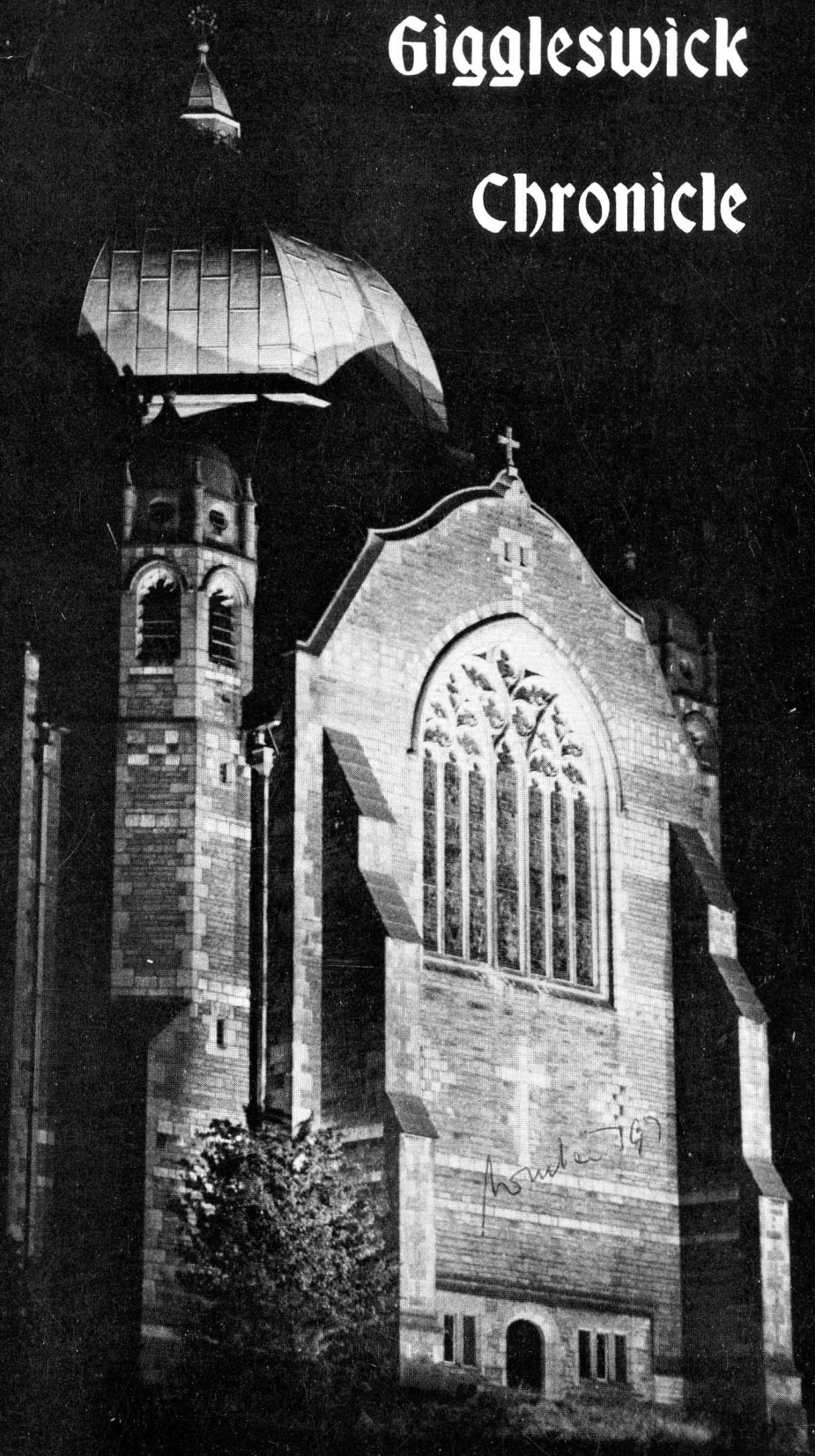


Giggleswick Chronicle



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Giggleswick .

Winter 1973



The Chronicle

Editors: J. Mayall, Esq.
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T. I. Roberts

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J. N. W. Falck
C. R. B. Kiddle
G. H. Mortimer
M. F. Schofield
T. D. Shaw
R. B. Alston
N. H. Roberts

*"In the bleak mid winter
many years ago . . ."*

Editorial

"What freezings have I felt,
what dark days seen!"

Sonnet 97, Shakespeare.

Despite the fuel economies we have not yet exactly frozen, nor, at the time of writing, has the threat of power cuts been realized, but it remains to be seen what awaits us in the new year. The material comforts that we derive from warmth, light and transport, are threatened in a way that makes us realize our vulnerability. We must therefore adapt, and accept the challenge as we have done through the black-outs and epidemics of recent years, and as our predecessors did so often in the more distant past. It might faintly console us to reflect that it is the adaptations, the disruptions of normality, and the difficult times, that we remember with most clarity, and even, paradoxically, with a certain nostalgia!

The recent educational controversy engendered by Labour's spokesman for Education touches us less immediately, perhaps, than the energy crisis, but we felt it was significant enough to invite comment. The Headmaster, therefore, was invited to respond in our Opinion Column, and a senior boy has also made this matter the subject of a personal comment.

Two final points. Firstly, deadlines wait for no man, which explains the absence in the July issue, noted by all perceptive readers, of the inaugural Opinion Column. Regrettably the opinions of the late Head of School were never formulated. Secondly, the Spring edition is in the hands of Messrs. Marshall and Roberts. We hope that there will be ample material for them to draw upon, and that contributions will reach them with all the usual alacrity.



School Notes

TERM began on Tuesday, September 11th, and ended on Sunday, December 16th. Half-term began on Thursday, October 25th, and was extended, in celebration of Princess Anne's wedding, to Wednesday, October 31st.

HEAD of School is R. West (Shute). The Heads of Houses are M. Laycock (Carr), R. S. Houghton (Morrison), J. H. Nelson (Nowell), J. M. N. Turner (Paley), H. R. Wales (Shute), J. C. G. Tedd (Style). S. B. Milne (Carr) is also a praepostor.

STAFF. We welcomed to the Common Room, in September, Mr. N. J. Mussett (Biology) and Mr. J. I. Fitzgibbon (Classics). Mr. Mussett joins the staff after eight years' teaching at Seaford College, Sussex, and Mr. Fitzgibbon takes up his first appointment after graduating from London University. To both of them, and to Mr. D. Bates, who teaches French in Big School as well as at Cattoral Hall, we extend a warm welcome, and hope that they will be happy at Giggleswick.

Past members of Dr. Boswell's Biology Sixth Form may be interested to know that he was presented with a 'Workmate' portable workbench to mark his retirement. Many of his former pupils contributed to this gift, and the presentation was made at the Gamecock Inn, Austwick.

CHAPEL.

Preachers: October 14th. D. Peacock, Esq., M.A., St. Martin's College, Lancaster.

November 18th. Rex Brindle, Esq.

December 9th. The Reverend J. E. Platt, Chaplain of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Collections: The Bishop of Nassau's Fund (£40).

Basutoland (£11).

The Ethiopia Disaster Fund (£13.67).

The Chaplain writes:

"It is commonly believed that after a long summer holiday the school reassembles in a semi-comatose condition. There have been some welcome signs that the coma is now dispersing, though the patients are not yet at the peak of their form. We still need a more positive contribution from members of the school in arranging and suggesting services, and—the acid test—the level of our giving is often disappointing, though there was an admirable effort for the Ethiopian Fund. I am writing this at half-term and this may be misleading. We can still try to make a better contribution and that not only in money but in determination".

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. The School would like to thank Dr. H. Wright for the gift of a diary and a commonplace book kept by the late Charles Johnson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., Fr. Hist Soc., during his days at Giggleswick.

Our grateful thanks also to Mr. Pape (O.G.), who has generously bought for the School a Mirror dinghy kit, which will be constructed in the workshops; to Mrs. Wooler, who has given us more trees; to all those who have contributed gifts of money and furniture for the Paperback Library; and finally, at this time, to Mrs. D. Sutcliffe, for the flowers which were donated in memory of Michael Sutcliffe (O.G.), and arranged by Mrs. Brown.

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Fox on the birth of their third child, Sarah Catherine, on September 19th.

and to Miss Florrie James, who celebrated her 100th birthday at Harden Bridge Hospital. Miss James worked at the School in the time of Mr. E. H. Partridge. The Headmaster presented her with a flowering plant, offering her on behalf of the School warmest congratulations and best wishes for many happy returns.

LECTURES. On September 16th, Mr. Fishwick gave an illustrated lecture on "The Ribble Valley". On September 21st, Mr. K. Hobson of the Forestry Commission showed a film and gave a talk on "The Changing Forest", and on September 22nd, Mr. D. Grant lectured on "Famous Dams and Rivers".

EVENTS. On September 27th, an Army Presentation Team visited the School to present an introduction to Army life, entitled "My life as a Subaltern Officer". On September 28th, there began the "Civilization" series, which has been attended throughout the term by Sixth formers.

A Careers Convention was held on October 11th at Settle High School, and a week later we were joined by pupils from Settle and from Bentham Grammar School for the second "Challenge of Industry" Conference, organised by Mr. Morgan and the Industrial Society.

On October 24th, the Opera Players performed "The Barber of Seville" in Big School, thus beginning a series of concerts which have also included a recital by Kathleen Jones on November 11th, and a performance on December 2nd by Students of the Manchester College of Music.

The annual Speaking Competition was held on November 10th. Its adjudicator was J. Hagan, Esq., Headmaster of Bentham G.S. This event is reviewed elsewhere in the Chronicle.

On December 1st, the Lord Bishop of Bradford visited us for the Confirmation of boys in Chapel.

The School Play was performed on December 14th and 15th, and term ended with the Carol Service, which was followed by the Catteral Hall Mime.

CATTERAL HALL NOTES

We welcome Mr. D. Bates (University of Leeds) and Mr. P. J. Badcock (St. Luke's College of Education, Exeter) to the teaching staff. They will share the teaching of French and Mr. Badcock will also teach some English. Our numbers remain much as before with 110 boarders and 25 dayboys.

A quite outstanding achievement was the production of the first issue of the Catteral Chronicle published in September. This is a comprehensive record of the previous academic year's activities. We owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Franklin for its production and we hope to make it an annual publication.

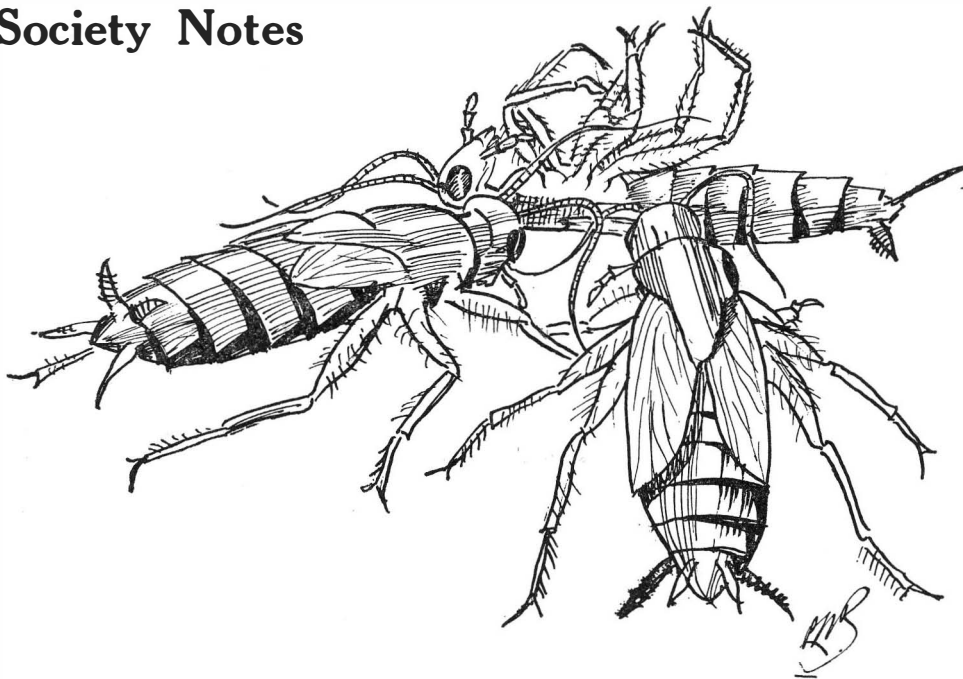
Clubs have operated as usual on Tuesday afternoons with some new developments, including Natural History, Local History and Mini Rugby. We have enjoyed a number of films; "Beckett" with Richard Burton and Peter O'Toole; "Mary, Queen of Scots" with Vanessa Redgrave and Glenda Jackson; "Born Free"; "Cromwell" with Richard Harris; and "Diamonds are Forever". On Monday, November 5th, we had our annual bonfire and firework display. Despite a sharp shower at six o'clock all went according to plan and the boys enjoyed their usual feast.

Mrs. Morris and Mr. Burdett are busy producing an end-of-term entertainment for the school. This consists of a pantomime entitled "Cinderaddin", written by the boys. It also will include a number of guest performers (members of staff).

As we enter the last third of the term, we are beginning to think about Christmas festivities, Catteral Hall Mime and Carol Service, not to mention Christmas dinner and parties, we hope that the fuel crisis will not affect these activities.

This term the prefects have been N. A. Harrison, R. P. Hebden, R. G. M. Ireland, P. J. Watson, A. P. Wilkinson and S. T. Green. To them and to the prep monitors, dorm captains and library prefects, go our thanks for their considerable contribution to the smooth running of the school.

Society Notes



ARBORICULTURAL SOCIETY

Early in the term Keith Hobson, Head Forester at Tosside, showed a large audience a most interesting (if a little dated!) film, "The Changing Forest". We have since visited the Forestry Commission at Tosside, and are most grateful to them for all their time spent and trouble taken.

The nursery has been weeded again and 16 whitebeams and a variety of willows (a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Duckworth) have been added. At Catteral Hall we are planting a screen between the A.65 and the covered playground soon to be built, and a similar screen has been planted around the new Chapel car park, with silver birches kindly donated by Mrs. McCrae of Black Bank, Eldroth.

We are now working on Castlebergh rock at Settle, clearing scrub and underbrush for a Community Tree Planting in December. We hope to establish the beginnings of a Arboretum here, which will combine educational value with enhancement of a pleasant place for relaxation close to Settle's heart.

J.S.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY

R. B. Barrett began the term's activities with "An Introduction to Astronomy", outlining for beginners all the interesting objects visible in the sky with or without a telescope. On October 15th, Mr. Robertshaw talked on "Constellations", using transparencies to help us identify the major constellations visible the year round. C. J. Fisher lectured on "Variable Stars" on (appropriately) November 5th. He showed us different types and outlined methods of observation.

