

The Burian



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CONTENTS

	Page
Editorial	1
Headmaster's Notes	2
F.J. Wise	3
J.P. Hunt	3
School Notes	3
Carol Service	5
Photograph 1st XI Football	6 7 8
2nd XI Football	9
Under 15 Football	10
Under 14 Football	11
Under 13 Football	12
Under 12 Results	13
House Football Results	13
Rugby	13
Lancastrian House Notes	14
School House Notes	14
Tudor House Notes	15
Windsor House Notes	16
Yorkist House Notes	17
Old Boys' Notes	18
Sixth Form Leavers	19
Discussion Group	20

Social Services	21
Conference	22
Alpha and Omega	23
Music Notes	23
Flute and Piano Recital	24
Piano Recital	24
Talk on Czechoslovakia	25
Time Off	25
Paul Verlaine	29
Five Crosses in Compiegne	30
Drawing by Tony Moore	32
Autumn Poem	31
The Flowering Cherry Tree	31
The Recent Floods	34
The Floods, What could have happened	35
Shrapnel	36
The Black Silhouette	36
Tortured Wanderings	36
Light	37
Dawn	37
Crepuscle	38
The Stable	38
Drawing of Theatre Royal	39
Our Local Theatre	40
Murder in the Cathedral	41
A part in the Opera	44
Amahl and the Night Visitors	46
A Producers' Eye View	48
Arms and the Man	49
The Caucasian Chalk Circle	51
Editor's Notes	5 2

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A. Veal

The Burian

EDITORIAL

While many pundits are decrying 1968 as a forsaken year in fields as far wide as politics to the theatre, we can report that the school continues to take promising, if tentative steps into the world outside. "Amahl and the Night Visitors" and "Murder in the Cathedral" were both performed with no mean success at the Theatre Royal.

In past months, student unrest has manifested itself all over the world, often in a senseless and violent manner. Students have demonstrated against everything from war in Vietnam to insufficient representation in University administration. But while we may sympathise with their ideals, we cannot exonerate their actions. The crux of the matter is that it has become fashionable to negate everything—creativity, it seems, is out of favour. If this is so, then the school is unfashionable; for far from trying to destroy, it is constantly striving to achieve set objectives. There have been the first signs of a new magazine, which we hope will flourish; while on more humanitarian grounds, there has been formed the embryo of a social services group pledged to alleviate the sufferings of the less fortunate. Finally, many of the articles here reveal interests of a wide and often international nature.

Although these things might seem small and insignificant, they do reflect a genuine desire on the part of many to transcend the barriers of pure academics, and make a practical contribution to the society of which we are part.

J.W.R.

HEADMASTER'S NOTES

With two short on the Staff, and with Mr. Dart incapacitated at the beginning of term, the School has had to face more than the normal number of problems – one of which was, of course, our choosing to do rather more musically without a Music Master than we did when we had one.

Perhaps we can be forgiven if we are extra emphatic in the welcome we offer to Mr. J. Fear (Music) and Mr. A. V. Ryder (French), who join the Staff in January. Congratulations go to all concerned with the productions at the Theatre Royal this term. They necessitated a tremendous amount of work, and Mr. Tapster and Mr. Watts have had a very heavy term. The productions meant our taking a big financial risk—the hiring of the Theatre, the hiring of an orchestra. We felt it was worth it, and, in the end, loyal support resolved most of our problems.

The thinning out process in the Boarding House has now commenced, and we have had only twenty eight boarders this term we shall have twenty six in January. The change will be keenly felt in the coming months.

FREDERICK JOHN WISE

It is with the deepest regret that we record the death of Baron Wise of Kings Lynn at the age of eighty one – an old Boy of the School and, until a short while ago, Comptroller of the Foundation Governors. Lord Wise was happy to support any proposals that would help the School as a whole or any individual boy in it. The title passes to the Hon. John Wise, formerly a boarder here.

JEREMY PAUL HUNT

We extend our deepest sympathy to the parents of Jeremy Hunt who collapsed and died at the age of nineteen during the summer holidays. He came to us from the Silver Jubilee School to follow a Sixth Form Course and had taken his 'A' levels in June. He was characterized by his complete sincerity and, as some of us know now, by his bravery.

SCHOOL NOTES

The past term has not been uneventful in unofficial enterprises, even if it has been reasonably quiet as regards School functions. The one notable exception to this statement was "Amahl", which was neither unofficial nor quiet. In fact this revival of School opera proved to be a very worthy and memorable enterprise, and all concerned should be congratulated and thanked, particularly Mr. Tapster and Mr. Watts for their very devoted work.

On the staff side the School has seen the departure of Mr. Peacock and Mr. Mills, neither of whom has yet been replaced. Next term, however, we welcome two replacements for these posts, and we wish our new masters a very happy stay with us.

This term has seen the death of one of our most famous old boys of recent times, Lord Wise. His death will be felt by all connected with the School, particularly the Old Burians Association, of which he was a very active president almost until the end. To the boys of the School the vision which Lord Wise leaves is one of a peer arriving at school in a car not many years younger than himself. The School extends deep and sincere regrets to the family which this much respected Old Burian leaves.

A new school periodical has been begun since the last issue of the Burian. This literary supplement has been given the subtle, and yet not incomprehensible title of "Nairub". We were assured that this sixth form publication is not intended as a competitor to the Burian, and on reading the first issue we felt that this indeed was so. The School wishes the management and staff of "Nairub" the best of luck in the new venture.

Sixth form activity has in fact been quite widespread this term. Owing to the efforts of certain individuals the Sixth form now have the use of the boarders dining-hall during break. Unfortunately the amenities provided to the school do not allow for a permanent sixth-form room, but now at least the older boys do not have to suffer the cold and humidity of the quad. This, together with the use of the library by the sixth form during the lunch hour, is a good step towards senior boys being treated as students rather than as children.

I should like also to take this opportunity to outline one of the functions of a head-boy. Among other duties he has the task of being the representative of the boys to the head-master. In future, when a question such as that of sixth-form accommodation (this has now been dealt with) occurs, I suggest that it is brought to the notice of the head-boy in order that he may present the case to the head-master. This is obviously most sensible as the latter does not have time to see deputations of boys who wait outside his study with requests.

Once again Christmas brings with it the School Carol Service in the Cathedral. The choir obviously practised hard, and Mr. Watts' final function in the capacity of music-master was a real success.

On the sporting side, the 1st XI once again achieved relative success, and all who played should be congratulated, particularly those who gained full or half-colours. The rugby team also won both its games with little-challenged dominance. Next term we look forward to the hockey team once again achieving their superb record of last season, and the rugby XV keeping to its high standards.

A. H. Downing (Head Boy)

FESTIVAL OF CAROLS AND NINE LESSONS

The School Carol Service has become one of the best supported events in our Calendar. Co-inciding with the end of the Autumn Term, it continues to attract a congregation which fills the Cathedral with boys, old-boys, parents and friends.

This year the occasion was marked by a wide variety of carols, impressive readings by members of the upper school, and smooth organisation by Mr. Lang, Mr. Tapson, and their able assistants — prefects and acting-prefects.

For the first time, although the Season was still mid-Advent, the Nave was decorated with evergreens and candles. In this pre-Christmas atmosphere, the first readings, hymns and carols dealt with the Advent; later in the service, the Christmas story came to the fore.

A large choir, under the direction of Mr. Watts and accompanied on the organ by Mr. Taylor, distinguished themselves in music ranging from mediaeval times to the mid-20th century. Outstandingly effective were 'Mater ora Filium', (arr: C. Wood), and 'Out of your sleep', by Richard Rodney Bennett. The congregation bore its part bravely in the better-known hymns and carols.

The readers of lessons were: C. R. Jackson, R. M. D. Eales-White, A. P. Stewart, I. Butcher, D. R. Boyman, A. H. Downing (Head Boy), Mr. J. R. C. Martin, the Headmaster, and the Provost.

1st XI FOOTBALL

The season has proved to be quite successful for the 1st XI. Of the ten games played, 6 were won, 2 were drawn and 2 were lost (both these by the odd goal in five). The team has not contained the same eleven players for more than one game, this being due to casualties within the team and a number of individuals proving their worth to the 1st XI.

The following have played:

Bullen (10), Francis (10), Wootton (10), Hagan (9), Caban (9), Boyman (9), Aldous (9), Parton (9), Jenkins (8), Bartram (8), Collings (8), Ronaldson (7), Jones (3), Faiers (2), Martin (1), Rutter (1), Halls (1). Martin has been our substitute throughout the season and has played several part matches.

Goal scorers were:

Boyman (11), Horgan (11), Ronaldson (10), Parton (4), Jones (2) Faiers (1), Jenkins (1).

Colours have been awarded to:

Francis, Wootton, Boyman (Full Colours).

Bullen, Parton, Caban, Jenkins, Collings, Bartram, Ronaldson, Aldous (Half-Colours).

The whole team must be congratulated upon giving their utmost effort in every game, scoring at least 2 goals per game.

SCHOOL v OLD BOYS (Drew 3-3)

After having both the 1st XI and 2nd XI games cancelled the previous week the Old Boys managed to scrape together eleven players, the 2nd XI game being cancelled. From the start we realised this was to be a hard game and indeed it was. We took the lead through Ronaldson but continual pressure by the Old Boys saw them having a 2-1 lead at half time. In the second half Ronaldson completed his hat-trick. The Old Boys tried their utmost to pull back the one goal deficit but our defence held out brilliantly until near the end when the Old Boys scored to make it 3-3.

SCHOOL v NEWPORT (Home) (Lost 2-3) 3rd October

As usual we looked forward to a very good game with Newport and this game was no exception. After having had a tremendous write-up in the 'Daily Telegraph' the Newport team were expected to dominate the game from the start but the moral of the 1st XI was very high and they never gave up trying. Newport took the lead but we soon equalised through our hard-running centre forward; Newport then took the lead once again, but after continued pressure we were rewarded by a well taken goal a quarter of an hour before the end. Newport won the game in the last ten minutes although we used everything within our powers that might erase their lead.



CAIUS COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE (Away) (Won 8-4), 12th October

The game was probably the best game of the season, the whole eleven players combining together to form a very good team. Goals came at regular intervals throughout the game and it seemed a pity that we had to concede four.

SOHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Home) (Won 10-2), 19th October

This game was played with three of the established members of the team missing and was approached with certain pessimism. However the whole team combined together to demoralise the Soham team and score ten goals for the first time this season. Boyman deserves special mention for scoring half of these goals.

THETFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Away) (Lost 2-3), 24th October

Approaching the game in a very confident spirit a resounding victory was expected. However the team was over-confident and the Thetford team under-estimated. From the start Thetford seemed very formidable and constant pressure was exerted upon our defence, eventually the Thetford side did manage to score and this inspired us to equalise quickly. After this the whole team fell to pieces and Thetford ran out victors by the odd goal of five. However one must mention that the team never gave up but just could not get the run of the ball.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE (Away) (Won 3-0), 7th November

After the Thetford match the team now appreciated that the opposition must not be taken for granted. The whole team played well and had it not been for the brilliant play of the College captain the score might well have been more than 3-0, in our favour. Once again the whole team deserves congratulations upon playing a very fine game.

SOHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Away) (Drew 2-2), 9th November

This game was played in very tense conditions right up until the final whistle. The first half was dominated by the Soham side who managed to lead by 2 goals to nil at half time. After the half-time 'pep talk' the school played with added confidence and two fine goals by our inside right gave us equal praise in a very sporting game.

SUDBURY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Away) (Won 2-1), 13th November

This was probably one of our most deserved wins of the season. We took the lead in the first ten minutes and then the Sudbury team equalised. For a long time we were content to play attractive football without any penetration being achieved, this was rectified by Parton who scored an opportunist goal to give us a 2-1 victory.

NEWMARKET GRAMMAR SCHOOL (Home) (Won 4-0), 23rd November

Due to a breakdown on the way to play us the Newmarket team arrived two hours late and the game was restricted to twenty minutes each half. However it proved to be a very entertaining game in which the 1st XI played with a considerable amount of confidence and ran out easy winners by four goals to nil.

CLARE COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE (Away) (Won 5-1), 30th November

Having seemingly 'saved themselves' for the last game of the season the team played with a considerable amount of skill and determination. Five goals to one does not flatter us as we managed to hit the post no fewer than six times. However the ball was placed in the net five times to round off a fine season of football.

Our appreciation is extended to Mr. Lang for his increasing encouragement and Mr. Wyard for providing an excellent pitch for all our home games.

D. J. Horgan (Captain)

2nd XI FOOTBALL

Played 5: Won 4: Drawn 1: Lost 0: Goals for - 37; Goals against 7.

This has been a successful season for the 2nd XI, as can clearly be seen from our goal average. The defence was especially strong, conceding no goals in the last three games. The forwards were continually goal hungry, and averaged seven per match, although the midfield link was weaker than might have been desired.

The Newport game was probably the closest, owing to the team being unused to working together. After being 4-1 down the school played 'down the slope' and after continued pressure drew level to 4-4 which was to be the final score. At Soham the team soon found themselves a goal down, but again the persistence of the forwards led to a final 7-3 victory.

The team was lucky at Thetford in that our opponents suffered a considerable lack of experience. The final score of 13-0 is indicative of its being no more than a work out for the forwards.

Though Soham played better in the return match, the whole team rose to the occasion and gave their best display, although the final score of 7-0 was perhaps a little flattering. Against Sudbury the team successfully overcame both the bad weather and pitch to win by a comfortable margin of 6-0.

Thanks are due to all who played in the Eleven, especially our often frustrated goalkeeper, and Mr. Richards for his coaching.

Team:

Breach; Allen and White; Halls, Long and M. Davis; Green, Day, Wilkinson, Faiers and Cobbold.

Also:

Jenkins, W. Brown, Williams, Banham, L. Davis, C. Jones, A. Rutter.

UNDER 15 FOOTBALL REPORT

After the team's good record as Under 14's and Under 13's, 1968 was in many ways a disappointing season. Three of the five matches played were lost, one drawn and one won.

The reason for the failure to maintain the high standard of previous seasons was the absence for virtually all the matches of Bennett, Grimly and Hunt, three key players, and the loss of form of Lewis. Grimly, who lives at Haverhill, only played one match while Hunt, who suffered at the beginning of the season from weak knees, only in two. It is significant that the last two matches in which Hunt played were won and drawn respectively.

This being said, the season had its pleasing features. Martin, Hitchcock and Copping all showed considerable promise while Cullen, except for occasional lapses, generally performed adequately. Martin, often seemed to be taking on an opposing forward line by himself and was quite insufficient cover at the back. Hitchcock has developed into a very strong midfield player but should refrain from deliberately rough play. Copping is a magnificent passer but does not seem very eager to get the ball.

Of the rest of the team Bean tackled hard and always looked where he was passing, Tuffs showed considerable loyalty and fire, Janes finished well scoring some good goals, while Hill and Jones were both much improved players.

The team's weakness was threefold; lack of covering at the back, no punch down the middle and insufficient tenacity on the wings. The backs were not as mobile as they should have been, we just did not possess a fast, strong-shooting centre forward, the wings were too easily crowded off the ball.

JFMR.

UNDER 14 FOOTBALL

The only match in which the Under 14 XI avoided defeat was the drawn game against Thetford. Victory did seem probable in the match against Newport and in the away fixture with Soham, but in each case the defence fell away in the last, crucial, 15 minutes of the game and allowed the opponents to score late goals.

Everyone in the team has worked hard and the duties of captaincy have been shared in an excellent spirit by Southgate and McNiven, but there just has not been sufficient skill and physical strength for the team to be victorious.

The defence is certainly sounder than last year, although it is still capable of good, old-fashioned panic. Harris has kept goal competently. Of the full backs, Morgan is perhaps the most improved player of the team, while West is fast but lacks ball-control. Southgate has played consistently and well as centre-half.

The forwards still lack penetrative power. Their positioning and passing are uncertain, although McNiven sets a good example in control and distribution of the ball. Rudland has produced some excellent dashes down the right wing, but he rarely succeeds in crossing the ball effectively to the centre. His rare shots at goal have been effective. Shepherd and Burton have constantly striven to get the attack moving, but lack the pace to achieve a break-through.

Mid-field play has too often been dominated by the opponents. Kostechi has played with verve, but still tends to hold on to the ball too long.

Finally, on a different note, the enthusiasm of the team members and their unfailing co-operation and cheerfulness have made this, despite the lack of victories, an enjoyable and rewarding season.

UNDER 13 FOOTBALL REPORT

P. 7; W. 5; D. 1; L. 1; Goals: F. 31 A. 14

Scorers: McNeill 10; Hollins 6; Talkington 6; Clarke 4; Turner 4; Mayhew 1.

The promise of last season's Under 12 XI was amply confirmed by the performance of this year's Under 13 team. The tally of goals scored (an average of over four per match) bears witness to the effectiveness of the forward line, while most of the goals against were conceded as a result of momentary defensive lapses, rather than through any serious weakness. Indeed, Gaught was an unoccupied spectator on his goal-line for much of the total playing time.

The toughest opposition was provided by Soham, to whom we lost 3-4 at home (McNeill's absence for this match was a crucial factor), with the team fighting back from being 1-3 down but just failing to obtain the equalising goal; and with whom we fought a creditable 0-0 draw at Soham. The highest score was a 9-2 victory at Nowton Court, but undoubtedly the most dramatic match was that against Ixworth, when, with the team trailing 0-2 down, and five minutes left, McNeill scored a magnificent hat-trick to help turn defeat into a 4-2 victory.

The team suffered a blow before the first match with the loss of Andrew, whose broken leg unfortunately kept him out for the whole term, but Hollins made an effective substitute on the left wing, and he will be missed next season. Inside him, Clarke worked tirelessly, while Talkington showed his skill at centre-forward. On the right wing, Turner's speed and power were an asset, but undoubtedly it was McNeill's season. "Buster's" strength and accuracy of shot, together with his ball control, made him a fearsome problem for opposing defences, while he was also an efficient captain, gaining in confidence as the season progressed.

Behind the forwards, Hartington and Houghton, at wing half, worked hard, both in attack and defence; Hartington had a particularly good season. Mayhew was a sound centre-half, although he has not yet overcome the temptation to join the forwards in attack without ensuring adequate cover behind him. Lambourne steadily improved in, for him, the new position of right back, while Snazell was a very tenacious tackler, and few wingers got past him. Gaught, in goal, suffered from under-employment, but coped well when called upon, although sometimes prone to sacrifice safety for over-spectacular effect. Neill was a conscientious reserve, and filled in competently on two occasions.

All in all, an encouraging season, but results can be even better next year, given the absence of defensive lapses, speedier distribution of the ball, and an increased willingness to benefit from advice given.

D.V.H.

UNDER 12 FOOTBALL

Cadogan House (H) won 3-0
 Moreton Hall (H) drew 1-1
 Moreton Hall (A) drew 1-1
 Cadogan House (A) lost 1-5

INTER HOUSE FOOTBALL

FINAL POSITIONS

SENIOR

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
School	5	4	1	0	29	6	9
Windsor	5	4	1	0	17	6	9
Yorkist	5	2	0	3	11	12	4
Lancastrian	5	2	0	3	16	21	4
Tudor	5	2	0	3	9	12	4
Stuart	5	0	0	5	4	29	0

JUNIOR

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts.
Stuart	4	4	0	0	21	6	8
Yorkist	4	3	0	1	13	6	6
Windsor	4	2	0	2	13	9	4
Lancastrian	4	0	1	3	4	15	1
Tudor	4	0	1	3	5	20	1

RUGBY

Two games were played, and two decisive victories gained. This proved little more than one would expect when two raw teams meet, of which one is greatly superior in weight and ball-sense. It was exciting stuff for anyone who enjoys the spectacle of a family saloon arguing with a road roller. For the truth of the matter is that, as we play rugby as a minor sport, we are not good enough to challenge schools with a comparable age-range, but too good for the sort of scratch opposition we are likely to meet. Under normal circumstances, through weight and power alone, we ought to win.

Long and White brought some experience into the pack and a combination of good luck, good intentions and natural talent helped elsewhere. Many of our players have the enthusiasm, if not the science, to do well. It is to be hoped that they will take an interest in the game out of school: the game can benefit them; the game in East Anglia needs them.

The future of rugby in the school needs careful thought. Perhaps it would be best to concentrate on the middle school, providing a Thursday afternoon activity for the otherwise unemployed. At this level we could expect to meet more comparable opposition, have better games and the salutary experience of losing occasionally. After all, there are other opportunities locally for senior boys.

Results:

v. Silver Jubilee won 27-0
 v. Ixworth won 14-0

JEDW

LANCASTRIAN HOUSE NOTES

With regard to the cross-country, the house has had a poor term, only managing 5th position, though this was enhanced somewhat by Devereux, who managed a meritable fifth. The house must strive for an improved position in next term's race.

Another disappointing performance came from the Junior team, who only avoided a degrading last place by having a better goal average than Tudors. The team, well led by Shepherd, lost all its games except against Tudors, where a 1-1 draw was forced. The defence was weak on the whole, and relied too much on the half-backs, Kostecki and Bradford; in the forwards Abbott and Ford, though inexperienced, showed great keenness and effort.

Our Senior team has enjoyed moderate success, winning two of the matches, and should have beaten Yorks with a little more confidence in their own ability. In defence Cullen and Bean deserve special mention for consistent performances; among the forwards Cabbold played especially well, his "tour de force" being his five goals in the rout of Tudors. The team is to be congratulated on a commendable performance, and with the young talent in the team, the house should do even better next term.

SCHOOL HOUSE NOTES

This term has been a very successful one for School House; but again, due to lack of juniors, we were unable to compete in the junior house football competition.

In the senior competition School House finished top of the table, winning all matches except that against Windsor House, which was drawn. Our victory was undoubtedly due to our team spirit and the example set by Boyman, the captain.

The House would like to congratulate Boyman on being awarded full colours and Parton and P. Bullen on being awarded half colours for the school.

