

Vol. VIII.

No. 10.

JANUARY, 1937.

# The Wycombiensian.



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## OLD WYCOMBIENSIANS' CLUB.

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This Club was formed in December, 1909, with the following objects :

1. To promote social intercourse among former Members of the School by organising meetings at suitable places and times.
2. By printing and circulating a Register of the names and addresses of all Members of the Club, to keep Members in touch with one another.
3. To arrange matters connected with Athletics, such as Cricket, and Football Matches, and School Sports.
4. Generally to maintain the connection between the School and its past Members.

“ Old Boys ” are invited to become Members immediately on leaving School. The subscription is 5s. annually, or on payment of £3 3s. 0d. an Old Boy becomes a Life Member of the Club.

Old Boys' Colours may be obtained from Messrs. Peace, Ballantyne & Goodwin, Ltd., or Messrs. Hull, Loosley & Pearce, Ltd., High Wycombe. The tie may also be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, or from Messrs. Bowring, Arundel & Co., 11 & 12 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

The Annual Meeting is usually held in December. It is hoped that Old Boys will assemble in large numbers on such occasions as the School Sports and the Old Boys' Cricket and Football Matches, the Annual Dinner and the Annual Dance.

All who wish to join should apply to

MR. P. L. JONES,

Hon. Sec., Old Boys' Club.

Address : Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe.

THE  
**Wycombiensian.**

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*THE WYCOMBE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL  
MAGAZINE.*

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**Vol. VIII**

**No. 10.**

**JANUARY, 1937.**



**HIGH WYCOMBE :**  
Freer & Hayter, Printers, Easton Street

## SCHOOL NOTES.

### Governors.

We record our great pleasure in the election of A. J. Clarke, Esq., J.P., to the Chairmanship of the Governors of the School in succession to the late Major Coningsby Disraeli. The School has been fortunate in its Chairman of Governors : before Major Disraeli, who was Chairman for fifteen years, Bishop Shaw held the position, and now Mr. Clarke is to add further lustre to the Office. He is the head of one of the oldest and most honoured of Wycombe families ; with his education and training as a lawyer, with his charm and tact and with his long experience as Town Clerk, a position in which he succeeded his father Daniel Clarke, Esq., who was himself Vice-Chairman of the Governors when the present School was built, he will contribute invaluable help to the School at a critical time in its development. We extend our warmest welcome to our new Chairman, and hope to see him occupying the position for many years to come.

The Governors have elected as their Vice-Chairman Alderman W. H. Healey, J.P., who has probably a closer acquaintance with education and educational administration in the County than any other man in Bucks. He is Chairman of the High Education Committee at Aylesbury, and has already on many occasions greatly helped us in time of difficulty by his ready sympathy, his wide knowledge of diplomacy and procedure and his ambition for the School. Both Mr. Clarke and Mr. Healey visit the School frequently and display the keenest interest in its activities and progress.

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### The Disraeli Library.

By the generosity of Mrs. Disraeli, the School is to benefit by the acquisition of a large part of the Library from Hughenden Manor. The late Chairman of Governors had always been anxious that the School should have a proper Library, worthy of its size and tradition, and he had expressed to Mrs. Disraeli the wish that most of his own books such as were not subject to the entail and were suitable, should eventually go to the School and be housed in the new Library which will be erected during the course of the next year. A considerable number of extremely valuable books, therefore, has been selected by the Headmaster and will form one corner of the new Library. They consist of some four hundred books, all in excellent condition and all bearing the Disraeli bookplate ; one section consists of classical texts, dictionaries, translations and criticisms, which should be invaluable to the Classical Sixth. Another very large section consists of

all the most notable works of the end of the 19th century bearing upon the Historical, Political, Parliamentary and Constitutional aspects of English life at the time when Major Disraeli's uncle, the Earl of Beaconsfield, exercised such an influence upon national affairs. A third section contains copies of novels and library works of the Earl of Beaconsfield and of his father, Isaac Disraeli. There are also books of reference which an ardent Parliamentarian, such as Major Disraeli was, would be expected to possess. There are, too, historical works such as the Times History of the War, many valuable atlases and books of plates, and also complimentary copies of original works sent either to Major Disraeli or to his uncle by the authors.

Books in which the School will always take great interest and pride are large volumes of newspaper cuttings and extracts from all the leading papers on the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

These books with a fine old bookcase from Hughenden Manor will not only form a nucleus of the New Library which will be intrinsically useful, but will have a special sentimental value and will be a further memorial of a Chairman of Governors whose name we shall always remember with pride.

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### **Staff.**

#### **Marriage.**

BICKNELL—FARMER.—On December 30th, 1936, at St. Peter's, Dorsington, Warwickshire, by the Revs. W. A. Boyd, M.A., LL.B., and A. C. Knight, M.A., Anne May, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Farmer, of Dorsington, Warwickshire, to Warden Newcomb, only son of Mr. G. L. Bicknell, J.P., of Honeybourne, Worcestershire and the late Mrs. Bicknell.

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We congratulate Mr. Morgan on playing Hockey for Bucks County. Mr. Morgan had never played Hockey before he came to Wycombe; this makes his achievement all the more meritorious, and only emphasises that versatility of his we know so well!

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#### **General.**

The School is proud of its Senior Prefect, A. J. Skipp. Always a hard worker and at the same time a fine scholar, he has now achieved great distinction. In December last he gained an Open Exhibition in English and Latin at Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

In January, E. J. Dickinson won an Open Exhibition in Natural Science at Jesus College, Oxford. We had always hoped

that he would be rewarded for his consistent efforts; he gained his Matriculation at fourteen and he and Skipp have already gained their Higher School Certificates.

Members of the School have never before in its history gained two open awards at the Senior Universities in the same year. Skipp and Dickinson have certainly set a worthy example and we congratulate them heartily.

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We congratulate Arnison House on winning the Soccer Cup. They already hold the Rigger Cup. House Notes for the two winter terms will appear in the next issue of the Magazine.