A film on Apollo 16 was shown in mid-November, and an evening of members' observations will finish our activities for the term on December 10th.

Every Wednesday afternoon this term we have met for equipment maintenance sessions, and as a result both telescopes are fully operational. New accessories for the smaller one were made in the workshops.

Comet Kohoutek was observed before dawn on November 6th. By Christmas it should have been seen by many people, as it is likely to be the brightest comet visible this century.

R. B. Barrett.

BULIDON CLUB

The first meeting of the term was on Sunday 21st October, and took place in Mr. Dean's drawing room. The subject of the evening's first paper was the life and works of Ibsen, and was given by the Secretary. William Marshall included a number of hilarious readings in the evening's second paper, on the inimitable humour of P. G. Wodehouse.

Both papers inspired lively discussion over tea and (home-grown) tomato sandwiches with "Bulidon" Cake provided by Mrs. Dean. The second meeting of term is planned for November 18th.

J. V. Patton.

CLAY PIGEON CLUB

At the end of the Summer term, David Healey won a very close competition for the cup presented by Thornton and Garnett of Rathmell, who will give a new trophy each year.

R. O. Collett was promoted to field captain at the beginning of term, and we have some promising new members. We played a match at home with Johnson and Johnson's of Gargrave, and hope to arrange a return fixture. We have also shot against an eight organised by Dr. Boswell.

The Queen's Rock trophy, kindly presented by Mr. Riley, provided an exciting match for both competitors and spectators. The trophy was won by N. W. Leeming, who shot 40 points from 54, consisting of 4 doubles and 17 singles, all down the line.

J. J. Bowden.

CANOE CLUB

The Club had two trips to Semerwater and one to the Lake District before half-term, with more planned. With the completion of a Canoe Building room under Big School, a Canoe Building Society has been formed. All our canoes are now being systematically mended and new ones being built. The older members of the Club are now most proficient at canoeing and now have the task of teaching their skills to the junior members.

D. C. Hartley.

FLY-FISHING SOCIETY

At the end of last term fly-fishing in the Ribble was almost entirely confined to the late evening when members fished small dry-flies. The rises were very confident indeed, and at this time the temptation to strike immediately the fish has broken the surface film must be avoided, and time must be given for the fish to turn down with the fly before tightening up. It was also found that on certain evenings a small wet-fly, such as the Silver Butcher or Greenwells, would

be more effective than a dry-fly. Our explanation for this is that perhaps the fish were feeding more extensively on ascending nymphs when they took the wet-fly, whereas on other occasions they may have been fully occupied in the fly floating on the water.

This term the trout season closed on September 30th, but the grayling season continues into March. It is a little early to say much about the grayling fishing, which is usually at its best around the turn of the new year. Popular dry-flies for grayling include the Red Tag, Ginger Quill, Kite's Imperial, and Greenwell's, fished in small sizes and on a fine leader.

This last July, M. I. Guffogg and I experienced some fine trout-fishing in Cornwall, especially during the evening rise where we fished imitations of Chironomid Pupal and Silverhorn Sedges just in the surface film. During the daytime orthodox lake flies such as Black Zulu, and various Sedge imitations proved very effective. We also fished for two days on Malham Tarn, but the weather was bad with low cloud and howling gales. We caught several trout of about 1 lb. each on the Blue Zulu and Ginger Worm-fly, but the greatest surprise came with the capture of a 1 lb. 6 oz. perch on a small deeply-fished salmon-fly (Marlodge) intended for larger trout.

G. H. Mortimer.

LOCAL HISTORY SOCIETY

We have a group collecting local place names, consisting of T. P. Gardner and myself, another group who will shortly start surveying various local buildings (S. J. Ellis and R. A. Wood) and a much larger group led by Mr. Fitzgibbon (whom we welcome, and thank for his interest in the society) which is mainly concerned with the Roman road, which we believe ran along the line of the present High Rigg road (A. R. Duckworth, N. H. Roberts, T. I. Roberts and J. P. Sugden). A member of Manchester University to whom we have written has traced this road to the North-West of Long Preston.

So far this term, our only trip has been to the Folly in Settle, where we were kindly shown round by Mr. Dawson, the owner.

We should like to thank all who helped with the Speech Day exhibition, and warn you that next year's will be bigger and better.

R. W. Hoyle.

MOUNTAINEERING CLUB

The Club's leadership has been strengthened by the arrival of Mr. Badcock, a climber with several big routes in the Alps to his credit, not to mention many of the Welsh "extremes"! We welcome him to our ranks; his experience will be an asset to the Club, and of great value to the "ordinary" climbers amongst us. The Club is now officially registered as an Associate Member of the British Mountaineering Council; this entitles us to receive all the Council's publications, and also makes possible the use of other Club's huts.

The first "meet" of the term was held at Dow Crag, Conistone, and, favoured with good weather, we were able to enjoy the airy situations on such climbs as 'C' and 'D' Buttresses, Woodhouse's Climb, Giant's Crawl and Giant's Corner. To complete the day some of the party climbed to the summit of Dow Crag mountain. For our second outing we chose Langdale, and we were again fortunate with the weather (after a truly diabolical Saturday). The party walked by way of the Band to Bowfell Buttress, which is on the N.E. slopes of Bowfell itself. Two groups, under Mr. Coote and Mr. Thompson, climbed the classic Ordinary Route, a 350 ft. route up the main face of the Buttress, whilst Mr. Badcock's party climbed (parts of!) the Plaque Route on the L. edge of the crag. Too large a party on the Ordinary Route made progress slow, and it was past sunset when we reached the summit, where we were rewarded with some splendid views of the big Central fells. There followed a rapid descent to the valley which we reached after dark.

Other "meets" are projected, including a visit to North Wales at the end of the Christmas holiday, and a Scottish trip for a short expedition to the Pyrenees, probably during the Summer vacation, when we hope to climb some of the major peaks in the range, in both France and Spain.

H. R. Wales.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

This term the society welcomed Mr. Mussett from Seaford College who has taken over from Dr. Boswell.

Towards the end of last term we visited Austwick Moss mainly for the flora, and it was an extremely rewarding visit in that various interesting species were found, including the Sundew which is an insectivorous plant, digesting its prey by the production of enzymes.

This term we visited Globe Flower Woods and Malham Tarn Moss, taking particular interest in the range of plants found on the peat bog. We were able to visit the reserve through the kind permission of Dr. Disney.

Various visits have been planned, and some members will be doing individual projects on various aspects of Natural History and conservation work, probably on the Yorkshire Naturalists' Trust reserve on Widdale, near Hawes. It is hoped that the School will soon be a member of the Yorkshire Naturalists' Trust, and a good number of nature reserves will then be open for us to visit.

G. H. Mortimer.

PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CINE SOCIETY

After a somewhat dormant period, the club has been resurrected with the possibility of considerably more cine photography than formerly. A cine section has been set up to write and produce documentary films and short epics! The stills section will be working towards a competition and exhibition in the summer.

A party will be visiting the travelling exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society at Leeds in early December. Next term we hope to organise one or two "safaris".

S. P. Slinger.

POTHOLING CLUB

This term we have already been into Capnut Cave with Mr. Badcock, an experienced potholer, whom we are pleased to welcome from Catteral Hall. This cave was for the benefit of the beginners as there is increased interest among the younger members of the School. We also hope to descend Gunnerfleet, another Ribbleshead cave, and for the more advanced potholers a journey into Bar Pot which leads into the chamber of Gaping Gill. This we intend to accomplish in the latter part of the term.

J. G. Clarke and J. Almond.

TRANSPORT SOCIETY

This term we have been concerned mainly with indoor activities, although several members attended a talk given by Mr. Mitchell on the Settle-Carlisle line at Settle Station during Conservation Week. Members of the society were given an opportunity to show their slides and this proved to be a most interesting meeting. The secretary gave a lecture on the North Eastern Railway. Several outings have been suggested for the next two terms.

J. R. Markland.

Eve of Speech Day Concert

July 13th, 1973

There can be few concerts anywhere where such a variety of music can be heard as at the Giggleswick School Eve of Speech Day Concert. With a programme that included compositions by Teagarden-Williams and Vaughan Williams (no relation), Acker Bilk and Lennox Berkeley, it can be safely said that there was something for everyone.

The School Orchestra opened the proceedings with what is probably the best known piece by Wagner, the Mastersingers Overture, a fine, boldly constructed work, well played and bringing out the best in the orchestra. Three Dances from "Le Roi S'amuse" by Delibes were the first of works by two French composers. The three delightful dances were Galliarde, Pavane and Passepied. Finally the orchestra played the Farandole from L'Arlésienne suite by Bizet and this was a lively end to their contribution.

Four members of the wind section of the orchestra combined to give us a performance of three traditional tunes. This was a very creditable performance from a comparatively recently formed group.

Next we listened to the first of two solo performances, a Sonatina in two movements for piano by Gurlitt, played by P. M. Francmanis. This pleasant composition was also played by the same pianist when he won the pianoforte class in the Competitive Music Festival earlier in the year.

Another "new" group of instrumentalists, the Brass Ensemble, were next to take the platform. Firstly they played the well known "To a wild rose" by Edward Macdowell, a delightful piece requiring a high standard of Ensemble playing. In contrast we next listened to the Trumpet Tune and Air by Henry Purcell, and in this the players nicely judged the change of tempi between the March and Air.

Two pieces for solo flute followed, a Sonatina by the contemporary British composer, Lennox Berkeley, and a Sicilienne by Fauré. Both pieces were extremely finely played, showing off both the range of the flute and the undoubted skill of the performer.

Following the applause and a subsequent hush, the appearance of the Jazz Group was greeted by loud cheers and an air of expectancy. Messrs. Mayall, Marshall, Garnett and Senior then set about feeding the audience with an assortment of well known Jazz. They were unexpectedly joined for the occasion by James Boswell (son of Dr. Charles Boswell) who provided some additional expertise on Clarinet.

Following the Jazz Group, the Choral Society were in danger of being an anti-climax, but rose to the occasion to give a performance of considerable merit. Two freely arranged Folk Songs by Vaughan Williams, of contrasting styles, and the Hallelujah Chorus from "Mount of Olives" by Beethoven, provided a stimulating end to an interesting and varied programme.

J.C.B.

School Orchestra

Overture: The Mastersingers Wagner
Three Dances (Le roi s'amuse) Delibes
 i Galliarde
 ii Pavane
 iii Passepied
Farandole (L'Arlésienne) Bizet

Wind Quartet

I. C. Fawcett (flute) T. P. Gardner (oboe)
M. E. Jones (clarinet) A. J. Kirby (bassoon)
Three traditional tunes

Pianoforte Solo

P. M. Francmanis
Sonatina (two movements) Gurlitt

Brass Ensemble

To a wild rose (Woodland Sketches Op. 51) ... Macdowell
Trumpet Voluntary Purcell

Flute Solo

I. C. Fawcett
Sonatina Lennox Berkeley (b. 1903)
Sicilienne Fauré

Jazz Quartet

Mr. J. Mayall (trumpet) W. S. Marshall (trombone)
P. M. Garnett (piano) P. C. Senior (drums)
Stranger on the shore Acker Bilk
If it takes for ever
Basin Street Blues Teagarden-Williams
Won't you come home Cannon
When Johnny comes marching home trad.

Choral Society

Two Folk Songs ... freely arr. by Vaughan Williams
 i Just as the tide was flowing
 ii The spring time of the year
Hallelujah Chorus (Mount of Olives) Beethoven



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Speech Day 1973

The summer term concluded with a series of events that have followed in recent years a familiar pattern. On Friday, July 13th, not traditionally a propitious date, the Athletic Sports Finals were run in conditions which dampened but did not extinguish the enthusiasm of performers and spectators alike. Later, the Eve of Speech Day Concert was performed in the Covered Playground.

On Saturday morning, Speech Day commenced with the annual Commemoration Service in Chapel. The preacher was Mr. L. P. Dutton, the retiring Second Master, whose sermon we publish here, together with the speeches of the Headmaster and our celebrated visitor, Sir Alec Douglas Home.

After lunch, the Foreign Secretary inspected the Guard of Honour and presented the Prizes. To commemorate his visit an oak tree was then planted in front of the classroom block.

During the Prize Giving Ceremony itself, the Chairman of the Governors, Mr. E. J. L. Wooler, spoke briefly before inviting the Headmaster to review the events of the year, and Sir Douglas Glover, Governor, old boy, and former Westminster colleague of Sir Alec, introduced the guest speaker.

Speech Day concluded with the customary tea, which, owing to the uncertainties of the weather, had to be taken indoors.

Mr. Dutton's sermon

John XI. 50. "What think ye?"

It is fitting, I think, that we should come together in Chapel on this occasion which, for all intents and purposes, will be the last time that we who have been members of this school over the last year will ever meet in our entirety as that same community: for in a matter of hours now we shall all have gone our several ways.

And so it is likely that our thoughts will be many and varied; and we shall for the most part keep them to ourselves. But if some are provoked by happy anticipation of the holidays ahead, others may be more serious, tinged perhaps with some measure of sadness and even of apprehension. The young boy may well have already crossed out the last day in his calendar; the older, who is leaving, may have found that these latter days have passed too quickly for his liking. And fathers and mothers will not lack food for thought, whatever the stage in their education their sons have reached.

And I too have been counting the days, though not perhaps in quite the same way, ever since I was invited some months ago to be the preacher at this service. At the time I was taken completely by surprise; and perhaps I searched around for some valid reason to decline, howbeit gracefully. But the more I realised that to be asked to assume the mantle of speakers much better qualified than I was at once a vote of confidence and a great compliment, the more I knew I must accept a commitment whereby I can acknowledge—as I do, gladly and gratefully—the honour done to me and to the office which it has been my privilege to hold for thirty-five years.

Be that as it may, I have not been afforded an opportunity for reminiscence; for this is a service of commemoration, and we have rightly been bidden to remember our benefactors. Obviously we call to mind James Carr, the chantry priest whose vision it was to found a school for "the abundant youth of those rude parts". He surely would be gratified by its growth; and would marvel to learn that, whereas his pupils walked or rode to school from this ancient parish, 450 years later some at least fly in from other continents than our own. We think of Walter Morrison who built this chapel to the glory of God and in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria: of George Style, the Headmaster who converted the local grammar school of his day into a public boarding school; and transferred it from its ancient site to where it now stands. And less obvious perhaps, but of significance to us today, the provision of a preparatory department, through the foresight and generosity of Alfred Blundell and Edward Partridge.

