demanded in the sacred name of social justice. But under a reasonable interpretation of the principle of social justice only those who are doing their best for the community within the limits of their abilities should be entitled to expect the best from the community. If this principle is accepted it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the benefits gained from the community by British industrial workers in general since the War have been utterly undeserved, and have been therefore contrary to the principles of social justice.

Egalitarianism for its own sake is open to criticism also when it aims at abolishing private wards in hospitals, and the public school system. If members of the upper income groups are prepared to pay heavily for their privacy in private wards of hospitals instead of adding to the burden on the National Health Service, why not let them? In the same way, if parents with large incomes wish to give their children what they consider to be the best in education, why not let them? In this respect, egalitarianism offers a serious threat to freedom of choice—something which for centuries has remained sacrosanct and unblemished in England.

The most contemptible aspect of egalitarianism is when it tends to become a creed of envy. 'If I can't have this or that, let nobody else have it'. The pleasure derived by millions of working class women from window shopping, shows that this form of egalitarianism is, thank goodness, far from being universal among working people. If they can derive pleasure from merely seeing things which are beyond their means to purchase they should surely feel that it is a good thing some people can afford such things even if they themselves cannot have them.

We therefore discover that there are many people preaching egalitarianism who, like the pigs in Orwell's 'Animal Farm', are distinctly more equal than others. We find that this once noble concept of egalitarianism is now riddled with hypocrisies, misconceptions, prejudices, envy and spite. Let us take heed of John Stuart Mill's prophetic dictum, as he points out that the principle of equality is one of the greatest dangers in a democracy, for it can so easily deprive the individual of his rights to be different, even to be eccentric, and thereby deprive him of that which gives life a flavour.

## THE DYING ART OF PROTEST

"Most young people think they are being natural when really they are just ill-mannered and crude."—*La Rochefoucauld*.

I hesitate to venture an opinion on such a hackneyed subject as 'liberalism' in the twentieth century, for all the idiosyncrasies of the subject have doubtless been portrayed. But it is often the obvious that fails to be stated.

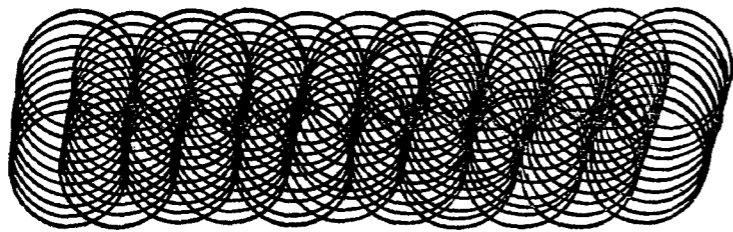
My main dissension is directed against those demonstrators who make regular pilgrimages to Trafalgar Square, Grosvenor Square, and the like. Richard Crossman has said "Over the years, I have watched the gyrations of the British Establishment, they move like a flight of starlings—one turns, all turn". I think this could more aptly be applied to the sheep-like demonstrators, "One bleats, all bleat". Their ideals are admirable, if not somewhat stale. No-one likes the idea of Vietnam. Apartheid is distasteful even to the most right-wing Conservative, and atomic bombs pose a threat to all humanity. So it is not the theoretical side of these demonstrations which I find aggravating, it is more the manner in which these protests are actually conducted; and any excuse that the disorders are due purely to a lunatic fringe is also unsatisfactory.

To see, at one moment, someone carrying a banner declaring "peace in Vietnam" and at the next seeing it being thrown at a policeman seems to emphasise the irony of a demonstration. Furthermore, how someone who calls himself a 'liberal' can quite openly disrupt sports such as cricket, tennis, and rugby because of moral indignation against apartheid has always baffled me.

It seems that the organizers of these demonstrations are so afraid that no-one will take any notice of their Sunday afternoon outings that they have to resort to gimmicks—beating up policemen, turning over cars and smashing buildings—all so that the press can then build up an exaggerated story. But perhaps the most extraordinary gimmick is that the C.N.D. movement has had to resort to holding an open-air 'pop concert' at their annual Easter march, so fast is their active support dwindling.

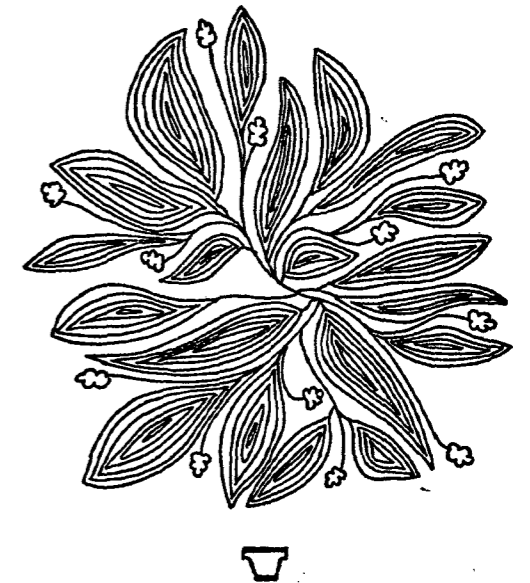
It would nevertheless be a sad day indeed if protest became a completely superfluous aspect of politics, for the right of uninhibited speech is one of the last remaining 'pressures' left in the hands of the public. But the declining art of petition and protest must be quickly restored.

NICHOLAS THOMLINSON



If Time assailed us twice as fast  
As now it seems to gallop past,  
And never thought to contemplate  
Its bearings on unruly fate,  
There'd be no time for idle waiting,  
A stitch in time would save us eighteen!

DENZIL PUGH



## COLD COFFEE

The coffee's going cold  
And you put your love out  
Every night with the cat,  
Letting it in with the milkman;  
Kissing by the door  
(You think I don't know?)  
Or the bed to bed salesman  
Who comes in the afternoon  
Love stalks then  
But I come home  
You put your love out  
And

The coffee's getting cold.

CHRIS MORGAN

## AN AUTHORITATIVE EXHORTATION TO AGGRESSIVE MALCONTENTS

Marx believed that history underwent a natural change from feudalism to communism. As this process evolves, developing societies hear only the echoes of former ones. Liberty of the individual is such an echo. While it is unreasonable to hold to the opinion that change is decay, it is also vital to conserve that which is good. This sound advice is going unheeded.

There is a misguided school of thought led by Plato and Aristotle—sometimes called the organic school—which believes that the individual should be subjected to the will of the state. Its opponents led by John Stuart Mill and John Locke believed “that there is a limit to the legitimate interference of a collective opinion with individual independence,”—that the state is merely the individual’s machine and not vice-versa. Your English instincts would have you believe that the latter concept is far more acceptable, and you would of course be right. Those that differ need only consider how each doctrine deals with its very own inadequacies. Plato would use suppression against those who objected to his organic society. Mill overcame the problem of having any government at all by having one which would represent a community. These are very different solutions and the latter seems to be far more convincing.

The organic philosophers envisaged a perfect society without non-conformists. This is an hypothetical situation and is not practical. Communism does not exist either in the U.S.S.R. or in Red China for neither have a perfect society. Those who are brave enough to assert dissenting opinions have to suffer. This is unsatisfactory. There is indeed a danger that Locke’s elected administration might become organic if it did not respect the liberties of the individual. Traditionally England has been a country of liberalism and the government does respect her citizens’ rights. “There are, it is alleged, certain beliefs so useful, not to say indispensable, to well-being that it is as much the duty of governments to uphold those beliefs, as to protect any other of the interests of society.” This explains why the Common Law plays such an important part in the British Constitution. “The only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any number of a civilised community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others.”

The liberties of the individual are indeed the only safeguard from his being subjected to the will of the state. It is not surprising that the introduction to the report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England makes the following statement: “Personal liberty, freedom of thought and speech are familiar to the English people. But it is unwise to take them for granted.” In his Haldane Memorial Lecture to the Law Society, Lord Justice Salmon felt it necessary to assert that “anarchy is in itself the death of freedom . . . it invariably leads to some form of dictatorship because society cannot exist without some form of order.” These liberties must not therefore be abused. A very small minority of young people in England, today are doing just this. Be warned!

ANGUS J. MACPHERSON

## RAJA YOGA

“Each soul is potentially Divine.  
The Goal is to manifest this  
Divinity within; by controlling  
Nature, external and internal.

“Do this either by work, or  
worship or psychic control,  
or philosophy — by one or more,  
or all of these — and be free.  
This is the whole of Religion.  
Doctrines, or Dogmas, or rituals,  
or books, or temples or forms,  
are but secondary details”.

Yoga is a science that developed more than 4000 years ago. It has many aspects, one of which, Hatha Yoga, the science of body control, is very popular in the west. A regular practice of it forms a healthy and good looking body. Its spectacular Asanas (body postures) and its promise for a longer life have attracted much attention in the last fifty years. However many people do not realize that Hatha Yoga is just the beginning of Yoga. It is just the beginning of the road to mental Yoga. For what is man more than an animal if he is only healthy? For many centuries Raja Yoga (Raja = Royal), the science of controlling the internal nature and Jnana Yoga (Jnana = spiritual knowledge), has selfishly been kept by a few people. There is nothing mystical about Raja Yoga meditation, completely on the contrary, it is a science which is completely based on experience.

Superficial scientists are unable to explain many extraordinary phenomena and strive to ignore even their existence. For thousands of years these phenomena have been studied and investigated; the whole basis of man’s religious faculties has been analysed and the practical result is the science of Raja Yoga.

In order to practise Raja Yoga it is not necessary to travel to the Himalayas, any more than it is to go to the Holy Land in order to become a Christian. Yoga philosophy teaches us that the truth is within us. No matter where one is, one still has to seek within.

A chemist cannot learn anything by sitting down and saying, “chemistry! chemistry! chemistry!” He has to have a method. In the same way one cannot control the internal nature by concentrating on controlling of it. The method is long and hard work. Regular practice of the exercises is necessary. But reward will be great; incredible memory, great powers of observation and attentiveness, concentration to solve problems of all kinds and a great feeling of happiness are just some of the few things a Raja Yogi (a person who practices Raja Yoga) receives early in his practices. Of course these things will in turn increase “intelligence”, and thus better all actions from academic to creative and from games to examinations. The Raja Yogi eventually reaches Samadhi, the state of super-consciousness, a feeling impossible to describe in mere words. The Yogi experiences boundless being, infinite, infinite consciousness, and bliss in one sublime sensation. His limited personality expands into unlimited Being. He is aware of omnipresent consciousness. All discords are utterly dissolved in an uplifting transport of joy.

Here are three of the most important basic exercises. These should be practised for at least half an hour a day; preferably in the early morning, but since this is often too hard, they can be practised in the evening. One should first calm down completely and forget all worries. This is best done by doing some of the asanas (physical postures). Then one should sit cross legged on the floor with hands facing upwards on the knees and spine vertical. One may also sit on a stool with feet together, hands in one’s lap and spine erect. It is important that one should not move during any session, apart from breathing.—(1) Close your eyes. Breathe deeply counting eight every inhalation and exhalation and four during every retention. Fix your attention to the point between your eyebrows. Force out of your mind any thought that wanders in. Do this for as long as possible. Forget all time concepts while meditating. (2) Breathe rhythmically with your eyes closed. Think of who you are. You are not **your** body, or **your** name, or **your** personality, or **your** mind, or **your** intellect. Say “your” name out aloud many times, after each time thinking who you are. (3) Meditate on the words “I AM”.

Peace be with you.

MISCHI BOYADJIEV

May I suggest Hamlet III, 2, after exeunt King and Polonius.

A passing whim one day took possession of a certain Mr Eude. He found life all at once, intolerable. "People are just people," he used to say, "their activities are written on the back of a 'Mars Bar'; work, rest and play."

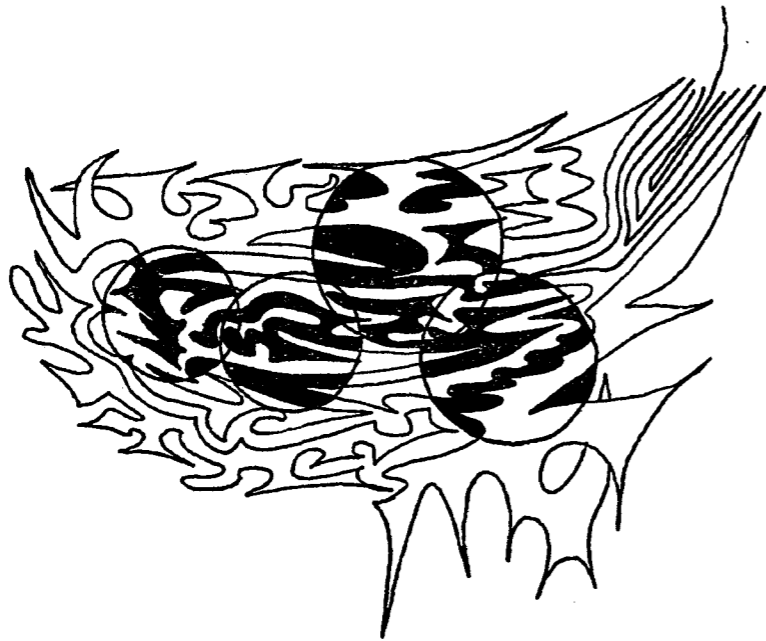
Much to his disappointment, no-one ever changed, they contented themselves in dissolving into a secure, money-loving society, so that neither the war in Vietnam, nor the breathalyser would have any great effect on them. There were too many 'tit for tat' gentlemen, who, give them a chance, would take the 'tat' and leave the 'tit'. The increasing dominance of materialism and automatism, and the growing repulsion of the bourgeoisie was gradually drawing to a climax, a climax when every individual reactionary, P. S. Eude in particular, along with other confessed philosophers 'a la Rudi', would run amok murderously assailing all who came their way.

"When I've split with this dump," says P. S. E., "I'm gonna stick pins into capitalists' bums." One of his more *recherché* statements, before leaving public school. One cannot help thinking the institution had a lasting effect on him. However, for days, for months, even years, life tormented this great mind, revolution dug its venomous teeth deeper into another passionate heart, such that Eude saw shining brilliantly over a wrecked nation, a profile delicately lined with a glittering white vein against a fiery red background. Red Riding Hood now became a symbol of an impending new era in the history of human conflict.

We now briefly break our acquaintance with this 'beautiful' person, for as time's laborious mill grinds most things to a halt, and people, as doubtless we have already discovered, grow more and more undesirable every day, likewise P. S. Eude's activities ceased to exist, because no-one was willing to retaliate, in fact they rather enjoyed his whimsical pretensions. There is no disputing the fact this man certainly was one of society's great assets; he performed tricks, such as enabling bombs to explode when someone opened his front door. He never hurt anybody of course, otherwise his industrious undertakings would be checked,

It was disappointing to discover from anonymous sources, that Mr Eude was last seen reading 'Private Eye' in the London Stock Exchange, sipping with the refined delicacy of a connoisseur a glass of Cockburn's 'class' cherry port, having firmly flattened a notorious past under a bellyful of liquor and assorted rich foods.

HUGO FAY



## ATLANTIS

I hear the breakers telling of your fall  
In ceaseless motion round the glistening shore  
Where daylight never enters caverns cold  
And scarlet poppies blow along the sand  
O city of the sea.

No answer rises from the placid deep  
To all the questions which we beg of Thee  
(How many years before disaster struck  
O city of the sea?)