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In the Examination held by the Associated Board of the Royal School of Music the following successes were gained by members of the School :

G. Bass passed with Distinction in Grade VII., Advanced, and J. Bunce passed with Distinction in Grade IV., Lower Division. Both are pupils of Mr. G. F. Bailey, L.R.A.M.

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The School Play was as successful as ever. A critical account of it by the Headmaster appears later in this issue.

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The Prefects have assisted Mr. Bicknell to a great extent in the compilation of this Magazine.

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Books were presented to the Library by the following:— J. E. Lyne (O.B.), K. R. Oakeshott, R. W. Mitchell, D. F. A. Williamson. And a considerable number of books was added to the Fiction Library with money from the Library Fund.

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The Games Committee has been composed as follows:—  
*President*: The Headmaster; *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*: Mr. H. G. Brand; *Association Football Captain*: H. J. T. Craft; *Vice-Captain*: W. D. Yeoman; *Rugby Football Captain*: D. F. A. Williamson; *Vice-Captain*: E. T. Funnell; *Committee*: Mr. P. L. Jones, Mr. J. A. McQueen, Mr. W. N. Bicknell, Mr. S. Morgan, A. J. Skipp, E. R. Seymour, H. W. Ross, H. W. Johnson.

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Prefects this term have been:—A. J. Skipp (*Senior Prefect and Captain of the School*), E. J. Dickinson, A. B. Plumridge, L. C. Crook, H. W. Johnson, G. W. McAvan, E. L. Ripley, J. W. Gunstone, K. R. Oakeshott, K. Weedon, F. C. Wickens, E. T. Funnell, D. F. A. Williamson, J. A. C. Barnard, H. J. T. Craft, R. J. Cramb, W. J. Hart, C. L. Hoare, K. B. Iles, C. R. Mole, H. W. Ross.

1st XI. Association Football Colours this term have been :—  
H. J. T. Craft, W. D. Yeoman, H. W. Ross, F. E. Blanchard,  
E. C. Boddy, E. J. Seymour, N. Thorne, F. S. Batts, R. J. Gomm,  
W. C. Lord, E. T. Britnell.

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2nd XI. Association Football Colours have been :— Grace,  
Simpson, Cutler.

Football Stockings :—Hoare.

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D. F. A. Williamson has been elected Captain of Rugby  
Football with E. T. Funnell as Vice-Captain.

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1st XV. Rugby Football Colours this term have been :—  
D. F. A. Williamson, E. T. Funnell, H. W. Ross and C. R. Mole.

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2nd XV. Rugby Colours have been :—Seymour, Blanchard,  
Grace, Plumridge, Downs, Albin, Jennings i, Gunstone, Stevens,  
W. A. and Thorne ii.

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Rugby Stockings have been :—Law, Cramb, Simpson, Stevens,  
J., Toovey, Messenger, Gomm i, Hoare, Thorne i.

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The following boys left during or at the end of the Third  
Term, 1936 :—

Baddeley, F. H., VU(B), entered 1930<sup>3</sup>, placed II.

Bailey, J. N. D., VU(B), Oxf. Sch. Cert., entered 1931<sup>3</sup>, placed III(L)(A).

Barnard, J. A. C., VU(B), Prefect, 1st XV., entered 1930<sup>1</sup>, placed II.

Britnell, P. G., VI., Oxf. Sch. Cert., Matric. Exemption, entered 1930<sup>3</sup>,  
placed III(L)(B).

Gladwell, A. W. K., VI., Oxf. Sch. Cert., Matric. Exemption, entered  
1930<sup>3</sup>, placed II.

Mann, B., IIIU(A), entered 1934<sup>3</sup>, placed II.

Mortemore, N. G., VI., Oxf. Sch. Cert., Matric. Exemption, entered  
1931<sup>3</sup>, placed III(L)(A).

Mulcock, A. V., VU(A), Oxf. Sch. Cert., Matric. Exemption, entered  
1931<sup>3</sup>, placed III(L)(A).

Orchard, D. H., VU(A), Oxf. Sch. Cert., Matric. Exemption, entered  
1931<sup>3</sup>, placed III(L)(A).

Powell, J. W., IV(C), entered 1932<sup>3</sup>, placed IIIU(A).

Saunders, C. J., VI., Oxf. Sch. Cert., Matric. Exemption, Cert. 'A',  
entered 1931<sup>3</sup>, placed III(L)(A).

Sparks, C. E., VU(B), entered 1931<sup>3</sup>, placed III(L)(B).

Stevens, G. K. J., VU(B), entered 1931<sup>2</sup>, placed III(L)(A).

Taylor, V. J., VI., Oxf. Sch. Cert., Matric. Exemption, entered 1931<sup>3</sup>,  
placed III(L)(A).

Thomas, E. S., VU(B), entered 1931<sup>3</sup>, placed III(L)(A).

Wigley, G. N., IIIU(M), entered 1935<sup>2</sup>, placed II.

Williams, J. R., IV(M), entered 1933<sup>2</sup>, placed II.

The following entered in the First Term, 1937 :—

Bayley, E. C., placed III(A).  
Birch, A. J., placed III(A).  
Bolton King, J. O., placed II.  
Eve, R. N., placed III(c).  
Langford, B., placed IV(c).  
Mansbridge, W. D., placed III(B).  
Pickles, B., placed III(u)(M).  
Priest, J., placed III(A).  
Priest, L., placed III(A).  
Wright, J. F., placed III(B).

Numbers this term have been 402 ; of this number 31 were boarders.

We acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of *The Borlasian*, *The Periam*, *The Southwellian*, *The Wigan Grammar School Magazine*, *The Tamensian*.



### PARENTS' SERVICE.

The Parents' Service was held in the School Hall on Sunday, December 13th. The order of service was as follows :—

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA : Selection from "The Messiah," *Handel*.  
("Worthy is the Lamb," "He shall feed His Flock,"  
"Hallelujah Chorus.")

HYMN : "Hark the glad sound ! the Saviour comes."

PRAYERS.

PSALM 121. I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills ; from whence cometh my help.

LESSON : St. Luke, chapter 2, read by A. J. Skipp, Senior Prefect.