Great benefactions these, and of a kind to stand for ever as lasting memorials of the men who made them. But down the years there have been many others, "merciful men" indeed, "whose righteousness hath not been forgotten"—Governors, for instance, who in their generations have guided the fortunes of the school by their wisdom and understanding; Headmasters, upon whose shoulders has lain the direction of its corporate life in its ever-widening diversity: masters, who have given of their learning and skill to teach and guide, not only in the class-room or on the playing-fields, but also in the furtherance of the many pursuits and interests open to boys; of whom there is required only the willingness to avail themselves of the various opportunities afforded them.

I do not suppose that any parent has ever sent his son to us for any other reason than that he thinks that here he will receive a good education—whatever that may mean; certainly not because he believes he is conferring a benefit on us. But I do know that as the first interest has led to greater understanding and closer acquaintance, so acquaintance has grown into familiarity, which is transformed into the affection which has sympathised with us when we have failed; has supported us in our need; and rejoiced with us in our success; to our great and lasting benefit.

And surely "some there be which have no memorial"; men and women who "trust to their hands" and whose "desire is in the work of their craft". Their work has been no less valuable because it has been done off-stage and behind the scenes; for it is they who "maintain the state of the world". I think of James Parker, Nurse Swan, Jack Bentham, Henry Gazzard, Miss Purves, Billy Knowles, Charles Cresswell—to name only some of those folk, long since gathered to their fathers, whom I have known, and from whom I and many others have learned much of humility, of loyalty, and of the dignity of honest labour.

We then, of this generation, like our predecessors, are debtors; and if their debt was great, ours is greater; and that of succeeding generations, whether teachers or learners, will be greater still. For we are indebted to the many whose confidence, once earned, has never failed to manifest itself in a positive abundance of support, of generosity, and goodwill. It is indeed a debt which we cannot hope to repay as such, and should not even attempt to do so.

If, however, this ancient and religious foundation is a better place of learning now than it was 50 or 100 or more years ago; and we here through the labours of others are privileged to enjoy and profit from a way of life which is more liberal, more generous of spirit, more versatile of approach, more considerate and understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of all its members; and offering a greater variety of interests to promote the welfare of body, mind, and spirit; we are not thereby excused or exonerated from a duty laid upon us, which

we recognise only as we grow older, and become more involved. For we are become stewards of a great heritage. "Moreover it is required in stewards that a man be found faithful"—to himself and to the community he serves.

Here our society is of two kinds, not divisive but complementary. For whereas a boy comes to assimilate something which is not an end in itself, but preparation for a life which will make much greater demands on him; a master joins our staff, qualified indeed in some particular, but often inexperienced. He has come, not only because he wants the job, but also because we have chosen him rather than someone else; to bring with him fresh ideas, new techniques, and an enterprising spirit, in the execution of which, if he remains faithful to himself and his highest ideals, he comes to find himself involved in a way of life, which despite the anxieties which are inevitable, but invigorated by the joys and successes which are as certain, affords a satisfaction made meaningful and rewarding, because it is lived in the service of a community greater than oneself.

And I venture to suggest that for many years now this School has been greatly blessed with the faithfulness and devotion of its staff: they come and go, naturally; but many have been sorry to leave, however valid or compelling their reason for doing so.

Boys come and go in greater numbers, and with greater frequency; whose immediate objective may well be to gain certain paper qualifications, towards the attainment of which their effort will be directed for some four or five years. And if this were the only reason for their coming, it would indeed be a costly exercise. There must be more to it than that, and of course there is. For we are all neighbours, and he who would love God must love his neighbour also. And whereas I do not for a moment belittle the importance and value of family life—I who know only too well how much I owe to my own home—I would argue that such loyalty is circumscribed and restricted: it is the foundation only of the greater structure to be built upon it; and it must be sound. But to spend eight months of each year in an environment in which you must stand on your own feet; in which, night and day, your neighbour is your concern, as you are his; with whom you work and with whom you play; and who is always there whether you like it or not, is preparation for living in a larger world, in which you may achieve less prominence, through your responsibilities will be more exacting: in which your mistakes may have greater consequence, and your triumphs be more hardly won. For your neighbour has his likes and dislikes, as have you: you may not share his beliefs and opinions: he may be weak and you strong, he wise and you foolish. But here and now you can have your differences and compose them amicably: you can share your experiences, good and bad, and derive some wisdom from them: you can learn obedience without which you cannot hope to control: until in due course, and if you will, you may prove yourselves, by your devotion, wise stewards in your generation of the trust committed to your care, for the benefit of those who come after you.

Here your responsibilities may be quite insignificant compared with what men will expect of you in time to come; but in their context they are all-important; and for their performance requiring that self discipline which is harder to acquire, but more valuable than that which is imposed. To accept, at whatever stage in your life, responsibility in matters great or small, without recognising the obligations which it imposes; or to regard it merely as an opportunity to indulge the idle and often selfish whim of the moment, may seem to be of little consequence at the time; when in fact it is a measure of one's failure to understand and master oneself, for one's own good and in the service of others; which is our portion both here and hereafter. For "he that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much".

And those of us who have come to the end of our time here should be under no illusion that the school will wither and decay, because of our going; for this will not be so. Rather it will be re-created, God willing, and renewed by you who return to assume your shares of responsibility for promoting its welfare and your own well-being: and replenished by those who as yet know nothing of our ways.

We leavers will not all be taking the same road. You go forward to train yourselves further for the work you have in mind to do. I beg you, "see that you walk worthy of the vocation wherewith you are called"; that in due time you may be counted worthy to take your place in that great company of men, whom we pray may ever go forth from this place to serve God faithfully in Church and State; for the welfare of their fellow-men and to the honour and glory of his Great Name.

But I shall not be with you on that road; for it is for pioneers, not for one who is already familiar with much of it. I must "tarry here and rest awhile". And whether I have fulfilled what was expected of me when I was first appointed, 43 years ago, and knew then, as well as any new boy, what it is to be lonely, is not for me to say. And whether I have succeeded as the world counts success, others may consider if they so wish. For me, "what's done cannot be undone"; and I am content.

But I do count my blessings, for they are many, beside which the failures and disappointments fade away into insignificance. "The lot is fallen unto me in a fairground"; and that which it has been required of me to do here has brought me pleasure in the doing of it and no little satisfaction. I know what it is to make friends with both young and old; and am bold to think that I have retained their friendship. I expect I have made enemies; but hope I may have been forgiven, when it has been I who have offended. I have worked with a great number of colleagues; upon whom from time to time, and not infrequently, I have made

demands. But with them it has not been a matter of my saying to this man, "Go," and he goeth; and to another, "Come", and he cometh; and to my servant, "Do this", and he doeth it: but their co-operation and support has been mine in "good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over".

Even so, it has been my prime duty and privilege to serve a long succession of the younger generation: so that to-day I feel myself "compassed about, as it were, with a great cloud of witnesses", extending far beyond the walls of this Chapel: in whose presence I care only that I may be counted as one who has been faithful; and pray that under the mighty hand of God, we may be kept "at home, abroad, in life, in death, one house, one brotherhood".

The Headmaster's speech

Chairman of Governors, Sir Alec, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

You will no doubt recall from your school days that all good essays, and presumably all good speeches, should have a beginning, a middle and an end, and I do not doubt that I shall interpret your mood aright if I say that on this occasion you will wish the end to be as close to the beginning as possible, so that our distinguished guest can have more than the ten minutes which normally remain before the claims of tea at 4 o'clock. Without further preamble I, therefore, begin by extending the warmest of welcomes to Sir Alec and Lady Douglas-Home. We are indeed privileged to have them with us and delighted that the world is so excellently under Sir Alec's control that no crisis has arisen to prevent his coming. It must be rare for a school to have welcomed in the same year both the Prime Minister of the day, who delighted the Old Boys assembled in the House of Commons for the OG Dinner with his wit, and the Foreign Secretary whom we greet today. There are others, too, whom I would welcome by name. First, Mr. John Hartley. I am very pleased that a present parent is now on the Governing Body, as the theme of my speech in my first two years was the vital rôle of parents in the school. Then Miss Graham, our new County Councillor. I mention her because this school has always had the closest links with the local community, and I would like to affirm that we shall continue to do all that we can to serve the needs of the local people, and I very much hope that the new North Yorkshire Council will wish that both some dayboys should continue to come to us each year as free place holders and also that advantage should be taken of boarding facilities that we can offer, perhaps for a boy's full school career or, indeed, simply for part of it, since to live in a boarding community for a year or two, particularly at VIth form level, is in itself an experience of great educational value. Furthermore, we welcome Miss Willson, the retiring Headmistress of Casterton, a school with which we enjoy a number of links, and Mr. Hagan in his first year at Bentham Grammar School and a very close neighbour of ours. I mention him particularly, as next term we are holding here at Giggleswick our second Industrial Society Conference to present the "Challenge of Industry", and both Bentham and Settle High School are each sending 40 VIth formers to make a conference of some 150 in all. I am so pleased to think that the three schools can work together in this way and I hope that there may be further joint ventures perhaps in the fields of music, drama and debates as well as informal social contact.

I come now to the middle or main section of what I have to say and this I divide into three parts. First, the achievements of the school in the past year. Academically, it has been a year of steady progress. The O and A level results of last summer were up to standard, and the number of entrants to universities and polytechnics maintained. Of particular encouragement were the admirable results achieved by one or two on the arts side who were not particularly able, the high grades achieved by many scientists and the fine performance of many in the B form at O level, 16 of whom qualified for the VIth form. This year has been the first of courses to O level in Accountancy, Biology, Technical Drawing and Metalwork, and it has been good to notice the keen sense of purpose among the boys taking them, and I cannot help thinking that it is because these courses have been chosen, after careful consultation with parents and members of staff, by the boys themselves. We on the staff, of course, cannot abdicate our responsibility for ensuring that a boy is given a broad and sound education by insisting that certain subjects are taken by all at least from 11—15, but it is undoubtedly true that where there is genuine interest in a subject freely chosen the results in terms of examination passes and, what is more important, genuine intellectual satisfaction and interest are likely to be greater than if a subject which has not captured a boy's interest is imposed on him for too long because it is deemed to be "good for him". Because we here at Giggleswick now teach 38 periods a week, we are able both in the Junior and Senior Schools up to and including IVth form level to offer the broadest possible education, and it is typical of the enthusiasm and dedication of the staff that it was they who suggested that next year, for the top Vth form, some of the actual teaching should be done in the evening to ensure maximum flexibility in what the able boy can offer at O level. During the past year I was sent a diary kept by Charles Johnson, a boy at the school in 1885. Clearly, the curriculum has changed since those days, for the entry for most days seemed to be: "Greek with Smith as usual" or "Savage went to sleep in Greek with Smith" or "Greek with Smith who composed two iambics, unintentionally of course". Such entries were occasionally interspersed with "French with Jimmy". Next year we plan also to give our VIth form

General Studies rather more direction, and we shall open another workshop for welding, brazing and forging to relieve pressure on the already very valuable Engineering Workshop opened by Mr. Charles Wilson of Boxford Machine Tools Limited last October. In this brief survey of the academic achievements and future developments I must mention some outstanding projects submitted by younger boys for the prizes I award annually in March. If these boys can maintain their enthusiasm for genuine research, they should achieve excellent results at a high level. Naturally, too, I was delighted that the members of the first-year VIth Economics set, who took part in the Stock Exchange Game, came tenth out of some 290 competing schools. The Governors, indeed, are thinking of handing the school's finances over to these budding tycoons!

Of the school's other achievements I could speak at length, for it has, in my view, been a quite splendid year, much the best of my three here. Perhaps I can sum it up by saying that in the Senior School, out of 240 boys, 160 have represented the school in at least one of the many sporting activities which we offer and, if we add those who have performed in the Band, Choral Society and in dramatic productions, all of which demand just as much hard work and dedication and team spirit as the sporting activities, 190 boys have represented the school. This to me is one of the great justifications of a school the size of Giggleswick, for it is small enough for the vast majority of boys to be able to appreciate they are each an essential part of the community. Team games have had a fine season. Catteral Hall had a vintage Soccer XI and lost only two matches, and their Rugby tally of six matches played and six won, with 200 points for and none against, is no doubt striking terror in the hearts of our next year's Under-14 opponents. I should add, too, that I have admitted a few strong rugby players from other preparatory schools for next September. In the Senior School we shall not easily forget the fine victory against Leeds Grammar School. This term, under the effective leadership of David Mitchell, we have seen our Cricket XI batting, bowling and, above all, fielding aggressively and with impressive results. Here it is John Statham's 97 against Leeds, and the fine victory over St. Peter's, York, which will remain in the memory, and we wish them well in the festival matches at Durham next week. But it is not only in team games that notable results have been achieved. James Todd in his age group is ranked tenth in the country for cross-country, and you will be interested to know that such is the enthusiasm for the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme (compulsory in the IVth form up to Bronze Medal standard) that 15 or so have embarked quite voluntarily on tackling the Silver Medal and eight on the Gold. Moreover, it is pleasing to record that there are boys in this organisation ready and willing to give help in the day to day running and administration of it. The Combined Cadet Force, too, has been highly commended and Colonel Durant wrote to me after his inspection: "Clearly, your CCF is well organised, well led, and the mixture of military and other types of training seems just about right". He also commented most favourably on the enthusiasm and turnout of the Band which contributes so much, not only to the splendour of today, but also to the life of the local community. The choral singing, which reached such excellence under Mr. Ashcroft, is scaling new heights under Mr. Read. Not many schools of our size could put on two major works in a year, and this is not just a flash in the pan, for two are envisaged for next year, and, in addition, Mr. Read is organising a series of four subscription concerts. At this point I would like to express our appreciation of the help given in covering the very heavy costs of our choral concerts by the Yorkshire Arts Association and the Settle Rural District Council. A further aspect of school life which has given me much satisfaction this year is the emergence of new societies, not at my behest, but at the request of the boys themselves. Clubs, such as the Clay-Pigeon, Canoeing, Arboricultural, the Industrial Archaeological, are flourishing concerns, and members of the Astronomical Society have excelled themselves by taking superb photographs of the moon. These were sent to Patrick Moore who wrote as follows: "Dear Mr. Barrett. These photographs are quite amazing—the best I have ever seen with a 5 inch refractor and splendid by the most exacting standards. I do congratulate you all". If you want to see them, you should buy the summer issue of "Astronomy and Space" which will carry an article on the moon illustrated by some of these pictures. As I said in my Autumn Terminal Notes, there has been a pleasant and friendly atmosphere of mutual trust, in which much has been achieved. It is just disappointing that there are still a few who tend to be too concerned with what they can get rather than what they can give and who do not always respond to the obligations of community life. That the year has been so good has not been due only to the efforts of the staff, but also to that of a fine Head of School, Tim Sutcliffe, and a group of Praepostors who, in their concern for the community, have not hesitated to take the initiative and to act, normally wisely.