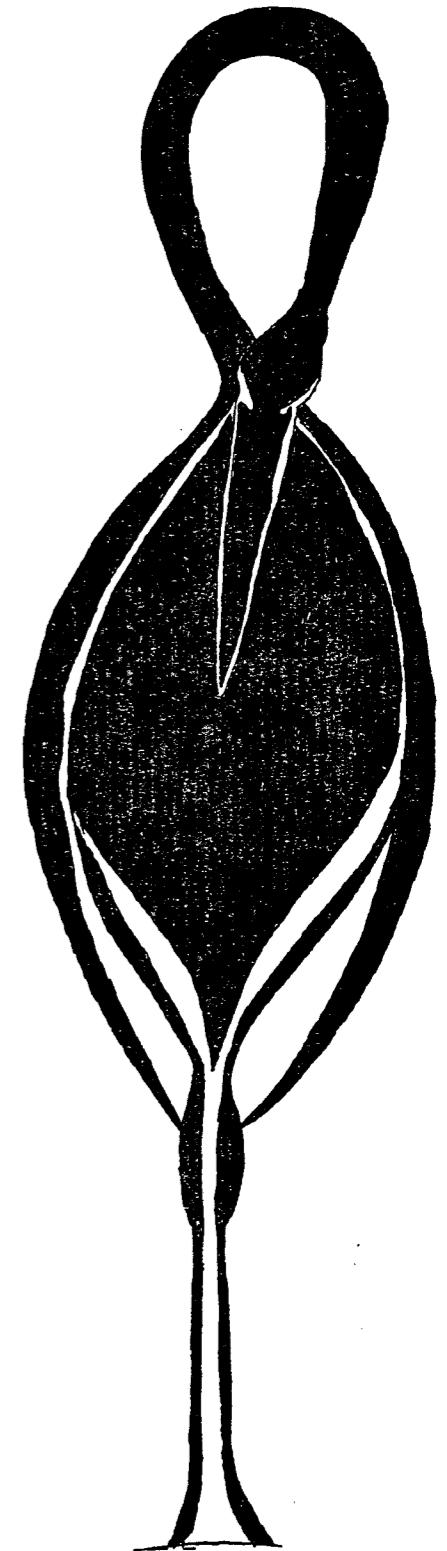
And did Thy marble colonnades gleam white  
Beneath the bloodshot eyeball of the sun?  
Or Arab lackey tend the royal vine  
Festooned with amber fruitage velvet—fine  
O city of the sea?

And did the goldsmith's shop with hammers ring  
As on the pinewood bench a crown was made?  
To grace the dusky temples of Thy king  
O city of the sea?

What trumpets sounded in the sacred grove  
When Druids pale performed their solemn rite  
And sang unto the orange autumn moon  
Till morning's purple streaks spread o'er the night  
O city of the sea?

But now the steel-blue tide hath bleached their  
bones  
And sightless sockets stare up through the gloom  
Unheeded by the green nor'wester's moans  
O city of the sea.

RICHARD SIMONS





### SAID THE SUN TO THE ROOSTER

If you will loudly wake me  
When it is time for me to rise,  
That I may stretch and yawn  
And brush sleep's shadows from my eyes;  
If you will let me peacefully digest  
My breakfast: coffee, flakes and toast;  
(I do not ask for time to cook a meal)  
If you will promise not to disturb me  
While I wash and shave and eat  
And clear the dishes away—  
Then I will bring a warm day.

JAMIE GURREY

### PEACE

Peace is a snowdrop  
alone in the harsh black  
of Winter.

Peace is a nomad's robe,  
flowing behind him in the night, as he  
rolls across an undulating dune  
of sand.

Peace is a parachute  
drifting out of the azure sky,  
carrying its harmless load  
of BOMB.

Peace is the calm before the storm.

Peace is the snowdrop before the heavy tread of man.

Peace is the robe before the slashing cuts of KNIFE.

Peace is the parachute before it unleashes its  
cataclysmic orgasm of murder and  
blood and  
pain and  
agony and  
misery and  
anguish and  
death and  
REPRISALS.

Peace is a myth.

STUART ALLAN

### ANTICIPATION

Low in the stem, sap sinks, and is bored through by the gall-fly as he returns from a long night venture with food for his frozen offspring. Man, contemplating this black vibrant speck on the tree-trunk, marvels that so tiny a creature should survive such hostile conditions . . . . . but then he has his fair share of troubles. The concrete road gleams like an icy banner far out into the bleak winter countryside, with the sound of rending metal at its heels and ghost children crying after dead parents.

Blind to human tragedy, the lapwing wheels in a limpid blue sky, brazen light flashing from gold-streaked feathers. Rapid his movement, cruelly slow the passing of an evil season. But even deepest January has hope to offer us . . . . . the snowdrop, frail and delicate as bone-china, thrusts sturdy white bells up to the amber air, warm dew runs from the loins of the emerald hills, and, tuft by tuft, moss grows greener on the jagged Cotswold rocks.

The spider crouches in a trembling helix of gossamer, barred limbs poised for the impending spring and sacrifice. A split-second decides that death should be less painful than life . . . . . drawn out amidst a small world full of terrors. All around beauty grows, and deceives us into innocent appreciation. Grey vernal mist drifting across the valley's placid face where, miles below, the farmer harrows wet brown soil, and cottage chimneys smoke out another burgundy sunrise. The crack of infants' skipping-ropes in the playground of some distant village school. And many autumns await them until they realise that we look forward, while time looks back . . . .

RICHARD SIMONS



**POETRY:**

RICHARD CARR  
 TIMOTHY KINAHAN  
 RICHARD SIMONS  
 CHRIS MORGAN  
 DENZIL PUGH  
 HENRY SHEPHARD  
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 TIMOTHY KINAHAN  
 DENZIL PUGH  
 NICHOLAS THOMLINSON  
 SIMON EVE  
 MISCHI BOYADJIEW  
 HUGO FAY  
 RICHARD SIMONS

Remember now thy Creator in the  
 days of thy youth, while the evil days  
 come not, nor the years draw nigh,  
 when thou shalt say, I have no  
 pleasure in them.

*Ecclesiastes Ch. 12, v. 1*

The poor is hated even of his own  
 neighbour: but the rich hath many  
 friends.

*Proverbs Ch. 14, v. 20*

**ART:**

RAFAL ZIELINSKI  
 CHRISTOPHER MANTON  
 BOBBY BLAIR

The Old Testament is exactly that.  
 Old. The garbled trip diary of a goofy  
 bunch of flipped-out visionaries.

*Timothy Leary*

**DRAMA****THE CHERRY ORCHARD**

## Main characters:

Lyubov Ranyevskaia	Oriel Arnold
Anya	Camilla Cartwright
Varya	Elizabeth Mead
Gayev	Nicholas Thomlinson
Lopahkin	Adrian Selby
Trofimov	Rodney Cottier
Simeonov-Pishchik	Richard Taylor
Charlotte	Jill Dobinson
Yepikhodov	Simon Eve
Dunyasha	Angela Yull
Firs	Peter Dams
Yasha	Stephen Taylor

With "The Cherry Orchard", the Congreve Club has once again attempted a highly ambitious undertaking, and one which comparatively few amateur companies would choose. This was also true of the previous production, "Andorra", with its interesting "alienation" effect, but the success of Chekhov's last play depends on a very different technique. In its first production, the Art Theatre of Moscow, with Stanislavsky, failed to present the play as Chekhov had wished, and it is not surprising that the deceptive simplicity of dialogue and lack of action should continue to pose problems for producer, actor and audience.

Chekhov insisted that this play is a gay comedy, and not a "drama of Russian life", but one finds too many paradoxes in his theatre, which he is said to have "purged of theatricality", and in his claim to have written "undramatic drama" and "tragedies, the essence of which consists in the absence of tragedy". Indeed, his tendency towards a relative lack of action is very striking. In his earlier plays he had found difficulty in dispensing with the melodramatic shot or suicide, so common in the works of his contemporaries and predecessors. Here in "The Cherry Orchard", however, we have little more than people who, in his own words, "arrive, go away, talk about the weather, and play cards". It is true that the auction and Lopakhin's dramatic outburst in the third act is reminiscent of earlier "coups de foudre", but the fourth act seems to make all this far less striking, for, as Gayev himself says, "When the question was finally and irrevocably decided, we all grew calm and even cheered up."

Chekhov was at pains to avoid the stock theatrical type, and his characters were generally ordinary, simple people who must be played plainly and sincerely so as to create exactly the effect they would make in ordinary life. He also sought to avoid stock situations, saying that "the subject must be new, and you can do without a plot". In Chekhov small-talk often presents subtle and complex emotions, and it is so apparent in "The Cherry Orchard" that when his characters are discussing trivialities, their thoughts are often engaged on something quite different. There is an excellent illustration of this at the end of the play, when Lopakhin and Varya are together. This is the best moment for the proposal of marriage, expected by the family and audience alike, but the opportunity is lost as they talk about the weather and preparations for the departure. The impact is, however, all the greater because of the indirect way in which this highly charged situation is handled.

So much of Chekhov depends upon mood and atmosphere, what the Russians call "nastroenie". Memories of the past, hopes for the future, the fragile state of mind associated with unsuccessful love affairs—all these throw the sensations of the moment into sharp relief, particularly in the case of Madame Ranyevskaia, the aging actress, living so much in the past when the present domestic situation needs all her attention. The same, too, is true of her brother, Gayev, who only occasionally faces the real problems of life, otherwise talking wistfully about the orchard,



or chattering endlessly about his billiards. The orchard is a symbol of beauty, of the past, for the family and of an obsolete social structure for the "eternal student", Trofimov, although also of the beauty which also associates with his future utopian society. Finally, for Lopakhin, the "nouveau riche" business-man, it typifies the new way of life. The symbols presented by the orchard are always present, with its final contribution at the end of the play when the sound of axes is heard off-stage, and the felling has already begun. This brilliant use of sound effects, not fully appreciated on the first night of the Congreve production, is so striking, as is the effect of the "distant dying and mournful sound of a breaking string", or that of the gay dance music in the background of the third act, an eloquent but ironical comment on the domestic crisis of the household.

The problems of presenting "The Cherry Orchard", demanding subtlety and feeling from producer and actor, are great. Here one has the juxtaposition of the tragic and the comic, which Chekhov insisted he found associated in real life. It is true that he points to many deliberate vaudeville effects in this play, but not to the exclusion of the rest. The masterly build-up in the third act, with the caricature figure of the German governess, and her pathetic conjuring tricks, of the clumsy dancing party, consisting no longer of generals, barons and the like, but of the postmaster, the stationmaster, the "sponging" landowner Simeonov-Pishchik only serves to heighten the shattering emotional blow when the news of the auction is finally given. One cannot completely forget that all this gaiety, especially in Madame Ranyevskaia, Charlotte or Gayev, hides a fear for the future and loneliness.

A certain bewilderment was clearly felt by some of the audience after this latest Congreve production. Comments such as, "I thought it was supposed to be a comedy", or again, "It was very well done, but I don't really know what it was all about", were occasionally heard, and it would seem that some of the atmosphere of the drama had not been conveyed to the audience.

In the set, lighting and costumes one once again saw the attention to detail which we have come to expect of the Congreve play, but the association of well known figures from within the school, with the roles they attempted to present on the stage, sometimes produced the very effect which Chekhov most wished to avoid. Gayev was certainly played with great confidence by Nicholas Thomlinson, but was the reaction of the audience always prompted by Chekhov, or the actor's own special mannerisms? True, he provided much of the comedy of the play, but there was less sensitivity for the "inner" Gayev, of whom Chekhov writes in the text: "(greatly embarrassed, afraid of breaking into tears). The train, the station . . . . In off into the middle pocket . . . ." Likewise, one felt that Lopakhin, played by Adrian Selby, was well portrayed as the gauche businessman, proud of the peasant background, but it was often difficult to appreciate the emotions he too often keeps just below the surface, as when he talks to Lyubov in act three. He successfully portrayed the character with what Trofimov calls "that habit of making wide, sweeping gestures . . . and all this talk, too, about building villas", but not what this same student adds: "slender, delicate fingers, like an artist's . . . a fine, sensitive soul". Our Trofimov had all the appearances of the pale, serious student, and he acquitted himself well in some of the more difficult speeches, although, perhaps, without quite imparting the burning fire of hope which is supposed to impress Anya so much. Richard Taylor and Simon Eve, as Simeon-Pishchik and Yepikhodov, played their parts with great gusto and obvious enthusiasm, but they were certainly very English! Peter Dams as Firs, and Stephen Taylor as Yasha, appeared admirably cast, with the former convincing as the deaf, doddering, but fussily faithful old valet, while the latter was well suited to the role of the deceitful, conceited, social climbing servant, one of the few really antipathetic creations in Chekhov's theatre.

It was perhaps, and not unexpectedly, to the women that we looked for the more polished portrayal of character, although their generally younger co-actors were by on means overshadowed by them. Although difficulties might be expected in casting staff wives with younger members of the school, and one certainly heard the occasional laugh not intended by Chekhov, the experiment was generally a very happy one. Oriel Arnold made valuable use of her wide acting experience, and appeared as an excellent Madame Ranyevskaia, with her swiftly changing

moods of gaiety and sadness, now evoking memories of the past and weeping over her dead son and unhappy love affairs, now showing a complete lack of responsibility in this time of crisis as she throws a gold coin to the beggar, having nothing else in her purse! Elizabeth Mead, too, presented a most pleasing portrayal of the frustrated, serious, and ever practical Varya. Anya, possibly, appeared a rather too sophisticated and experienced picture of a seventeen year old girl, rather too much in command of herself to convince as the faithful disciple of Trofimov's fiery vision of Utopia. Charlotte, too, sometimes appeared too grotesque a caricature of the German governess. Certainly she is intended to be a figure of fun, but more in her actions and the inanities she utters than in the way she speaks. Finally, one had a delightful Dunyasha, the young maid, played by the youngest of the actresses, Angela Yull. She seemed to play her part with all the guileless sincerity and simplicity that Chekhov would have wished to see. Generally, the minor characters, not forgetting Charlotte's dog, all acquitted themselves well. In the crowd scene of the dance in act three, one certainly had noise and movement, but some of the dancing must surely have been more reminiscent of the old House Dance, than that of the impoverished Russian gentry! Occasionally, perhaps, the actors would give too much attention to each other, whereas one feels that so much of Chekhov's dialogue falls on deaf ears, as in real life. Too often the characters do not want to hear the truth, and are so involved in their own escapist worlds that their response has little to do with the question.

Chekhov is certainly an ambitious choice, but all praise to Joseph Bain, and his very willing band, for attempting something so difficult. Since Chekhov's own contemporaries often failed to interpret his intentions, it is not surprising that both in Russian and in English so many different aspects of his work are stressed. Virginia Woolf wrote, "Our first impressions of Chekhov are not of simplicity but of bewilderment", and if this was a feeling experienced by the audience at the Congreve production, it was certainly no fault of the producer, actors or other helpers, but rather of a highly demanding technique which presented men as great as Stanislavsky with such tremendous problems.

D. W. MANLY

## THE LYTTTELTON REVUE

The techniques required to put on a successful revue are so complicated that it needs great courage even to make the attempt: slickness, speed, spontaneity, and the ability to talk to the audience not at them. Lyttelton set an excellent pace in their revue at the end of the Michaelmas term and gave an evening that was generally funny and well put together.

The weakest items, in a way, were those that had been culled from elsewhere (or so it seemed). Some of the staging was a little too formal for revue, and sometimes there was a lack of confidence, but the material still remained funny. Bob Carter had by far the most difficult job as announcer and at times he lost the attention of his audience; perhaps he should have moved about more, instead of staying snugly in his chair. Nonetheless, he gave the evening the continuity it needed.

The effects were well designed and very well executed—once again the Lyttelton electrical engineers came to the rescue with complex tape recordings and strobe lighting. They also persuaded the entire audience to get to its feet not once but twice for a spoof "Queen".