SCHOOL CHOIR : "The Grasmere Carol," *Somervell* ; "Now once again our hearts we raise."

HYMN : "As with gladness men of old."

ADDRESS by the HEADMASTER.

HYMN : "Songs of praise the angels sang."

BENEDICTION.

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA : Gavotte from "Ottone," *Handel*.

Collection for High Wycombe Moral Welfare Association amounted to £2 19s. 0d.

In his address the Headmaster preached from St. Luke, chap. 2, verses 48, 49. He gave a graphic account of the incident in Christ's life at the age of twelve when He went with His parents to the great yearly festival at Jerusalem, and of their alarm when He was missing when they wished to return home. At the end of three days, He was found in the Temple sitting amongst and questioning the doctors.



It was no accident that Christ should confound His parents at the age of twelve. His, of course, was a special mission, but every boy should begin to plan his life by this age. The proof of the vital importance of the years from twelve to eighteen was shown by the value set by employers on testimonials received during these ages, however old the person seeking employment might be. The type of the boy and his kind of intellect was determined during these years.

A boy, continued the Headmaster, was made up of his own inherent genius and his training. He inherited the former, and the School was largely responsible for the latter. Schools, and the Government too since 1931, had realised that a boy must not only have his mind developed, but also his body.

In these days of machines it was very essential to train children for leisure, to teach them what was beautiful in all branches of art, to spend their time profitably in winter and summer, in youth and age.

In Schools boys were educated for responsibility. We had the prefectorial system, the O.T.C. and many other out-of-school activities to encourage the boys into the limelight.

The Headmaster asked if parents could say their children were about God's business. Boys must be taught to have a conception of duty, to know right and to know God. Everyone should have a sense of authority. Nobody belonged only to himself or could do anything which affected only himself. We all belonged to the world. A man had to be God's man every moment of his existence. As a child understood simple things, it was not too late nor was the world too far advanced for parents to tell their children that they belonged to God and had a duty to him. The Bible was the best way to a knowledge of God. Unfortunately nearly everyone was very ignorant of the Bible, the study of which should not be left to experts. The Headmaster then cited King George V. as a man admired and respected for his devotion to duty. The old fashioned virtues had triumphed during the last few days and he was certain that they formed the foundations on which the success of life rested.



### **A DAMSEL IN DISTRESS.**

The annual School Play took place on December 16th and 17th, at 6.30 p.m.

This year it reverted to the type with which school audiences must by now be getting quite familiar; the sequence was rather broken in the previous year by the more serious problems of Gals-

worthy's "Escape," but "A Damsel in Distress" not only provides excellent light entertainment for an audience which comes to be entertained, and possesses a large number of good parts which give admirable scope to many boys who have never been on the stage before as well as to others whose nerves are inured to shocks, but also manages to avoid any of the deeper problems and tenderer emotions which boys would look ridiculous in attempting to portray. The choice of a school play is not an easy matter; ground for criticism might easily be found in the type of life that "A Damsel in Distress" represents; but as long as boys and audiences realise that the whole thing is a riotous farce and is as far removed as possible from the kind of life that serious people have to live, as long as, that is to say, the play is regarded as sheer light entertainment and not as a cameo from life—which it manifestly is not—I think no harm can possibly be done either to speaker or hearer.

The play deals with exotic creatures, with lords and ladies, chorus girls and song writers, eye-glassed prigs of the aristocracy, the family butler who is more aristocratic than his master, the earl whose passion is roses and rhubarb, with Percy who punches policeman and Reggie, whose key signature is "What-oh!"; there is the dean, who deprecates drink, the pretty secretary, the inarticulate army man, the maiden lost in love for the unworthy poet; there is snobbery in high places and in low; there is the honest heart, the vacant face, and true love that must always triumph in the end.

With these ingredients the play could not fail to provide a number of laughs, and the cast gave, on the whole, extremely creditable and straightforward performances. Most of them had a good idea of the character they were playing and put it over without frills and without very much subtlety. The best performances came undoubtedly from the old hands, A. J. Skipp, K. R. Oakeshott and E. S. Johnson. It is almost hackneyed now to say that the female characters are always a difficulty in a school play, but they were a source of strength on this occasion. The Senior Prefect's "Lady Caroline Higgins" possessed the poise and the command both over the part and over the stage, whenever he was on, that we have learned to expect of him. Oakeshott's heroine was such an attractive little lady that we were quite able to forget that he has rather a deep voice and is now "rising seventeen"; we were quite relieved in the end to see that she had been won by the right man and not by the posturing poet.

E. S. Johnson as the family butler, was possessed of all the unction, aplomb, solemnity and self-possession that the part called for ; his " personally conducted tour " over the castle in the first act was very convincing in its smooth flow, and his changes of manner and voice to suit his company were lifelike. R. W. Mitchell always seems destined for the hardest role in the play : it is very difficult for a boy to take the part of an ardent lover, and Mitchell was rather slow to " warm up " : he, however, looked the part extremely well, and had a good workmanlike command of an arduous part. G. W. McAvan also did extremely well as the Earl of Marshmoreton ; he was a little too noisy and determined in his tirades for a man who was clearly under the thumb, if not the heel of his lady wife, but displayed a very commendable enthusiasm for his aphides and a very soft corner for his pretty daughter. Of the newcomers to the school play, excellent performances were given by E. T. Funnell as a young man about town (I was grieved to see how well he did the slightly intoxicated part), by C. R. Mole as the ponderous policeman who was " butted," by E. Timpson as the vinegary Miss Mould, the genteel lady who ran " Ye Dolly Varden Tea Shoppe," (he was not afraid to make himself as unpleasant and as much of a shrew as the part demanded) and also by L. R. Dickson, who as the kitchenmaid had a part that ran right through the play and supplied many of the laughs ; he had the right impudence and twinkling eye, and his own high spirits enhanced the part ; one suspects that his exuberance is not confined to the stage.