I said that there were three parts to this middle section—the second matter which I want to mention is Giggleswick Quarry. When I raised this question first in my letter to The Times last November, it was a great encouragement to be supported by the Divisional Education Officer who wrote: "Lest Mr. Meredith's letter be mistakenly interpreted by many as the lone voice of an independent school's Headmaster, crying in the comparative wilderness of Upper Ribblesdale, may I add in support that my own Committee in the area views with equal concern the threat of extended quarrying at Giggleswick Scar?". He went on to point out that

Settle High School would soon be extended to 700 senior pupils, that a new middle school would be built on an adjacent site between the Scar and the Ribble, and a new primary school a short distance away. These schools will suffer just as much from dust, and once the anticipated restriction of size is imposed upon lorries through Giggleswick, it is they who will be menaced by an increased volume of heavy lorry traffic. Obviously, in the national interest, there must be quarrying somewhere and probably, to some limited extent, at Giggleswick. We do not wish to bury our heads in the metaphorical sand, but nor do we wish them to be buried in Tilcon's lime dust! We have made it clear that, in our view, there should be an immediate review of the purpose and intention of areas designated as national parks, the very concept of which seems to be thrown overboard if extensive quarrying is to be allowed in them, and we have insisted that there should be much tighter legislation to force large companies to abide by conditions made when planning permission is granted. In sounding a warning note to those who may still be apathetic or unconcerned, I can do no better than quote from a letter describing a similar experience elsewhere in Yorkshire: "Our lovely countryside is now spoiled and contaminated by clouds of dust daily, roads unpassable due to the heavy wagons from 5-30 a.m. each day, and cracks in walls and ceilings due to blasting. Beware of promises by the quarry owners that dust suppression apparatus will be installed or that blasting will not exceed X decibels. Certainly, many thousands of pounds are being spent on similar apparatus here, but it is never used. The process of loading is retarded by the dust suppression and the operators lose bonus. Also, if water is in short supply, it is not permissible to use the suppression equipment—yet it is these summer months when the nuisance is most marked". Clearly, this is a matter of local, regional and national concern, and the Action Group formed under the auspices of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England deserves our full and practical support in its efforts to influence public thinking and future legislation.

I turn now for a moment to the threat to the public schools, posed by recent documents from the Labour Party. The good independent schools are at present experiencing a tremendous resurgence of interest in what they have to offer. Giggleswick is no exception to this. From Catteral Hall for the past three or four months we have had to turn away three or four prospective parents per week, wishing to enter their sons for September. In the Senior School we shall have a record number of entrants from outside Catteral Hall and, indeed, I shall be accommodating next term 18 extra boys. During last October a national Information Service for Independent Schools (ISIS) was launched with the former Headmaster of Malvern, Mr. Donald Lindsay, as its director, to bring to a wider public the facts about independent schools. Much had been done previously by a limited number of regional ISIS groups and in this area achieved much through the hard work of my predecessor, Mr. Rowe, and more recently through the unflagging efforts of Mr. Green, but the setting up of the national ISIS marks an important step in co-ordinating activity. It is, however, perhaps the parents of those who are still at school who are best qualified to give this information to those who want it, for I am sure that we would all agree with Mr. Anthony Crosland, who said when he was Labour Minister of Education that the abolition of all private fee paying for education would be and I quote, "an intolerable restriction on personal liberty". If, in the broadest sense, we are people of liberal opinion, we must insist on the right of parents to be allowed to choose for their children the kind of school that will be best suited to them, and in particular a school where, in a secular society, Christian values are shown to be upheld and where they can be confident that a young person will be given the chance to grow as an individual in the framework of a small and ordered community.

I began by welcoming you all, and some individuals in particular. I must close by mentioning four, who in a certain sense, leave Giggleswick this year. To Mr. Johnson of Catteral Hall go our warmest wishes for his move to Sweden. He has earned our high respect. To Miss Smith, my secretary for the past three years and that of my predecessor for his last four, go our thanks for her enthusiastic and wholehearted commitment to the life of the school. How we shall miss her artistry in arranging Chapel flowers. Both Dr. Boswell and Mr. Dutton retire this month. Frankly, to me, it is unbelievable that they have really reached this age, for Dr. Boswell is regularly to be seen actively on the tennis courts and Mr. Dutton, who, until four or five years ago was still energetically running the 1st XV, is known for his lengthy twice-weekly walks over the local hills in all weathers. Dr. Boswell's career has been a varied one and we have indeed been fortunate to have with us here for the last 13 years a man who was once lecturer in Biology at St. Bartholomew's Medical School and subsequently Professor of Biology at the Royal College of Medicine in Baghdad. We are delighted that he and his wife will be remaining in Austwick, but we shall all miss the daily contact with a man known for his lively mind and his gracious charm. To Mr. Dutton's lengthy service of 43 years to the school (35 as Second Master) it is impossible to do justice in a few brief words, and I know that he would be the last person who would wish me to speak at length about him, but I must express a word of sincere personal thanks on behalf of my wife and myself to both him, and to his wife, for the way that they have so graciously guided our faltering, and often wayward steps, in our first three years here. Mr. Dutton may be retiring from the school, but, happily, he and his wife remain in their home where I know that they will continue to be a source of constant wisdom and encouragement to young and old alike, for, if there is one thing which stands out to me as a comparative newcomer to Giggleswick,

it is that Mr. Dutton has managed in a most remarkable way to combine in his teaching and in his approach to school life, the preservation of what is best in the traditional values of a boarding school community, and the willingness to accept and initiate changes in the most imaginative and broadminded way. I am glad, indeed, that the Old Boys have honoured him by making him a Vice-President for life of the Old Boys' Club, and it is my hope that, in the coming years, we shall all do our best to be worthy of his fine example and thus ensure that Giggleswick continues to flourish as it has done in the past through his farsighted wisdom.

Sir Alec Douglas Home's speech

Chairman of the Governors, Sir Douglas, Headmaster, my Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I remember that during my first week with Sir Douglas Glover at Westminster we were passing a fishmonger's shop. There was a fish lying on the slab with a very large month, and Sir Douglas said to me, "If that fish had kept its mouth shut it would not be here now". No-one could say that you and I in life have done any such thing.

I am very happy indeed to be here this afternoon. It is good to be in Giggleswick School because it has given centuries of service to education. That is behind it. So long, Headmaster, as people are not so unintelligent or so foolish as to deny a parent the right to educate his children in his own way, it may have as many centuries ahead.

No-one is ever too old to learn. This is probably a particularly proud day for the prizewinners, but they must not rest on their laurels; they have only just begun to discover what they are good at, and they should stick to it and exploit it. Education does not stop when you leave school, or when you leave university. No-one is ever too old to learn. You go on learning all the time.

You cannot all win prizes. Examiners, like everyone else, have off-days now and again. One of my contemporaries used to allow his mind to wander, and frequently got certificates to say he was unwell. One day a master asked him, "Who was Jacob's mother?" The boy replied, "Miriam was Jacob's mother, or if she wasn't, I was away!" Only once have I come across a really idle boy, who asked a master, "Please sir, may I go out and fill my fountain pen?" The master retorted, "Yes, certainly, but tell me, how did you empty it?"

I would like to give you a personal tip. If you, like I was, are only of modest attainments, it's perhaps worth doing as I did and marry the headmaster's daughter.

Your years at Giggleswick School will have taught you many things. They will have taught you that education counts. They will have taught you that possession of it carries responsibilities. They will have taught you that self-discipline is better than being ordered. They will also have shown you that although each boy is different from the next it is still possible to be tolerant towards each other. These things, if you have learned them, as I know you will have done, will ensure that you know about the quality of life. Unlike the animal, each person is different from the next person. Each person has reason. Reason and tolerance are twins. It would be a useless fellow indeed who, having rubbed shoulders with others for three or four years at this school, gave himself no vice and saw no virtue in his neighbour.

An American astronaut looked back on earth from thousands of miles away and said, "Why, O why, when we have so little time to spend on that little spinning ball, do we spend it quarrelling and fighting with each other?"

Giggleswick School trains not only the mind, but the body. One is useless without the other. It is important to maintain all the time a standard of sportsmanship; I remember a cricket match in which the score at the end of the first day was 330 for 3. At the end of the second day it was 760 for 8. And it was a two-day match.

School is a place where a boy makes friends and he should keep those friends all his life. Never let it be said of you that you lost a friend whom you made at school.

I have been at a number of prizegivings in my day, but I do not remember a more harmonious or happy community than I have seen today. However, I feel I must not make comparisons, which are always odious. I remember the man who was asked, "How's your wife?" to which he made the unexpected reply, "Compared to what?"

So I will be content simply to congratulate those boys who have won prizes, and those who have not may be recipients another year. If I judge the mood of the audience right, all of us have had a very happy and memorable day.

House Speaking Competition 1973

House Speaking Competitions at Giggleswick must be something of a daunting prospect for the outsider who has to judge the mélange which that competition inevitably unveils. Mr. J. Hagan, the Headmaster of Bentham Grammar School, was the unfortunate who had the most unpopular job of the evening this year, and although every judge of every Speaking Competition cannot hope to please every person present, Mr. Hagan coped admirably with his task.

Once again, a number of new categories of event were tried, with fair success. Comic scenarios, chosen by three houses, made substantial impact on the audience, who needed cheering up on such a cold, damp evening. New talent was revealed in unexpected quarters, and blended well with that of established performers.

One could say that this was Shute's evening; indeed the house tried half a dozen events, and managed the majority with considerable aplomb. In going first, traditionally the hardest place, they set a very high standard both of performance and of finish, that comparisons with it throughout the remainder of the competition were inevitable. A house with so great a slice of the School's dramatic talent could scarcely fail to do well, but Shute did their best at all levels of age and form, and deservedly won the Sir Douglas Glover Cup. Their recitations were particularly effective; "Come friendly bombs and fall on Slough" contrasted well with the soft, but urgent, tones of "Mother the wardrobe is full of infantrymen".

Carr had a varied programme which included a tribute to the late W. H. Auden and a most appropriate set speech, "A world without fuel". Nowell took "War" as a theme and developed it through recitations, chorus and a speech, to show war in its many faces.

Paley tried a comic scenario, based on a number of television news programmes, with some success, though it was perhaps, a little long. Style produced a very satisfactory chorus from "Under Milk Wood", though one felt that the group was a little large. A debate followed, but this was a little under-rehearsed and lacked punch where it actually touched the subject, "Co-education". The dialect recitation, "Three Ha'pence a Foot", was admirably delivered by M. E. Jones.

The evening was completed by Morrison's entry, which consisted of a set speech on "The Expansion of Japan's Economy since 1945", the chorus "The Pirate Don Duke of Dundee" and the entertaining, if dated, scenario, "London Town".

In general, the houses provided a good evening's entertainment, but a number of items suffered from under-rehearsal, and I have no doubt that unless the set speeches can be made a little less boring they should be dropped from the programme. One or two speakers coped manfully with the most tedious subjects, whilst others addressed their remarks to their boots in the dulllest of tones. It is also a pity that debating appears to be at such a low ebb in the School; perhaps the Speaking Competition is not the place for it, but it should be encouraged as a worthwhile activity. However, we should be glad that there is a good reservoir of talent in the School, and there was much encouragement for the future in the evening's events.

M.N.

Music Notes

The first season of subscription concerts has had an excellent start. At the time of writing, the first two concerts have been given to large and enthusiastic audiences. A staged performance by the Opera Players of Rossini's "Barber of Seville" was enjoyed both for the excellent singing and for the entertaining unfolding of Beaumarchais' witty plot. The second concert was a piano recital given by Kathleen Jones who gave a superb interpretation of Schumann's second Sonata. Her commanding technique was shown also in music by Haydn, Scarlatti, Granados and Albeniz.

There is a pleasing increase in the number of those learning instruments. Over 100 instrumental lessons are now given weekly, auguring well for the future of the orchestra, ensembles and other musical activities. Of those who passed Associated Board examinations in July, T. P. Gardner gained a Distinction in Grade IV Piano. P. J. Smith, M. E. Ehlinger, A. D. Read and J. P. Sugden passed with Merit in their respective grades and instruments.

The Choral Society has been working for the carol services, and for a concert in February when Rossini's "Messe Solennelle" will be performed. For the summer choral concert, the Choral Society will combine with that of Casterton School, and performances will be given both at Casterton and here.

The Chapel Choir took part with many other choirs in the Bradford Diocesan Choirs Festival on Saturday, November 17th.

A small party went to Clitheroe on October 17th to hear an excellent organ recital given by Harrison Oxley of St. Edmundsbury Cathedral.

P.R.

C.C.F. Notes

Warcop, 15—22 July

After taking part in the events of Speech Day which were so carefully prepared and expertly carried out in the presence of our honoured guest, the advance party left for the C.C.F. camp at Warcop, in order to prepare for the arrival of the main group the next day. The seven days spent at Warcop were memorable mainly because of the school contingent's successes in the two competitions arranged, Dry Navigation and "March and Shoot", which were out of all proportion to the size of the group. The school contingent of only 11 men, was placed first in the overall camp competition and now proudly exhibits a plaque which records their giant-killing feat. In general terms the group enjoyed their stay at Warcop immensely; good food and facilities were enjoyed and morale was high throughout. The members of the party wish to express their thanks for the trouble taken by the officers, Captain Fox, Lts. Batty and Shevill and 2/Lt. Masters, to ensure the smooth running of the camp.

Those taking part were: O/C Russell; C.S.M. Porter; D/M Brand; Sgts. Turner and Tedd; Cpls. Morgan and Whitehead; L/Cpl. Shi and Cdts. Shaw and Wilks.

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Opinion

The Headmaster's View

On Friday September 7th, addressing in Cambridge the annual Conference of Preparatory School Headmasters, at which I was honoured to be a guest, Mr. Roy Hattersley said this: "If I am to give you an accurate picture of both the policy of the Labour Party and the prospects for independent schools during the lifetime of the next Labour Government, I must, above all else, leave you with no doubts about our intention initially to reduce and eventually to abolish private education in this country".

Not long before Mr. Wilson had said in a widely quoted speech that it was his purpose "to widen the choice, to make the choice more real, closer to the individual, but still more to give each citizen a greater freedom than he has known in choosing the kind of life that he wants for himself and his family".

It was not, therefore, surprising that many of the comments on Mr. Hattersley's speech have centred on the key issues of freedom and the proposed steps towards a totalitarian state in which a parent's right to choose for his child the kind of education that he feels best suited to his or her needs, and in accordance with the family's own religious and philosophic convictions, is to be denied.