Quite apart from the acting and technical side the house showed its musical talent—and there is a good deal of it. Even photographers were involved, with an amusing weather forecast specially applied to Stowe. My own personal preference was for a vicious little number called "The Cherry Orgy" by Anton Checkup.

The production, by Michael Wolfe, was generally well managed and conceived, and it would be pleasant to see more people writing their own sketches and performing them. Revue should be encouraged.

D. TEMPLE

## BLACK COMEDY

Peter Shaffer's "Black Comedy" is an intriguing comedy about the events which take place when a power cut plunges the home and studio of a young artist into darkness. The problems which arise from this are multiplied by the presence of his fiancée and her father, an ex-girlfriend, an elderly spinster, a quantity of valuable antique furniture "borrowed" to impress the visitors, and the effete owner of the furniture. A sense of urgency is added to the situation by the impending visit of a German millionaire who wishes to buy some sculpture. Fortunately for the audience, the laws of physics are disregarded, and surprisingly the play opens in darkness, continuing so for several minutes until the power cut occurs and the lights come on. The ensuing spectacle of characters groping about in total light is extremely funny.

This was the play produced by Mr J. Bain and performed by members of Chandos House on Friday, 26th and Saturday, 27th of February in the Roxburgh Hall. It was a good choice of material as it provided wide scope for the actors to develop the personalities of the characters they played. All took advantage of this, and all the parts were well acted. Particularly notable were John Rowe's portrayal of Harold Gorringer, the antique dealing ponce, Rory Knight-Bruce's sexy Carol Melkett, and Rafal Zielinski's performance as Schuppanzigh, the art-loving, philosophising electrician. Anthony Standing's tipsy Miss Furnival was very amusing, and Robin Samuelson, Charles Part and Martin Peplow as Brindsley Miller, the artist, Clea, his ex-girlfriend, and Colonel Melkett were all convincing. The only criticism of the acting is that as a result of inexperienced timing, some of the lines were drowned by laughter and applause from the audience.

In keeping with the light-hearted mood of the play, the set was bright and attractive, and made particularly interesting by an upstairs bedroom at the back of the stage, and a number of pieces of unique if unartistic sculpture. A part of the production which did not make any appearance on the stage, but which nevertheless deserves a mention, was Rafal Zielinski's pleasing black and silver design for the programme.

By combining a light-hearted comedy with good acting and an attractive set, Chandos succeeded in producing an extremely entertaining performance, for which they must be congratulated.

ANDREW PERRINS

## THE INSECT PLAY

I greatly enjoyed Mr David Temple's Junior Congreve Club production of Act Three of The Insect Play by the Brothers Capek and was only sorry that we could not have had a larger extract. However, the working and fighting of the Ants under the suitably Hitlerian Chief Engineer (Keith Hatchick) did not seem unduly out of context and the point was made. The difficulty of the continuous ritual movement of the workers under the guidance of the Blind Ant (Rupert Chetwynd) was well overcome for the most part and there were some memorable incidents. Christopher Lee could scarcely have been more sinister than Phillip Boyadjiew as the Inventor with his terrible war machine, and the rout of the Ants was made more effective by the frantic exchange on the field telephone between the Second Engineer (Charles Forbes Adam) and the Signals Officer (Adam Doble). I liked the quiet resignation of the Tramp (John Partington) though he did sound rather too well educated, and the well-staged triumph of the Yellows was brought to a confident conclusion by the proclamation and hypocritical prayers of their Leader (Hugh Carnegie-Arbuthnott). The Messengers (Al-Nur Manji and Geoffrey Leon), the slick Journalist (David Newton), and the Philanthropist (Guy Salmon) all made good entries.

There were of course weaknesses—it was difficult for the inexperienced cast to make themselves heard in the large auditorium and at one stage the Tramp's plea, "Slowly for the love of Mike" seemed rather too apt as enthusiasm and diction drifted apart. Some of the Worker Ants seemed to enjoy their labours rather too much. But these are minor criticisms of a production that was clearly as enjoyable to be in as it was to watch. It was good to see so many people involved and the extent of enthusiasm was illustrated by the double casting of the three main parts (played by John Johnstone, Jeremy Kreeger and Robin Samuelson on Friday night). I hope we shall see more such ventures.

R. M. POTTER

## SOCIETY

Stowe today is a lusciously beautiful and richly nutritious medium in which lives a huge 'psychoplasmic' jelly organically composed of about 600 small organisms; some smaller than others. It is unfortunate that this organism exists almost in a dead state, and rarely does it split into smaller particles or show signs of movement, especially when playing sport or indulging in academic activities.

This sad state is due to the absence of the repellent force which is necessary in order that each particle may separate itself from the rest and seek out its own journey. At the moment the path of each particle tends to be too slow and one-tracked, in fact most seem to be stagnant. A vital force is needed to generate the energy which influences the character and social atmosphere of the school. The weakness of the force is due to the lack of its basic ingredient—awareness of the arts. The resistance in each particle towards this force must be crushed. This can be achieved by the reformation of school societies themselves, which at the moment pay too little regard to the arts, are too restrictive and are not forceful enough.

Unless this force is strengthened, Stowe will remain a cold 'psychoplasmic mass' and not a collection of furiously energetic particles, each pursuing a furiously erratic path and thus generating the energy which should give Stowe its character and atmosphere, and each particle the chance of making the most adventurous and energetic journey in the future.

RAFAL ZIELINSKI

## CHAPEL

This term's Service of Hymns and Readings was done by a Lower VI group called Contact, and on the whole went off fairly well. The subject was Authority and was split up into different sections: School authority, Social authority, and Divine authority. Most people thought that the Service was too long for Hymns and Readings, and after half an hour interest was lost. The anthems were not good because it was thought the first one was too long and unfortunately the second one was out of tune. Otherwise the readings were interesting and kept to the point, and the hymns were also relevant and well-known.

CHARLES VARAH

Fifty-nine boys were confirmed this term—far more than for some years. It seems unlikely, however, that this signifies any major return to godliness. While many boys—the large majority—do join the course to think and to learn, there were far more this time who were only being confirmed to please their parents. The conductor of the retreats used a questionnaire which showed that, out of fifty-eight boys on the retreats, forty did not think they were then Christians, and a further five did not know. That is fair enough—perhaps they had joined the course hoping to find a real faith. But of these, only thirty said they did want to become Christians. Three definitely did not, and a further eight did not know. In other words, almost one boy in five was openly uninterested, and yet wished to be confirmed. One does not know whether to be more astonished at parents who wish to train and force their sons into hypocrisy, or at boys who do not have the integrity or the courage to insist on their own convictions. Further, it only takes a very few with wrong attitudes to ruin the preparation of others. May I repeat the Headmaster's constant plea in his letters to parents that boys should be left free to make their own decision in this matter; and urge boys not to let anyone dictate to them when it comes to their own beliefs and feelings.

Visiting preachers this term have included the High Master of St Paul's School and the Chaplain of the Fleet, the Radio and Television Officer of the Church of England, the Rector of Hollington and the Vicar of Stewkley. Collections have been taken for the St Giles Housing Society, the Sue Ryder Homes, Stowe Community Service, the Peru Earthquake Appeal, Rehab, the Officers' Families' Fund, the Pestalozzi Village Homes, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, the Buckinghamshire Fund for the Blind, and for Oxfam.

J. W. TANBURN

## THE STUDY GROUP

This term we have had the opportunity of hearing a good variety of speakers, mainly from outside the School, on the theme "Famous Passages from the Epistles". We are very grateful to Mr and Mrs Nicholl and Mr Vinen for their hospitality at the tea meetings, and we look forward to "African Odyssey", an illustrated talk by Richard Nicholl (L 1969) later in the term.

NICHOLAS KAYE

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

The Stowe Community Service really started in September 1967 after a year or so of experimenting, during which only a little gardening was done. In those early days the whole organisation was rather elementary. For transport the school C.C.F. truck was used, which was rather cold, but far cheaper than the taxis which had been used at first.

Soon several changes began to be evident in Community Service. Visiting became the leading function, and gardens were looked after more effectively. Old Peoples' Homes were served, free logs were delivered on a small scale, and Community Service began to expand above its total of ten pensioners.

In Spring 1968 it was decided that the C.C.F. truck was no longer a practical proposition, and as a result of voluntary donations and a grant from the School a second hand Ford van was purchased. Community Service was now operating four days a week, and over 60 boys were involved in serving 50 pensioners and four Homes. The expansion continued: vegetables were grown for free distribution, and Christmas Hampers were given away from food collected by parents and boys.

By March 1969 Stowe Community Service was financially independent from the School and was a registered charity. All its revenue was now derived from donations. A Sponsored Walk was held over 15 miles: 320 boys took part, raising £1650 which was to provide S.C.S. with the means to continue to expand. The total of pensioners was now 85, and a mentally-handicapped centre was now being visited as well as the four Homes. Mains water was put into several houses and both mentally and physically handicapped people, were invited down for afternoons. A horticulture division was set up and produced 40 hanging baskets of plants; 3000 bedding plants were planted; a local case was taken up in the House of Commons; 10 tons of logs a term were being distributed.

Christmas 1969 was the busiest term so far. One hundred pensioners were being served by the end of term, and all received wood regularly. Gardens were being cultivated with machinery bought from trading stamps; a greenhouse had been built and was producing flowers; a Christmas party was held for the pensioners; a retired decorator was being employed to instruct teams of boys in decorating; several pensioners were supplied with water heaters; and there was another Hamper campaign. This time local farms were asked for help as well, and 2500 articles were made into 102 hampers, together worth £250.

Spring 1970 saw a national advertising campaign in *The Times* to raise funds for the rebuilding of "Charlie and Dora's house". The house had a thatched roof which was in an appalling state, and the whole tumbledown building was about to be condemned as insanitary. Inside were Dora, crippled by arthritis, and Charlie, her brother, mentally handicapped since birth. To split them up and send them into Homes would have caused heartbreak, so we reroofed the house and started a general rebuilding programme, which is still going on.

At the same time it was decided that new transport was needed. The Ford van was on its last legs, and anyway could not cope. As a result of a very generous response to an appeal, we were able to buy a new B.M.C. van with the School, and a second hand minibus. Work was started on the building of a trailer for the van.

By summer we were helping 120 pensioners. By far our biggest headache was the gardening, but we were able to cope. The minibus, when not being used, was earning money for us by

being loaned to School teams and expeditions in return for donations to cover petrol costs and a little more besides. Our transport now consisted of a van, a minibus, a motorscooter (for reaching outlying villages), and two old cars (used for carrying wood around the grounds).

Christmas 1970 was much the same, but now we had 140 pensioners on our books. Nevertheless we were still able to introduce a fuel scheme whereby most pensioners received either coal or paraffin supplies, in addition to the existing wood service. Over 1000 gallons of paraffin and 120 cwt of coal were distributed. We also brought in a vegetable scheme, which supplies around 85 pensioners a week, and a meat scheme which gives 30 especially needy pensioners two portions of meat a week. A Christmas party was laid on, and over 110 pensioners came up in coaches. A Hamper Campaign was again organised, and collected 5600 articles worth £550 + from parents, boys, and every shop and farm within 10 miles of Buckingham.

Spring 1971—this term—has been very busy. Visiting, gardening, and our support services have all been in full swing. The decorator now works five days a week. A parent has very kindly given an estate car which helps in transport. *S.C.S. News*—a monthly magazine for pensioners containing news and features—has flourished; a team of boys visited every pensioner explaining the new decimal currency and practising with them before the changeover; a Constitution has been approved by the income tax authorities which enables us to obtain refunds on money covenanted to us by 62 people so far. Over 200 pensioners are now served in 165 different residences.

In the administration there have been changes. In the old days all organisation was done by one person—the Chairman. Now boys take complete responsibility for whole sections of S.C.S. A boy who has an idea puts it into effect, thus ensuring that it is done as originally intended, and also spreading the workload and causing greater efficiency. Pensioners are grouped into areas according to where they live; an area manager is appointed, who supervises other boys working in the area, and ensures that pensioners receive all they want and need.

Future plans for S.C.S. include the buying of a second minibus; the purchase and renovation of a row of cottages for pensioners to live in at a low rent; outings, etc.; and a nationwide trading stamps campaign.

To do all these things, and to continue what we are already doing, we need a constant supply of help. This can take the form of cash gifts, either as cheques or as covenants, trading stamps, cigarette coupons; or unwanted gardening or other equipment; anything is always welcome. Further information and covenant forms can be obtained from the Stowe Community Service, Stowe School, Buckingham.

One question, however, can be asked: if we can find so much to do for 200 pensioners, what is happening to the other seven million?

SIMON SHNEERSON

## THE XII CLUB

So far this term we have had one paper from R. J. Simons on the intriguing subject of 'Witchcraft'. He first showed the mythological significance of certain trees, such as the alder, the yew and the rowan, and followed this with an interlude on the use of nettles as mystical instruments for arousing lust. Some gruesome ceremonies were then produced, notably the rites of initiation, the 'Sabbat', and the big celebrations on Walpurgis night which is handed over entirely to orgiastic enjoyment. After this interesting diversion, he gave us an 'A.B.C. of Notable Witches' and ended with some observations on the present exponents of witchcraft. 'Ended' is perhaps not the right word as the eminent speaker was stopped in full flow by the President after he had held the floor, or should I say the coven, for nigh on one-and-three-quarter hours; however let it be said that he managed to enthrall the majority of his audience for this period.

We look forward to two more papers this term, the first from Terry Frost, previously assistant to Barbara Hepworth, and himself a painter of abstracts, on 'An approach to painting', and the second from A. P. Selby on an as yet undisclosed topic, believed to have something to do with Atlantis and dragons' footmarks.

RICHARD CARR

## THE CLASSICAL SOCIETY

The Society has now, after a gradual climb got back onto its feet again this term with two meetings. The first was by the previous secretary, Richard Carr, on 'The End of Antiquity'. He dealt with the subject very fully, and kept the audience wide awake with a number of blood-thirsty illustrations but when asked at the end what sources he had used, he said that he would not disclose them so as not to insult the historians. We have not yet had the second paper, which is due on March 8th. It will be read by Richard Taylor on "The Roman Legion".

PETER LAW

## THE DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society has had another lively term. The first debate on January 26th, was "This House believes that Herr Rudi Dutschke has been unjustly expelled from this country". Mr D. Temple, M.A. and Mr S. C. Eve proposed the motion, which was opposed by Mr J. A. P. Methuen-Campbell and Mr R. J. Simons. Mr Temple passionately invoked all politically conscious persons of whatever age not to ignore this scandalous breach of human rights. He drew a grim parallel with the speech that Socrates made, in the Apology, after his condemnation to death, which stresses the hypocrisy, prejudice and evil with which his condemners were riddled. Democracy had been flouted, he said, and the case against Herr Dutschke had been concocted by a bunch of hand-picked Conservative cronies. Mr Simons, however, fiercely refuted these specious arguments, and pointed out that the issue was a purely legal one, and the law on the subject was quite categorical. Dutschke, he said, was a threat to any democracy he inhabited, and he begged the House not to let England become a haven for sick revolutionaries. After two equally powerful second speeches, and plenty of irreverent and irrelevant comments from the floor, the motion was defeated by 27 votes to 20 with two abstentions.

The next debate was held on February 16th and the motion before the House was "This House believes that some men are more equal than others". It was proposed by Mr D. F. McDonough and Mr R. H. Pyne, and opposed by Mr M. Boyadjiew and Mr D. A. Pugh. The House, consisting of just over fifty boys of all ages, had its fair share of invective from both sides, but, after considerable comment from the floor, the motion was admirably carried by 42 votes to four, with one abstention.