In the cross country race the House won convincingly. Parton the captain, finished third, Boyman sixth, Williams seventh and Martin ninth; Day, Devlin, Brown and Wheeler also ran very well.

We look forward to participation in the hockey competition next term.

STUART HOUSE NOTES

Once again, the Senior house has had a disappointing season, but apart from the heavy defeat by School, we were not humiliated by any means. The outstanding achievement was against Windsor House, which was an excellent show of defensive play. Banham, Laflin, Burrell and Copping played bravely in attack. With the young talent in the team, plus any "emigrer" from the disbanded School house, we hope for a better performance in the future.

The Junior house had an excellent season, topping the table. All the team played well and were ably led by Southgate, with McNeil especially prominent in attack. If they continue to develop their talents, they will blossom into an accomplished senior team, and ensure a bright future for the House.

S.R.H.

Owing to a very commendable run by the whole team, the house was placed fourth in the inter-house cross-country race this term. This was a very encouraging result for years to come, as several of the team were quite young, with all concerned obtaining reasonable positions. I am looking forward in anticipation to next term when we have a chance of bettering our position.

R.J.B.

TUDOR HOUSE NOTES

This was one of our less successful seasons, winning only two matches. On paper we had perhaps the most potential match-winning side of all the houses. It was, I think, due to complacency and injury that we failed to win the championship.

The attack failed to take all the chances presented to it, and this was probably the major factor leading to at least two of our defeats. However the defence was no paragon, for they too were often left staring at each other as our opponents raced through to completely monopolise the run of the ball. It is, therefore, hard to single out any individuals worthy of merit, but Collings was often the stalwart of the defence, while Rutter (P) often showed signs of outstanding ability and ball control.

Our juniors also had a very unsuccessful season, finishing bottom.

In the cross-country, we finished 3rd, due to a splendid team effort, both Rutters running very well.

My thanks to Mr. Hunt for giving us his vocal support.

C. Ronaldson.

WINDSOR HOUSE

This season has been met with considerable success for both the senior and junior football teams. The senior team in particular deserves special praise for attaining its highest position for four years, even then the only thing that beat us was the superior goal average of School House. Of the five games played, four were won and the other, against School House, was a 2-2 draw.

The match against School House was the opening match of the season, but the team overcame this difficulty to share the praise, and might have won had there been perhaps another ten minutes added on to the game. The team then gained victory over Yorkist House by 3 goals to 1, Tudor house by 3-0, Lancastrian house by 8-3 and Stuarts house 1-0; the last game was against Tudors and although one must accept the fact that the key player in Tudors was injured, we still played extremely well and deserved our victory.

Congratulations to Francis upon being awarded full colours and to Breach, White, Davis, for representing the 2nd XI, and to Griggs and Bugg who played extremely well in all games. The Junior team also started very well, winning the two opening games but then lost their success by losing their last two games.

The first game for the junior team was against Lancastrian House and they won 6-1. The next followed the pattern and they won 6-2. Yorkist House then stopped their splendid progress by defeating the team 2-1. The last game of the season saw Stuarts beating the team 4-0.

Mayhew must be commended upon his splendid captaining and Houghton, Snazell and Riches for the major roles they played during the season.

In contrast to the success in football, the cross-country team achieved very little. Although this year we did field a full team, we just could not make any impression upon the final result, and gained bottom position. McNair deserves credit for attempting to make headway in the upper direction.

D. J. Horgan.

YORKIST HOUSE NOTES

Playing in their customary strip of white shirts and blue shorts, the Senior house team succeeded in winning two matches, against Stuarts 5-1 and against Lancs. 3-2.

Faiers, in the final match, scored a well-deserved hat-trick, whilst all Yorkist members played with a fighting spirit. Bartram marshalled the defence superbly, assisted by Lambert and Boreham, with Stewart in goal making some near-impossible saves.

The team improved throughout the season, but we did have our anxious moments—Fuller-Rowell heading off the line when Stewart ran outside the penalty area to clear, and missed the ball. Howlett, a most successful "poacher" inside the box, scored many memorable goals. The senior team came third in the table as a result of good teamwork, and Mr. Richards' refereeing.

The Junior house team, captained by McNiven, came second in the league, and might have improved their position had not a controversial goal been disallowed against Stuarts. This game was lost by the odd goal of 7. McNiven, saving many fine goals, led the team well. Also in the attack was Turner who created many chances. In defence, Glendenning, Lambourne and Gaught, the goalkeeper, played well.

M.E.W. Caban

This term Yorkist House has been very successful in the cross-country field. Because of excellent runs by both Bartram (1st) and Howlett (2nd) we gained a very commendable second, and only missed that elusive first position by a mere eight points. Veal (13th), Lloyd (18th) and Boughton (22nd) must also be congratulated on their very fine performances. With this success behind us, we look forward to even better results next term.

M. J. Orbell

OLD BOYS' NOTES

Congratulations to O. S. Nunn on his becoming Mayor of Ipswich.

R. E. Wright is at present working in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He will re-take his A levels in December and hopes to enter Dental School next October.

M. J. Painter is now following an M.A. course in Comparative Politics at the University of Sussex. He had an upper Second last June.

M. J. R. Thompson was awarded a Second Class in the Diploma in Estate Management. He has two more terms at Cirencester before taking the final examinations of the R.I.C.S. and C.L.A.S.

P. A. J. Sheridan has "A" level passes in Pure Maths, Applied Maths, and Physics at Welbeck. He is now at Sandhurst and will go on to a degree course at the Royal Military College of Science.

Congratulations to G. Snell on his Second in Geography at Leeds.

S. P. Bond has completed his apprenticeship at the Royal Radar Establishment at Malvern. He passed his H.N.C. in Electronics with Distinction in two subjects and a credit in the third. He returns to the Radar Establishment as an Assistant Experimental Officer.

Congratulations to R. J. Hunt on his upper Second in Pharmacy at Manchester, and to C. R. Calcutt on his First at the University of Aston.

J. A. Brennan is to be congratulated on his success in competing for a post in the Administrative Class of the Civil Service.

Congratulations also to B. J. Baddock on his 2.2 in English at the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

It was pleasing to see Christopher Hamel-Cooke, looking vaguely reminiscent of one of the Forsytes, at school this term. Having followed a course in Speech and Drama he is teaching some Music at Royston. Charles is at the Birmingham Theatre School, whilst of the two brothers who were not with us, the one runs a Pub and the other is in the Black and White Minstrels. Truly a family of parts.

C. Stebbens is teaching at a school in Birmingham.

As a consequence of a recent change of policy at the Ministry of Defence, N. J. Slater, recently admitted to Cranwell, will do one year of study with a view to admission to a University in October 1969. There is no restriction on the subjects which may be read for degrees.

SIXTH FORM LEAVERS

We congratulate the following Sixth Form leavers on their examination successes.

M. R. ALDERTON	2 'A'	6 'O'
G. C. ALDOUS	3 'A'	8 'O'
J. R. ALLEN	3 'A'	9 'O'
A. J. ALLSOP	1 'A'	8 'O'
J. M. ANDERSON	3 'A'	3 'O'
D. M. BARRASS	2 'A'	(together with successes in the Scottish C of E)
M. P. BISHOP	2 'A'	7 'O'
R. F. BOND	3 'A'	6 'O'
A. J. W. BOX	1 'A'	6 'O'
J. R. BRINKLEY	1 'A'	4 'O'
J. B. BURDUS	3 'A'	6 'O'
B. G. CRICHTON	2 'A'	7 'O'
S. A. CRICK	3 'A'	5 'O'
R. W. CROSBY	3 'A'	3 'O'
R. J. DAVEY	2 'A'	4 'O'
B. DEVINE	1 'A'	7 'O'
R. F. DORLING	3 'A'	5 'O'
P. G. EDWARDS	2 'A'	5 'O'
J. T. FROUD	3 'A'	7 'O'
G. GARDEN	1 'A'	4 'O'
D. S. GOLDING	2 'A'	5 'O'
A. E. GOWERS	3 'A'	8 'O'
D. J. HOPKINSON	2 'A'	4 'O'
E. J. KISIEL	1 'A'	5 'O'
T. R. LAST	1 'A'	9 'O'
P. H. LAY	3 'A'	4 'O'
S. T. P. NUNN	3 'A'	5 'O'
C. R. PAINE	3 'A'	5 'O'
T. J. PARSONSON	2 'A'	4 'O'
D. R. PLEDGER	3 'A'	6 'O'
P. A. B. RICHES	2 'A'	5 'O'
P. ROWLINSON	2 'A'	8 'O'
R. E. SIMMONS	3 'A'	9 'O'
M. H. SKIPPER	1 'A'	4 'O'
N. J. SLATER	3 'A'	7 'O'
R. W. SOAMES	2 'A'	5 'O'
M. J. VINCENT	2 'A'	7 'O'
B. G. WARREN	1 'A'	5 'O'
D. J. WATSON	3 'A'	6 'O'
M. J. WESTON	3 'A'	6 'O'
A. E. G. WILLSON	1 'A'	4 'O'
R. E. WRIGHT	1 'A'	8 'O'

DISCUSSION GROUP

The success or otherwise of any discussion group rests entirely on the ability and willingness of those present to participate. The boys, from the fourth to the sixth forms, who attended the discussions were both capable and willing to take part, and their enthusiasm in this resulted in the 'movement' being a success.

Topics for discussion varied over a wide range, as indeed did the speakers. The general format of the meetings was that a speaker made several points on a certain subject during a period of a few minutes, and the remaining time of half an hour or so was devoted to general discussion.

Mr. Whysall opened the term's discussion, and at the end of this meeting it was agreed that a person may conform to the rules of his society without losing his identity as an individual. The discussion—"The Importance of the Individual" was prompted by an article in one of the more reputable newspapers.

The Head-boy, A. H. Downing, asked us the question—"Is life the be-all and end-all?" A lively discussion ensued with Mr. Hey and his supporters strongly defending the idea of an after life, and the fact that our life on earth merely prepares us for this; whilst on the other side we had Messrs. Smeltzer and Stewart (a strange alliance!) who were mainly in agreement that an after-life was merely an insurance, that people afraid to face up to their responsibilities on earth liked to have. The only certain fact arising from this discussion was that neither side can be proved wrong—or right!

I. Butcher unearthed the extraordinary fact that the only subject that by law has to be taught in Britain is religion. As one might have predicted, Mr. Reed played an active part in this discussion, and at one point had to be restrained from giving us a geography lesson!

S. W. Howlett led a discussion on Biafra, which turned upon the ambiguous and unsatisfactory attitude of the government. In spite of the tremendous efforts made by individuals and societies it was felt generally that the government should give a lead in humanitarian action in this field.

A. W. Moore spoke on the Olympic Games held in Mexico in 1968. He referred to the incongruities of seventy five million pounds spent on luxury stadiums and accommodation, whilst Mexico had a deprived and impoverished peasant population.