There are, however, many other reasons for working to preserve independent education. First, much of the case for abolition seems to rest on the premise that, by doing away with something good, the bad will necessarily be improved. Mr. Hattersley appears to envisage good teachers and pupils taking their place in the poorer schools of the maintained system, but he surely forgets that under a national neighbourhood comprehensive system parents may well pay the £5,000 saved on independent school fees for a house in a neighbourhood with a good school, thus perpetuating the difference between good and bad schools.

Second, Lord Boyle reminded the abolitionists that schools are communities built up over the centuries by the devotion of teachers, parents, past and present pupils as well as countless others. A community is not just bricks and mortar, but a precious and living thing, ready and able to adapt to changing conditions, but unable to respond to violent and frequent change imposed from without.

Third, there is a danger that the issue will revolve around the direct grant schools and the well-established public schools, forgetting the host of other independent schools threatened, for example schools for the backward and the physically disadvantaged, progressive schools, schools which give specialised teaching to the particularly talented. It is not out of place to quote the Declaration of Human Rights which proclaims: "the right of individuals and bodies to establish and direct educational institutions which conform to minimum standards laid down by the State".

Fourth, in 1980 it is anticipated that 80,000 children will be, for one reason or another, in need of boarding school education. At present 37% of all pupils in independent schools come into this category. We have always proclaimed our willingness to help Local Authorities meet this need, but now the plan seems to be to force schools designed and equipped for this very purpose to close and, instead, at vast expense, to build boarding houses onto state schools. In purely economic terms it seems absurd.

It is essential that all who value independent education should not only make their views known through the local press, radio and television and join actively with groups working to preserve individual schools, but should also take the initiative to invite Headmasters and others to meet and discuss with groups of people who may be ignorant or suspicious of the aims and achievements of independent schools. We, in our turn, will be only too happy to welcome such groups to our schools to show them at work.

R.A.C.M.

A senior boy's view

With all the recent clamour over the justice of allowing the British public school system to continue in its present form, it is perhaps an appropriate moment for a discussion of the argument in favour of the independent schools. Mr. Hattersley's proposals, which would, if put into effect, jeopardize the future of the public school by removing charity status, should provoke in both teachers and taught at least the stirrings of doubt as to the motivation and right to exist of the whole system.

I do not set out to prove that the public school is or is not a beneficial form of education; if I did not myself believe in its intrinsic value I would probably not be at Giggleswick. I wish simply to show what it is that makes it differ from other school systems and allows it to offer such unfair advantages that Mr. Hattersley is intent on removing it.

To start from the beginning, or at least from our own beginning, we are told that the primary concern of Giggleswick School at its foundation was "for the good educacyon of the abbondaunt yought in those rewde parties". This apparently simple sentence is a surprisingly telling statement of the ideal aim of the public school, for it depends on the true meaning of the word "education". Education means, in basic terms, the drawing out of one's character, and this is, although we may not always realize it, what the public school attempts to do for its pupils. I would not go so far as to suggest that a school like ours wishes to produce Tom Browns, who would give up their A-levels to score the winning try in a house-match, but Thomas Hughes's character was on his way to portraying the object of public school education. A modern Tom Brown might go to a good comprehensive school and achieve phenomenal success in examinations, but his paper qualifications would be almost the only result of his schooling. A tangible recognition of hard work such as this is envied by most people, but the public school seeks to produce a more practical person, who is able to put his academic success to good use, an educated man as opposed to a purely intelligent one.

In an ordinary school, one is continually immersed in the outside world, but at the public school one is, consciously or unconsciously, being prepared for it. Facing a child, between the ages of five and sixteen, with life will probably produce in it some notion of what it is all about. But to give a child the opportunity of living in a public school for a compatible length of time allows it to assimilate knowledge and experience of various types which it may then put to the test, neither completely hardened to the world nor disillusioned with it, in their own life. Whether, given the same opportunities as an ex-comprehensive school child, a public school boy will "succeed" to a greater extent is arguable, but the fact remains that more and more parents are willing to buy a public school education for their children, attracted by its ability to provide a clearer and more organized preparation for life than that offered by other systems.

J. N. W. Falck.

Londonderry Letter

David Richardson, Head of School in 1972, is at present serving in Northern Ireland with the Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

On September the 1st this year, I moved from Liverpool to Northern Ireland, to join a very professional group of men performing a very difficult task.

Very soon after my arrival in Ireland I found myself on the streets of Londonderry, in the "Brandywell Area". The Brandywell is one of the most dangerous areas in Londonderry. It is a small area hemmed in by the River Foyle to the East, the Creggan to the West and the Bogside to the North. During the period I spent there, I learned a great deal, mainly from watching my men operate, for although I was in fact "the Boss", they were the experts.

I soon found to my surprise that the natives are quite willing to teach one a thing or two. Little children of five and six have a vocabulary of swear words that would make the Giggleswick School Fifth-former blush profusely! As one patrols the streets these children will demonstrate Harvey Smith's favourite hand signal while shouting those immortal words "up the Provos". This is then followed by their favourite string of colourful adjectives.

I am quite sure that the England cricket selectors would have a field-day if they spent a few hours in that salubrious area "the Brandywell", because after four years of practise the children are now outstanding shots with their favourite weapon the "alf Charlie" or to the uneducated, "half brick". Their favourite target is that familiar mode of transport the "pig"—the Army's armoured troop-carrying vehicle. These vehicles have small portholes at the rear and also by the driver's and vehicle commander's heads! The 'alf Charlies regularly find their way through these portholes missing the quaking driver's nose by millimetres.

In some areas they are not only expert shots, but also fairly sound tacticians. They will only throw bricks and bottles at the soldiers if they are ensured a quick and safe getaway. In some areas they throw them at such an angle that they approach the soldier out of the sun, and thus are virtually impossible to see until just before impact. Consequently many of our soldiers' rugby performances have improved greatly, as they can now employ lightening bursts of speed, sidesteps and swerves, veritable Duckhams!

One thing I find very amusing is that on a Saturday night our soldiers will be dancing with the local Irish girls in one of our Discos. On Monday these same girls will be spitting and swearing at the same soldiers they were dancing with two nights previously.

Not all our time, however, is spent in the City itself, a great deal is spent in the County of Londonderry. My platoon and I had to man the Kilrea post. The town of Kilrea, for its size, has had more incidents than anywhere else in Ireland. However, here the atmosphere is quite different. People are generally much friendlier. Here, instead of walking round the streets perspiring profusely as one does in the City, one patrols in landrovers, stopping every now and again at "tea stops" where friendly Irish women provide pots of tea and trays of home-made baking. Consequently one returns from the City looking slim and fit only to move out to the County to get fat and unfit, but nobody complains, least of all the soldiers. After a few days the soldiers become very selective in their choice of tea stops as they very quickly discover which houses the prettiest girls live in.

One of the first things I discovered about the Irish, both in the City and in the County, is that one must never try to tell them anything, or even worse, argue with them. Firstly, they won't let one put one's own point of view, they just shout and shout, and if the soldier continues to try and argue they love it and shout even more. I found that the best way to argue with the Irish is simply to laugh at them; this they hate and have no reply.

One afternoon I stopped a suspicious looking young man, to check his identity (which is the normal procedure). Immediately a crowd of some 20—50 females gathered round us. One of them, the man's girlfriend, a 14-year-old girl, began to get very vociferous, calling me, among other things, a "little immature moron", as she looked straight ahead of her at my stomach!! She then decided to argue with me. At one point she said "how do you expect your soldiers to understand the situation here when they all come from England?"

"I'm afraid they don't", I replied.

"Well, where do they come from?" she asked a little puzzled.

"Yorkshire", I replied.

Ten minutes later, still puzzled by my last remark, she declared "Well Scotland and Wales want their freedom as well and you don't go and kill the Scottish and Welsh people, do you!" A little off the subject, I thought, but I replied, "I'm afraid that isn't true, they don't want their freedom".

"That just shows what an illiterate ignorant pig you are, how do you know they don't want their freedom?" she retorted.

"Because I'm Scottish and we've already got it", I replied.

This was the limit, she proceeded to call me a "Murdering B-----" (which is a very common description of the British soldier, employed by the Irish). Having said this she spat at me, missed me, and hit her boyfriend on the nose!

What a race!

The Bleak Future

This is an outline of the three main PHYSICAL factors which will limit man's accelerating growth and his accelerating demands on the world's resources

PROBLEM I FOOD

No one knows exactly how many of the world's people are undernourished today, but there is general agreement that it is about one-third of the population of the world. Furthermore, although the agricultural production per person of the world is increasing, the food production per person in the non-industrialised nations is barely holding at its present inadequate level. Does this mean that the limits of food production have been reached?

The main factor which would increase food production is more land; only half of the suitable agricultural land is being used today (the best and more accessible half). It is unlikely that the development of more land is going to be economically feasible. However, assume that the world's people decided to pay the high costs of development to cultivate all possible land, how many people could then be fed?

There is not a simple answer, but assuming that no more land is taken for housing, road and other uses (an over-optimistic assumption) there will be a desperate land shortage shortly after the year 2000. This looks rather gloomy, so let's be more optimistic, and suppose we can double the productivity of land through scientific advances and new investment. This gives only another 30 years (2035) until a similar land shortage.

These results assume we open up new farm land, and expand the use of fertilizers and pesticides; all these advances require an increase in the use of non-renewable resources like fuels, or metals. The expansion of food production is very dependable on our supplies of non-renewable resources.

PROBLEM II NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES

"It would appear at present that the quantities of platinum, gold, zinc and lead are not sufficient to meet demands. At the present rate of expansion, silver, tin and uranium may be in short supply, even at higher prices, by the turn of

the century. By the year 2050 several more minerals may be exhausted, if the current rate of consumption continues. Despite spectacular recent discoveries there are only a limited number of places left to search for new minerals. Geologists disagree about prospects for finding large new, rich ore deposits. Reliance on such discoveries would seem unwise in the long term”.

This extract from the first report of the Council of Environment Quality (1970) seems very gloomy. At the present rate of consumption gold will run out in 8 years, lead in 20 years, natural gas in 21 years and petroleum in 19 years. However, again let's be very optimistic and assume that we have access to five times the known reserves. With the current increase in demand, gold would run out in 28 years, lead in 63 years, natural gas in 48 years and petroleum in 49 years. This appears more fortunate, but is exceedingly optimistic.

With increased shortage of each of these materials, and with all the others not mentioned, prices will rise sharply. This is already happening with some of them; the price of mercury has increased by 500% since the war, and the price of lead by 300%.

Possible answers to the problem are also expensive. Recycling of materials and increased durability of manufactured goods are just two suggestions, but all these push the system to its limit, when growing demand is considered, and the depletion of un-renewable resources continues.

When these metals and fuels are discarded, they are dispersed into the air, the soil and the waters of this planet. Nature can remove and disperse most of mankind's waste. However, when an effluent is released on a large enough scale, the natural absorption processes cannot cope. Examples of man's inability to dispose of un-renewable resources wisely are numerous; mercury in ocean fish, lead particles in the air and oil slicks on our beaches.

PROBLEM III POLLUTION

Every measurement of pollution indicates that it is increasing at an accelerating rate. One major source of pollution is the process of using more energy to increase the productivity and efficiency of industry. Almost all of mankind's energy comes from fossil fuels (coal, oil, natural gas). When these burn, they pollute the atmosphere with carbon dioxide. Also all energy used by man ultimately becomes heat. Locally, waste heat, or “thermal pollution”, in streams disrupts aquatic life. Thermal pollution around cities causes exceptional weather changes; so that on a global scale this thermal pollution could become disastrous.

Nuclear power, the fuel of the future, will produce another pollutant—radioactive waste. This will present further, as yet unknown, problems.

Carbon dioxide, thermal energy and radioactive waste are just three of numerous disturbances that man is inserting into the environment. Toxic metals, lead and mercury are released into the environment by cars, incinerators, industrial processes and pesticides. At the moment only 18% of the mercury used is recycled, the remainder pollutes our planet.

It is not known how much carbon dioxide or thermal pollution can be released without causing irreversible changes in the Earth's climate, or how much radioactivity, lead, mercury or pesticides can be absorbed by plants, fish or human beings before the vital processes are severely interrupted. All that is known is that there is an upper limit to all these actions before they have irreversible effects.

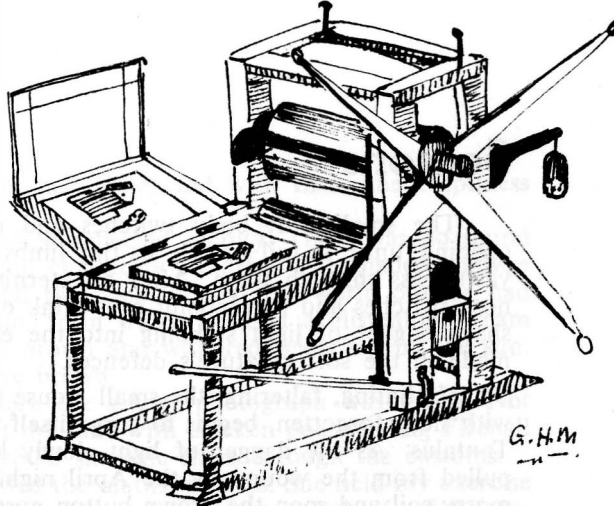
CONCLUSION

By now it should be clear that all these problems result from one simple fact—the Earth is finite. The apparent goal of the present world system is to produce more people, with more (food, material goods, etc.) for each person. If society continues to strive for such a goal it will eventually reach many earthly limitations. Society at the moment is heading for a collision with such barriers.

R. B. Barrett.

Lithograph Printing

by R. B. Alston



All printing up to 1800 was letterpress printing. This form of printing can be differentiated from lithograph printing, because in an article printed by letterpress, each individual letter is carved onto the press and inked; the carved piece of wood is then placed on the paper, and ink is naturally pressed onto the paper, so that if you were to slide your fingers over the paper, you would feel the indentations, whereas if the article were printed by lithography, then the paper would be smooth, without indentations. An article could be printed by letterpress in another form, but indentations would still be present. This method is where each letter is individually pressed onto the paper.

Lithography itself was invented by a man called Alloys Cenefelder, who found this method of printing very successful. The principle of lithography is that water and grease are mutually repellant. And it therefore follows that stone, zinc and aluminium are good surfaces on which to work. There is in fact a particular kind of stone that is used for lithography. It is known as Calcarious stone and it comes from Bavaria.

The method of lithography is quite simple, for grease will attract ink and repel water, and ink in turn will also repel water. So grease is painted onto a stone or plate of zinc or aluminium, and then water is wiped over the grease every so often to prevent the surface becoming too dry, and thus the stone or plate will begin to pick up ink. Then the ink is rolled or printed onto the grease and pressed onto paper, to form a lithographic print, which has a smooth surface. But this method was too slow.