The Society looks forward to the next debate, on March 9th, when the motion before the House will be "This House thinks that our policemen are wonderful". My thanks, as always, to Mr Arnold and the Committee for their support, in these difficult times of verbal sterility!

DAVID MCDONOUGH

## THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society has met three times this term.

Sir Harry Verney, the last surviving member of the last Liberal government to rule England, talked to us about politicians he remembered, from Gladstone, whom he met as a child, to Atlee, whom he regarded as one of the three greatest Prime Ministers of the twentieth century, the others being Baldwin and, pre-eminently, Asquith—"the best-read and cleverest man I ever knew". Sir Harry brought with him the brief pencilled notes from which Asquith had spoken in the House of Commons in 1915 on the country's food situation, and a copy of the Hansard report of the hour-long speech which had issued from those notes! We saw Asquith and Augustine Birrell in conflict with Carson and F. E. Smith over the third Home Rule Bill just before the first World War. And we caught glimpses of Balfour, Bonar Law, Ramsay MacDonald, Lloyd George, and Winston Churchill.

Mr Bill Simpson, Senior History Master at Cheltenham College, spoke on the Declaration of Independence and argued that there is a striking contrast between what it says and the way it has been interpreted. It proclaimed that "all men are created equal". But this clearly didn't mean political, or economic, or racial equality. In practice it merely meant that white Anglo-Saxon property-owning Americans were the equals of Englishmen. It asserted the right of rebellion. But in practice no American government has ever admitted the right of any dissident

group to rebel. All the same, the noble language of the declaration has helped to give Americans a sense of mission and destiny which has influenced the history of the World. Wilson's wish to make the world "safe for democracy", the Truman Doctrine, Kennedy's New Frontier, and even the American involvement in Vietnam are all an expression of the attitude of mind which Thomas Jefferson first put into words in the Declaration of Independence.

Timothy Kinahan read a paper on the empires of Gana, Mali, and Songhai which flourished in succession in West Africa from the seventh until the end of the sixteenth century. The area they dominated was bounded by the desert in the North and the jungle in the South and stretched at its greatest extent about 1,600 miles from East to West. The prosperity of these empires was built on trade and on control of the trade routes along which passed salt from the North in exchange for gold from the South. The administration of the empires was efficient. The judicial systems were impressive. So was the architecture. And towns like Timbuktu were great centres of Islamic learning. Clearly the colonial image of black men eating ground nuts and swinging on trees is mistaken.

D. J. ARNOLD

## THE MODERN LANGUAGE SOCIETY

With only one meeting materializing this term, the Society has been strangely dormant with too many members protesting the impossibilities of preparing a paper. Nevertheless Mr R. M. P. Wright spoke on "Modern Languages at Oxford", thus shedding light on the rigours and benefits of University life in general and the opportunities open to degree-holding linguists. Although for the most part not aspiring to such a level, the audience created a lively discussion with the result being an enlightening and stimulating evening. It is to be hoped that more positive participation may be forthcoming next term.

RICHARD PYNE

## THE POLITICAL CLUB

The Club has gathered considerable momentum this term, after a time of many disappointments. The membership soared from forty-two at the beginning of term to one hundred and one by the time of the first meeting on January 31st, when Reginald Paget, Q.C., M.P., addressed the Club.

Mr Paget, the Labour member for Northampton, astounded the assembled company with his reactionary rhetoric! Dressed in tweeds, and proudly announcing that he was M.F.H. of the Pytchley Hunt, and was educated at Eton and Trinity, Cambridge, he went on to speak on "Foreign Affairs—the problems of peace and order". He stressed that any diplomat should keep three objectives in mind when going about his business—security, economic welfare and above all peace. He condemned Summit Conferences as election gimmicks, pointing out that every Summit since the Field of the Cloth of Gold had resulted in war in three years! He professed to having a deep mistrust of the United Nations as a security body, calling it nothing more than an Afro-Asian Communist pressure group more concerned with their own petty squabbles than with peace in the world. Admitting to being a heretic of his party over the question of South Africa and apartheid, he went on to justify the South African government's policy of racial separation, saying that it was an integral part of the mentalities of the peoples, and only more illfeeling would result from pressures from other countries of the world. If the Vorster government were overthrown, he said, the result would be total and uncontrollable anarchy. After the somewhat stunned house was reminded that Mr Paget was in fact a Socialist many interesting and probing questions followed.

Although William Benyon, M.P. (North Bucks) had to cancel his visit for February 8th due to a three line whip on the Industrial Relations Bill, and Norman St John-Stevas' visit had to be cancelled due to an unforeseen clash with a pop concert, the Club looks forward to hearing from Dame Joan Vickers, D.B.E., M.P. talking on "The Commonwealth—has it a future?" and Ralph Verney, D.L., J.P., talking on "Cublington—the right site for an airport?" My thanks to Christopher Tate and Mr Chapman for their continued support.

DAVID MCDONOUGH

## ART

Stowe—St Edward's Exhibition at the University Department of Educational Studies, Norham Gardens, Oxford. February 19th—April 2nd, 1971.

Some eighteen months ago it was suggested that the two schools should hold a combined exhibition. That each school should work to a particular theme and experiment with and develop a particular aspect of visual expression and so give the exhibition a coherence, was an idea which was considered. However, perhaps because of the distance between the schools and the rush of getting through one's normal syllabuses, or perhaps simply because the isolated Public School art department enjoys its isolation, the exhibition was a combined effort only at the hanging stage.

It was not intended to hang the work of each school separately, the layout of the exhibition area made this impossible anyway, but, except in the case of the oil paintings, segregation occurred. Stowe's sculpture and working drawings formed a natural group, the large colour compositions another, St Edward's pottery another, prints another, and so on. The result was very satisfactory, but how depressing for the onlooker must have been the rows and rows of miscellaneous oil paintings. No criticism of the standard of the work is implied. Some paintings were very good. Of the Stowe paintings, particularly worthy of mention were still lifes by R. G. Griggs, A. G. Henry ma., and P. S. Karpinski and landscapes by E. H. Millner. Also two remarkably good paintings by J. G. Eades (G 1968) and H. C. L. Ryland (G 1968) were exhibited. But the attempt to hang a representative selection of the work of both juniors and seniors crammed on limited wall space set up discord between differing techniques of paintings, colouring and subject matter. Obviously one should have been selective and allowed adequate spacing, but unfortunately few paintings at this level of study can hold their own, and there is little one can do to display a painting beyond simply hanging it. Sculpture on the other hand is very often already a product of a casting process and the patinating and polishing which follows. Mounted and favourably illuminated they make singular exhibits.

Sculptures by T. M. Patrick (C 1968) and A. G. Eve (G 1968) in materials ranging between fibreglass, ciment fondu, and plaster were suitably placed in the gardens. Several portrait heads and abstractions by E. H. Milner, and compositions in fibreglass by A. R. J. Nicholl (B 1967) were displayed amongst the paintings. A series of recent studies of mechanical forms by P. R. Zielinski expressed well the development of repetitive structures. Following the idea of assembling a fixed unit to make a simple repetitive progression, a series of small designs were exhibited by R. M. Wheeler, T. O. Smith and H. M. Campbell. Made in wood, some of these were inverted and burnt out of a mould and some fine castings taken in lead and pewter.

W. ST A. R. DADY

## THE FILM SOCIETY

The three films shown this term were: "The Unknown Soldier", a Finnish documentary portraying the futility of war from the viewpoint of the Finnish army; "Rendez-vous at Midnight", a French film which is remembered for its novel structure, and "The Connection", a most topical work concerning a study of drug addicts, recording their comments about themselves and life in general. It is to be hoped that the selection of films that would not normally be seen on general release will continue to be appreciated.

COLIN WILEY

## THE GRAMOPHONE SOCIETY

With another influx of new members, our membership numbers have now reached a record level. The new stereo equipment is much appreciated by our members, who are (thankfully) becoming more critical of the condition of our records and the misuse of them by fellow members. The Society's room has been completely re-decorated by Mr James and should be very comfortable when the new carpet and armchairs have arrived.

We regret that there has been no news about our missing records either from Stoics or Old Stoics. We hope that present and former members of the Society will inspect their record collections carefully in case any of our records have "slipped" in.

DEREK LONGMAN

## GENESIS IN CONCERT

Two groups, "Genesis" and "Supertramp", came to play in the Roxburgh Hall this term. Roger Hudson, bass guitarist of "Supertramp", is an Old Stoic, and his group's appearance was much appreciated by a lively audience.

"Genesis" was the better known of the two groups, having released four L.P.s. already, and the tracks which they played from the most recent one were very well received, as well as the other numbers which they featured.

The concert noticeably provided a refreshing break in the term, and it is hoped to arrange another similar concert before too long.

R. N. SYMINGTON

## THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

For a short term the Society seems to have done a remarkable amount. Two R.S.P.C.A. films were shown on the first Tuesday of term after Society business had been discussed. Then, on the evening of Tuesday, February 16th we were presented with an excellent lecture by R. Snailham, Esq. on the "Conquest of the Blue Nile". Mr Snailham is a secretary of the Scientific Exploration Society, and took part in the *Daily Telegraph* sponsored "Great Abbai Expedition". Many thanks to Charles Cheshire for inviting this lecturer to Stowe.

A party from the Society visited the R.S.P.B. film première at the Festival Hall on Saturday, February 13th to see "The Lonely Level", a film on the Ouse Washes which was of special interest to us, as we have visited them twice; and "Kites are Flying" about kites of Wales—an interesting story, but it was a pity that there were so few pictures of the kites themselves. Some senior members attended a marvellous, illustrated talk by Dr Jeffrey Harrison, helped by his wife, on his travels through Greenland, Iceland and Scandinavia. The evening was organised by W.A.G.B.I. as a venture to bring together field sportsmen and naturalists, two organisations which superficially seem diametrically opposed, but in fact are working for a common cause. This lecture was again of special interest, for the Natural History Society will be strongly represented on the school's expedition to Iceland this summer.

Thursday Societies have continued on a more organised scale. The following gave lectures and many thanks to all of them: Dr Waldman, "Dinosaurs"; Mr J. B. Dobinson, "The Environment"; Alastair Gossage and Peter Mumford, "Ouse Washes"; Jeremy Spencer-Cooper, Charles Cheshire and Robert Montagu spoke on various topics.

Small Mammal Trapping had to be discontinued due to an increase in the trap deaths. The results of last year's C.B.C. have been sent to us, and the B.T.O. said it was a good year. Here the annual request for helpers is made, with the comment that if you want to learn your common bird songs, you will find no better way.

Finally, on retirement, can I make a final plea, that when a visiting speaker is obtained, the more senior members of the Society must organise themselves so that they haven't got too much work for that night, as most of these speakers are very good. They only come twice or so a year and if the more senior members come everybody benefits.

BILL WARBURG

### Nature Reserve

Although a nature reserve is where nature looks after herself, there seems to be a bit of discrimination between the phragmites and the duck by the N.H.S. working party on Sundays and Mondays. Two fighting pools have been cleared where a large tree has fallen, and this should prove to be an excellent perching site for herons and the kingfisher, as well as the duck.

The dead phragmites have piled around the pools and may turn out to be nesting sites, in addition to the five nesting baskets on stilts situated on the lake.

Teal and tufted duck have definitely been seen on the lake, with two pochard as possibilities. The hide has been a great asset for the recognition of duck and watching them from as close as 5 ft. The hide last term was two walls of hardboard and an extra wall of straw at the front. This was not successful so the hide is now half the height, completely enclosed with a roof and a flap of canvas at the entrance.

The hide is not needed to observe the pair of mute swans which arrived on February 11th, and which has taken advantage of the food supply and the freshly built-up island so that we are now quite optimistic of its breeding here.

Another party of five boys and Mr Lloyd have worked in the reserve as part of the Forestry Activity and their biggest job has been clearing 75 yards of the Buckingham road verge and planting it with copper beeches. The main object is to screen the lake from the road.

The Society is very grateful to the Secretary, Bill Warburg, for the promised gift of a rotary cutter which will facilitate the path clearing next term.

JEREMY SPENCER-COOPER AND CHARLES CHESHIRE  
(Wardens)

## THE UPPER STYX PROJECT

This term we have been lucky in the fact that so far no adverse weather conditions have endangered the lives of any of the birds. Just to be on the safe side we put all the birds in the enclosure during the holidays, and with some of the birds now free-flying, this proved to be more of a deterrent to the foxes.

The appeal for the £1000 needed for the fox-proof fence is steadily increasing mainly due to the Chandos House Play evening when all the proceeds went to this project. The Mile of Pennies grew to about 4000 inches until Decimalisation came. We now have £330 towards the target and with more money-making schemes coming into operation, mainly concerned with the Game Fair in July, we hope that the target will soon be met.

Usually the weather curtails the activities this term, but so far interest has not waned and the Duckery is being successfully maintained. More cover and protection will be left this year to try to increase the number of nests, and with this added asset breeding will be even more successful next term.

NIGEL GEACH

## THE TROUT HATCHERY

At the beginning of term, we collected 4,000 brown trout eyed ova from the Berkshire Trout Farm. These were placed in the four hatching trays in the Biology Laboratories and left to hatch. From the very beginning we suffered serious losses. There was no apparent cause for this as the temperature, although fairly low, was not out of the ordinary. Also the water had been re-analysed in December and found to be satisfactory. However we were unable to send any ova for examination. About 18% were lost in hatching, compared to our average mortality of 13%. All the ova were hatched by February 11th, and since then the mortality rate has been encouraging. However a few are now suffering from a disease which seems similar to 'Bacillus Liquefaciens' (Blue Sac) although none has died from it. The alevins should be feeding in less than one week.

At the beginning of next term, the fry will be moved to the Hatchery at the Oxford Water.

KEITH FALCONER

## THE FORESTERS

In the open weather of January and February we have been able to do more than we could reasonably expect during a Spring term. One party has continued the work of last winter, clearing the dense understorey from the young plantation in Duchess Dale and treating many trees which have been damaged by squirrels. Another party has begun to remove the alder and brambles from the south side of the Octagon and Eleven-Acre Lakes in preparation for the Game Fair next July. A third has opened up the line of an old path through Wick Quarter,

the wood between the Queen's Temple and the Cobham Pillar—a long forgotten path, whose existence was deduced by Mr Sumpster, an architect in the Ministry of the Environment, from his re-drawing of the eighteenth century plans. Yet other parties have been working in the Nature Reserve with Mr Lloyd, and with Mr Vinen on and around the golf course. The Public Works parties have again assisted in many of these schemes on Wednesdays, and their contribution has been invaluable.

Important work has also been done on the avenues. Essential trimming has been completed on the limes in the Course, where every tree has been inspected and, where necessary, treated, and in the Grand Avenue to Buckingham the W.M.A. foresters have felled a further batch of elms at the southern end, replanting the section immediately with eight-foot chestnut trees from our own nursery.

G. B. CLARKE

## THE NUCLEUS

Last term left us with only three members to prevent the Society's temporary extinction and to elect seven newcomers. At the only meeting so far held, J. R. Davis read an introductory passage which posed a paradoxical problem in Relativity, after which the Society's reasoning ability was further tested by the President's paper on Determinism. Despite the clash with the first night of the Chandos House Play, most members were present to hear a talk which had to be read word for word because of its closely argued points. A lively discussion about Free Will then ensued, centring around R. Suri who will read the other paper this term, on a subject yet to be disclosed.

OLIVER RICHARDS

## THE LATRUNCULARIANS

After last term's report had been written, we went to Eton with a team of five players, but unfortunately we were beaten 3-2, with only our first two strings winning.

Due mainly to the postal strike, we were unable to make any new fixtures this term, but we hope to play Haileybury, Kettering and the Masters before the end of term.