D. W. Longland opened a discussion on the United Nations Organisation, a discussion prompted by an extract from the organisation's charter. The members were in general agreement about the U.N.O. social and economic achievements, but disagreed about their efforts to make and maintain peace; this latter point developing into an argument as to whether or not education leads to aggression and war.

The final discussion of the term was entitled "The Powell Phenomenon" and although Enoch Powell was hardly mentioned, some very interesting opinions and theories were propounded, ranging from sympathy for the immigrants to some rather more extreme views. It was however generally agreed that immigration should be controlled—this to include white immigrants.

I should like to thank the members of Staff who attended the meetings, and can only conclude by saying that the discussion group this term must have been a success, if judged only on the numbers that attended, and the fact that some people came out of Room L at 2 p.m. on Mondays holding different views from those they held when they went in three quarters of an hour earlier.

A.P.S.

SOCIAL SERVICES

After the initial rush of boys to join the newly-formed Social Services, it was decided to limit the group to a small number of 6¹ members in what is essentially an experiment.

The idea was that people without dependents, especially those in hospital should receive a visit each Thursday afternoon by one or more of these boys.

At present, two people are visited—one is an elderly lady in St. Mary's hospital and the other, a middle-aged man in the General Hospital. In addition to these, two boys visit a lady in the town who is recovering from a slipped disc and who is unable to do gardening or other jobs which involve a great deal of bending.

Although at present there are only six members, it is hoped that other jobs will present themselves which require a less permanent relationship, which will enable a greater number of our colleagues to participate, who feel unable to commit themselves every Thursday.

A.V.

CONFERENCE

On Monday 21st October a party of sixth formers visited the Silver Jubilee Girls School, to attend, with other sixth formers from schools in the area, a conference with the general theme of world poverty.

The conference opened with the singing of a 'protest' song composed by girls from the Jubilee School. The Bursar of Culford School, Lt. Col. Conran, introduced the guest speaker from New Zealand, the Rev. Alan Brash, Director of Christian Aid.

Mr. Brash said: "Humanity is getting richer, but it is unjust in the way wealth is spread out". He then went on to discuss the immediate problems developing from the difference between rich and poor.

"In the world today there are 300 million people now living who can never develop mentally and physically into normal adults, a privilege open to the majority of us all".

He thoughtfully illustrated vividly a picture of 300 million, saying: "If all the hungry people of the world lined up at your front door asking for a meal, the queue of people would stretch right round the globe and it would appear at your back door. And it would go on and on and on until it had circled the globe 25 times...If you took a motor car and travelled at 500 miles per day down that line, it would take you 3½ years getting to the other end of that line, and you would be passing a hundred beings at every two feet. This is the kind of world where mankind is spending its resources on getting to the moon. He also made mention that ten times more African children than Europeans die from pneumonia and diarrhoea, two preventable diseases, if only the money were made available.

It was the stimulus of these statistics that roused the voices of many of the discussion groups that split up after the talk. When we resumed after a short coffee break, the information from the discussion groups was collected and the two main conclusions considered: "Is Communism the answer?" and "The Adults are as much to blame as we are".

The conference ended approximately at lunch time, leaving everybody with the question, what can we do?

ALPHA-OMEGA

As a result of their conference it was suggested that the Senior schools of Bury should join together to raise money for Christian Aid. Through the efforts of one of our colleagues, (who wishes to remain anonymous) a committee was formed consisting of two sixth form representatives from each of the following schools; K.E.G.S., the Convent of St. Louis, the Silver Jubilee boys, the Silver Jubilee girls, Culford, and the County School. We are extremely grateful for the use of the Cathedral Offices as a meeting place.

After a somewhat sluggish start, officers were appointed and it was decided to hold a dance on the last Saturday before Christmas. Our aim is to hold at least one dance each term as well as such things as charity walks, jumble sales, barbecues, etc. All the profit will be given to charity and we hope that this enterprise will be highly successful.

A.V.

MUSIC NOTES

Autumn 1968

The K.E.G.S. orchestra has had to go somewhat into hibernation this term due to the impossibility of organising 'Amahl' and the school orchestra simultaneously.

However many members of the orchestra have not been idle as the more advanced instrumentalists took part in the orchestra for 'Amahl'; these were Messrs. Hey and Taylor representing the staff, and for the boys—D. Baker, K. Cook, P. Devereux, G. Cass, J. Hogg, M. Yeoll, W. Bond, M. Oakey, R. Underwood and D. Longland and A. King who sang.

A senior member of the orchestra organised a charity concert during the term in aid of relief work in Biafra, at a local church. The artists were largely made up of musicians from K.E.G.S. but included some other fine local musicians. The concert was well attended and highly successful, raising over £16.

There has been a noticeable absence of chamber ensemble work at school this term. The members of the Senior String Quartet, all being involved in 'Amahl', have found it impossible to meet.

We regret the loss of Mrs. Dorothy Boyesen as cello tutor who has unfortunately been forced to retire from her work this term. Until further arrangements have been made K. S. Cook has taken her place. We would like to thank the other teachers for their help in the production of 'Amahl and the Night Visitors'.

Also, we "officially" say goodbye to Mr. Watts as Music Master this term as he is going over to teach Chemistry alone next term. We know, however, that his renowned variations on hymn tunes in morning assembly, will not be lacking, and we trust that his "electric" personality will not be lost to the music department until the advent of Mr. Fear.

Balthazar and Pablo

FLUTE AND PIANO RECITAL

Wednesday 23rd October

Wilfred Smith (flute)
Daphne Ibbott (piano)

A large audience was kept well entertained by this popular programme presented by these two artists. The programme contained such well-known pieces as:

Air on the G-String
Flight of the Bumble Bee
Greensleeves

The programme was extremely well executed and provided a variety which proved to be very interesting.

Wilfred Smith talked on the history and development of the flute family, playing short pieces on flutes from various ages. He went on to demonstrate the range and capabilities of the modern flute family and fascinated the audience with the story of how he had made his first flute out of a bamboo curtain-rail. To add emphasis to this intriguing account he produced the very instrument and proceeded to play on it.

He also related how an old flute of his had been used as a "prop" in the recent film of "Far From the Maddening Crowd", and of how he had contributed to part of the sound-track of this film.

In considering this recital we must not forget the pianist, Daphne Ibbott, who maintained a high standard throughout and indeed showed considerable skill in an imaginative rendering of a charming "musical story" by Debussy.

This was a thoroughly enjoyable recital and one could only wish for all school recitals to be of this calibre.

PIANO RECITAL

Friday November 29th — Recitalist: Geraldine Mason

Miss Mason's programme consisted of:

Liszt's B minor sonata
Beethoven's 32 Variations in C minor
Two Chopin Mazurkas
and two improvisations on theme supplied at the recital

TALK ON CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Earlier in the term the Sixth Form was fortunate enough to hear a talk by Mr. Speight, a member of the Diplomatic Service. The subject of the talk was the invasion of Czechoslovakia, and it was of especial interest because Mr. Speight had been in that country only a few days after the Russian troops had moved in.

The success of the talk became apparent when the speaker asked for questions, and many of those present had their queries answered. After all the conflicting reports which had been circulating in the newspapers, it was a relief to have first hand information on such a grave world crisis. The most important aspect of the talk and ensuing questions was the realisation of the atmosphere which the invasion had left in Prague, and indeed throughout Czechoslovakia. We were given an idea of the attitude of the Czechs to both their Russian invaders and to Western tourists, such as Mr. Speight.

His very valuable talk helped us to realise more clearly what the Russian invasion meant to the people of Czechoslovakia and to the whole world.

A. Downing

TIME OFF

To take off nine or twelve months between leaving school and going to university is to take an opportunity which may not occur again in one's life for many years. Rarely, if ever again, will one have so much time with so many ways of spending it, and yet have so few personal and financial commitments to hold one back. Secure in the knowledge that there's a university place waiting for you at the end of it all, you feel free to opt out of the rat-race for a while, a feeling which you might well not have immediately after graduating, which is probably the only other time when it is feasible to take off several months.

The pity is, therefore, that people at school are rarely, if ever, encouraged to do anything but enter university immediately. Those pupils who don't, however, seldom feel they've wasted their time, but rather that they're able to appreciate university more, being more mature. After all, school life is cloistered and university, whatever people may say, is too. To leave academic life and meet people with backgrounds very different from one's own is an interesting, if somewhat sobering experience.

To get an idea of what opportunities are available, it's well worth investing in a booklet called 'Students in Transition' published by The Careers Research and Advisory Centre; it covers just about everything that you could want to do in your year—office or manual work, exotic or commonplace, voluntary service, etc. in just about every country including England. It gives you a good idea of what each activity involves, and an endless list of addresses of various agencies etc. The last few pages are devoted to letters from former transition-students writing of their own experience in various activities, from teaching to hitching to India and back.

Largely because of reading this book, I took a job in a small factory for five months, meeting people, problems and experience which just isn't available at school, and seeing the practical implications of social legislation, money, boss-worker relationships, and making lots of friends too and generally seeing something of what industry and capitalism involves.

Using some of the money earned this way, I went abroad for 3 months, spending the first month in Greece, and 2 weeks of this on Crete—a beautiful untamed place where shepherds live in stone huts up in the mountains and a calm blue sea washes the cliffs on which white-painted cottages perch. Pleasantly intoxicated with good wine at three shillings a litre, your head ringing from the weird rhythms of the peasant dances, you can sleep out on the beaches, or better still, float around in the sea, surrounded by shimmering water, glinting with phosphorus, the warm night air clear to the stars. Arriving by boat from Athens, on a 12 hour trip which costs thirty shillings, most people start at the youth hostel in Iraklion, where you can't fail to meet young Europeans and Americans, though it's best to set off from England with a friend (otherwise the first few days may be rather miserable) and then separate after a week or two or when it suits you.



The Greeks are usually charming and generous, though their attitude to life differs considerably from the materialistic viewpoint of north-west Europe. One of the chief reasons for 'exotic travel' apart from its being great fun, is to experience different cultures, and to see the limitations as well as the advantages of England; Greek men have a gloriously lazy time, sitting in a cafe all day playing furiously with their 'worry beads', while their wives slave happily at home. None of this nonsense about equality of the sexes, and our concept of efficiency just isn't in it!

People are often very generous if you're poor and young (which may mean he's down to his last five hundred dollars but at least he looks poor) and surprisingly helpful, e.g. The Greek monk who gave me and an American friend I was travelling with, food and a bed for the night, when we were visiting the monastery with its Byzantine church containing beautiful gold, blue and green mosaics on the ceiling and walls, a breathtaking sight, particularly with the light of the setting sun shining onto them through the tiny windows. Or the man in Switzerland who stopped and gave me and two others a lift at midnight in the pouring rain and took us to his flat to sleep.



After a month in Greece, I went north, being lucky enough to get a single lift from the Greek-Yugoslav border to Venice and on arriving in Switzerland spent the next 3 weeks with 15 others on an I.V.S. work camp. After a month of not knowing where the next meal's coming from, the fixed routine of eating, sleeping and working was very welcome. The fruitlessness of building this particular road up in the mountains was more than offset by the fact of getting to know well young people from all over Europe; a fascinating experience exchanging ideas about how England compared with Italy, say, for food, or class rigidity, or attitude towards sex, or any number of topics. And from a purely practical point of view, work camps enable one to prolong one's stay abroad at no extra cost.