Until about 1930, all lithographic printing was done on plates which were sensitized with Acetic Acid, and artists drew on the sensitized plate with a greasy crayon or chalk. Then the ink was rolled out onto it and printed onto paper, still leaving the surface smooth. However, great advancement has been made in printing techniques during the twentieth century, and this has ultimately meant that now any image can be transferred from a photographic negative to a plate, just as in normal photographic processes. When the plate has been developed, it acts like any normal plate, but even with these plates, constant damping is required so that the sensitized lines will emerge on paper.

The basis of modern lithography lies in the coating on the plate which is sensitive to ultra-violet light. When the plate and the negative are put under an ultra-violet light, the rays burn through the sensitive coating where the negative allows it; thick black lines do not allow light rays to burn through, whereas the thinner and lighter lines will permit ultra-violet rays to penetrate the coating. When the plate has undergone this treatment, marks or dots would still appear if it were not completely sensitized. A further problem is that of the plate oxidizing, through the combination of air and water.

The two types of plate are positive and negative. With the former, the black part of the image lets through ultra-violet light, whilst with the negative plate, the opposite is the case.

Seasons

The small, soft body twitches and contorts like a twisted elastic band opening, until, at full stretch, its tiny limbs freeze as the waves of a long-delayed yawn pass through them. After an eternity, its tiny palsied face crumples, its nose twitches and its pinpoint eyes blink open, shut and open again to face the sharp dagger of light stabbing into the earth through a shaft that the frosts made in the soft creature's defences.

Hesitating, faltering, the small mouse wobbles over to its store of food and, with sleep forgotten, begins to gorge itself with the enthusiasm of a newly freed Tantalus. As the dagger of light slowly leans, becomes oblique and is finally pulled from the wound by the April night, a gentle scratching hangs over the mossy soil and soon the brown button nose and white whiskers emerge to greet Spring.

* * * * *

The graceful movement of the fish's tail increase in ferocity, turning the water over and over and through itself to form foam like that found in the weirs that are a proving ground for young salmon. The muscles in the flank of the darting silver missile tighten and close more quickly, as if fighting to escape from the stifling embrace of an hostile enemy. Suddenly the fish breaks the mirror-surface of the sluggish river, and its fragile flaked skin shimmers in the warm sun. The trout seems to hang in the air an eternity, as if suspended from invisible thread, its rash of red spots gleaming, slowly it falls towards the glass surface of its home and splinters the water into a myriad of tiny beads. Now it has disappeared, into its own world, safe from the realm of light above.

* * * * *

Autumn is slowly born. Apple clusters smile mockingly just out of the easy reach of the pickers, whose hands can hardly rouse themselves to brush sweat from glazed eyes.

In the distance the harvesters with their rhythmic growl are transforming the golden meadows to stubble, while high above the birds chatter, dipping and diving, squabbling for their spoils. Soon they will turn south, to become small specks on the Autumn horizon. Ahead are the frosts and winds of early winter, and grey, rain-filled days that will ravage Autumn's fertility.

* * * * *

The duckling's slow webbed foot feels for the water that it has known all its short life, but the water resists. The duckling waddles precariously onto the surface, pressing its orange feet onto the ice without comprehension. The air is filled with the beating of many wings, and, its home forgotten, the duckling rises, falling into formation across a grey sky, leaving the earth that has mysteriously betrayed it.

The world below is no longer brown and green. Everywhere is black and white. Life cannot penetrate the stone hard ground and snow swirls in a whining wind that blasts the sleeping earth.

The small soft body twitches and contorts again like a twisted elastic band until at full stretch, its tiny limbs freeze as the waves of a long-delayed yawn pass through them.....

J. V. Patton.

Home Run

The cold, fresh morning breezes had gone, and with them the emptiness of dawn.

The marble tiles on which I walked reflected solidity. There was no sound except for the echoes of laughing and chattering children. The shade, a haven from the heat, seemed to contain all the coolness that the world outside had lost. A verandah enclosed a fountain, from which trickled a glistening stream of tepid water, and a lawn that was brown and withered, scorched by the sun. Walls, earth, people, clothes; all were brown.

Quickly I passed the stairs where the school photograph was taken. Not that I had been on it, being in bed at the time with chicken pox, reading Fireball XL5 comics and wondering how I could smuggle them through the customs.

Behind me, in her blue sari, trotted the maths mistress. She held my exercise book in her hand. Courage began to drain away as we neared the fateful door. I had had experience of this kind before, being shut up in rooms by nuns. The solution was clear. Let them catch me if they could.

I dashed into the sunlight and down the shingle drive to the neat white gates. I pushed through a crowd of men who sold firecrackers, sweets and the things that children like, and their ranks closed behind me. On past the white temple, decorated with garlands and food offerings. On through the showers of yellow petals and the sweet breaths of incense. On along the dusty road lined with shacks and overhung with palms like parasols.

Further back on the long road there appeared a blue dot, the teacher in a sari, pursuing the English boy who had run away. I broke into a run. Now the palm leaves swayed and the wind grew stronger. Light rain fell, droplets sitting in the grey dust, falling from a grey sky. Thunder without lightning. Orange and brown rivulets. A wall of water obliterated the distant figure.

My flat-footed sandals slapped on the concrete drive of home.

M. F. Schofield.

A Christmas Quiz

(for answers, see back of the Chronicle)

1. Give January 6th a Shakespearean title.
2. Who had a cold coming of it?
3. What do girls in slacks remember?
4. What was the date when good King Wenceslas looked out?
5. What happened to a turbulent priest on the 5th day of Christmas?
6. Who fell through the ice on a cold day at Dingley Dell?
7. What three spirits did Scrooge see?
8. When do Greek Christians keep Christmas?
9. When did a Roman cry lo! "Saturnalia"?
10. Where is the Boar's Head Carol sung?
11. "O and A, and A and O" what do these two letters stand for?
12. Where did the Service of Nine Lessons and Carols begin?
13. What are the traditional names of the three Kings?
14. "O Ichthus playful in the deep sea lodges" (Auden, New Year Letter). What is the meaning of this symbol?
15. Who wrote the words of the carol "In the bleak mid-winter"?
16. What is supposed to be the derivation of Santa Claus?
17. Who stood in for the regular reindeer?
18. What does Bing Crosby dream about?
19. What is the Drei Könige Fest? and when?
20. Estimate the cost of the presents my true love sent to me in 1973 terms.

Talepiece

This year the Speaking Competition turned out not to be the usual riot of speeches on the Environment and Trade Barriers with the Third World, but an extravaganza that made Sunday Night at the London Palladium look like a village concert. However, this is only a foretaste of things to come. I can now reveal that preparations are already under way for next year's competition for the coveted Glover award, one of the most sought-after accolades in all show-biz. The new emphasis is to be on the visually spectacular. Carr House, I am informed, are seeking to recapture some of the splendour that was pre-war Hollywood by recreating some of the more memorable Busby Berkeley routines; Paley are to emulate the famous Gold-Diggers with their "Follies of '74"; Shute favour the Soft Shoe Shuffle, Morrison the Lancers, Nowell a variety of Clog Dancing that is all their own, and Style round off the evening with a display of Progressive Barn Dancing. Remember, audience, next year it's your votes that count!

* * * *

Discovered—memo for blueprint on Dissolution of the Public Schools:

1. Trial of the Seven Headmasters, yet to be selected.
2. Sacking of metalworkshops and language laboratories.
3. Pupils to be issued with a sovereign and a piece of black bread each and driven out in the snow/rain/cold. (Delete where necessary).
4. Staff to be loaded into tumbrils and transported to Tyburn for Bloody Assizes.
5. Test Act, closing jobs in Government Service, Advertising, Insurance and Bookmaking to ex-public school men.

* * * *

Chronicle Publications Ltd. hope soon to publish their "Anthology of Great Giggleswick Rugby Verse". We offer the following long-forgotten masterpiece as a tantalizing sample of the charms therein to be found:

LINES ON THE SPRAINING OF ROWBOTHAM MINOR'S ANKLE

The game was fast, the play was fair
And bracing was the Autumn air.
"Up School! Up School!" the crowd all roared,
With a desperate dash.....ROWBOTHAM SCORED!
"Good show! Good show!" was the cry from the crowd,
But Rowbotham lay there, his fine head bowed.
"What's this? What's this?" was the murmur anew,
"Rowbotham's hurt? what shall we do?"
"Nay lad, what's up?" the referee said,
"Tis my foot, my foot!" quoth the fallen Red.
"We'll fetch the sponge, nay do not cry!"
But Rowbotham lay there prepared to die.
The scene assumed a silent sombre hue,
The players stood, they knew not what to say nor what to do.
Rowbotham called the Ref., that pale and stricken man,
"Kiss me, Thornton.....then take me to the San!"

W. S. Marshall.



The Chronicle offers £1 for the best caption to this cartoon. Readers reacted with such overwhelming indifference to last term's competition that the Editor was compelled to award himself the prize.

The Things You Say

“They don’t make conkers like they used to!”

“More than 50% of the world’s timber supply is wood.....”

“In this country, the altitude gets higher as you go up.....”

“Avarice is the highest mountain in Europe.....”

“There I was, sitting in this van, with my hand on the clutch.....”

“To preserve fuel in this time of crisis, religion has been abandoned.....”

“Only 54 drill-giving days to Xmas!”

“There has been an outbreak of feet in the mouth.”

“I only set 5C these essays to get quotes for the Chronicle.....”

Ambition on leaving school: “to learn foreigner’s English.”

Master to latecomers: “thou canst not serve both God and Mammon...especially when Mammon insists on keeping you halfway through God’s period.”

“Does it snow on the Moon?”

“Good manners will be observed during the Civilisation series.”

And the Chronicle Quote of the Year.

“If there’s a power-cut during prep, do you think we’ll be allowed to watch t.v.?”

Not So Much A Festival . . Durham, July 1973

Sunday 2.20. The coach departs in heavy rain, leaving a school draughty and deserted after Speech Day festivities. 4.00. Tea in a Leyburn café, as the local in-crowd while away the tedium of a wet Sunday afternoon with cokes and a juke box. 6.00. Durham. A match is already in progress, despite torrential rain, and the master i/c anxiously scans his correspondence to check dates and times, but it turns out to be a neighbouring prep school engaged upon some kind of epic in which the elements are immaterial. 6.05. The representatives meet their hosts. At this, as indeed at almost every other suitable moment during the ensuing stay, sherry is poured generously down the throats of the masters i/c. Naturally, everyone discusses the weather.

Monday 8.00 a.m. The sanatorium curtains are parted to reveal faint sunlight. The ultimate in hospitality—cups of tea in bed for the masters i/c. 11.00. Clouds gather as play begins on the school field. Giggleswick, inexplicably, are sent in to bat. The Durham bowlers skitter through soft mud at immense speed and Giggleswick achieve 21 in an hour. The cricket is not exhilarating, but neither, in fairness to everybody, are the conditions. At this point a deluge terminates the game and we sit for a while watching the puddles form. After lunch everybody visits the cinema. The sound is largely indecipherable, and the plot, which seems to involve the mafia and all their usual carnage, is entirely incomprehensible. The master i/c buys something on a stick which disintegrates almost immediately, and conditions become increasingly damp underfoot.

Tuesday 10.00. Clearly cricket is impossible and the question arises as to whether it is worth remaining for a third day. 11.00. Five-a-side football at the Maiden Castle Indoor Sports Centre. The staff accept a challenge from the boys and hold out gallantly for several seconds. 4.00. Durham Cathedral. Tourists struggle round in mackintoshes. An emotional moment for the Gig. contingent as we are shown the original lease granted to James Carr, now safely preserved in the Cathedral archives. (The lease, that is.) Some stay for Evensong. Exquisite choral effects. Outside the sky turns blue and everything drips sweetly. Meanwhile the teams have been engaged in some kind of Jeux sans Frontières in the Durham gymnasium.

Wednesday 11.00 a.m. Play begins on the University Ground, and Giggleswick elect to bat. This turns out to be a good move, because two days of relative inactivity have had a stultifying effect upon the fieldsmen. The batsmen thrive while this situation persists and we reach 82 by lunch, during which interlude the masters i/c Giggleswick and St. Bees visit the gentlemen's cloakroom of the Royal County Hotel to polish up cricket balls in a contraption more officially intended for cleaning shoes. A curious crowd gathers. By this time a sizeable collection of supporters is also in evidence at the cricket ground. After lunch Newhouse comes into his own and hammers a fine 60, enabling Mitchell to declare at 3-30, with the score at 174 for 7.

Woodhouse Grove begin very slowly and seem little inclined to believe in themselves. Even the mighty Vincent, scorer of 200 in last year's encounter, is strangely subdued. And it is not until Hugill begins to flail the bowling that the balance of the game changes. Hugill lives dangerously, with Gig. giving him every encouragement, and it even seems possible that Grove might win. But wickets fall and the result at 6-30 is a draw.

7.30. Departure, having expressed sincere gratitude, which must again be recorded here, to Mr. Welsh and all his colleagues who have housed us so comfortably and entertained us so liberably. There can be few more unenviable tasks than harbouring a rained-off cricket team for three days.

7.35. The sun, perversely, shines more brightly than at any previous moment during the Festival.

Giggleswick 174 for 7 dec. Newhouse 60, Swainson 44.

Woodhouse Grove 147 for 7. Lee 3 for 9.