Other extremely creditable performances were given by P. G. Britnell as the attractive secretary who immediately after marriage showed her fixed intention of wearing the trousers and by F. C. Wickens : he is not exactly a beginner, as he has performed at school concerts : but it was his first part in a school play, and he did extremely well as the brainless fop with the monocle, who was so patently the family butt ; curiously enough it was he who did the butting : he spoke too quickly for every word to be heard, but the general effect was very good ; J. W. Gunstone also did well as the stout poet from Switzerland, though he rather failed to be and to look as unpleasant a person as the part demanded.

There was also the usual number of small parts done very conscientiously and keenly by everyone, while, also as usual, the skill of Mr. Grant and his helpers contributed very effective scenery and the generosity and help of our friends in the town enabled the numerous characters to be properly dressed and made up. Financially, too, the play was as successful as ever.

We venture to say now at last that this should be the last performance of the School play in a hall and on a stage that are quite inadequate to the demands put upon them. The enterprise of Governors and County Authorities and the sympathetic co-operation of the Board of Education have ensured that the plans for extension, now well on the way, will be translated into concrete buildings before the year is out.

E.R.T.

The full cast in their order of appearance was as follows :—

MAC (a Stage-door Keeper) ....	F. E. Blanchard
CHORUS GIRL ....	R. Wilson
POSTMAN ....	C. L. Hoare
BILLIE DORE ....	J. S. Gearing
GEORGE BEVAN ....	R. W. Mitchell
LADY MAUD MARSH ....	K. R. Oakeshott
PERCY VISCOUNT TOTLEIGH ....	F. C. Wickens
A POLICEMAN ....	C. R. Mole
ALBERT KEGGS ....	E. S. Johnson
ALBERTINA KEGGS ....	L. A. Dickson
FIRST FOOTMAN ....	J. W. Simpson
SECOND FOOTMAN ....	R. L. Cutler
LADY CAROLINE HIGGINS ....	A. J. Skipp
THE EARL OF MARSHMORETON ....	G. W. McAvan
ALICE FARADAY ....	P. G. Britnell
REGGIE HIGGINS ....	E. T. Funnell
MAN IN SOMBRERO ....	S. V. Cronin
COCKNEY ....	L. C. O. Green
GOVERNESS ....	V. G. Smith
LITTLE GIRL ....	J. Auty
DR. MOSSOP, DEAN OF DUMBLETON ....	D. R. Witney
MRS. MOSSOP ....	E. J. Proffit
LADY PRUDENCE WILLOWBY ....	J. K. Prior
CAPTAIN PLUMMER ....	W. J. Hart
MISS MOULD ....	E. Timpson
AUSTEN GRAY ....	J. W. Gunstone

Music during the intervals by a section of the School Orchestra : A. Marti, Esq., C. Bass, A. Everett, G. Stanners, D. W. Stevens, G. Bass.



## LECTURES.

In a very interesting talk to members of the Upper School, Major Kennedy pointed out that the recent growth in air transport was partly due to a Parliamentary decree that all first class mail must in future go by air. The lecturer had brought 120 special coloured slides, loaned by the Imperial Airways, with which he illustrated his address.

In imagination, aided by the lantern and slides, we started an air trip at Alexandria. From there we went to Cairo, then over the Pyramids and the Sphinx, which looked strangely calm in that vast solitude. Soon the Nile, shown in a particularly beautiful slide, rolled beneath, its rushing fury checked by that engineering masterpiece, the Assouan Dam.

Then followed some fine animal studies, the rhinoceros, the lion, the zebra and other animals, peculiar to Africa. Our journey continued on to Kampale, over the Belgian Congo and the beautiful Moon Mountains, illustrated incidentally in a special telephoto slide. Over Nairobi with its vast coffee plantations our aeroplane speeded, until we reached N.W. Nairobi, in time to witness a very colourful sunset. A river full of red flamingoes recalled to Major Kennedy, by some odd trick of memory, thoughts of Bert Hinkler, who met his death while flying to Australia.

On to Tanganyika, we travelled, delighted by wonderful views of clouds and coral reefs. Then came Zanzibar and an interesting view of the famous Livingstone's house. Our journey ended at Dar es Salaam and in a manner that would delight the heart of any poet, East met West in strange fashion, for after our long journey we saw a tropical sunset framed in the window of a Saracen temple.

On October 22nd, Mr. Martyn, the well-known Wycombe architect, lectured to the Senior School on Architecture in Bucks. He was concerned with making the people of to-day, especially the rising generation, "architecture-conscious." Appreciation of literature and music was taught in schools, but architecture was neglected. The Bucks Association of Architects was now trying to introduce the study of architecture into schools.

First Mr. Martyn compared pretty and ugly buildings of similar type. He then briefly traced the history of architecture from the sturdy style that the Normans taught our Saxon forefathers to the modern style, which tends to eliminate every ornament. He spoke of the different building materials used, from wattle and daub, to clay, flint, brick and finally the reinforced concrete, with which so much may be done.

Mr. Martyn then showed various slides of buildings from thatched cottages to large stores and blocks of flats ; he commented on each, and showed us where they were wrong or the points that made them successes. Rhythm and proportion played a big part. People erected ugly buildings because they had had no teaching of architectural beauty, he said.

To end his very interesting lecture, Mr. Martyn asked the boys to applaud with clapping, or express hearty disapproval of, several miscellaneous slides. They complied heartily. It was a novel lecture on what was, to almost all, a novel subject, and the Headmaster expressed the feelings of all when he said he had enjoyed it immensely.

On Wednesday, 19th November, Admiral Silver gave a lecture on the work of the British Navy in convoying food supplies during the Great War. It was a subject on which he could speak with great authority, since he himself had been engaged in such work during the whole of the War.

Admiral Silver began by complimenting the map, showing the disposition of British merchant ships in the war years, which had been drawn to enable him to illustrate his lecture. In his opinion such a map ought to be hung in every public hall in the country to remind people of the immense debt they owed to the mercantile marine. England had enjoyed over nine hundred years of peaceful development. This was entirely due to the British Navy, which had warded off every attempted invasion.