Finally, with a friend I'd met on the camp, I spent the last month hitching again—firstly, to Florence and Rome, though it's a mistake to go there in the summer with the heat and so many of our friends from the other side of the Atlantic masquerading as tourists. After this we went to Copenhagen, a most beautiful unhurried city with as many museums, art galleries, folk clubs etc. as you could want, and some beautiful beaches on the north coast of the island, e.g. at Hamlet's castle of Elsinore.



"Ah" you say "it's all very well to talk about airy fairy arts students 'broadening their minds', but we scientists need continuity of study!" Some scientists achieve this by sandwich courses, but several others do get jobs, go abroad, etc., and seldom regret it, often managing to keep some of the money they earn until they go up to university. The wrench involved in getting back to academic work in your first term is amply compensated for in other directions.

J. Pettit

(An old boy now reading English at Magdalene College, Cambridge)



PAUL VERLAINE

This year the linguists of this school have shown much interest in Paul Verlaine (1844-1896). This poet offers one of the best examples of French poetry, particularly of impressionism.

The new rhythm with which he experimented helped him to create a mode of musicality most suitable for his poetry: the scene is not described but hinted at. Verlaine never produces a picture but an ephemeral, subtle, intense atmosphere or state of mind. It's no wonder that so many modern authors took after him, without however, equalling this "poete comme il ne s'en rencontre pas un par siecle".

Here is an interesting instance of Verlaine's poetry in English translation.



L'HEURE DU BERGER

The moon is red on the misty horizon,
The pastures smoky in a quivering fog
Fall asleep; and the frogs cry
Amid the green rushes stirred by a shiver.

The flowers in the water close their cups;
In the distance stand the vague silhouettes
Of poplars erect and close;
Round the bushes flutter the fire-flies.

The screech-owls awake, and noiseless
Their heavy wings row in the darkness,
And the zenith is filling with uncertain glimmers;
White Venus is emerging: Night approaches.

A. Vesse.

FIVE CROSSES IN COMPIEGNE

In August 1968 I was one of a party of 10 young people who went on a working-holiday to Compiègne, the twin town of Bury St. Edmunds. The scheme was arranged by the West Suffolk Youth Service and was open to anyone between the ages of 17 & 21. Shortage of transport unfortunately restricted the number of people who were able to go.

We were all a little apprehensive when we left Bury as no one had any real idea of what was in store for us. All that we really knew was that we were to stay in a Youth Hostel in Compiègne and were to work on the German war graves in that area for the German War Graves Commission (the symbol of which is five crosses).

When we arrived in Bury's twin town all doubts in our mind were soon swept aside. We found the Hostel to be an old wooden hunting lodge which had a certain air of the "Prisoner of Zenda" about it. Immediately on arrival we were greeted not only by the warden and her husband but also by two leaders of a party of German students from Bremen who were to work with us. It was to this party that a great deal of credit for the success of our holiday must be given. Although there were about 40 more of them they were amazingly friendly and generous and there were very few of them that I did not know by name by the end of our stay.

We not only worked with the Germans, but also ate with them, went on visits with them and had dances in conjunction with them.

The work done on the war graves was in itself a small part of the good to come from this venture. The most important success in my view was the social good which was evolved from the friendly atmosphere created by the mixing of the younger generations of two countries which were at war only a few years before our own lifetimes. The nature of the work in which we were participating gave us all a realisation of the mistakes which have in the past been made and which we must ensure are not repeated. Deep in our sub-consciences was a feeling of guilt for the seemingly unnecessary deaths of so many. The graves became, no longer symbols of victory or defeat, but of the lessons which we must learn from our history. Feelings of nationalism were put aside for feelings of joint friendship and co-operation for the building of a peaceful Europe, a peaceful World.

The laying of weaths on both German and French war graves were perhaps the most heart rending moments of the stay. The playing of the Last Post had a very marked effect on certain members of the party and everyone felt a certain pang of remorse mixed with guilt. For those present the ceremony marked a turning point—a turning away from the bloodshed of the past, to the conscientious effort to ensure a permanent and everlasting peace.

It is difficult for one to describe an experience which is so personal, in words which can be understood by someone who has not been involved in such a meeting. However, it is surely agreed by everyone that two world wars were completely undesirable and that it is up to the youth of the world to work for unity and friendship. I am convinced that anyone who embarks upon this type of venture will agree with my feelings. Nobody won either of the world wars—everyone lost. Young people such as those present in Compiègne in that memorable fortnight are all trying to replace some of that which was lost and build anew on that which is left.

AUTUMN POEM

When Autumn comes, it is plain to see that Summer is gone
and Winter is nigh.

The time of year when swallows wing through the air, and
the pheasants call.

When the sweating horse pulls it's plough across the fields,
The bare fields, ploughed and shorn of their Summer lustre,
And the trees, weighed down with fruit, mellow, ripe and
golden red,

Then comes night, bitter and cold, when everyone is sad,
and miserable,

These are all Autumn to me.

P. Bowden, 2F

THE FLOWERING CHERRY TREE

The flowering cherry tree is a handsome tree in Autumn with leaves of all colours. These colourful serrated leaves are all shades of red, green, yellow, orange and many other colours. The tree has a smooth grey bark, and the branches start springing from it roughly half way up. The drooping leaves cling to the upward growing branches. At the top of the tree the leaves have been forced to submit to the wind and rain, leaving a few bare twigs to be seen. As a result of this a few dead leaves are lying at the foot of the tree, brown and brittle, and without life.

The tree I refer to is situated on the summit of a hill near the school. The surrounding trees are not so gay, and are dull as if without life, some even being leafless. These trees can do nothing to match the joy the wild cherry tree seems to represent.

THE SAME TREE A FEW DAYS LATER—

Now this tree has lost its beauty. It stands above the other trees like a king that has lost his crown. The serrated leaves that once fluttered in the wind from the upward growing branches, so gay and colourful, now lie on the ground all dry and parched. There is not a leaf to be seen on the tree that only a few days ago reigned with such colours that no other tree possessed.

However, the tree is not out of its place, and it matches the surrounding trees which are also bare and leafless, except for the odd tree which has managed to preserve its leaves from the wind and rain.

The slight movement of the twigs caused by the occasional gust of wind is the only movement, and the tree seems dead without hope of life. The occasional passing robin may perch himself on a branch in his search for food.

S. J. Ling, 2F



The picture which I painted for this copy of the Burian, is, in a way something of a contradiction of any of my previous work. The usual aim of an artist is to endeavour to express a feeling, which he himself experiences, in paint, so that others may share in his experience. In this picture I have tried to paint something without meaning, but at the same time making it easy for people to interpret any number of different meanings in the design. One might perhaps call this anti-art in that instead of showing you what I think, I hope to find out what you think.

Tony Moore



THE RECENT FLOODS

The recent flooding has spelt disaster for many farmers. Because of the floods (and many low-lying fields are still saturated) potatoes are very difficult to lift and when they have been lifted, fifty percent are rotten or mouldy. Still on the farming aspect we must think of the number of cattle or sheep which were drowned or starved to death through lack of grass which was submerged. This flooding must have cost thousands of pounds, without the repair of buildings and machinery.

Next, transport routes must be examined. Much damage has been caused through subsidences. Architectural rot has been caused through gaps in the brick work of bridges. Many culverts and bridges were completely washed away by the oncoming floods.

Many people stood dismayed as the water came cascading through cracks in doors flooding ground floors and causing unmeasurable amounts of internal housing damage.

The flooding made much work while present, and even more when it had receded. The total costs of repairing damage will probably run into millions of pounds.

Good, 2F



THE FLOODS what could have happened

The school was afloat! Water was rushing along the corridors, Edward was frantically doing the dog-paddle in the biology lab, and the mice had taken refuge on top of the blackboard. An unhelpful comment of "Let's play water polo on the first XI Hockey pitch" was greeted with cries of "Go jump in the bio lab". A rumour started going around that there was an octopus in room J but this was proved to be false after investigation by an intrepid Mr. Hunt. A raft of desks was made but this soon sank owing to inexpert handling by half a dozen prefects.

A boat was seen coming down the quad, but this struck an underwater obstacle (a master's car) and it sank immediately. A dead cat was floating in the changing rooms and was eagerly examined by Miss Kilpatrick while Mr. Woodhouse was making a valiant effort to dry out the physics lab with half a dozen bunsen burners. A helicopter hovering overhead aroused much interest, but after lifting off with all the staff it was never seen again, presumed (and probably hoped) missing. A frog was seen swimming outside the general lab and after being bombarded with bunsen burners it disappeared with an offended grunt. At last relief in the form of a boat was seen coming across the first XI hockey pitch and everyone (to the disappointment of many) was rescued.

K. Peckham, 3M

SHRAPNEL

After the ear-crushing blast,
And the misleading silence;
For only after the end of the voluble explosion
And the immobility of the ground
Do the fearful vibrations settle, and
Consciousness returns.
Then the blast-splattered atmosphere,
And the gory remains seem real
But life still stirs, unfortunately.
Then the flies turn the red to the black
Of their hungry swarming bodies.
And a hand moves to feel the wound,
But wound and limb
Do not belong to the hand any more.
Then it strays to its face
And feels the horror and pain of it.
Then the cold truth reveals itself as the enemy
And thoughts more horrible than the pain,
Ends it all.

N. Morley, 5F.

THE BLACK SILHOUETTE

A Black Silhouette appears in the sky, lower and lower it descends, until one can discern the distinctive features of a Song Thrush. With wings outspread, it gracefully lands on the small area of grass, preens itself, and starts the eternal search for food. An unwary snail is making its slow traverse across the concrete path, but the needle-sharp eye of the gluttonous bird soon spots him, and with five quick hops, the bird is on the snail and "beating its brains out" on the nearest stone. Having finished his meal, he was startled by the greedy look in the eye of an old tom-cat hidden in the chrysanthemums. Suddenly, with a flap of frenzied wings, he takes off and disappears into the distance as a Black Silhouette.

R. Lomax, 5M

TORTURED WANDERINGS

Who can trap the satanic mind slowly sinking
Into the abyss of moronic dreaming?
Where the warmth of sensual sleep
Is overcome by inward growth of mental visions.
Complete soul detachment
Rules the withered form
Countless colours,
Constant cravings,
Acclaim the mental storm.