Athletic Sports 1973

SENIOR

100 m:	J. Nelson (N) (11.7 sec)	C. Brand (C)	S. Luya (M)
200 m:	T. Sutcliffe (P) (24.7 sec)	J. Nelson (N)	C. Brand (C)
400 m:	J. Nelson (N) (54.2 sec)	T. Sutcliffe (P)	J. Todd (M)
800 m:	J. Todd (M) (2 min 2.4 sec)	R. Houghton (M)	M. Jones (St)
Mile:	J. Todd (M) (4 min 30.2 sec)	R. Houghton (M)	D. Cameron (C)
110 m Hurdles:	T. Sutcliffe (P) (19.4 sec)	A. Tatham (St)	C. Brand (C)
High Jump:	A. Fraser (M) (1.58 m)	J. Statham (N)	A. Tatham (St)
Long Jump:	T. Sutcliffe (P) (5.54 m)	C. Winton (S)	J. Nelson (N)
Triple Jump:	R. Cooke (S) (10.55 m)	C. Winton (S)	M. Jones (St)
Shot:	A. Fraser (M) (11.50 m)	A. Nuttall (C)	T. Russell (C)
Discus:	A. Fraser (M) (35.65 m)	W. Marshall (S)	M. Laycock (C)
Javelin:	A. Tatham (St) (30.50 m)	M. Jones (St)	A. Simpson (N)
4 x 100 m Relay:	M. (51.0 sec) S. St. C. N.		
Medley Relay:	M. (4 min 1 sec) S. P. N. St.		
Tug-of-War Final:	Carr beat Nowell		
Points:	M. 64	S. 29	P. 26 N. 24 St. 21 C. 20

UNDER 16

100 m:	A. P. Wilks (S) (12.6 sec)	N. Leeming (S)	I. Mountain (P)
200 m:	A. P. Wilks (S) (25.6 sec)	N. Leeming (S)	I. Fawcett (St)
400 m:	A. P. Wilks (S) (56.1 sec)	N. Moody (M)	J. Britton (M)
800 m:	J. Britton (M) (2 min 14.2 sec)	R. Thurmott (N)	R. Saffery (N)
1500 m:	J. Britton (M) (4 min 46.4 sec)	R. Thurmott (N)	R. Saffery (N)
Hurdles:	D. Wilkinson (P) (16.8 sec)	I. Mountain (P)	C. Hartley (C)
High Jump:	R. Gledhill (C) (1.40 m)	P. Fraser (M)	I. Pettit (St)
Long Jump:	I. Mountain (P) (5.24 m)	D. Wilkinson (P)	M. Nickell-Lean (M)
Triple Jump:	I. Mountain (P) (10.59 m)	N. Leeming (S)	A. P. Wilks (S)
Shot:	P. Fraser (M)	N. A. Shaw (S)	J. Bowden (P)
Discus:	N. Leeming (S) (25.23 m)	P. Fraser (M)	T. Bedford (C)
Javelin:	J. Bowden (P) (28.43 m)	N. Moody (M)	P. Bradley (N)
4 x 100 m Relay:	S. (51.0 sec) M. P. St.		
Points:	S. 47	M. 39	P. 37 N. 9 C. 8 St. 5

JUNIOR

100 m:	J. Sharp (M) (13.0 sec)	P. Graham (P)	P. Kirke (M)
200 m:	J. Sharp (M) (25.9 sec)	P. Graham (P)	C. Holland (St)
400 m:	P. Graham (P) (58.4 sec)	R. Bielby (M)	C. Holland (St)
800 m:	M. Bettison (S) (2 min 22.9 sec)	A. Greenwood (C)	C. Warburton (M)
High Jump:	S. Bond (M) (1.33 m)	A. Metcalfe (M)	T. Venn (M)
Long Jump:	P. Graham (P) (4.84 m)	J. S. Wright (N)	S. Dixon (P)
Triple Jump:	J. S. Wright (N) (10.63 m)	S. Dixon (P)	S. Robertson (C)
Shot:	B. Stubbs (N) (12.15 m)	C. Holland (St)	G. Fowler (S)
Discus:	J. S. Wright (N) (32.11 m)	B. Stubbs (N)	J. Sharp (M)
Javelin:	S. Dixon (P) (29.40 m)	A. Murray (P)	R. Bielby (M)
4 x 100 m Relay:	M. (50.9 sec) P. N. C. St.		
Points:	M. 42	P. 38	N. 32 C. 7 S. 7 St. 6

TOTAL POINTS AND FINAL POSITION

1st:	MORRISON	145 points
2nd:	PALEY	101 points
3rd:	SHUTE	83 points
4th:	NOWELL	65 points
5th:	CARR	35 points
6th:	STYLE	32 points

Records were set in:

Senior 800 m by J. TODD
 Senior Mile by J. TODD
 Junior Triple Jump by J. S. WRIGHT
 Junior 4 x 100 m Relay by MORRISON

Outstanding Performances:

Senior: T. Sutcliffe (21 pts), J. Todd (19 pts), A. Fraser (18 pts)
 U.16: A. P. Wilks (19 pts), I. Mountain (16 pts), N. Leeming (15 pts)
 Junior: J. S. Wright (18 pts), P. Graham (18 pts), J. Sharp (13 pts)

Rugby

September 22nd. Giggleswick v. Woodhouse Grove. Home. Won 9-0

In the opening match of the season, Giggleswick faced Woodhouse Grove, and having lost to them by a narrow margin last season, were determined to win. In the first half, the School played against a strong, blustery wind, but more than held their own. However, there was still no score at half-time. Then, with the wind in their favour, the team rallied, and a series of high kicks caught the Woodhouse Grove full-back unawares. Eventually the break-through came, with the captain, Nelson, charging through a mêlée to score a fine try which was converted by Houghton. Giggleswick continued to assert their authority, and went further into the lead through a penalty goal again kicked by Houghton. This was an encouraging start to the season, and showed that enthusiasm and constant effort, even with a light pack, can often win matches.

September 29th. Giggleswick v. Heversham G.S. Away. Won 28-0

With a win behind them the team's morale was high at the beginning of this match, and a try by Nelson in the opening minutes provided an excellent start. Good use was made of the strong wind, and every opportunity to kick at goal was taken. Giggleswick continued to play with authority, and a crisp passing movement along the three-quarters allowed Wright to join the line and score a good try. By half-time a commanding lead of 19 points had been attained. In the second half, playing against the wind, the team was put under pressure, but good covering by wing-forwards Leeming and Nelson, and strong tackling by the three-quarters, prevented Heversham from scoring. Giggleswick further increased their lead with a try by Nelson, converted by Houghton, and with another penalty goal kicked by Houghton.

October 2nd. Giggleswick v. Anti-Assassins. Home. Lost 12-36

In recent years, the School's match against the Anti-Assassins has become something of a formality, with Giggleswick conceding a good deal of weight in the pack and even more experience in the three-quarters. This year, however, the Anti-Assassins quickly established a commanding lead and then relaxed their pace, permitting the School team to play some enterprising rugby in the second-half. Fine tries were scored by Leeming, Sharp and Nuttall. When the Anti-Assassins, towards the end of the game, proceeded to give an exhibition of fine flowing rugby, the School continued to defend bravely and was by no means disgraced. Bielby and Sharp tackled well in the centre, and Shaw, replacing the injured Houghton, made a useful début.

October 6th. Giggleswick v. St. Bees. Home. Won 13-12

This match took place on a calm day, with conditions almost perfect for Rugby. Both sets of forwards seemed to be very evenly matched, for every scrummage, both set and loose, and every line-out, were keenly contested. Giggleswick opened the scoring with a try by Nuttall, but a penalty goal by St. Bees reduced the home lead. However Giggleswick managed to score another try, which was converted by Leeming, and a penalty goal, which was kicked, as usual, by Leeming. St. Bees fought back strongly and succeeded in reducing Giggleswick's lead to a single point. The climax of the game was reached almost at the close, when St. Bees failed to kick a penalty goal. The close score, then, was probably a fair reflection of the play.

October 9th. Giggleswick v. Ermysted's G.S. Home. Won 18-3

Giggleswick faced the match against Ermysted's with confidence after a good start to the season, hoping to better the team's previous bad record against the Skipton side. The school team played with great enthusiasm throughout the game, performing particularly well in tackling and winning loose balls. Although passes tended to go astray at crucial moments, Giggleswick never seemed in

danger of letting this match slip out of their control. Well-taken tries by Leeming and Nuttall gave the School a commanding lead, and the issue was put beyond doubt by a second try by Leeming, which was converted, and a try from Bielby. Ermysted's only score was a penalty goal.

October 13th. Giggleswick v. Ampleforth. Home. Lost 3-55

In this match Giggleswick were unfortunately, but unavoidably, overwhelmed by the superior skills of their opposition. Ampleforth passed the ball smoothly and their very fast three-quarter line produced some of the most exciting play seen at Giggleswick for a long time. They made a flying start, scoring nine points in the first five minutes, after which they never looked back. Giggleswick however always played courageously—Nelson in particular had an outstanding game—yet on many occasions the tackling was, to say the least, rather suspect. School's only score was a penalty goal kicked by Leeming.

October 22nd. Giggleswick v. King William's College, I.O.M. Home. Lost 7-15

In the opening stages of the match King William's capitalized on some poor tackling by Giggleswick, and at half-time they had a lead of 12-3, Leeming having kicked a penalty goal for the School. In the second half, the sides were more evenly balanced, and towards the close of play King William's were put under considerable pressure. However, the apparent inability of the Giggleswick three-quarters to catch the ball at the vital moments thwarted many fine attacking movements, and King William's increased their lead by a penalty goal. Sykes won plenty of clean balls from the set scrummages, and Leeming and Smith jumped well in the line-outs. Nelson and Houghton's frequent breaks proved the opposition's tackling to be indifferent, and when everything is taken into account, this was a game which Giggleswick could have won quite easily if only they had taken the opportunities offered them.

October 20th. Giggleswick v. Ashville College. Away. Lost 0-4.

On a wet and heavy ground where to play attractive rugby was almost impossible, both sides favoured the kick at most times. In the first half, with the wind at their backs, Giggleswick held their own, and continued to play with authority after the interval. Consequently the team seemed very unfortunate to concede the decisive try, which was in fact a rather doubtful affair. Despite the losing situation, the Giggleswick team continued to offer firm resistance and were again unlucky to see a "try" by Fullalove disallowed. Leeming also came very near to scoring on several occasions, but the score was still in Ashville's favour at full-time.

October 22nd. Giggleswick v. King's School, Pontefract. Home. Drew 6-6

This match was contested very fiercely throughout, and, although not a particularly attractive game, was tense for both players and spectators. The sides seemed evenly matched, but Leeming opened the scoring with a penalty goal to break the deadlock. Soon afterwards, the visiting team replied to this score with a goal, but the scores were levelled, ten minutes from the end, by another penalty goal by Leeming. In its latter stages, the game deteriorated into a disorderly scrapping match, which rather spoilt an otherwise enjoyable match.

November 3rd. Giggleswick v. St. Peter's, York. Home. Lost 3-23

Despite the half term break, or because of it, Giggleswick's rugby worsened for the St Peter's match and the School virtually gave away an easy victory to the visitors, through a combination of poor tackling and equally bad passing. The Giggleswick forwards, perhaps missing Porter, although Garland had a good match as his understudy, won an unusually low amount of ball, giving the three-quarters, especially in the second half, little opportunity to run. In contrast, the St. Peter's pack played with drive, managing to provide much clean ball, which allowed their team to total 23 points. Giggleswick's only score was from a penalty goal kicked by Leeming.

November 10th. Giggleswick v. Headingley Colts. Home. Won 7-4

In a very wet and muddy match, Giggleswick achieved a memorable victory over Headingley. The School defended fiercely and constructively from the start and many threatening moves were countered by solid tackling. As the match continued, Giggleswick increased steadily in confidence and went into the lead through a penalty goal by Leeming. After the interval, however, the superior power of the Headingley pack began to tell, and the visitors took over the lead through a well-taken try. Giggleswick were not deterred, and after persistently attacking the Headingley defence, scored the match-winning points through a well deserved try by Nuttall.

November 17th. Giggleswick v. Durham School. Away. Lost 9-10

On a firm ground in ideal conditions, Giggleswick made a sluggish start which was possibly the result of a long coach journey. Before the School had settled into their rhythm, they found themselves with a deficit of four points, but later, especially after the interval, Giggleswick played with more zest, Porter scoring an excellent opportunist try, which Leeming converted without difficulty. Durham began to reply with some attractive rugby, which eventually paid dividends in the form of a breakthrough try, bringing a four point lead when converted. Leeming reduced the arrears with a well-kicked penalty goal, but Giggleswick finished an exciting match vainly pressurizing the Durham line.

* * * * *

XXX

v. Woodhouse Grove (A)	Won 12-3
v. Fulneck XV (A)	Lost 4-12
v. Heversham G.S. (H)	Drawn 12-12
v. St. Bees (A)	Won 34-6
v. Ermysted's G.S. (A)	Won 30-19
v. Kendal G.S. (H)	Lost 10-14
v. St. Peter's, York (A)	Lost 7-28

The match against Q.E.G.S., Kirkby Lonsdale, has been postponed until next term.

Points for: 109 Points against: 94

XLV

v. Woodhouse Grove (A)	Lost 10-16
v. Ermysted's G.S. (H)	Won 18-0
v. Ampleforth (A)	Lost 0-30
v. Ashville College (H)	Won 12-4
v. St. Peter's, York (H)	Won 9-0

Points for: 49 Points against: 50

Under 15

v. Woodhouse Grove (H)	Won 12-4
v. Heversham G.S. (A)	Lost 0-21
v. Sedbergh (A)	Lost 6-46
v. Ampleforth (A)	Lost 0-36
v. Ashville (A)	Lost 0-20
v. King's School, Pontefract (H)	Lost 3-23

v. St. Peter's, York (A)	Lost 0-17
v. Ermysted's G.S. (H)	Lost 7-34

Points for: 28 Points against: 201

Under 14

v. Woodhouse Grove (A)	Won 14-13
v. Heversham G.S. (H)	Won 64-0
v. Ashville College (H)	Won 14-3
v. Ermysted's G.S. (H)	Won 22-10

Points for: 114 Points against: 26

Junior Dorm Rugby

1st round: Carr 29 Paley 25
 Shute 15 Style 4

2nd round: Nowell 30 Carr 0
 Morrison 34 Shute 4

Final: Morrison 11 Nowell 7

Morrison: Wilkinson, Lindsay, Warburton, Mackinnon, Barr (Capt.), Scott, Dixon M. J., Venn, Clough, Lloyd, Ryder, Jackson.

Nowell: Harwood, Fullalove N. R., Griffiths J. N., Field, Atkinson, Collinson, Stubbs (Capt.), Hill P. R., Clark L. G., Skowronek, Bond D. F., Horne.

* * * * *

B. F. Stubbs (Nowell) has been selected to play for the West Yorkshire Under 15 Rugby team, and in his first appearance against the Manchester Schools at Broughton Park on November 3rd, he helped his side to a 4-3 victory.

M. J. W. Barr (Morrison) has also taken part in county trials at Under 15 level.

N. A. Shaw (Shute) has been keeping goal for Settle United Minors in the Craven Sunday League, and further afield, V. E. Porter (Shute) has been playing rugby during the holidays for a team in Rio de Janeiro.

Catteral Hall Association Football

With only one regular member of last year's successful XI remaining, we approached the season with trepidation, expecting that we might have a fairly difficult time and hoping, perhaps, for a year of construction with a view to the 1974/75 season. In fact, our fears were far from justified and whilst we have not been able to match the individual talent of last year's XI, the good results produced have been achieved by teamwork and consistent effort.