The inter-house chess matches are taking place at the moment, and we hope that this will result in new talent being discovered.

RAVI SANDU

## THE SEDIMENTARIANS

After a lapse of two years the Sedimentarians have been revived. In the first meeting J. H. R. Cridland delivered an interesting and enlightening, not to mention amusing paper on the Turks and Caicos islands. At the second meeting D. C. Money, the sixth form tutor of Bedford School, delivered a paper on the Settlement Pattern of Australia. In it he emphasised the extreme contrast between the boom cities such as Sydney and the settlements outback. At the last meeting Mr T. J. Brangwyn told us about his expedition to Iceland last year. He emphasised the great contrasts to be seen there with volcanoes and glaciers side by side. His talk was illustrated by some magnificent slides.

ERIC VERDON-ROE

## SOCIÉTÉ GASTRONOMIQUE

This is a new and small society, which is mainly interested in the artistic preparation of classical dishes, under the general direction of Mr James. The first meeting of the Society was notable for the preparation of a Spanish dish—'Paella'—in the manner known in Valencia and Barcelona. The Secretary and T. R. Ryder ma., who were in charge of the dish, used an original Spanish paella pan. The dissensions that resulted from this meeting (based mainly by non-members on the argument that such a Society is time-wasting) abated in time for Mr James to give an instructive talk on the Art of Sautéing and the preparation of Cari (Indian curry) and Bhudja. Next term we hope to welcome some well-known figures to talk about several specialist dishes.

ANDREW PERRINS

## THE STOWE PRESS

Our trading activities this term have been considerably greater than they have been for a long time; we have in fact undertaken no fewer than fifteen orders this term, with more still coming in at the time of writing.

During the term the Heidelberg press was serviced and as a result of this and some instruction given to the operators at the same time our standard of work has improved, with less guess-work and improvisation on the part of the operators.

Amongst the more enterprising of the term's productions have been play tickets for two houses; notepaper for a local nursery; private stationery; and several orders for Community Service, including calling cards, envelopes, and letterheads. These orders have given us much scope for improving the technique of our members, especially the newer ones, whose quality and interest have not been lacking. L. M. Werth and R. C. Richings mi. have made particular progress, while P. J. Fischer has become very proficient at the use of the machine.

SIMON SHNEERSON

## C.C.F.

Gradually change percolates through even such an established part of the school as the corps. The Army section uniform of dark green poloneck jersey with stable belts seems acceptable and reasonably comfortable. Eventually a new pattern of trousers will replace the shapeless denim overall. The Navy too look at ease in their dark blue jersey and trousers.

This term saw the launching of the new Army proficiency syllabus and the thirty boys involved will take their first test, in drill and weapon training, at the end of the term. The remaining tests will be taken in stages until a certificate is granted probably within a year. A Royal Artillery section is being trained by a regular army team from B.A.O.R. which is based at Aylesbury and will fire on Salisbury Plain early next term.

Field Day is on March 14th after this report had been written. With boys going away as far afield as Portsmouth and the Peak District, activity and variety seem assured. Next term's Field Day on May 10th will also be the date of our annual inspection. No mass parade is planned.

Twenty boys and six staff will go off to explore Skye just before the end of term for a week. This is the furthest afield that we have been for some time. We hope the weather will be kind; there is much to see and do in a lovely setting.

The Signals room has become a hive of activity and the enthusiasm of our set of radio 'hams' is audible to the passer by as they pummel the public schools' net. It is splendid to see the facilities available here being well used.

### C.C.F. Appointments:

*Under Officers:* A. W. Goodhart, A. J. M. Carmichael.  
*Coxswain:* G. W. E. D. Earle.  
*Flight Sergeant:* J. H. C. Cridland.

A. J. E. LLOYD

## THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD SCHEME

The Spring Term sees the beginning of a new award cycle in the School's Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme, and it is pleasing that the great majority of members has successfully graduated to the next stage of the Award. Of the 58 boys in the scheme 28 are working towards Gold, 25 towards Silver and five, including the four new members, towards Bronze.

This term is wholly spent on the Public Service section of the Award and we have again run three courses—Community Service, Police Service and Fire Service, although the last got off to a late start as a result of the Firemen's go-slow. Field Day will be spent in the Mendips later in the term.

R. M. POTTER

## SPORT

Hockey:	Captain, I. A. Thomson	Secretary, N. H. Thomlinson
Squash Rackets:	Captain, R. G. G. Carr	Secretary, P. H. Morris
Cross Country:	Captain, D. J. Conran	Secretary, J. H. Fay
Eton Fives:	Captain, D. A. H. Wright	Secretary, S. M. B. Dixey
Fencing:	Captain, E. H. Millner	Secretary, R. J. Cottier
Beagles:	Master, J. B. Johnson	

The tendency to dismiss automatically all boys who play sport at all seriously, under the uncomplimentary term 'hearty' has nowadays become even more noticeable as the glamour goes out of being a first team player. However, it seems very unreasonable to cast aspersions on the dedication of a sportsman, who after all, is only exercising his particular talent in that field. Moreover, enthusiasm in a sport must, out of necessity, thrive on competition, and competition, in its turn, stimulates interest toward sport. If ardent musicians escape condemnation, and the intelligentia who pore over their books are admired, why then is it acceptable to degrade sportsmen?

It is perhaps because the finger of scorn is pointed, not so much at the individual player, as at the disproportionate level to which a game is taken. The frequently criticised 'mindless training regime' which is inflicted upon all boys who have aspirations for selection in a first team epitomises all that is distasteful in schoolboy games. There is nothing more soul-destroying and depressing than to spend some fifteen hours a week in training and then lose the match. It only really becomes acceptable and worthwhile if it obtains a satisfactory result.

This must therefore raise the question of whether perhaps a boy's dedication to sport is sometimes out of all proportion to his work, his hobbies and his general relaxation—ALL of which are part of the School curriculum. The short-lived glory of a first team player soon becomes totally futile after the failure of his 'A' levels, and the ruin of his academic career.

NICHOLAS THOMLINSON

## HOCKEY

### THE FIRST XI

The 1971 season has so far been a very good one. Throughout the school, from the 1st XI and the other school teams to the house league competition and the junior clubs there has been a pleasing rise in the standard of play. Part of this is because the weather has been unusually kind to us, but it is also obvious that boys are enjoying their hockey. Many more matches have been won than lost and we still play to win. Vince Lombardi, Coach of the invincible North American Green Bay Packers football team deserves the last word on this subject which has had such an airing in recent editions of *The Stoic*. He said, "Winning isn't everything . . . wanting to win is". What a subtlety of difference there is in those two attitudes, and how right Lombardi is.

We are again greatly indebted to all those who put in long hours to make the playing of games possible. Sid Jones does wonders with the pitches in the face of awful odds. In fact our match pitch is as good as any grass track around. Mr Lennard's master plan enabled the junior boys to enjoy a fair share of hockey interspersed with other afternoon activities that ranged from drama and metalshops to basketball and fencing. Senior boys ought to be more capable of taking and organising occasional games themselves. When asked to do this the request is treated as an imposition rather than as a task that is part of their responsibility. They tend either to get their noses broken while "coaching" the junior clubs, or turn up in everyday clothes wielding an umbrella in place of a hockey stick. Neither approach is what it should be.

At the time of writing the 1st XI remains undefeated in school matches for the second year running. This proud record is due in large measure to the confidence and ability of the old colours in the side, as well as to the leadership and outstanding play of the captain, Thomson.

He has dominated the centre of the field as very few centre halves can and has been an inspiration to the XI both in attack as a supporter of, and prompter for the forwards, and as a stopper and distributor in defence.

The forwards have been a forceful unit. When the ball is really being clipped around the pace and control of Cobb, Carr and Prescott have been capable of penetrating the best defences. Cobb has now become a centre forward of real flair, and he always seems hungry for goals. Carr too possesses a hard shot, and has the ability to create space with well timed and placed passes. McNair and Cheatle have supported the others well, but too many chances have been missed down the right. Attack down the right flank should be a team's most effective weapon. With Thomson dominating the half back line it was bound to be a strong suit. Rooke and Harper, though, played their parts well enough, once they had appreciated the importance of marking their opposing wingers out of the game. Guest and Mytton-Mills, a young full back pairing never really dovetailed in well enough. They both did good things, but too little cover in depth was provided, and they panicked sometimes under pressure, and tended to be indecisive, and inaccurate with their clearances. Parkinson took the place of the injured Paltenghi in goal. He brought to the defence a much needed aggression, and his confidence helped enormously. He also made many excellent saves.

The match results which follow indicate that the true strength of the side lay in the mixture of spirit and ability that the boys possessed. The side worked hard for their success and at their best they played some excellent hockey and were a real pleasure to watch.

#### **Stowe 3: Cambridge University Wanderers 1**

The School XI demonstrated their qualities of ability and determination by playing with flair and authority against a side that was never allowed to play to their full potential. In fact the Wanderers looked rather poorer than they were — particularly in the first few minutes when Stowe moved the ball at great pace man to man, and aided by Thomson's control of the middle of the park took an early lead. Carr shot quickly after a move down the middle and he followed up to flick a neat scoop over prostrate defenders. A minute or two later Carr showed his ability to be in the right place at the right time as he pounced on a loose ball in the Wanderers' circle and banged in an excellent second goal. He completed a fine hat-trick before half time when a good exchange of passes down the right between McNair and Cheatle, produced a well placed centre. Carr did the rest, controlling the ball sensibly and picking his spot to beat the lonely goalkeeper.

In the second half the Wanderers forced themselves into the game and scored a well taken goal. Harper was outpaced to a through ball by the visitors' speedy right wing and Mytton-Mills was slow to react and he failed to block the centre which was pushed past the goalkeeper without ceremony by an unmarked inside left.

However this was a heartening win and it showed that the Stowe XI can play some excellent hockey when they control the midfield area, and hit the ball around quickly and accurately.

#### **Stowe 4: The Leys 0**

Stowe had a convincing 4-0 win against The Leys School at Cambridge. The game was played on a firm pitch and both sides played constructive hockey, with Stowe dominant throughout. The old colours in the Stowe XI played with great confidence against a skillful but very young team, and had it not been for an excellent display by The Leys' goalkeeper who has been selected for the Eastern Counties Schoolboys XI, the score would have been considerably greater. He saved a penalty flick late in the game.

The first half was played at great pace with the ball moving from end to end, but though The Leys forced several short corners Stowe gradually put on the pressure and ended the half one up with a goal scored by Cobb following a through ball which the goalkeeper half saved. Stowe continued to put on the pressure in the second half and after ten minutes Carr firmly converted a penalty corner which had been pushed square from the right by Thomson; soon after Cheatle followed in a flick from Cobb to put Stowe three up and Cobb himself added a fourth with a splendid reverse stick shot from a narrow angle some ten yards to the left of the goal. Some idea

of Stowe's control of this game can be judged from the fact that Paltenghi in goal, did not touch the ball throughout the afternoon !

#### **Stowe 4: Oxford University Occasionals 4**

In this exciting game, played on the Bourbon the school shared eight goals with the Occasionals, the Oxford University 2nd XI. After a first half in which Stowe experienced no midfield control and lost two goals and a goalkeeper, the school played with fire and determination to score four goals to their opponents' two in the second half. The home side was outplayed in the first half, with little combination in the forward line and no support from the halves though the backs did well to control a lively forward line led by Hopkins, who mesmerised everyone with his exceptional ball control and skilful stickwork. A blow to Stowe after fifteen minutes was an injury to their goalkeeper, Paltenghi, who left the field to have his chin stitched; his place was taken by Harper who normally plays left half and performed in goal for the first and possibly only time in his life. Thus Stowe ended the first half in despondent mood.

However after the break Stowe showed that they were not ready for defeat, and soon a short corner from Carr started them on the way back. But a quick goal following a break down the middle put the Occasionals in a commanding position at 3-1. Now goals came thick and fast as McNair finished off a good forward movement with a hard shot from a narrow angle, giving the goalkeeper no chance; and Carr converted a penalty stroke. When continued pressure brought another short corner, Thomson followed up his own shot and pushed the ball home as he fell forward. A defensive error gave the Occasionals their equaliser, and two minutes later the final whistle blew on a game which had improved as it progressed. The school could be well pleased with this result against far more experienced opponents.

#### **Stowe 3: Hockey Association 3**

The school XI again showed considerable spirit, and not a little skill in holding a powerful, experienced Hockey Association side to a draw in a match that was always open and exciting. The pitch on the Bourbon playing field played amazingly well in spite of the snow and frost that made playing conditions very unpleasant. Stowe took an early and deserved lead when Carr struck a short corner high into the right hand corner of the net. Freddie Scott, Scotland's captain, equalised when he completed an excellent move of quick interpassing between the H.A.'s inside trio. However more pressure built up around the visitors' goal and after Cobb and Thomson had gone close with fine individual efforts Carr put the school back into the lead with a beautifully executed penalty stroke. This lead was increased to 3-1 by Thomson just before half time when he flicked in a shot from a goalmouth mêlée.

After the break Stowe's dominance of midfield was lost and gradually the H.A. asserted their authority. Brooker scored when Parkinson, who otherwise played very well, mishit a clearance, and Baker who once scored ten goals in one match for Cheltenham College levelled the scores after a free hit had been quickly taken on the right. Stowe certainly had their chances during the second half, notably when Prescott centred from the left, or when Cobb managed a quick break down the middle. Carr blasted a shot high over the bar, and McNair shot into the side netting when it would have been better to pass back. At this time it was noticeable that the school backs were clearing too hurriedly, and were tending to pass the ball wildly—also the halves were finding it increasingly difficult to offer support to the forward line.

All in all though this was a good result and one which helped give the XI confidence for the school matches which followed.

#### **Stowe 4: Bradfield 0**

Although Stowe were forced to leave out their captain Thomson, who injured a wrist in a squash match, they played too well to be contained by an average Bradfield XI. McDonald filled the important centre half position effectively enough and after a few anxious moments at the start, made a useful contribution towards the win.

From the bully off Stowe mounted a series of good looking attacks, but in spite of the pressure that built up around the Bradfield goal there was no score for the first 25 minutes. An unwanted



desperation gradually became apparent until a bad mistake by the Bradfield backs gave Cobb an easy goal, and started Stowe off on a 'purple patch' during which they played some good hockey and scored three more goals. Carr, captain for the day, clipped in a good shot at a penalty corner and Prescott who constantly made deep inroads into the Bradfield defence, broke hard down the left and timed his centre perfectly to Cobb, who controlled the ball well and flicked it past the helpless goalkeeper. Soon after Cobb completed a well deserved hat-trick when he hit firmly home after Carr had made space with a well timed cross pass.

The rest of the match was made up of any number of near misses and a series of splendid saves that the visitors made. Stowe became a little sloppy towards the end and gave the ball away in midfield too much. However it was certainly a good result, and the final moment partly summed up the game. A quick build up gave Cobb a final chance but although the ball rattled the goal-boards it was disallowed for an off-side infringement. Stowe should certainly have scored more than four.

#### Stowe 2: Radley 1

This game played in near perfect conditions on Radley's excellent pitch produced another highly satisfactory result. It is never easy for a visiting side to win there, and Stowe had to work hard for their win, which was eventually thoroughly deserved.

Stowe started very well, and attacked hard with Carr, Cobb and Prescott combining forcefully down the left, and always looking dangerous. However it was a movement down the right flank involving Cheatle and McNair that produced a crisp centre. Cobb made a half chance look easy, and gave Stowe a 1-0 lead. Throughout the rest of the first half play remained open and fast—in fact an excellent and exciting demonstration of all that is best in schoolboy hockey. Both sides threw everything into attack, but scoring chances were few and far between.