D. R. Boyman, 6²

LIGHT

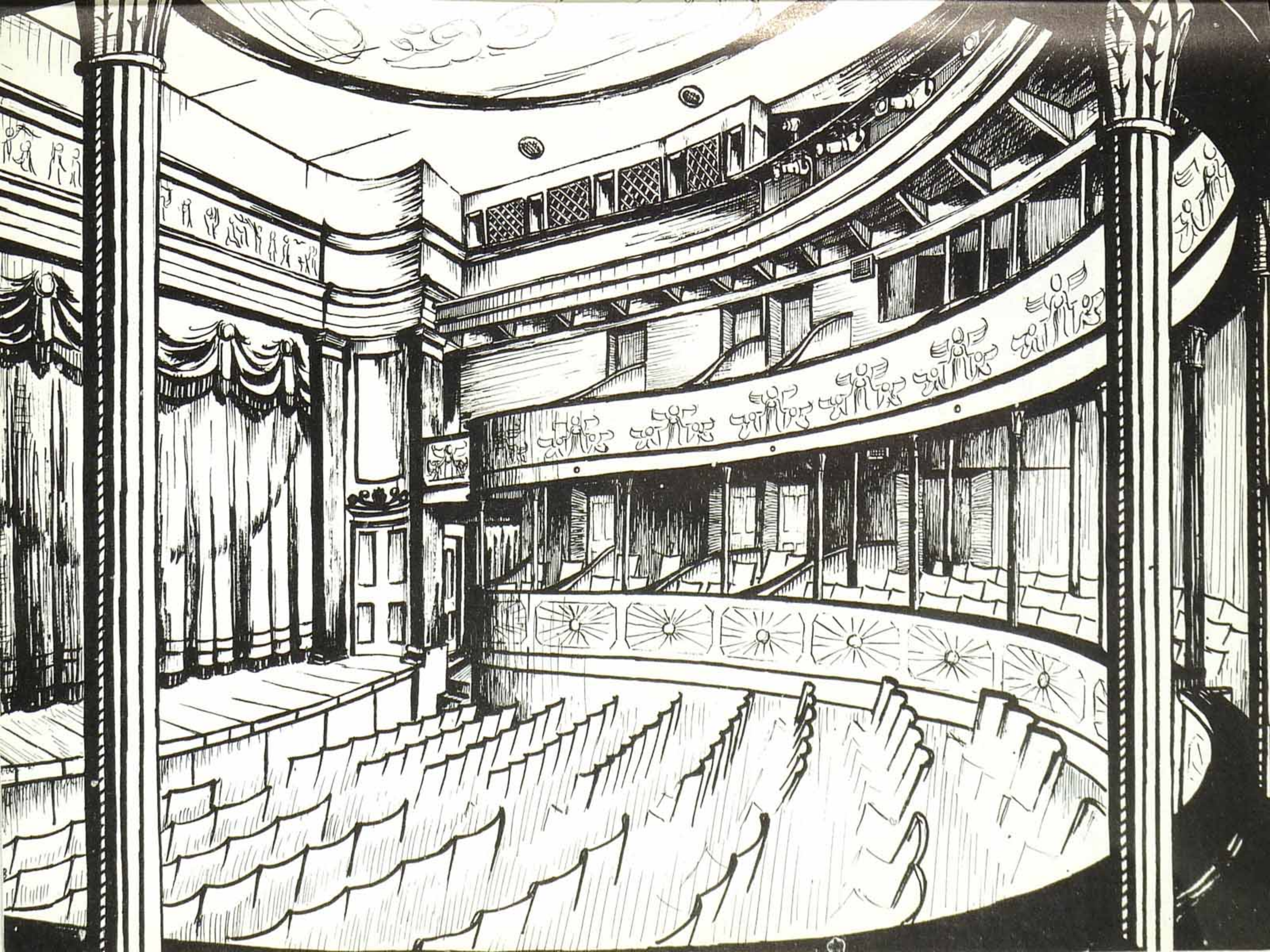
The myriad rays of dust-laden light encase the spectrum. On the watery oil the beams burst out into a child's painting of life. The black cottonwood shadows roll over the sea changing to gold as they merge with the shoresand. On the snow-clad hilltops the virgin white light cleanses the ravished crystals. Through stained-glass skies the rays of indistinct colour shimmer to light Gothic churches. The drops of the white sun fall from above, fall and splatter into the colours of the world, merge and coalesce into a rivulet of purest peace, the colour of love.

P. Christie 62

DAWN

The lily-figured dawn is splaying through
The silhouetted boughs of distant trees,
Casting a ghostly light round the summit
Of the hill. A life-giving sunglow slides
Across the dull and empty moor, glaring
On spiky thistle-heads and flowers, wild
Yet frail, who unfurl their sleepy petals,
On which the sun is dancing so tenderly.
The fresh light spies on darting joy on one
Commanding tree that reaches to the skies.
Some sparkling beams that drift from flower to flower
In ecstasy, then spread into a long
Warm glow, that covers all the fields around;
Black mist dissolves and brings the world to life.

M. D. Jenkins 6²



CREPUSCULE

Bald cockerel crowing in early morning light,
Hen pecking at brick-baked dust
No tall majestic beech-tree,
No knotted squat oak—all was bare.
No old man eking out his meagre life,
Or dying with his dreams;
No smell of death or morbid strife,
Birth and death had no dominion there.
Arid scene, bereft of purpose or existence;
Lack of existence made it abstract,
It was forgotten, useless, long ago.
So be it.

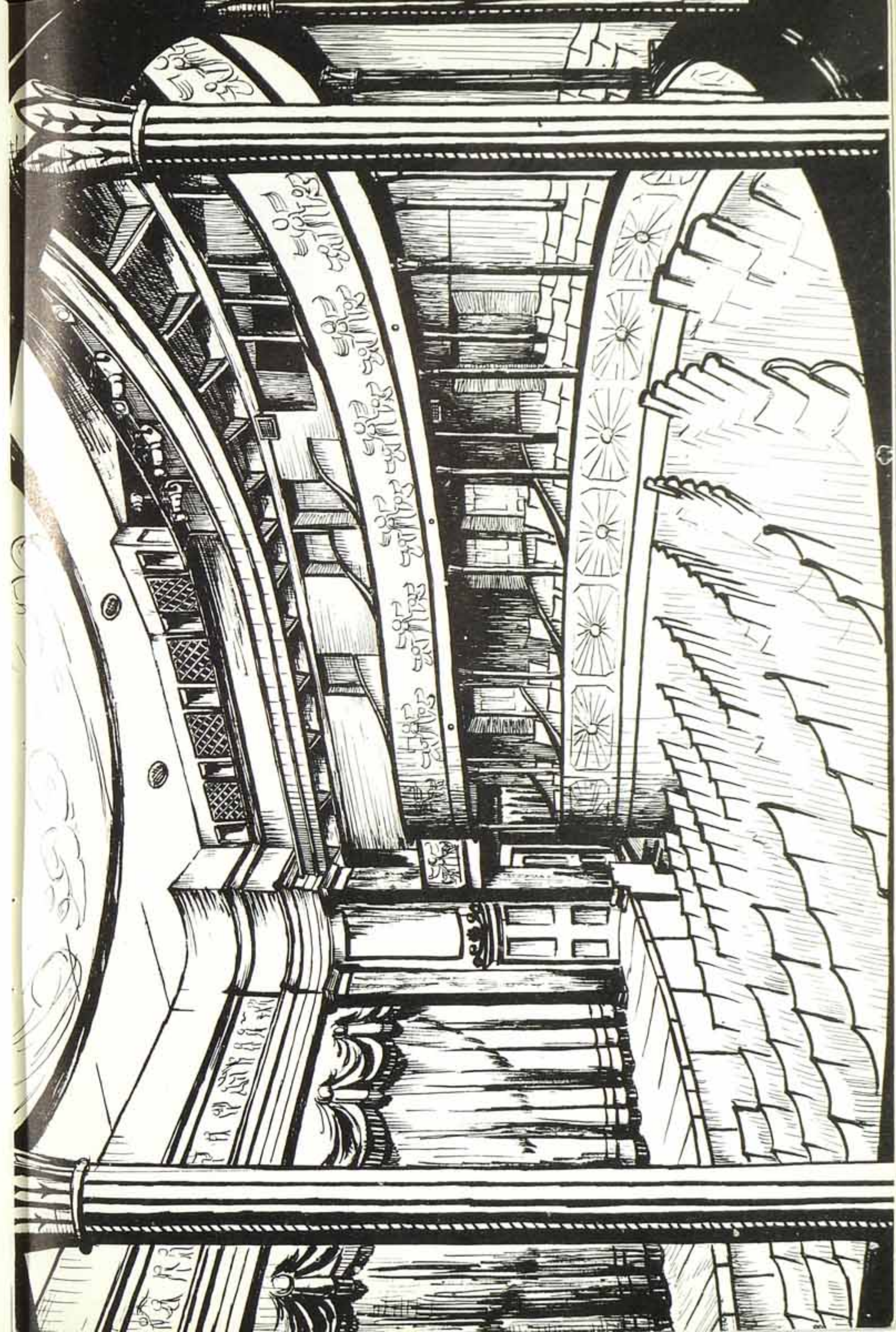
M. D. Jenkins, 62



THE STABLE

An all pervading smell of dampness
Mingled with that of animals and their well-used harness.
The timbers of the building bore well
The weight of the crowd, who came to see the girl
Who, pregnant with religious fervour,
Had given birth to the hope of a king and of succour
For a nation that had lost all but pride;
But the new born hope was to take God, not people,
as his bride.

J.B.



OUR LOCAL THEATRE

In Bury St. Edmunds we are very fortunate in having our own theatre, the Theatre Royal. I always enjoy going to a theatre because it is a change from the drab world of television and films, and I enjoy being amongst people who are dressed up and smart. One also seems to be more excited by the plot when it is in front of one's eyes in three dimensions, with the colourful costumes shown up well, and somehow managing not to look out of place. These things in a theatre are all very pleasant, but the main importance is attached to the actors and the play.

The Theatre Royal itself has a very interesting interior, because although it is rather small, the decoration in the form of a sky painted blue on the roof, and the sculptures over the stage proscenium are very pleasant. I always enjoy a visit to this theatre.

A. J. Fish, 2F

MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL

by T. S. Eliot



One might have made the mistake, in looking at its position on the bill, that this production of extracts from *Murder in the Cathedral* was merely a hastily put-together hotch-potch intended to fill out time before the onslaught of *Amahl*. If, however, one did hold that opinion, then one was very quickly and sorely disillusioned. For, from the moment the curtain rose to reveal the stark fundamental scenery—the ominous pulpit and the blood-red stairs, it was evident that a deal of thought and effort had been given to this piece. The story of the murder of Thomas Becket is well known, and therefore warrants no re-telling. However, the nature of this play, and its subsequent treatment is all important. 'Murder in the Cathedral' is a verse drama, and as such is probably the most successful of all T. S. Eliot's plays, primarily because the context (it was written for a festival in Canterbury Cathedral in 1936) makes as the norm the religious language of doctrine. Thus, as the setting lends itself to formal language we accept its use quite naturally; which can in turn be interpreted as a form of participation. But because we cannot say anything, Eliot provides us with a mouthpiece—the chorus.

The chorus of this production was made up of girls from the County Grammar School, and was, I think, a palpable success. Its function is as a choir—to voice the words of the worshippers as in the church ritual, but it is also meant to act as an expository device—setting the atmosphere, prophesying and giving a sense of doom, and this coupled with language, biblical in vocabulary and rhythm, amounts to a difficult task of presentation, but here it was carried off with remarkable panache.