Harrison has played consistently well and developed into a most reliable goalkeeper. It is seldom that he has been at fault with any of the goals conceded. The defence is a rather interesting mixture and has been highlighted by the determination of Wilkinson, the hard tackling of Shacklady, McCreedy's positional play and Atkinson B. J's. power. In mid-field, Barr and Hartley G. J. have worked tremendously hard and from time to time Shepherd has produced examples of rare skill. It is perhaps in this department that we have suffered a little in comparison with our opponents who have been more physically endowed. Atkinson P. J. has been an outstanding performer on the left wing; Palmer has played with speed and determination both on the right wing and at the centre forward where he replaced Barritt who did well, particularly with his head in the early matches, and Watson P. J. has used his speed to advantage and has shown a fine goal sense.

The following boys have played: *N. A. Harrison, *A. P. Wilkinson, *B. C. Shacklady, *S. V. McCreedy, *B. J. Atkinson, Shepherd, *C. R. W. Barr, *G. J. Hartley, *P. J. Watson, *J. C. D. Palmer, *P. J. Atkinson, Barritt, Lord, A. I. Hartley.

* Colours.

September 26th. Catteral Hall v. Cundall Manor. Home. Won 8-3

This game was played in beautiful conditions. Both sides played open, constructive football, of which Catteral Hall had rather the better. Cundall were a little unfortunate to be 5-1 down at half time but the Catteral forwards took their chances extremely well. In the second half Cundall fought back to score twice but three further goals by Catteral Hall gave us a confidence-boosting win.

October 11th. Catteral Hall v. Settle High School. Home. Won 2-1

This was an intriguing contest of contrasting styles. Settle had a great deal of individual skill and power and this was matched against the determination and teamwork of Catteral Hall. The game was hard fought throughout and the Catteral defence had to withstand a great deal of pressure, particularly in the second half, but they managed to hold on to the 2-1 lead gained in the first half. The first goal was the result of a five-man move and the second a tremendous drive from Barr.

October 13th. Catteral Hall v. Clevedon House. Home. Won 3-2

This was a spirited match, both sides trying extremely hard. Catteral deservedly took the lead but Clevedon House broke away to equalise. Barritt headed a second and a third before half time. In the second half Clevedon House rallied and scored again and despite almost continual pressure Catteral were unable to add to their score.

October 17th. Catteral Hall v. Grosvenor House. Home. Won 9-1

The first half was very even but we took our chances and Barritt (2) and Atkinson P. J. gave us a half time lead of 3-0. The Grosvenor centre half was injured and this exposed a gap in the middle of their defence and six goals were scored in the second half, a somewhat flattering win.

October 20th. Catteral Hall v. Lawrence House. Away. Lost 0-2

This was played in appalling conditions with torrential rain throughout the match. There was no score after the even first half. Lawrence House took the

lead with a rather fortunate goal but deserved their second one. They had much more strength in mid-field and in the appalling conditions this was the difference between the two sides.

October 24th. Catteral Hall v. Moorlands. Away. Won 5-3

Conditions were good but two defensive errors found us losing 2-0 after ten minutes. Play was fairly even and Hartley G. J. scored an important goal just before half time. The second half was a really splendid example of football, two goals by Atkinson P. J. and one by the opposition made the score 3-3. Two fine long range shots by Hartley G. J. and Wilkinson settled the issue.

November 3rd. Catteral Hall v. Earnseat. Away. Won 9-1

After twenty minutes of fairly indecisive play the score was 0-0. There followed a burst of scoring which gave Catteral Hall a 4-0 lead at half time, Watson P. J. being the main architect of the goals. In the second half, although Earnseat managed to pull back one goal, their goal was under almost constant bombardment and five more goals were added—Atkinson P. J. and Palmer scoring hat tricks.

November 5th. Catteral Hall v. Aysgarth. Home. Won 6-2

This game was played in excellent conditions. The first half was probably the best thirty minutes' football seen this term. Aysgarth, as always, were fast and strong in the tackle. Catteral Hall combatted this with clever ball control and accurate passing. Although there were one or two near things around the Catteral Hall goal, the half time score was 3-1 (Watson 2 and Palmer), a deserved lead. In the second half there was some deterioration as Aysgarth played with ten men, but even so they never gave up. Further goals were added by Watson, Atkinson P. J. and Palmer, and Aysgarth scored a second goal.

November 7th. Catteral Hall v. Holmwood. Away. Drew 3-3.

As always, Catteral Hall found difficulty in coping with the windy, dry conditions and the bouncing ball. However, they settled down to outplay Holmwood and fully deserved their two goal lead. Ten minutes before half time, Atkinson B. J. went off injured and the ten men conceded a rather vital goal. In the second half the wind, which had been in Holmwood's favour, veered across the pitch and helped to cause the quality of football to deteriorate. Even so there was no lack of effort on either side. Holmwood came more into the game and the ball would not run for Catteral Hall. Holmwood equalised and then Catteral Hall went further ahead and although Holmwood equalised again with a somewhat fortuitous goal, a draw was a deserved result.

November 17th. Catteral Hall v. Grosvenor House. Away. Lost 3-1

In view of the previous encounter, this was a most extraordinary result. The Catteral side never at any time approached anything like their normal form. They found it very difficult to control the ball and although they had more of the play downhill in the first half they could not score. Harrison made one of his very few mistakes and gave away a soft goal to give Grosvenor House a lead of 1-0 at half time. In the second half although we managed to score a breakaway goal, nothing seemed to go right. Grosvenor were quicker to the ball and steady pressure brought them two further goals.

November 21st. Catteral Hall v. Clevedon House. Away. Lost 2-4.

The XI rather continued from where they left off at Grosvenor House. The defence was completely over-run and after ten minutes play a series of defensive errors gave our opponents a deserved lead of three goals. They added a fourth a little later and only towards the end of the first half did we begin to get back into the game, leaving ourselves much too much to achieve. However, Watson scored a good goal just before half time and in the second half, apart from the odd Clevedon breakaway, we maintained control of mid-field and long periods of pressure on the Clevedon goal. Hartley G. J. scored a fine goal but we were unable to score again and we had to be content with a determined but unsuccessful fight back.

UNDER 11 FOOTBALL

So far, 5 matches have been played, of which 3 have been won, 1 drawn and 1 lost.

Settle Primary School were beaten 6-1, goals coming from Lightfoot, Haggas, Watkinson (2) and Bunney A. (2), but in a match played in torrential rain throughout, the team lost 3-5 to Lawrence House. Catteral were twice in the lead, but in the end only a quite remarkable display of goalkeeping acrobatics by Hoyle R. D. saved Catteral from a very heavy defeat against a stronger and more experienced team. Wood I. J., Lightfoot and Bunney A. scored. Water Street Primary, Skipton, were defeated 7-0 thanks mainly to improved mid-field play (Bunney A. 3, Kaye T. I. 2, Haggas A. J. and Watkinson scored).

At Clevedon House, an Under 11½ team won 3-1. Despite an inspiring display by Hartley A. I., the team did not make the most of the many chances that came their way. Watkinson, Haggas A. J. and Ainsworth scored; Catteral did not concede one goal kick during the whole game.

Finally, the game at Ghyll Royd produced a remarkable result. Catteral conceded a goal in the first seconds, but dominated the game for long periods, only for indecision in defence and fine play by Ghyll Royd's right winger—who scored all his side's goals—to lead to a 5-5 draw. Watkinson (2), Haggas A. J., Lightfoot and Ainsworth scored; Ghyll Royd equalized with the last kick of the game.

Wood I. J. and Hartley A. I. have shared the captaincy; apart from those mentioned above, the following have also played: Swift, Wardle, Ellacott, Lord A. S., Bettison, Haywood P. T. and Parker-Eaton.

D.E.F.

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Hon. Pres. R. S. Batty, Esq.

Members, in provisional batting order:

1. J. Blythe—hon. sec.
2. J. Thistlethwaite—vice captain
3. W. S. Marshall—joint captain
4. J. D. Sykes—joint captain
5. P. Garnett Bart—hon. treas.
6. Count Alexis Goodall—hon. Count
7. T. P. Gardner—hon. mascot
8. A. N. Rymer)
9. Duckworth) The Martyred Masses
10. Metcalfe)

There is no 11th player

The Team Code:

1. The team will be administered as a disconsular unit.
2. The vice-captain will decide any legislative split.
3. Every nerve will be strained to ensure that the petty Eshtons rules are overlooked and the better players cannot dominate a game.
4. The team shall win whenever possible.
5. In the event of a loss the team will endeavour to blame either faulty umpiring or the subversive activities of the opposition. Otherwise a stiff upper lip shall be maintained at all times.
6. Games may be "thrown" (to employ a colloquialism), should the hour be considered too advanced for further serious play.

O.G. Notes

Births

To Maureen, wife of Michael Allen (1954-59) in Durban, a daughter, Kelsey, on 17.12.72.

To Jane, wife of Peter Kraunsoe (1959-62) a son on 22.8.73.

To Yvonne, wife of David Beecroft (1946-53) in Hong Kong, a son, Mark David, on 8.9.73.

Marriages

W. M. Haggas (1959-62) to Miss Catherine Ann Hunt on 22.6.72.

J. R. Butterworth (1964-69) to Miss Linda Whiteley on 15.6.73.

Deaths

In July 1973, H. Johnson (1928-34), formerly of Paley Green, Giggleswick.

In July 1973 at Montpellier, France, N. B. R. Brown.

On 31.10.1973 at Windsor, Dr. H. L. Smith, former Director of Music and Housemaster of Paley (1950-58). A tribute appears elsewhere in the Chronicle.

The death is reported at St. Annes-on-Sea of A. West (1900-02).

D. F. Oddie (1954-64) has been appointed Head of Drama Teaching at Okehampton School, Devon.

A. R. Dent (1963-70) was awarded a 3rd class Honours degree in Law at Newcastle University in June 1973.

A. R. Trickey has been playing rugby for Lancashire and was a member of the Northern Counties XV that defeated the Australians.

A dinner to mark Mr. Dutton's retirement after his long and distinguished service to the School and Club was held in the school dining-hall on Thursday, 25th October, 1973. Some 170 O.G's. were present, their school years ranging over the last 70 years. Three generations of the Ainley family attended the dinner. The President, J. M. C. Dennis, presided. The toast to the School was made by J. B. Butterworth to which the Headmaster replied. D. B. Hargreaves proposed the toast to Mr. Dutton who in reply spoke with admirable sincerity and

conviction of his memories and experiences over the last 40 years at Giggleswick, and of his confidence in the future of the School. It was a very memorable occasion.

Some 350 O.G's. contributed to the presentation made to Mr. Dutton.

Mrs. Dutton was presented with a portable typewriter as some recognition of her kindness and hospitality to numerous O.G's.

Mr. Dutton planted an oak tree in the area near the cricket pavilion.

A very successful and enjoyable cricket match was played on the school ground on 22nd July, 1973 between O.G.C.C. and Old St. Beghians, the O.G's. being victorious by 4 wickets. It is hoped to play matches in summer 1974 against the School, Old St. Beghians and Old Dunelmians. O.G's. who would like to play in any of these matches are asked to get in touch with J. D. Bargh, Esq., AVI Agents Ltd., 19, Great Portland Street, London W1N 5DB.

O.G.G.S. Report—1973

A change of scene to Great Harwood this year did nothing to improve the Society's record against the School and we duly lost $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$, even though some of us were confident of at least narrowing the gap. Perhaps a return to Settle in 1974 will provide us with an opportunity of reversing the trend.

The joint weekend in the Isle of Man was attended by only three members and a better attendance at this fixture is hoped for next year.

The match against Old Oundelians was halved, but the match against Old Sedberghians ended in a narrow defeat.

During the year the results of the Society's other meetings were as follows:

Carr Cup	—	R. Hunt
Douglas Bowl	—	G. Gummer
Hammond Bowl	—	E. S. H. Lister
Nowell Cup	—	E. S. H. Lister
		and K. J. Bury
Paley Cup	—	M. Gray
Shute Cup	—	S. M. Gent
Veterans Cup	—	R. Sharp
Rowe Tankard	—	R. M. Shaw



In the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Schools Trophy at Banton, Edinburgh, we went out in the first round to a strong side from George Heriot's School F.P. The Society was represented by D. Garforth, S. M. Gent, J. M. Kaye, E. S. H. Lister, B. Pape and A. Wilson.

We look forward to a successful season in 1974 and hope to see many more new members at our Meetings.

Mr. Dutton at the tree-planting ceremony.

IT'S CHRISTMAS DINNER AT GIGGLESWICK

A verse picture by W. S. Marshall

It's Christmas Dinner at Giggleswick and festive is the air,
 Pre-packed plastic Christmas Trees are glowing here and there.
 The tables have been set alight with holly and crepe paper,
 The pupils smile more fondly on their far-from "alma-mater".
 That odour is of Turkey and Cadbury's Instant Mash,
 Which makes a change from Shepherd's pie and yesterday's lunch in a Hash.
 The masters' wives look radiant in their stunning new creations,
 The Staff all wear that genial smile they save for such occasions.
 Grace is said and those to be fed go noisily to their places,
 The food's brought in and laid before their beaming faces!
 Tangerines from fairest Spain, Spices from Bombay,
 And sticky marzipan filled sweets that came from Croydon way;
 These sweets adorn the tables in paper "horns of plenty".
 Some poor folk get none at all while others gobble twenty.
 Tell me all about, O Muse,
 The phenomenon of the orange juice,
 Tell, in burning words that glimmer
 Why each jug gets thinner and thinner!
 O, ye Gods high on Olympus, whom all we mortals fear,
 Bend thine ears to Giggleswick and Richard West ye'll hear:
 "We'd like to thank the kitchen staff", in his 'Public' voice he'll say,
 And we'll show our appreciation in the usual rowdy way.
 With tangerine-filled pockets the bloated moaners moan,
 "We have our **proper** Christmas feast when we get back home!"

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CHRISTMAS QUIZ — ANSWERS

1. Twelfth Night.
2. The Magi (T. S. Eliot).
3. Dad (John Betjeman).
4. December 26th.
5. Thomas a' Becket was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral.
6. Mr. Winkle (Pickwick Papers).
7. The Spirits of Christmas Past, Christmas Present and Christmas Future.
8. January 6th.
9. About December 25th during the feast of the Saturnalia when slaves changed places with their masters.
10. At The Queen's College, Oxford.
11. Alpha and Omega.
12. Truro Cathedral.
13. Caspar, Melchior and Balthazar.
14. Ichthus is the Greek for fish the Christian symbol.
15. Christina Rossetti.
16. Saint Nicholas.
17. Rudolph the red-nosed reindeer.
18. A white Christmas.
19. January 6th.
20. About £23,000 according to the newspapers.

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