At the start of the second half a deft bit of quick control by Carr put Stowe two goals up. He neatly beat the goalkeeper and ran the ball into the empty net. Cobb kept menacing the Radley goal, ably assisted by Prescott and Carr, but for all the near misses and two disallowed 'goals' the score remained at 2-0 until ten minutes from time. Then the Radley centre half broke strongly down the right and shrugging off two feeble efforts to dispossess him, dribbled to the bye-line before squaring the ball for the centre forward to score. In the last hectic moments the fitness of Radley all but prevailed, but Stowe, with Thomson and Parkinson looking confident, held out, and enabled the XI to record this well earned victory.

#### Stowe 4: Magdalen College School 4

This match was a most exciting one, played at great pace between two evenly matched sides. It contained too many defensive errors to be labelled a "classic" but the attention of all was held up to the final whistle—indeed the result might have gone either way, right to the end.

Stowe started with tremendous drive and fluency. Their passes were hit quickly and accurately, and thrice in the first ten minutes Cobb scored. He moved smartly on to a neat pass from Cheatle to open the scoring, and next he drove home a good shot after Carr had created the chance. This period of dominance was cut short when M.C.S., using their right flank to good effect caused confusion in Stowe's defence, and scored two goals. Guest made a ghastly mess of a simple clearance and the home side scored from the ensuing corner, and soon after a muddle between the backs allowed M.C.S. to draw level. Just before half time Carr put Stowe back into the lead (3-2) when he pushed a free hit from Prescott gently towards the goal, only to see their goalkeeper kick over the ball.

M.C.S. used their strong forward line effectively in the second half and scored twice more. Their most dangerous moves came down the right where Harper was giving their strong running right wing far too much space, and Mytton-Mills was indecisive in his tackling and clearing. Time was fast running out when Cheatle scored Stowe's fourth. He controlled a well hit centre from Thomson and flicked the ball into goal, much to the relief and delight of all Stowe's supporters. In fact there was still time for two excellent chances of winning the match to be missed. McNair mishit a diagonal pass from the left, and Prescott, who otherwise had another fine

game pushed the ball wide from two yards out, when it would have been far easier to score! However, the result stands—an exciting and hard earned draw; and certainly this game will be remembered as the hardest, and best of the season so far.

#### Stowe 5: Pangbourne College 0

Stowe's confidence gave them an advantage in this game. They always looked in complete control of things and virtually outplayed an enthusiastic Pangbourne XI.

On a pitch that was bone hard but very slippery Cobb constantly threatened the visitors' defence and during the early moments Prescott and Carr also had attacking efforts that almost opened the scoring. After fifteen minutes Prescott intercepted a clearance and put McNair away past the half back. His firm centre was neatly stopped by Carr who picked his spot and drilled the ball into goal for number one. Thomson worked hard for the next. He dribbled through to the top of the circle, and scored with a driving push shot.

During the second half, dozens of goal scoring chances were set up, but the forwards seemed to become too hasty and over anxious in their attempts to score. Carr broke the deadlock with a goal that was a carbon copy of his first. A hard cross from McNair, and a great shot into the netting. Cobb scored the last two goals. First he flicked home from a goalmouth mêlée which followed a well taken short corner and in the closing minutes he broke strongly down the left and after shrugging off two tackles he chipped the ball in from a narrow angle for a fine individual goal.

This was another good result for Stowe. Their defence looked less frail than of late although Pangbourne were allowed two golden opportunities to even the score slightly. The school again looked a useful side with a successful blend of skill and spirit.

J. S. M. MORRIS

**1st XI from:** I. A. Thomson (capt.) (C), R. G. G. Carr (C), R. G. L. Cheatle (W), M. H. R. Cobb (W), M. J. Guest (B), D. A. Harper (C), S. A. McNair (G), H. C. Mytton-Mills (W), M. F. Paltenghi (C), J. E. S. Parkinson (W), M. H. Prescott (C), C. C. K. Rooke (C), N. H. Thomlinson (W).

<b>1st XI Results:</b>	v. Oxford Bulls	Home	Lost	0—2
	v. Aldenham	Away	Cancelled	
	v. C.U. Wanderers	Home	Won	3—1
	v. The Leys	Away	Won	4—0
	v. O.U. Occasionals	Home	Drawn	4—4
	v. The H.A. XI	Home	Drawn	3—3
	v. Bradfield	Home	Won	4—0
	v. Radley	Away	Won	2—1
	v. M.C.S. Oxford	Away	Drawn	4—4
	v. Pangbourne	Home		
	v. St Edward's, Oxford	Away		
	v. Mill Hill	Home		
	v. Oundle	Home		

## THE SECOND XI

When the season started it seemed that we would be able to field a team which would be hard to beat at this level. However, before a match had been played, injuries in the 1st XI meant that first Prescott, then Parkinson, and finally Macdonald were all either permanently or temporarily drafted into vacancies there. Nevertheless the results achieved so far have not been bad under the circumstances. Some members of the team showed considerable ball control and mastery of the basic skills, while others relied too much on chance. Much good play in building up attacking movements was squandered by hesitation when in a scoring situation.

Also many players were too prone to try to do too much themselves instead of beating the opponents with well timed passes. Kennon at full back was always sound in defence while he and his partner Sherwood both tended to pass without sufficient realisation where the ball was going to, with the natural result that far too many clearances were picked up by the opposition. But having said this it should be mentioned that they developed quite a good understanding between themselves. Macdonald was mostly at centre half, and always played extremely well. He was a tireless worker both in attack and defence, and in spite of a tendency to be too adventurous he was invaluable in keeping up the pressure of attack. He will become more outstanding when he realises that a short pass is often more 'on' than a rather hopeful longer one. Goodhart is an exponent of the hard kind of hockey, and always played well and uncompromisingly. He encouraged the other players by his terrier like attitude from right half, but was sometimes caught out of position too far upfield for safety. First Miller and then Harrison occupied the left-half position quite competently, though both wasted passes occasionally through indecision. The forwards worked well individually but without enough cohesion, but when Thomlinson played they had much more fire and determination. The Captain, Carmichael, playing at right wing, was always bustling the opposition, and made a number of excellent runs down the field ending with good centres. Phillips at inside right was usually good in defence, but as this is not a position he had played in before this season his passing was not always as crisp as it might have been—but he certainly improved as the term progressed. Ireland at centre forward was aggressive, and given more experience of the game he could become a more than useful player. Morris at inside left showed good ball control and has the ability to beat his man. He combined well with his wing but his passes were sometimes made too late to be really effective. First Parkinson and then Paltenghi played some excellent games in goal for the side, and on many occasions saved the situation with courageous stops. What a pity that they could not both play in the 1st XI at the same time!

P. G. LONGHURST

**Team from:** J. E. S. Parkinson (W), M. F. Paltenghi (C), J. W. Kennon (G), M. W. Sherwood (L), G. M. Miller (C), M. E. Harrison (L), A. W. Goodhart (C), R. J. McDonald (C), A. J. Carmichael (W), S. N. Phillips (L), N. R. Ireland (B), P. H. Morris (L), N. H. Thomlinson (W), R. C. Eve (G), G. R. Ratcliff (L).

**Results:**

v. The Leys	Away	Won	2—1
v. Bradfield	Home	Lost	0—2
v. Radley	Away	Lost	0—2
v. R.G.S. High Wycombe	Home	Won	1—0
v. M.C.S. Oxford	Home	Won	2—1

## THE SIXTY

For once the weather has been kind to us, and there has been plenty of opportunity for practice. The result of this has been that we have once again had a highly enthusiastic group of players, keen to do well, and frequently proving to members of the "30" that there are twenty-two substitutes eager to take their places! In Geach we have had a sturdy, dependable captain, but it would be invidious to pick out any others for special mention. In our first match the 3rd XI unfortunately lost to a good Radley side, but the 4th XI did well to draw 1-1. Our players prefer heavier conditions, and the faster Radley pitches showed up certain weaknesses in defence. However, we trust the experience will be salutary, and that better results will come later in the term.

D. W. MANLY

**Teams from:** J. N. S. Bagshawe (L), M. A. Watson (C), C. A. Rogers (C), N. A. Geach (C), G. J. Aiken (C), M. H. C. Anderson (C), B. B. Smart (C), S. J. Brough (L), R. M. Seccombe (B), N. R. T. Ireland (B), R. H. Pyne (B), A. D. Capron (C), C. J. Wiley (C), R. Suri (C), J. D. Carnegie-Arbuthnott (B), A. N. d'E. Darby (B), R. J. Levin (W), C. E. Sidi (C), A. C. Benson (C), J. O. Deutsch (C), N. A. Bass (C), R. C. Eve (G), G. R. Ratcliff (L), P. G. Naish (B), H. J. A. Joslin (C), M. E. Harrison (L).

## THE COLTS

This team shows a commendable determination to score goals, which has contributed a great deal to their success. There has been a great willingness to learn and the improvement shown has been most rewarding. In soundly beating Radley the team produced hockey of a standard rarely attained in this age group. This was the more pleasing as it followed the disappointing game at Bradfield. The team has generally played so well together that it would be invidious to single out individuals.

A. A. BROOKER

**'A' Team:** A. L. Garber (C), M. J. G. Palmer (B), A. P. Manners (L), D. C. Hopping (C), M. D. Linnell (L), D. G. Choyce (C), M. J. H. Jackson (C), J. C. Paltenghi (C), D. G. Lucas (G), C. K. Bond (L), M. G. P. Rosdale (L).

**Results:**

v. Bloxham	Home	Won	9—0
v. The Leys	Home	Won	2—0
v. Bradfield	Away	Lost	0—1
v. Radley	Home	Won	5—1
v. M.C.S. Oxford	Away	Won	3—0
v. Pangbourne	Away	Won	3—1
v. St Edward's	Home	Won	5—0
v. Mill Hill	Away	Drawn	2—2

## THE JUNIOR COLTS

With only four matches played, it is impossible to make a realistic assessment of the team's ability—except to say that with a little more teamwork it is potentially very strong. It would seem that its success last season as Under 14s was a reflection of the considerable talent of individual players, for as yet, we have been unable to produce the co-ordination required to make a really strong striking force. A greater understanding of positional and tactical play would produce much more fluent play as well as helping to weld together what is at present a heterogeneous group. The team is, however, only beginning to settle down, as it has not proved easy to dispose the players to the best advantage.

The forward line has often looked dangerous though has yet to fulfill this promise in the circle where greater opportunism is required. The half-back line has been enthusiastic, though rather disorganised, whilst the backs and goalkeeper have been very sound for the most part.

R. M. POTTER

**Team from:** P. M. M. Bevan (L), A. N. N. Buchanan (W), P. G. Clarke (L), D. M. S. Fyffe (B), D. J. Hobson (C), S. C. P. Ireland (B), M. D. Langdon (L), M. G. Lockhart-Smith (C), P. A. Low (C), N. McCulloch (B), P. A. Pike (C), M. J. A. Ritchie (T), M. P. Selby (C), D. P. Scowsill (T).

**Results:**

v. The Leys	Home	Lost	0—2
v. Bradfield	Away	Won	3—2
v. Radley	Home	Drawn	3—3
v. M.C.S. Oxford	Home	Won	3—0
v. Pangbourne	Away	Lost	2—3
v. St Edward's	Home	Drawn	1—1
v. St Edward's	Home	Won	5—1

## THE UNDER-FOURTEEN XI

This term the weather has been kind to us and most of our matches have been played although the pitches have not been conducive to free-running hockey. The team depends, very much, upon the talent provided by the Prep. schools, and this year we have had a very capable nucleus of players with several newcomers to the game also achieving a very useful standard.

The team selected itself in the early trials and has remained relatively unchanged. V. W. R. Hill has been a talented captain and has been ably supported at half back position by P. M. Hugill and H. J. Carnegy-Arbuthnott. This term we have had an excess of goalkeepers, and both M. A. Knight and N. P. Staheyeff have played well. The back division has caused some problems but H. L. Stafford has played steadily.

Amongst the forwards, two newcomers, C. T. Rolls and J. P. Paterson have played with tremendous enthusiasm and look potential goal scorers. J. D. Ward, J. L. Young and C. J. Mallett completed the front line and although few goals have been scored they have always looked dangerous.

J. B. DOBINSON

**Team from:** V. W. R. Hill (G), P. M. Hugill (C), H. J. Carnegy-Arbuthnott (B), M. A. Knight (C), N. P. Staheyeff (C), H. L. Stafford (T), M. J. M. Davies (T), S. K. T. Greenley (W), J. P. Paterson (B), C. T. Rolls (L), J. D. Ward (C), J. L. Young (B), C. J. Mallett (C), C. D. M. Hughes (G).

<b>Results:</b>	v. Bloxham	Home	Drawn 2—2
	v. Winchester House	Home	Won 1—0
	v. Bradfield	Away	Drawn 1—1
	v. Radley (Under 15s 'B')	Home	Lost 4—0
	v. Bicester School	Away	
	v. St Edward's	Home	
	v. Bicester School	Home	
	v. Royal Masonic	Home	
	v. Bloxham	Away	
	v. Dragon School	Home	

## CROSS-COUNTRY

An enthusiastic eight-man team started the season well during the Winter term by coming second in a triangular match held at Abingdon School. It was unfortunate that when Bradfield visited Stowe two weeks later, Stowe were beaten by a very narrow margin, due entirely to injuries sustained by members of the team during the race.

However, revived in body and morale, the Club formed again at the beginning of the Spring term. The Club showed only a small increase in size with the result that we were able only to field 1st VIII and Colts VIII teams throughout the season. This term started well for the 1st VIII with a home win for Stowe against Thames Hare and Hounds, Haileybury and University College School. Then followed a second placing at Uppingham when the team ran against Uppingham and Rugby. On home ground the team came first in a quadrangular match against St Edward's, Oakham and The Leys School—during this race the course record was broken by a runner from St Edward's whose time was 23 minutes 31 seconds. However, the Berkhamsted team did very well and managed just to beat our 1st VIII team when they ran at Stowe. The team came up against formidable opposition at Oundle and were beaten in an entertaining match with a very close finish. As a close to the season the 1st team did well at Marlborough and came second when competing against Marlborough, Cheltenham, Radley and Charterhouse. We would have definitely won this match but for the fact that two valuable 1st team runners, R. G. G. Burdon and R. J. G. Dillon-Mahon were injured before the match.

The brand new Colts VIII had a very bad start to the season, but with a great deal of determination and enthusiasm they went on to win in three successive matches.

The Club has trained regularly with much enthusiasm. Much of this has been due to D. J. Conran who, in his second year of office has been a reliable and efficient Captain. The Club Secretary, J. H. Fay has been most valuable in his position and in his racing. We are indebted to them both for their help and interest. We are also very grateful to Mr Tibbs for his help and encouragement this term.

Congratulations to the Captain and C. N. Barbour who represented Stowe in the Buckinghamshire County Schools' Championship Final held at Bletchley on Saturday, 20th February.

In conclusion, the season has been once again average. We have suffered severely from lack of members and injuries. However, if the Colts VIII members continue to improve as they have done this term, the prospects look hopeful for next year.