After indulging in some amusing reminiscences of the time, before the War, when, as a young midshipman, he had been stationed in the West Indies, Admiral Silver came to the point of his lecture. In ancient times the Greeks strongly disliked a standing navy, because in peace time the sailors, finding time heavy on their hands, would take up a little piracy on their own account. The same was true of the Middle Ages. With the attempted invasion of the Armada in 1588, however, it became obvious that a permanent navy was essential for England. The gradual development of trade increased this necessity.

Admiral Silver now dealt with the make-up of a modern fleet. Battleships were required to deal with enemy ships. These had to be accompanied by cruisers for scouting purposes, and with destroyers for protection against torpedo attacks. In war the duty of battleships was to lock up the enemy fleet in its harbours or engage it, if it came out. They must also prevent enemy cruisers from slipping out of harbour to prey on merchant vessels in foreign seas. To do this effectively they must have a strong base near to the enemy ports.

The main purpose of cruisers was to defend the mercantile marine. Such cruisers were fairly light and mounted six-inch guns. The enemy, however, would probably possess heavy cruisers mounting eight-inch guns, which would imperil the light cruisers. Hence, squadrons of heavy cruisers should be placed at suitable points.

Destroyers possessed a small radius of action and mounted light guns and torpedoes. They were invaluable for work in narrow waters.

Other ships necessary to a fleet were submarines and minesweepers. Because of the difficulty of obtaining air, submarines worked on the surface whenever it was safe. Their speed was considerably reduced under water, and they were of no value, when submerged, for searching for enemy submarines. During the war it was the custom to plant mines in the shallow water near ports. Minesweepers were used to sweep lanes through these mine-fields.

On the outbreak of war in 1914 the main enemy fleet was disposed in ports along the east coast of the North Sea. To oppose it the British fleet was stationed in such bases as Rosyth and Scapa Flow on the North Sea coast. So well did it do its task that no surface vessels left the enemy ports, except a few raiders.

There were a few German cruisers in foreign seas on the declaration of war. For a time they did much damage to British shipping, and great numbers of cruisers had to be withdrawn from the home fleet to hunt them down. Several of these cruisers, such as the Emden and the Konigsberg, became notorious, while there was a squadron of heavy cruisers under Admiral von Spee somewhere in the East.

Admiral Silver himself was in the Caroline Islands, where nothing was happening. He was, therefore, sent to New Caledonia to escort an Australian expedition against the German wireless station on Pleasant Island. The station was easily captured. He again escorted another expedition against an island in the Bismarck Archipelago. He was then entrusted with the protection of an army which was being transported to Europe. For this he had to wait for the reinforcement of two heavy cruisers, and on their arrival he commenced the passage of the Indian Ocean. They had barely started, however, when the news of the battle of Coronel was brought. Von Spee had turned up in the Atlantic Ocean and had sunk two British cruisers. This relieved them of anxiety on von Spee's account, and one of the cruisers was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope to take part in an attack on him. This left Admiral Silver in charge of a convoy of fifty thousand troops with two light cruisers and one large Japanese cruiser. There were

two German cruisers in the Indian Ocean and information of this convoy might easily have reached them. Admiral Silver was chiefly afraid of a night attack, for then they could get among the ships and do considerable damage before they could be discovered. The convoy passed Cocos Island at night, and that same night the Emden passed ahead of it. The next morning they received an S.O.S. from Cocos Isoand saying that the Emden was attacking it. Admiral Silver sent the Sydney to the rescue. She engaged the Emden and sank her. It was a striking example of the luck of war that Admiral Silver, who wished above all things to avoid her, should be concerned in the sinking of the Emden, while no less than twenty cruisers were looking for her.

After this piece of work, after some service in the Mediterranean, Admiral Silver was ordered to the West Indies to look for the Carlesrhue. He never found her, for the simple reason that she had been blown up before he arrived. Meanwhile von Spee had been brought to action and his squadron shattered near the Falkland Isles. This was the end of surface raiders in foreign seas.

The most important phase of the naval war was the German submarine campaign. In 1914 submarines were in their infancy. With the torpedoing of the Aboukir, Hague and Crecy and the loss of an old battleship in the Channel, however, the submarine came into its own. Many devices were contrived against it. A network of mines was sown across the Channel. Depth charges and listening apparatus were invented. Yet the submarines continued to increase.

In 1914 came the most drastic stroke in sea history. The Germans, regardless of the danger of bringing America in against them, declared unrestricted submarine warfare against neutrals. Merchant ships were sunk at the rate of six a day. In one quarter of the year 1917, the whole of two years' shipbuilding was sunk. To prevent this the convoy system was resorted to. By this system merchant ships were formed into a fleet and protected by a screen of destroyers ahead, on which the submarines usually delivered their attacks. The speed of transport was considerably lowered, but the sinkings eventually sank to two a day. The Germans had staked all on a gambler's throw, and they had nearly won.

Admiral Silver concluded a very interesting lecture by asking one question. Most people were disappointed that the battle of Jutland was not another Trafalgar. But if it had been and the best German officers had been set free to concentrate on submarines, what would have happened then? He left his audience to think about the answer.



## O.T.C. NOTES, 1936<sup>3</sup>.

After an extensive recruiting campaign last term the numbers in the Contingent increased to bring the total above the hundred mark. However, our complement is 120 cadets and it is up to members of the School who are of eligible age to rectify our large deficiency.

The Corps has provided two Guards of Honour this term, the first on October 3rd at the funeral of Major Coningsby Disraeli, D.L., J.P., at Hughenden Church and the second on Armistice Day. Both guards were commanded by C.S.M. Funnell and are to be congratulated with the buglers and drummers on extreme steadiness and a good turn-out.

On December 1st the senior members of the Corps witnessed a demonstration of tactics, drill and weapon training by the 1st Batt. South Staffordshire Regiment at Aldershot. The drill squad of the regiment was particularly smart and could well be taken as an example by members of the Contingent. A demonstration showing how to command a section in defence was of interest to all the N.C.O.'s. who learnt much from the regular section commander of the demonstration platoon. The final demonstration concerned the new light automatic, the Bren Gun. This new arm seems to have as its characteristics all those of the old Lewis gun with the additional ones of the Vickers Machine gun, an anti-aircraft rifle and the ordinary short Lee-Enfield rifle.