The character of Thomas Becket was played by Rupert Eales-White, and he was enunciation personified. Quite often during the play, some of the actors turned their backs to the audience to speak to Becket, and in doing so, made it hard to hear what they were saying; but this was not the case with Becket himself—his clarity of diction was a joy to hear, and certainly enhanced the whole performance. He also did much to approach the workings of the archbishop's mind, by giving his character an air of aloofness which greatly resembled that elusive quality of, inner strength, and which is momentarily dropped so successfully, with the appearance of the fourth Tempter. His Christmas Day sermon, which followed immediately after the atmosphere evoking procession and chanting (led ably by Mr. C. F. Taylor), was perhaps the highlight of the play. The position of the pulpit on the edge of the stage ensured that we, the audience-congregation should attend, and so we were drawn into



participation. For these were not the words simply of an archbishop preaching the Christmas message, but of a man striving to get at one with himself, and thereby prepare himself for martyrdom. The implications of this speech (which in many ways is a soliloquy) are many and profound, and if some of them were not brought out fully, then that is no disgrace.

Finally to the Tempters and the Knights played bravely by Adrian Digby, Alan Jeffrey, Charles Willsher and Brian Dow. These characters are probably the most difficult to judge in the whole play, for their speeches entail such an amount of dramatic irony, that it would be difficult even for established actors to put them over well; and therefore in the circumstances it would be unfair to level criticism at them too harshly. However I have one qualm, in that the accent employed by Willsher seemed to be rather over-played and incongruous and often drowned the insidious probings of his lines. But they did employ a subtle touch, when as the Knights, they re-appear after the sermon and slam their swords conclusively into their scabbards to symbolise the murder. There then only remains for the Knights to give their speeches in their own defence. And here the speciousness of man is shown when they manoeuvre their arguments from a defence of themselves to an accusation of Becket. They imply that the archbishop deliberately sought his own death. This scene should have been as devastating as the removal of King Lear's one hundred knights; but I think that these four lacked the sensitivity needed to put this vicious transformation into operation.

This is not to say that they, or indeed any of the cast, acted badly. The choice of play presented a veritable challenge, and everyone involved went to it with a will and must be given due praise. But some aid undoubtedly came from the shrewd selection of extracts. The whole performance only lasted about an hour, but surprisingly the continuity and integrity of the play was maintained; and it was sufficient to stimulate an interest in verse-drama.

J. W. Ross, 6 II

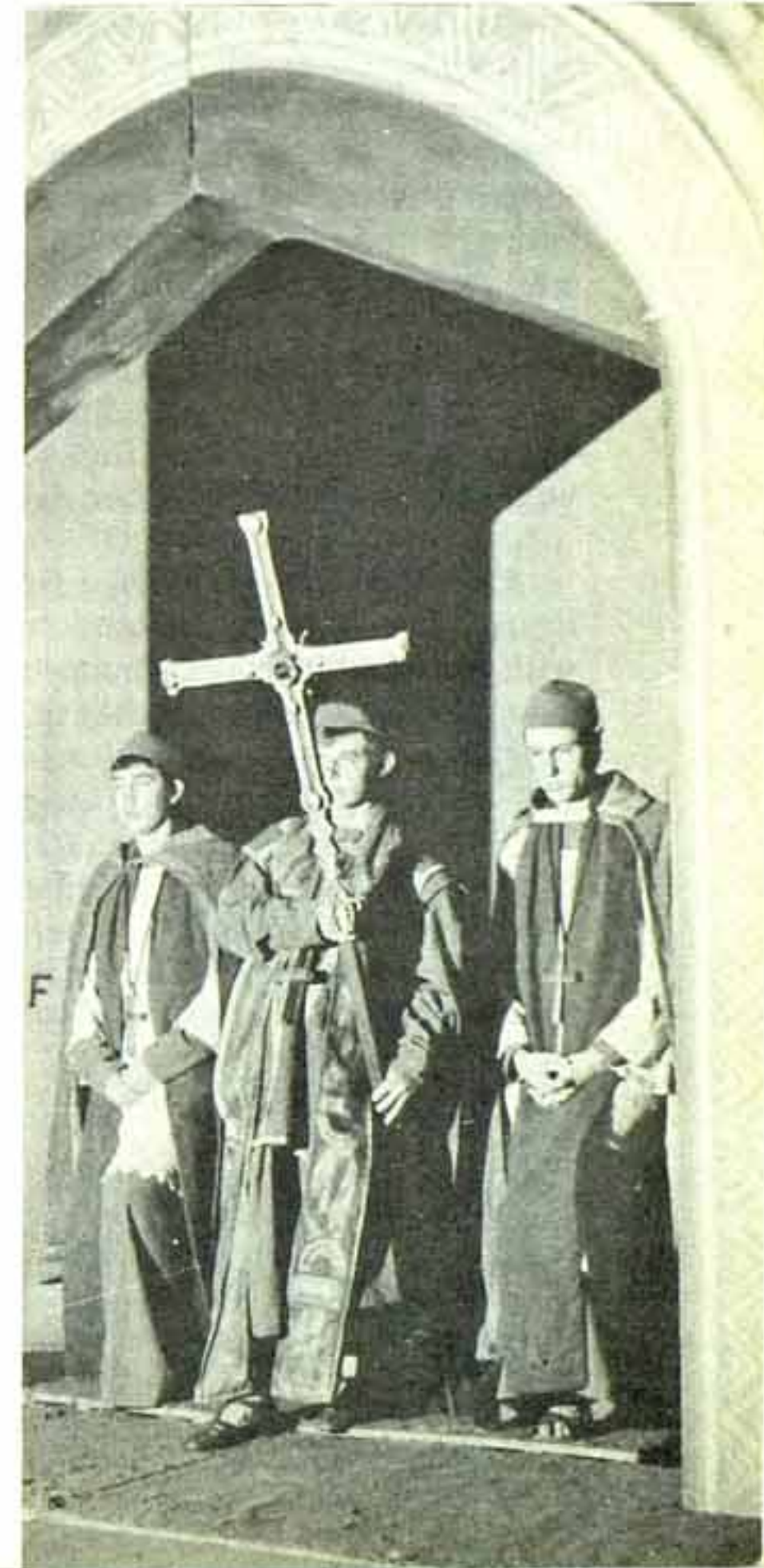
A PART IN AMAHL

This was a great occasion for me to have been chosen to take part in my first Opera.

During the first production of the evening, which was T.S. Eliot's 'Murder in the Cathedral' I was sitting in my dressing room trying to overcome my nervousness. I quickly ran my lines and movements through my head. Then I remembered I had got to be made-up; I went quietly down to the make-up room where I put myself at the mercy of Mrs. Millard. This over, I went back to my dressing room and awaited the calling for the beginners for Amahl.

After what seemed an eternity my moment had arrived and I found myself in my stage position for curtain up. I was feeling very odd in the regions of the stomach and a dread of some small solos which graced my part. After some small last minute 'good lucks' and adjustments to the set, all was ready and the opening music began. As soon as this was over the curtain rose until all the set was revealed. When I had sung my first few bars my nervousness gradually decreased until after my main solo it had gone completely. After this, things, at least for me, went smoothly. At the end it was gratifying to hear the great applause and to know that the time and trouble taken by Mr. Watts, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Tapster in teaching us all the music and stagecraft had reaped its reward.

D. Ferguson, 2F



AM AHL & THE NIGHT VISITORS



Menotti's opera, 'Amahl and the Night Visitors' has been a favourite of mine for a number of years. It is an opera which is full of vocal and orchestral interest, and the School's production revealed great awareness of this. The story is simple, and light-hearted most of the time, but conveys some serious messages.

This opera was commissioned for television, so to stage it certain problems inevitably arose, such as having the audience in a fixed position without the advantages of moving cameras, and fitting the scenery and action into a smaller area than was originally intended. Another of the producer's difficulties must have been to direct a cast whose talents were divided between acting and singing. select and direct a cast whose talents were divided between acting and singing. Unfortunately, good singers and good actors are a rare combination! The success of this production depended upon a good balance of singing and acting by each individual in order to create real characters.

Joyce Srawley, who played Amahl's mother had a very good voice with some power. Her diction was clear, her notes accurate, and I felt confident in her singing throughout. I thought though, especially at the beginning, that she did not quite bring out the character that Menotti suggests by his music. I think she could have been much more 'highly-strung' and emotional—showing real strictness and severity at times, yet continually revealing a mother's strong love for her son. As a result, there was not enough contrast between her and the milder character of Amahl. Her movements, gestures and expressions were natural and convincing, and she created some intensely moving moments, especially when singing with the Kings about her own son, and the Child they were searching for; and when attempting to steal the gold.

Amahl, played by Dougal Ferguson, (alternating with Paul Temple) managed to show great tenderness and love for his mother, especially with his optimistic reassurances of their poor condition. He showed the mischievousness and curiosity of most boys of that age particularly when questioning the Kings; and manliness and protection when his mother was caught trying to steal the gold. He handled his crutches well, and skilfully portrayed the miracle of being able to walk again. Vocally Amahl was pleasing, and seemed most confident in his middle register, but there were moments, when he used his high register, which lacked the same richness of tone. He is to be congratulated on a very successful interpretation of a most difficult role.

The triumphal entry of the Kings called for clever imagination in creating suitable march movements to fill in a long interlude of music. The timing here could not have been better. The Kings maintained their dignity and stateliness all the time in some splendid costumes and make-up. They established their characters quickly, which is essential in a work as short as this, and helped to increase the warmth and personality of the production, which Amahl and his mother had already achieved to some degree. Kasper, played by Donald Hunt, amused everybody with his slight deafness and curious habits. Roger Loose and Denzil Longland, as the other two Kings, formed a pleasing contrast, both vocally and dramatically. All three had fine sounding voices.

The well-balanced harmony of the shepherds and shepherdesses was delightful to hear, and the folk quality of their dances was very suitable. These were performed with control, energy and enthusiasm rarely seen on an amateur stage. The orchestra was of a size which balanced well with the singers and its playing was sympathetic to those on stage, allowing slight delays in the music for movements to be completed.

The main task of the scenery was to depict both an outside and an inside scene. This was solved by a dividing wall which suggested the limits of the cottage and which could easily be moved to expand the interior scene when more space was required. I liked the difference in atmosphere between the two scenes—the outside a cold, bright night, with some effective snow falling sometimes, and the inside quaint, warm and homely. The cottage was poorly furnished, but was amazingly well prepared for the unexpected arrival of the Kings by having a throne dais all ready for them! It was a puzzling object until its true identity was revealed, and I think I should have tried to integrate it more into the rest of the scenery, or made use of existing furniture. The construction of the scenery was solid and functional, and it was painted boldly and attractively. The backstage team, under the management of Timothy Stewart, carried out its important work quietly and efficiently.

I should like to thank Mr. Tapster and the Dramatic Society and Mr. Watts and the Music Society for giving us such a refreshing breath of Christmas air and wish them every success in future productions.

Clifford King.