P. M. A. LUFT

**1st VIII Colours:** were awarded to Barbour, Dillon-Mahon, Burdon and Page.

**2nd VIII Colours:** were awarded to Davis, Eastgate, Fatharly and Dunn.

**Results: 1st VIII:** v. Abingdon and Bradfield (at Abingdon). 1, Bradfield 39 pts. 2, Stowe 65 pts. 3, Abingdon 71 pts.

v. Bradfield (Home). 1, Bradfield 38 pts. 2, Stowe 40 pts.

v. U.C.S., Haileybury and Thames Hare and Hounds (Home). 1, Stowe 58 pts. 2, Thames Hare and Hounds 59 pts. 3, Haileybury 75 pts. 4, U.C.S. 125 pts.

v. Rugby and Uppingham (at Uppingham). 1, Uppingham 29 pts. 2, Stowe 61 pts. 3, Rugby 82 pts.

v. The Leys, Oakham and St Edward's (Home). 1, Stowe 39 pts. 2, St Edward's 63 pts. 3, Oakham 102 pts. 4, The Leys 106 pts.

v. Berkhamsted (Home). 1, Berkhamsted 37 pts. 2, Stowe 41 pts.

v. Oundle (Away). 1, Oundle 37 pts. 2, Stowe 42 pts.

v. Marlborough, Cheltenham, Radley and Charterhouse (at Marlborough). 1, Marlborough 62 pts. 2, Stowe 76 pts. 3, Cheltenham 88 pts. 4, Radley 129 pts. and Charterhouse 129 pts.

**Colts VIII:** v. U.C.S. and Haileybury (Home). 1, U.C.S. 55 pts. 2, Haileybury 57 pts. 3, Stowe 65 pts. v. Uppingham and Rugby (at Uppingham). 1, Uppingham 29 pts. 2, Stowe 61 pts. 3, Rugby 82 pts.

v. The Leys, Oakham and St Edward's (Home). 1, Stowe 63 pts. 2, Oakham 66 pts. 3, St Edward's 76 pts. 4, The Leys 97 pts.

v. Berkhamsted (Home). 1, Stowe 30 pts. 2, Berkhamsted 56 pts.

v. Oundle (at Oundle). 1, Stowe 34 pts. 2, Oundle 47 pts.

v. Marlborough, Cheltenham, Radley, Charterhouse, Queen's Taunton, Wootton Bassett (at Marlborough). 1, Marlborough 87 pts. 2, Cheltenham 91 pts. 3, Radley 103 pts. 4, Stowe 118 pts. 5, Queen's Taunton 168 pts. 6, Wootton Bassett 195 pts. 7, Charterhouse 207 pts.

## INTER-HOUSE RACES

The competition was run in three age groups and the weather was bad. It rained throughout the afternoon and the course was water-logged.

The winner of the Open event was D. J. Conran who was followed by R. J. G. Dillon-Mahon and R. G. G. Burdon. The first four places were taken by members of the Cross-country Club. The Under 17s was won comfortably by M. C. Ashcroft with A. W. N. Bagshawe and C. P. Chesshire taking second and third places. C. C. Brooking won the Under 15 race to be followed by D. M. S. Fyffe and N. R. Elmslie.

P. M. A. LUFT

<b>Results:</b>	<b>Open (4½ Miles)</b>	<b>Under 17 (3 Miles)</b>	<b>Under 15 (3 Miles)</b>
	1. Lyttelton 94 pts.	1. Lyttelton 76 pts.	1. Cobham 80 pts.
	2. Cobham 112 pts.	2. Cobham 117 pts.	2. Walpole 135 pts.
	3. Chatham 124 pts.	3. Walpole 140 pts.	3. Grenville 154 pts.
	4. Grafton 126 pts.	4. Chatham 153 pts.	4. Grafton 162 pts.
	5. Bruce 167 pts.	5. Temple 171 pts.	5. Bruce 174 pts.
	6. Walpole 196 pts.	6. Grafton 179 pts.	6. Chatham 201 pts.
	7. Temple 211 pts.	7. Bruce 198 pts.	7. Lyttelton 208 pts.
	8. Grenville 212 pts.	8. Chandos 262 pts.	8. Temple 212 pts.
	9. Chandos 330 pts.	9. Grenville 284 pts.	9. Chandos 253 pts.

## FIVES

With the majority of the fixtures being played against experienced club teams, it was inevitable that the School lost most of their matches. Against other schools they showed that they could more than hold their own. The first pair S. M. B. Dixey and W. S. Brann played with considerable purpose and confidence and have raised the standard of their game well above that of the rest of the team. It was unfortunate that the captain D. A. H. Wright was unable to play at all during the term owing to injury. S. A. McNair and D. A. Harper proved to be a steady second pair and E. C. E. Peshall worked hard to improve his game and certainly deserved a regular place in the team.

The Colts at times looked particularly strong but found it difficult to adapt to the different pace of the courts on away fixtures.

A. M. MACOUN

School colours were awarded to S. M. B. Dixey (G) and W. S. Brann (T).

The following played for the School during the term:

**Seniors:** S. M. B. Dixey (G), W. S. Brann (T), S. A. McNair (G), D. A. Harper (C), E. C. E. Peshall (W), S. C. Broad (T), M. J. Guest (B).

**Colts:** M. D. Linnell (L), A. P. Manners (L), M. J. G. Palmer (B), M. G. P. Rossdale (L).

**Junior Colts:** M. D. A. Stanley (C), J. A. M. B. Campbell (W).

**Results: Seniors:**

Oakham	Won	1—0
Uppingham	Lost	0—2
Mill Hill	Won	2—0
Aldenham	Lost	1—2
Old Berkhamstedians	Lost	0—2
Oxford University Peppers	Lost	0—2
Old Citizens	Lost	0—2

**Colts:**

Oakham	Lost	0—2
Uppingham	Lost	0—1
Mill Hill	Won	2—0
Aldenham	Lost	1—2

## SQUASH RACKETS

### Bath Cup Won by Stowe

Stowe won the Bath Cup for the first time in January. This is the Trophy awarded at the end of the inter-schools Championship open to all schools in the country, and is competed for annually at the Bath Club in London. We were hoping for a good run in this event in view of our successes in recent years, and the team arrived in London feeling confident. The draw gave us a bye in the first round, but we found most of the stronger schools in our half. We beat Mill Hill easily 3-0, and then accounted for Epsom College by the same margin. We then came up against the Holders, Barnard Castle, who had by then dismissed Hurstpierpoint College, Marlborough College and Millfield. We knew that Carr would have to play above himself to beat the National Under 19 Champion at number one, and we were relying on Thomson and Cheatle to win their ties and take us into the final. As things turned out, Barnard Castle had to concede their top match as Verow had hurt himself the previous evening, and so when Cheatle had beaten his man it only remained for Thomson to win to make it a 3-0 victory. However after he had won the first two games to lead 2-0, Thomson conceded the match to his opponent so that he would be fresher for the final to be played later in the day, and so the actual result in the record was a 2-1 win instead of 3-0.

After a leisurely lunch, preceded by the Headmaster kindly inviting all the team and about twenty supporters to have coffee with him in the Bath Club lounge, we returned for the final

against the strong St Peter's York team. Cheatle played first and produced some of the best squash rackets he has ever played and finished his match in record time to put us one up. Thomson followed on to the court and delighted the Stowe supporters by a devastating display and annihilated his opposite number in straight games, thus putting the issue beyond doubt. This left the Captain the purely academic task of playing his match and although he produced some excellent play, he was defeated by his opponent (who incidentally was the runner-up in the National Under 19 Championship, to the Barnard Castle number one).

After the presentation of the Trophy and winners' prizes the Stowe team were able to go home to continue their Christmas holidays feeling well satisfied with themselves. Congratulations to all of them. Special thanks must go to the Headmaster and Mrs Drayson, the many parents, Old Stoics and friends who gave the team such wonderful support during the competition. Thanks also to Morris who was the reserve for the team, but was not needed to play.

P. G. LONGHURST

**Results:**

v. Mill Hill	Won	3—0
v. Epsom College	Won	3—0
v. Barnard Castle	Won	2—1
<b>Final:</b> v. St Peter's York	Won	2—1

## RUGBY FOOTBALL

### SENIOR HOUSE MATCHES

This competition was dominated by a very efficient Chatham team. It was perhaps the best team we have seen for some time, as it did not depend on a heavy pack or the activities of one man (Peter Bullock) as recent Bruce sides have. Thomson did appear in every conceivable place in attack and defence, but he did also build up a well-blended team.

The first round saw the somewhat surprisingly easy victories of Lyttelton over Cobham and Bruce (again with a strong pack) over Grenville. Chatham swept forward inexorably. In the semi-finals Lyttelton, with what without being patronising might have been called an 'amateur' team, beat Temple, who appeared to hold bigger guns, by an opportunist drop goal by Phillips, who had himself been refereeing Leagues during the Term. In the other match the Bruce pack found that they could not contain their opposite numbers, let alone dominate Thomson.

The Final saw the expected control of Chatham over a hesitant Lyttelton, for whom Brough, in the key position of full back, was limping and had a bandaged right hand. Chatham quickly scored when Henry was given the ball with room to move. This was followed shortly by the 'ultimate indignity', when the full back, Carr, with his feet straddling the line, simply had to touch down. Deutsch then ran straight with his usual determination to make it 9-0 at half-time.

Chatham then scored a try from a penalty, and another from Henry, before Phillips converted a penalty for the first points against Chatham in the competition. Watson ended the Chatham scoring with a try, and Ghani surprised most people, and probably himself, by scoring the only try against Chatham. This followed sterling work by Dawes, who had a really splendid game.

J. E. C. NICHOLL

Teams:

**Chatham:** R. G. G. Carr, J. O. Deutsch, M. C. Bailey, D. A. Harper, A. G. Henry, I. A. Thomson, A. W. Goodhart, A. J. Fane, R. J. McDonald, O. Hoskyns, M. A. Watson, P. W. Warburg, R. S. Greenwell, M. C. Wyllie, J. M. A. de Borman.

**Lyttelton:** S. J. Brough, S. A. Kingwell, H. C. Davis, S. N. Phillips, M. W. Sherwood, G. R. Ratcliff, M. E. Harrison, A. P. Manners, G. Ghani, M. J. J. Maury, R. G. D. Carter, J. J. D. Dawes, J. N. S. Bagshawe, J. D. A. Nicholl, O. W. Richards.

Grafton	}	Walpole 9—5	}	Temple 3—0	}	Lyttelton 3—0	}	Chatham 18—6	
Walpole		Temple							
		Cobham		Lyttelton 11—0					
		Lyttelton							
		Bruce		Bruce 16—0		}			Chatham 11—0
		Grenville							
		Chatham		Chatham 42—0					
		Chandos							

## JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES

It is impossible to forecast the likely winners, let alone attempt a seeding, for the Junior House matches, because the age limit cuts across that of the Colts. Temple were very easy winners of the Bye Round and reached the Final without a single point scored against them. Lyttelton had a battle royal against Grafton, who had scored more than 60 points against Grenville.

So, despite, or because of, these discrepancies, the Final was a very even match in which the Temple mid-field triangle of Lynch, Scowsill and Dunn was opposed by Harper, Linnell and Seymour. Tucker, as a flanker, had Dawton as a counter-part. The only one not matched was the minute Heald, who played a splendid game at scrum-half.

When Harper and then Seymour had scored tries for Lyttelton, it all seemed to be over. Scowsill, however, converted a penalty from in front and Dunn scored an opportunist try. In the second period of extra time the deciding try came from a forward rush.

J. E. C. NICHOLL

### Teams:

**Lyttelton:** M. G. P. Rossdale, P. G. Clarke, N. A. Seymour, M. J. Harper, R. H. Mitchell, M. D. Linnell, J. C. Ritchie, H. F. Richards, J. P. Guilford, P. A. Natar, P. Mackay, R. C. Swanborough, A. J. F. Tucker, M. D. Langdon, J. W. Johnstone.

**Temple:** D. M. Brockwell, F. G. Graham, J. Dunn, S. A. Y. Lynch, F. Graham-Dixon, D. P. Scowsill, S. C. Heald, J. J. Wan, G. E. Anthony, J. M. Bray, P. S. Carter, J. B. R. Metcalfe, M. J. A. Ritchie, N. K. Park, A. B. Dawton.

Temple	}	Temple 49—10	}	Temple	}	Temple 14—0	}	Lyttelton 9—6 (in extra time)	
Walpole		Bruce							
		Cobham		Cobham 17—5					
		Chandos							
		Grafton		Grafton 62—0		}			Lyttelton 14—10
		Grenville							
		Chatham		Lyttelton 4—30					
		Lyttelton							

## SAILING

In late January C.W.O.R., H. C. Davis and R. H. Steavenson attended the Banbury Cross Sailing Club annual dinner in Banbury. The Club awards from the whole year were presented and between us we managed to take away three cups.

There has been no sailing at Banbury, and very little on the lake, during this term. However, due mainly to C.W.O.R., maintenance on the Graduates has progressed successfully and all the boats are now painted and varnished. Many new fittings have been purchased including two new self-bailers. G.130 has had her mast step raised, making the boom higher, and thus saving the crew's head.

Later this term a party of members is going to the C.C.P.R. Dinghy Exhibition at Crystal Palace.

Prospects for the season look good since another new Super-Grad has been ordered for the beginning of next term. This one is made of glass-fibre. We hope to sell our oldest boat.

A team from Stowe School Sailing Club has been entered for the R.Y.A. National Team Racing Championship. Nearly every club in the country enters a team so there is more than enough competition!

A match against the Old Stoics is being arranged for next term.

H. C. Davis is taking over the duties of Commodore for the coming season.

HOWARD STEAVENSON

## FENCING

At the end of last term there was the Senior House Foil Competition and also individual competitions in Sabre and Epée. The sabre had only four entrants but the épée was more keenly contested with six. At one stage in the competition it seemed as if we would get a multiple barrage for first place, since Millner lost to Crabbe who lost to Reed who lost to Jones, but the matter resolved itself decisively, for Millner to take first place, though the other three ended with the same number of wins. Millner now holds all three of the individual cups.

The house matches, too, were more popular, and six houses could turn out the required teams of three. Bruce, Grenville and Grafton fought a triangular final, after disposing respectively of Walpole, Chandos, and Lyttelton. Grafton and Grenville contested the match strongly, and the two captains, Burgin and Millner, fought a doughty battle of giants with Burgin winning by the odd hit. But despite this win Grenville amassed the more victories, and so added the fifth fencing cup to their collection.

There have been two matches this term, both lost. In the first we had a good afternoon at Bradfield, but lost the foil for the fourth year in succession by the narrow margin of 4-5. Filmer-Sankey made a good start to match fencing and Reed, returned with an unaccustomed finesse from the rugby fields, fenced successfully in both épée and sabre and was awarded his colours after this match. In the other match we came a clear third to Rugby and Uppingham in a triangular, Rugby proving particularly strong.

C. D. MULLINEUX

**Team:** E. H. Millner (G), A. W. G. Reed (B), R. J. Cottier (G), A. R. Jones (C), P. D. Filmer-Sankey (C).

**Results:** Individual Sabre: E. H. Millner.

Individual Epée: E. H. Millner.

Senior House Foil: Grenville.

v. Bradfield Lost (Foil 4—5; Epée 3—6; Sabre 4—5).

v. Rugby and Uppingham, 3rd (Rugby 14, Uppingham 9, Stowe 3).

## SCULLING

With two fibre-glass boats now, and the brown boats, the attitude towards sculling has improved. T.J.B. and J.W.T. have formed the 'Squad', a team of boys sculling on half days with weight training on Fridays.

The brown boats are being scraped prior to revarnishing—a slow and laborious process! Plans for the landing stage have finally been drawn up, but as yet only the reeds have been cleared. It is hoped that it will be operational by the beginning of next term.