Capt. Milner has been coaching cadets for Certificate "A" and they came through Part I., Practical Examination, with flying colours—one hundred per cent. passes—Cadets Grace, Gunstone, Mitchell, Oakeshott, Thomas, Wells, Winter-Taylor and Yeoman being successful. Part II., Written Examination, took place on November 17th and it is hoped that all the above, with the addition of Lce. Corporal Ross, who gained Part I. last March, will be successful.

2nd Lieut. Pattinson, who joined us when Lieut. Oliver left us in August, has been doing good work with platoon 2 and is to be congratulated on obtaining H.M. Commission in the Royal Artillery (S.R.). Sgt. Burford has worked hard with platoon 3.

During the winter vacation C.S.M. Funnell attended a Drill and Weapon Training Course at the London District School of Instruction from January 4th to January 9th, 1937.

It is hoped that the Corps will again increase in number next term and will become even more efficient than in the past.



## O.T.C. CAMP NOTES, 1936.

On July 28th, 1936, thirty N.C.O's. and cadets entrained at High Wycombe station with Aldershot as their destination. The Contingent had been ordered to Rushmoor for its annual camp. The journey itself was uneventful and on arrival the remainder of the day was spent in drawing stores and becoming acquainted with the camp site.

It was noticed that the shops and other facilities were better than those at Tidworth Park, where last year's camp was held, but the observant noticed that our part of the lines lay in a hollow and it was this that caused the flooding of two tents during the second night. This, however, was not the only wet period of the camp. The rain continued intermittently throughout camp and caused the abandonment of many demonstrations.

On Wednesday morning training proper commenced, and the Contingent spent the morning in the field, first watching a defensive scheme carried out by regular troops and then endeavouring to imitate their movements. In the afternoon a demonstration was staged in an enormous natural arena about two miles from camp. Having marched there the contingent saw how aircraft could co-operate with land forces by means of wireless.

When a further demonstration was cancelled, owing to rain, the whole camp visited the camp cinema to see films on "Cover from air attack." The third demonstration was one in which the new Bren light automatic gun played a part of great prominence and showed up well against the older weapons. The actual demonstration, before which the contingent had never seen the Bren L.A. gun, was to compare the fire powers of the Vickers Machine gun, the old Lewis light automatic, the rifle and the new gun.

On Saturday morning, the field work was cancelled and the Contingent, with the exception of the C.S.M. and two sergeants, went to the cinema. The C.S.M. and sergeants were invited to an inspection of the barracks of the 1st Batt. the Hampshire Regt. and they saw many of their trophies from the Dardanelles and Gallipoli campaigns.

On Sunday the Contingent paraded at the usual Church Parade held in the Rushmoor Arena and later marched past the saluting base where the G.O.C. 1st Division, took the salute. Having returned to lines the contingent was inspected by Lieut.-Colonel B. B. Von B. im Thurn, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding Rushmoor O.T.C. Camp.

Field work recommenced on Monday morning and eventually on Wednesday morning the contingent entrained at Aldershot and arrived in High Wycombe early in the afternoon.

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

### 1st XI. Matches.

1936	<i>Opponents</i>		<i>Goals</i>		<i>Result</i>
			<i>F.</i>	<i>A.</i>	
Sept. 26—	O.W.A.F.C. (2nd XI.)	... Home ...	3	3	... Drawn
Oct. 10—	O.W.A.F.C. (1st XI.)	... Home ...	3	0	... Won
.. 17—	Maidenhead C.S.	... Away ...	0	1	... Lost
.. 21—	Amersham G.S.	... Away ...	6	3	... Won
.. 27—	Masters' XI.	... Home ...	0	2	... Lost
.. 31—	Old Boys	... Home ...	0	2	... Lost

Played, 6 ; Won, 2 ; Lost, 3 ; Drawn, 1.

### Masters' Match.

	<i>Opponents</i>		<i>Goals</i>		<i>Result</i>
			<i>F.</i>	<i>A.</i>	
Oct. 31—	Old Boys	... .. Home ...	2	1	... Won

### House Cup Matches.

Oct. 13—	Kings 1st XI. v. Disraeli 1st XI.	... Won by Kings ...	2—1
	Queens 1st XI. v. Arnison 1st XI.	... Won by Arnison...	5—4
	Kings 2nd XI. v. Disraeli 2nd XI.	... Won by Kings ...	4—2
	Queens 2nd XI. v. Arnison 2nd XI.	... Won by Arnison...	12—2
.. 24—	Arnison 1st XI. v. Kings 1st XI.	... Won by Arnison—	4—3

## REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

The team started the season with no 1st XI. Colours. Although the season was short some interesting games were played. The defence was one of the best for many years and only conceded eleven goals in six matches, giving it the best average for ten years. H. J. Craft, W. D. Yeoman and H. W. Ross proved themselves exceptionally good, well supported by F. E. Blanchard, F. S. Batts and E. J. Seymour. The forwards were not quite up to the usual standard, but N. Thorne was a success at centre-forward.

The School made a good start by drawing with the newly formed Old Wycombiensians Soccer Club 2nd XI. and then defeated their 1st XI. by 3—0. As the season continued the team improved considerably and defeated Amersham Grammar School by 6 goals to 3. They only lost to the Masters, who fielded an unusually strong team, after a hard struggle. We would like to thank Mr. Adams for again refereeing this match in his usual efficient manner.

The Old Boys matches were closely contested with the Old Boys winning against the School team by 2 goals to 1 and the team of Masters and boys winning their game by the same score. The annual match with the High Wycombe Hockey Club (Soccer XI.) was unavoidably cancelled owing to the death of Major Disraeli.

In the House Cup matches, Kings defeated Disraeli and Arnison defeated Queens in the semi-finals. In the final Arnison House was successful by 4 goals to 3. All games were closely contested and in each case were won by the odd goal.

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### CHARACTERS OF THE TEAM.