A PRODUCER'S EYE VIEW

As has been said elsewhere, T.S. Eliot's masterpiece was written specifically to be performed in Canterbury Cathedral, the actual scene of Becket's murder. More recently it has been staged in chapels and churches, and locally in Ely and St. Edmundsbury Cathedrals. Because of the design of each of these buildings it is right and particularly apt for the producer to use the nave and aisles as acting areas, thereby involving the audience in the drama of the events portrayed. The rabble of knights marching down the centre of a great church is much more effectively disturbing to members of the audience than when they are seen comfortably remote behind a proscenium arch. Acoustically also the vast interior of a cathedral is absolutely ideal in creating the atmosphere proper to this play. On the other hand, the Regency style of the auditorium of the Theatre Royal is entirely antagonistic and out of sympathy with the mood of the play.

The opera, "Amahl and the Night Visitors" took 55 minutes to perform, and had always been planned as the climax of an evening's entertainment. In attempting to select a one-act play to complete the programme, all such plays considered seemed shallow and lacking in quality by comparison with that of the music of the opera. It is significant that, with few exceptions, playwrights of merit reject the vehicle of the one-act play for this very reason. That "Murder in the Cathedral" is a play of quality few would contest, but it is a full-length play. The other common factor in the two productions was the theme of Christmas, for the climax in the one is a Christmas sermon, and in the other it is the forthcoming presentation of the Christmas gifts.

After much thought it was at last decided that an abbreviated version of "Murder" would be presented, and that, because of the intimate nature of the interior of the Theatre, the more intimate parts would be retained. Hence the inclusion of the persuasions of the four Tempters, the climax of the Christmas sermon, and the attempts at self-justification by the same four. Only a small fraction of the poetry written for the Chorus of the Women of Canterbury was employed, sufficient perhaps to convey to an untutored audience the potential for dramatic effect which such a body can provide. Similarly, because it also demands a feeling of vast space, the drunken rabble of murderers seeking their victim in the Cathedral, and the carrying out of their bloody commission was omitted.

How then could the atmosphere of the great interior and its sanctity be created? The attempt to answer this question lay in the employment of mood-creating plain-song, and use of lighting which sought to obliterate the gaiety of the rust and gold of the Regency playhouse, and to replace it with the mystery of darkness so as to prepare the audience for the portentous sermon. The Theatre's elegance and feminine charm was replaced by simple, bold and symbolic colour, with blue and white representing serenity, and blood red contrasting with harsh black to imply the martyrdom we did not witness.

D.T.

ARMS AND THE MAN

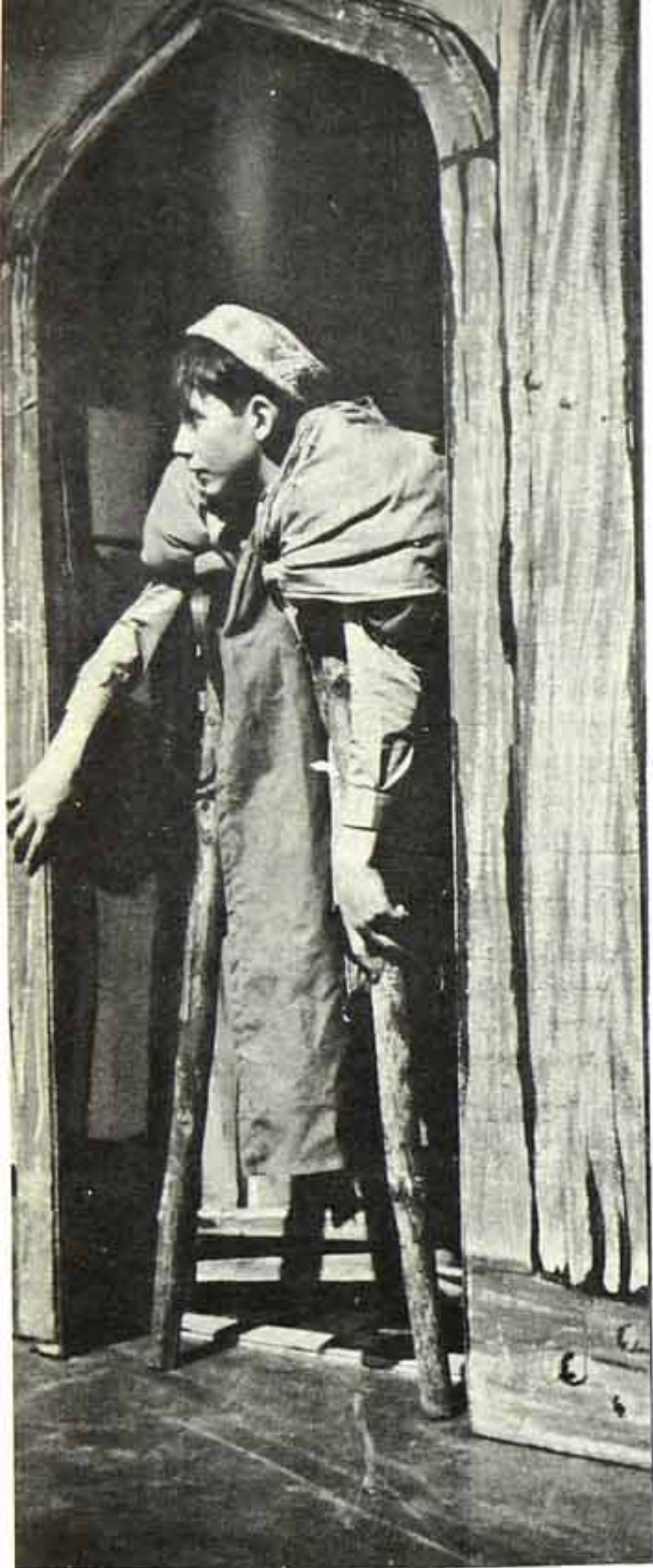
On Tuesday, October 15th, a party of senior boys attended a performance of George Bernard Shaw's play "Arms and the Man" at the Theatre Royal. The play was performed by a professional company 'Prospect Productions Limited'.

The flavour of the play is epitomized by the nick-name given to its "hero", the "chocolate cream soldier", — It is a little delicacy to be savoured. The play is set in a small Bulgarian Town in the years 1885 and 1886, at the time of her struggles for liberty. "The Chocolate Cream soldier", played by Dinsdale Landen is the unconventional "hero" of the play. He is a Swiss Officer fighting for a cause in which he has no belief. He suffers from near starvation and his nerves are torn to shreds. Experience has proved to him that it is more beneficial to have a few pieces of chocolate to eat during a battle than it is to have bullets to fire. The Chocolate Cream Soldier denies, as does the play, the existence of courage, patriotism, faith, hope and charity.

The play is one of contrasts. There is contrast between the slovenly irresponsible Swiss Officer and the well groomed ambitious nationalistic Sergius admirably portrayed by Gary Bond. There is a very striking contrast between the pure, virginal, light and wispy Catherine (Wynne Clark) and the conniving, insidious, sensuous Loutca (Amanda Reiss) There is contrast between the Swiss Officers descriptions of the battle-fields and Catherine's descriptions of the Bulgarian Court.

In Shaw's preface to "Arms and the Man" he says: "to me the tragedy and comedy of life lies in the consequences, sometimes terrible, sometimes ludicrous, of our persistent attempts to found our institutions on the ideals suggested to our imaginations by our half satisfied passions, instead of on a genuinely scientific natural history "The play is, then, an argument between idealism and realism, between Sergius and the Swiss Officer, between Catherine and Loutca resulting in a victory for realism.

R.C. Green 6².



THE CAUCASIAN CHALK CIRCLE

On September 27th a party of senior boys went to the Ipswich Arts Theatre to a performance of Bertholt Brecht's "The Caucasian Chalk Circle".

For those unfamiliar with Brecht's work, this would come as a revelation, for it is not just a play with "a beginning, a middle and an end", but a montage built up of many components including singing and dancing, which all in all constitutes a latter-day masque.

The masque, however, was only intended as a spectacle, with little implication, while the Brecht version is overtly akin to Communism. The play begins with a vague communistic message which however has little bearing on the main plot. The story is of a young Georgian girl, Grusche, who during an insurrection saves the infant child of a tyrannical governor. She flees with the child into the mountains and brings him up until the day when his lawful mother returns to claim him. The decision as to who should keep the child is made by the paradoxical judge, Azdak; and consequently, after the chalk circle test, he rules in favour of Grusche because she has the more maternal nature. From this the epilogue suggests that the Soviet authorities have the right to absorb the dairy farmers' land, and utilise it for viniculture.

The prologue shows stereo-typed versions of Russian peasants, and is in complete contrast with the "play within a play". But while the character of Grusche is less conventionally drawn and displays qualities of courage, wit and moral probity, Brecht does not attempt to imitate the language of the peasant, using instead a variety of sources including proverbs and translated idioms. Thus there is a formality in presentation which is an integral part of Brecht's theory of the theatre. He expounded the principle of "Verfremdung" which is best translated as "estrangement", as opposed to the Aristotelian concept that the spectator is purged of all his fears and turned into a non-feeling creature. Brecht's alternative as the "epic theatre" which sought to make the spectator merely an observer who studied the scene in front of him. For this purpose a narrator sat at the side of the stage, and gave all the facts, while the proceedings were punctuated by songs which commented on the action; thus making involvement virtually impossible.

By far the most interesting character is Azdak, the judge. He, however, is no ordinary judge, but a crude, cowardly thief who by chance is raised to the judiciary by some insouciant soldiers during the insurrection. Azdak then tours the country, accepting bribes and making rulings, often in favour of the poor, without any seeming criteria (he uses his law-book to sit on). There is in fact nothing consistent about him for Brecht saw man as "alterable and altering" and he is shown here as a complete paradox - foolish and wise - blasphemous and devout. Yet despite his amoral character, he draws our sympathy, just as did his complete anithesis, Grusche, and it is a matter of conjecture as to who shall have the sympathy in the last act when the two meet for the trial of the chalk circle. On the outset, Azdak, accepting bribes from Natella, the real mother, would seem to have damned himself, but his instinctive judgment recognises the true motherly feelings in Grusche, and he awards custody of the child to her.

Thus the two opposites meet and effect a satisfactory fusion of principle. Neither Azdak nor Grusche is perfect, and we would not wish to identify ourselves with either, just as Brecht would not want us to. Brecht's point is that the world is not made up of heroes and ideals, but that man is "one internecine battle" within himself; and so he reveals his characters not as fixed entities, but as series in process. Similarly man's natural setting is never as simple as an eternal drawing-room, but varies from a cold empty mountainside to a warm Breughelesque cottage, as the Caucasian Chalk Circle shows.

J.W. Ross 6 11

EDITORS NOTES

The School wishes to thank Mr. P. Beck for the gift of a fine collection of books to the Library.

The photographs of "Amahl" and "Murder in the Cathedral" are by David Crawford.

The photographs of the floods in Bury St. Edmunds were supplied by D. Meek.

The drawing of the interior of the Theatre Royal is by Nigel Fox, and "Faces in the Crowd" by Tony Moore.

Illustrations to "Amahl" and "Murder in the Cathedral" are from the theatre programme, designed by D. Tapster, who drew the text illustrations.

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