CHRISTOPHER RIDDICK

## THE STOWE BEAGLES

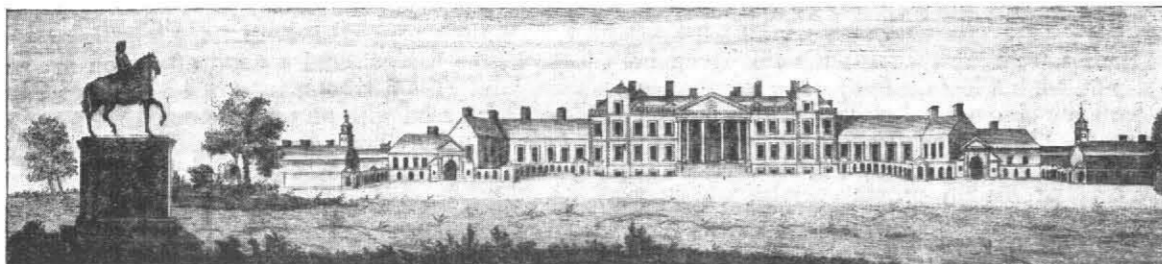
During the Christmas holidays hounds were taken to the home of the Master, J. B. Johnson, in Cheshire and they had four days hunting during the cold spell in the countries of the Staffordshire, Colne Valley and Vale of Clwyd Beagles. Our thanks go to them, and also to the Royal Rock Beagles for the use of their kennels.

This term we have been very lucky with the weather and have had a completely open hunting programme so far. Good days' sport have been had from Wakefield Lodge, Potterspury, Whittlebury, Fimmere and Norton, although there seem to have been far too many hares for comfort at virtually every meet!

Most of this year's puppies are now back from walk and we are expecting two litters soon after the end of term. The annual Hunt Ball and Puppy Show will be held at Stowe on Saturday, July 10th.

The whippers-in this term are: 1st whip, R. C. Willcock (B), other whips: N. C. M. Renny (C), A. D. McGee (L), A. O. Bell-Irving (C) and R. M. Gibson (T). We are grateful to the following who have worked at the kennels and who have hunted frequently: D. M. E. Heathcote (C), H. J. G. Curwen (C), S. B. Hopkins (C), and D. M. Salmon (C).

BRET JOHNSON



## SCHOOL OFFICIALS

### Prefects:

I. A. Thomson	Head of School	A. W. Goodhart	Head of Chatham
N. A. Geach	Second Prefect	P. M. G. Hudson	Head of Temple
S. J. Brough	Head of Lyttelton	D. F. McDonough	Head of Cobham
	Prefect of Chapel	A. J. MacPherson	Head of Grenville
R. G. G. Carr	Prefect of Library and Hall	S. N. Phillips	Prefect of Mess
A. J. M. Carmichael	Prefect of Dining Hall	J. G. Rowe	Head of Chandos
M. H. R. Cobb	Prefect of Defaulters	W. N. Russell	Head of Bruce
D. J. Conran	Head of Grafton	C. J. Tate	Head of Walpole
		D. A. H. Wright	Prefect of Gymnasium

## INGRESSI 1970

**Bruce:** (*Spring*) A. S. Drew\*, C. D. K. Goulder, H. W. Lowther, N. McCulloch (N), T. C. Rogers, R. H. Speirs (N); (*Summer*) D. M. S. Fyffe (N), J. J. Macnamara mi.\* (N), M. C. H. Vey\* (N); (*Autumn*) H. J. Carnegie-Arbutnott mi.\* (N), H. P. Chellaram (N), A. Doble, C. D. Forbes Adam (N), J. P. Paterson (N), J. L. Young\*, B. C. Vale (N), L. J. Hydleman.

**Temple:** (*Spring*) R. A. T. Davies, J. Dunn ma., S. C. Heald, M. Ridley, G. P. Tennant, R. M. Wheeler, A. G. Smith; (*Summer*) C. C. Tranfield, L. M. Werth; (*Autumn*) J. M. Bray, D. M. Brockwell, S. H. Coney, G. T. Cubitt, M. D. M. Davies mi.\*, R. W. I. Kingan\*, J. R. Orde\*, N. K. Park, J. G. B. Penrose, H. L. Stafford, G. R. Wallis, J. J. Wan, C. Petersen.

**Grenville:** (*Spring*) P. R. J. Allen, A. C. Gornall (ii)\*, B. J. Horrocks, J. M. Shirley-Beavan (4th), (*Summer*) P. J. Partington\*, P. B. Salmon, R. P. Syngé; (*Autumn*) T. R. D. Asserson, R. A. B. Barton, C. G. Burchill, N. D. Fulford\*, S. L. Green, A. C. Hall\*, V. W. R. Hill, J. R. T. Hodgson\*, C. M. F. Howse, C. D. M. Hughes, E. T. Jarlsby, N. G. Orr\*, E. N. Winnington-Ingram.

**Chandos:** (*Spring*) P. Boyadjiew mi. (N), S. C. Hanks (N), J. F. Prescott mi. (N), (*Summer*) J. A. Kreeger (N), R. W. C. Knight-Bruce mi.\* (N), C. T. Part mi.\* (N), A. M. Standing (N), M. D. A. Stanley mi.\* (N); (*Autumn*) P. C. G. Cowasjee, A. H. Lascelle, R. P. Maitland-Heriot, C. J. Marshall, R. H. L. Munro-Ferguson mi.\*, M. J. P. Wright\*, D. M. Salmon, E. S. Sowerby\*, A. Uttamsingh.

**Cobham:** (*Spring*) E. R. G. Clarke ma.\* (N), P. A. Pike (N), V. E. Savidge (N), A. F. Threlfall (N); (*Summer*) C. C. Brooking (N), B. N. Singh (N); (*Autumn*) T. J. Aisher, N. R. Elmslie\*, M. H. Forsyth-Forest, J. J. Hart\*, P. M. Hugill\*, M. D. Kneeshaw mi., L. E. O'Brien\*, T. O. Smith, N. P. Staheyeff, A. R. D. Hobbs.

**Chatham:** (*Spring*) M. Falcon ma.\*, E. J. Gordon, A. J. Henry min.\*, G. I. L. McCall, B. A. Mackintosh\*, P. J. O'Farrell mi.\*, P. M. Slater; (*Summer*) J. H. A. S. Vivian; (*Autumn*) N. A. J. C. Contomichalos mi. (N), H. J. G. Curwen, G. W. Forbes\*, K. A. Hatchick, D. J. Hobson, A. D. R. Black, S. B. Hopkins, M. A. Knight, Viscount J. R. Prestwood, T. D. Outerbridge, R. J. R. Winship, N. R. Lake (N).

**Grafton:** (*Spring*) J. R. Barclay, P. S. Edward ma., D. C. Hopping, P. N. Leonard, C. W. Stewart\*; (*Summer*) N. D. Plant, M. E. Smith; (*Autumn*) A. R. M. Blackburn, P. C. G. Coysh, J. M. Davis, M. J. W. King mi., C. J. Mallett, S. D. Moore, M. C. W. Read, G. R. Salmon mi., D. E. G. Stevenson.

**Walpole:** (*Spring*) J. H. Bainbridge mi., N. L. Boyle, R. A. Claridge min., P. S. Fearman, S. J. Gornall (i)\*, W. G. Tyser, S. K. T. Ulyet, P. A. Cockcroft; (*Summer*) W. R. M. Kilroy ma., P. Tolstoy, J. Rawlinson; (*Autumn*) W. H. B. Beeton\*, R. J. R. T. Chetwynd\*, S. G. F. Douglas, T. C. Green, S. P. K. T. Greenley\*, P. J. B. Harland\*, S. Ram, J. S. Shepherd-Barron\*, N. M. Shannon\*, K. C. Naylor.

**Lyttelton:** (*Spring*) N. R. G. Chavasse ma.\*, N. C. Kingsland mi.\*, M. Q. Rainer min., J. C. Toomer, F. B. Watson ma., A. S. Weaver, R. R. J. Ryder mi.; (*Autumn*) T. J. Beevor (N), P. G. Clarke, W. A. C. C. Cavendish (N), D. J. M. Cole, H. F. Richards mi.\*, C. A. Ritchie\*, C. T. Rolls, P. W. Saunders mi.

\* Son of Old Stoic. N Nugent.

## EGRESSI 1970

**Bruce:** (*Summer*) J. N. R. Diesbach, R. L. Edwards, S. D. Moss, R. G. A. Westlake, J. P. W. Yerburch, P. H. Guest ma.; (*Autumn*) S. P. Black, A. S. R. Groves, R. W. Moyle, R. J. M. Wood.

**Temple:** (*Spring*) Q. M. Brown; (*Summer*) N. D. G. Beaman, G. Klonarides, W. D. Lanyon, M. J. D. Manley, R. H. S. Mulholland, A. J. M. Russell, D. G. Simpson, H. J. A. Smith, A. P. L. Trevorrow; (*Autumn*) M. J. Brain, W. S. Croom-Johnson, G. H. Josselyn, T. V. Lloyd, A. C. Peatfield, C. Petersen.

**Grenville:** (*Spring*) J. C. B. Lucas ma.; (*Summer*) R. W. Castle, D. J. Cornforth, S. R. F. de Burgh, R. T. B. Eades, N. J. Gilhead, N. H. Harvey, W. G. C. Maxwell, C. J. Pearson, A. A. Rich, B. B. Scholfield, M. E. Shirley-Beavan ma., J. N. R. Welch; (*Autumn*) A. W. P. Comber, M. B. Creighton, D. A. Harris-Reed, C. C. R. Hawes, H. S. Sidhu.

**Chandos:** (*Spring*) T. J. R. Horner, P. A. Linsell; (*Summer*) S. A. L. H. Alsen, C. G. N. Barclay, T. W. Bird, A. L. Bristow, J. B. Farrer, J. A. Jenkinson, J. A. Jewell, M. B. Kostoris, J. C. Prince, J. S. Sutcliffe, D. J. Walton, D. R. Wright mi.; (*Autumn*) M. J. A. Campbell, A. F. M. Chance ma., M. J. Chesshire ma., S. N. Scott.

**Cobham:** (*Spring*) V. E. Savidge; (*Summer*) H. A. Blair-Imrie, P. J. Cooper, B. J. Emrys-Roberts, C. M. Goldingham, J. A. Henniker, A. E. How, P. J. Lankester ma., A. I. J. McGregor, C. J. Melly ma., J. B. Rainer ma., J. A. J. Roderick, J. J. Spiering; (*Autumn*) A. S. Crabbe, L. L. Jones, M. J. Matthew ma., S. J. H. Reid ma., S. R. A. Watts, A. B. Hutcheson.

**Chatham:** (*Spring*) N. Daniels; (*Summer*) J. Bell-Irving ma., C. J. McCubbin, P. J. Mersey, J. K. Nelson-Smith, K. L. Schleicher, D. E. Sharafanowich; (*Autumn*) J. A. Clarfelt, A. M. V. Mann, P. J. O'Farrell, D. B. Unerman, M. M. Wyllie.

**Grafton:** (*Spring*) R. R. Menzies; (*Summer*) C. M. Black, W. A. H. Brown, L. P. Dalton, E. M. Dweck, A. D. Shackleton, A. Shalson, J. M. A. Sparrow, B. M. Stanley, R. M. Withinshaw, W. C. Wright ma., L. A. Olver; (*Autumn*) M. P. L. Burgin, R. P. Drower, P. H. C. Furness-Smith ma., I. N. Macmillan, S. M. Pargeter, P. M. Salmon ma.

**Walpole:** (*Summer*) M. C. Dickson, J. W. Goodwin ma., P. T. Hirsch, T. J. T. Holman, J. J. McKelvie, A. M. Morgan, D. E. Richards, P. Tolstoy, N. B. S. Stewart, N. A. Tubbs, N. J. D. Penrose; (*Autumn*) D. M. Bevan ma., A. C. G. Walker, P. A. Cockcroft, A. C. Corbett, R. M. Coventry.

**Lyttelton:** (*Spring*) R. P. Schneider; (*Summer*) P. S. H. Frazer, R. J. Rolls, L. J. Way, A. S. Weaver; (*Autumn*) N. J. A. Davies, R. D. G. Carter, N. A. Croucher.

## OLIM ALUMNI

**A. G. R. Atkins** (G 1944) has been re-elected to the Governing Council of the Malaysian Institute of Management.

**J. Fingleton** (C 1966) has been appointed to the British American Schoolboy Scholarship Selection Committee of the English-Speaking Union.

**T. G. Garratt** (C 1959) has been appointed a member of the General Council of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

**P. H. Guest** (B 1944) has been attached to the Directorate General of Ports and Shipping in the Department of Shipping Control in Pakistan where he will advise the government on the shipping trade.

**P. T. Hayman** (G 1933) British High Commissioner in Canada has been appointed K.C.M.G.

**J. M. Hignett** (C 1945) has been appointed High Sheriff of Leicestershire.

**N. Isham** (C 1944) has been appointed Senior Architect in the Department of the Environment.

**C. H. G. Kinahan** (T 1933) has become the third successive Old Stoic to be High Sheriff of County Antrim. He succeeds his brother, **Sir Robert Kinahan** (T 1934) and **H. J. Montgomery** (W 1951).

**J. H. G. Kinahan** (T 1965) represented Northern Ireland in the 1970 Commonwealth Games.

**R. D. Kinahan** (T 1967) was Student Treasurer of Exeter University 1969/1970.

**D. G. St M. Mills** (T 1967) has been awarded the S. E. Finer Prize for Political Science at Essex University.

**M. T. D. Patmore** (T 1920) has been awarded an O.B.E. 'for services to the National Association of Boys' Clubs'.

**H. W. Sansom** (B 1942) 'latterly Deputy Director of the East Africa Meteorological Department' has been awarded an O.B.E.

**J. M. Shepherd** (T 1953) is Consultant Radiotherapist, Wessex Regional Radiotherapy Centre, Southampton.

**B. B. D. Stopford** (C 1940) has been appointed M.V.O. (4th Class).

## BIRTHS

To the wife of:

- R. Charlton** (C 1956) a daughter on October 5th 1970.  
**J. O. de Salis** (B 1947) a son on November 4th 1970.  
**D. L. Drysdale** (G 1958) a son on July 28th 1970.  
**Major M. Fraser-Allen** (C 1953) twin sons on October 24th 1970.  
**T. G. Garratt** (C 1959) a son on May 9th 1969.  
**T. Gauvain** (T 1960) a son on November 27th 1970.  
**A. L. Marr** (G 1959) a son on May 16th 1970.  
**W. R. E. Redfern** (G 1960) a son on February 26th 1968.  
**C. J. Seddon** (G 1959) a son on August 2nd 1970.  
**J. M. Shepherd** (T 1953) on April 26th 1966; on November 1st 1967; on September 3rd 1970.  
**R. E. P. Spencer** (G 1962) a son on December 17th 1970.

## MARRIAGES

- B. D. Bramley** (W 1954) to Margaret Helen Hansel on July 18th 1970.  
**S. Channing-Williams** (C 1963) to Mrs S. R. Boakes on January 13th 1970.  
**D. L. Drysdale** (G 1958) to Fiona Clare Campbell on March 30th 1968.  
**T. G. Garratt** (C 1959) to Vanessa Ann Wright on April 24th 1965.  
**A. L. Marr** (G 1959) to Else Lica Andersen on January 11th 1969.  
**J. R. Plincke** (T 1946) to Rosemary Ball on December 5th 1970.  
**W. R. E. Redfern** (G 1960) to Rosemary Smith on May 20th 1967.  
**J. M. Shepherd** (T 1953) to Nancy Jane Evans on March 20th 1965.  
**M. W. Webster** (G 1960) to Jacqueline Thomann on June 10th 1970.

## DEATHS

- J. C. Church** (G 1932) on January 8th 1971.  
**J. E. B. Naumann** (C 1939) on November 22nd 1970.  
**E. P. W. Stebbing** (G 1929) on February 5th 1971.  
**R. D. Steed** (C 1949) on December 13th 1970 in a car crash.