- H. J. T. CRAFT (*Captain*), Centre-half. Has successfully filled this strenuous position. Plays a sound scientific game. Has led his team well. Has been awarded his colours. Weight 10 st. 7 lbs.
- W. D. YEOMAN (*Vice-Captain*) Left-half. A first-rate player with good footwork and anticipation. Combines well with the forwards. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 11 st. 4 lbs.
- H. W. ROSS (Right-half). Has filled this position with great success. A keen worker and feeds his forwards well. Has helped to form one of the strongest half back lines for some seasons. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 10 st. 3 lbs.
- F. E. BLANCHARD (Left-back). A steady player with a good tackle. Plays a keen tireless game. Has steadily improved. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 8 st. 9½ lbs.
- E. C. BODDY (Inside-right). Has very good footwork. Combines well. Lacks shooting power. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 9 st. 10¼ lbs.
- E. J. SEYMOUR (Goal-keeper). Has greatly improved with experience and is now a reliable custodian. Keeps a cool cool head. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 9 st. 9 lbs.
- N. THORNE (Centre-forward). Combines and distributes the ball well. Should improve his shooting. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 9 st. 11 lbs.

- F. S. BATTS (Right back). Plays a fearless game although a light weight. Good tackler and a keen player. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 8 st. 5 lbs.
- R. J. GOMM (Inside-left). Combines well and has good foot-work. Plays well at left-half. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 9 st. 8 lbs.
- W. C. LORD (outside-left). Has developed rapidly and now fills this position with success. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 9 st. 4 lbs.
- E. T. BRITNELL (Outside-right). Has very much improved. Should try and increase his speed. Centres well. Has been awarded his colours. Weight, 10 st. 5 lbs.

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R.G.S. 1st XI. v. O.W.A.F.C. 2nd XI. (Home). September 26th, 1936.  
 The School team started well in its first match of the season. From the kick off the forwards rushed their opponents' goal to score through Craft. They continued to have the better of the play and again they scored through Craft. Just before half time Thorne added a further goal to bring the score to 3—0 in the School's favour. However, after half-time the Old Boys attacked with renewed vigour and scored two quick goals and about a minute from time Cradwick scored the equaliser.

R.G.S. 1st XI. v. O.W.A.F.C., 1st XI. (Home). October 10th, 1936.  
 This match against the newly formed Old Wycombiensians' team proved to be a greater struggle than the score might suggest. The Old Boys scored almost immediately but the School rallied and soon equalised. By half-time the score had been further increased to a 2—1 lead for the School, but the School goal had had some very narrow escapes. After the interval the School forwards and half-backs pressed hard. Boddy scored from a long shot and brought the score to 3—1 in the School's favour and a further goal was added by Lord, W. C.

R.G.S. 1st XI. v. MAIDENHEAD C.S. (Away). October 17th, 1936.  
 The match was played on a very windy day on the Maidenhead ground and the ball was very hard to control. Playing against the wind and slightly uphill the School managed to keep Maidenhead away from the goal until a little before half-time, when a lucky kick from the opponents' half sent the ball far down the field to be blown through the Wycombe goal. In the second half the School kept Maidenhead in their own half and the Maidenhead goal had many narrow escapes, but Wycombe were unable to score.

R.G.S. 1st XI. v. AMERSHAM G.S. 1st XI. (Away). October 21st, 1936.  
 The School's opponents in this match were small but very clever. By sheer weight and strength, however, the School scored three goals in quick succession through Gomm ii, Thorne i, Boddy, whilst the home team only scored once in the first half. For the first part of the second half the School was surprised by two quick goals scored by Amersham. Wycombe however again livened up and Thorne i, Boddy and Gomm ii scored to bring the score to 6—3 in Wycombe's favour.

R.G.S. 1st XI. v... MASTERS' XI. (Home). October 27th, 1936

This year the Masters turned out a very strong team. Immediately from the kick off the Masters began to attack and the School defence had to work very hard. Soon, however, the Masters broke through and scored through Mr. Morgan. At half-time the score still remained at 1—0. Soon after the resumption Mr. Bicknell increased the Master's lead. Towards the end of the game the School began to attack the Masters' goal and Thorne managed to score. The School now attacked and Thorne i was left with an empty goal but his shot went wide.

R.G.S. 1st XI. v. OLD BOYS' XI. (Home). October 31st, 1936.

The School were expecting the Old Boys to repeat their last year's performance, when the School suffered a heavy defeat. However, although the Old Boys continually attacked the School goal during the first half, the School defence managed to keep them out. At last the Old Boys broke through and netted, but the School soon replied with a goal from Thorne i and at half-time the score stood at 1—1. The School and the Old Boys shared the play equally for the first period of the second half, but the Old Boys' weight then began to tell and they scored two quick goals. Although the School attacked hard they were foiled by a sound defence and the safe hands of Tucker in goal; thus the game resulted in a win for the Old Boys, the score being 3—1.



## RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following have played for the 1st XV. during the term :  
D. F. A. Williamson (*Captain*), E. T. Funnell (*Vice-Captain*),  
C. R. Mole, H. W. Ross, W. D. Yeoman, Thorne P., Craft,  
Gunstone, Mitchell, Stevens, Jennings, Dickson, D. W., Downs,  
Albin, Lovell, Plumridge, Grace, Gomm ii, Gomm i, Blanchard,  
Cramb, Iles.

R.G.S. 1st XV. v. LORD WILLIAMS'S SCHOOL, THAME, 1st XV. (Home).  
14th November, 1936.

This was the first match of the season; the School played a disappointing game. The School forwards seemed at first to appreciate the wet conditions and following a quick rush Gomm ii touched down in the corner. In spite of this encouraging start the School were unable to retain the lead and Thame soon scored. Two more goals were scored by Thame before Ross dropped a goal. Although the School fought resolutely, Thame continued to score and the match ended without further score by the School.

R.G.S. 1st XV. (With MASTERS) v. OLD REDINGENSIANS " B " XV.  
(Home) 21st November, 1936.

The School team, strengthened with Masters, gained an easy victory. After a shaky start owing to lack of confidence, the team soon settled down and began to score. The ball continually came out of the School scrum and the three-quarters were well served by Funnell. Three tries were quickly scored by Mr. Bicknell. After half-time Mr. Price crossed over and the goal was converted by Mr. Eastman. Two more tries were added by Mr. Howarth, one of which was

converted by Ross. Any attacks on the School line were constantly foiled by long kicks by Mr. Bicknell. Towards the end of the second half the Redingensians rallied and scored two well deserved tries, which were not converted.

R.G.S. 1st XV. (WITH MASTERS) v. READING UNIVERSITY "A" XV.  
(Home). 25th November, 1936.

The match was played on a dry day which gave the Reading three-quarters full opportunities to score. Close marking prevented the School three-quarters from breaking through although the ball was constantly obtained from the scrum. The School forwards played well but were unable to prevent Reading from scoring. Shortly before half-time Mr. Eastman retired with a torn muscle. In the second half Funnell scored and Mr. Bicknell converted. The Reading wing three-quarter scored once more before the end of the match and the kick failed. It was a game in which some excellent movements took place on both sides.

R.G.S. 1st XV. v. WINDSOR C.S. 1st XV. (Away). 28th November, 1936.

Despite the fact that the School did not score Windsor did not have an easy victory. A dry ball made passing easy and some good movements were produced. Buxton, the Windsor captain, was a constant worry but he was efficiently marked and he was unable to score till a momentary lapse allowed him to drop a goal. In the second half the School yielded and Buxton soon scored. Two more tries were quickly added. The School continually menaced the Windsor line but seemed unable to produce the extra effort to score.

R.G.S. 1st XV. v. HENLEY G.S. 1st XV. (Away). 5th December, 1936.

The School suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of a good team. For the early part the ball came out of the scrum well, but rarely reached the three-quarters. Towards the end of the first half the School defence failed and allowed Henley to score twice. In the second half several tries were given away by useless kicking ahead into the hands of the Henley three-quarters. Although the School continued to get the ball in the scrum the three-quarters were given no chance to score. Towards the end the School forwards ably led by Mole began to tire and Henley easily broke through and scored three times.

R.G.S. 1st XV. v. No. 1 R.A.F., HALTON, JUNIOR XV. (Away).  
12th December, 1936.

Muddy conditions seemed to predict forward play. On the contrary, however, the School three-quarters handled the ball well, producing several good movements. After a scrum near the line, Halton scored and another try was added before half-time; both kicks at goal failed. In the second half Yeoman and Ross scored, the kicks failing. Halton now attacked fiercely and came very near to scoring but they were held well by the School; Mole and Mitchell were conspicuous in the forwards. The match ended without further score after a very enjoyable tussle.



### SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, 1936<sup>s</sup>.

The Scientific Society, on October 13th, visited the Murphy Radio Factory in Welwyn Garden City. The firm was established four years ago by Mr. Frank Murphy. It started from a "mere nothing" and expanded recently to occupy several buildings.

In the main building the party of twenty boys, under the leadership of Mr. Millington, and a most capable guide, was shown the assembly shop for small parts, such as condensers and chokes. The firm has recently installed a modern cathode ray apparatus for testing condensers, which was demonstrated to the party. The art of soldering was also demonstrated and how it is possible to obtain a mechanically strong joint and yet have a perfect electrical connection. This firm constructs most of its component parts for the sets, but some are bought; these are subjected to stringent tests before they are placed in a "Murphy" set. They even make their own tools, which are used during the construction of the sets.

The party was not shown the television research laboratories as this would betray trade secrets. The managers afterwards kindly gave the party tea in the club.

On November 3rd a party consisting of members of the Society visited Uxbridge Gas Works under the leadership of Mr. Price. The visit was prefaced by a helpful talk by Mr. Price explaining the theoretical aspect of what they were later to see.

All the coal used at these gas works comes from Durham and is transported by boat to Brentford and then by barge to Uxbridge via the Grand Union Canal. The coal is lifted from the barges by a steam crane into large store rooms; it is then placed in a hopper, on a rail road, which conveys it to the retort room. Each retort is recharged every eight hours. The coke is pushed out by the machine, controlling the hopper, and down a chute the other side, where it is cooled with running water and is ready for sale. From about every 11 cwts. of coal 6 cwts. of coke are formed. The retorts are filled alternately; that is, two in each set of eight are filled every two hours. Thus the supply of gas is regular. About 11 cwts. of coal are thrown mechanically into each retort, for a charge, and heated to 1100 degrees centigrade.

The gas, which is evolved when coal is heated, is passed into the hydraulic main and thence to large air condensers placed outside the buildings. The tar vapours are condensed and run into an underground tank. The gas now passes to an exhauster which controls the quantity and quality of the mixture. It is then purified in a scrubber which consists of a tower fitted with racks of wood up which the gas passes through a spray of water coming down. In the next stage it passes through a mechanical scrubber in which the wooden racks are rotating. This treatment with water removes the ammonia. It then passes through a similar set of machines in which oil is used instead of water; this removes the naphthalene. The sulphuretted hydrogen is removed by iron oxide, bog iron ore from Holland. The converted ore is sold to sulphuric acid works at a profit.



The gas is then passed through meters to the large gasometer, the largest of which has a reinforced concrete foundation of 2,500 tons weight to support a million gallons of water and the heavy iron girders. It was interesting that the rush hour period when most gas is used is between noon and 1 p.m. on Sundays, when the large holders may be seen to drop considerably. Water, gas and especially carburetted water gas is mixed with the coal gas to improve its carbon monoxide content and thus enrich the mixture.

The firm has a laboratory on the premises in which samples of the gas are regularly analysed. After visiting a gas works such as this the party realised how much we depend on other people for our heating and general comfort. Mr. Jack Britnell (O.B.) who is second in command at Uxbridge very kindly acted as guide and made the visit most instructive.

On November 16th the Society was honoured by a visit from Mr. L. Jennings, of the National Smoke Abatement Committee. He gave a lantern lecture on smoke abatement and the use of coal. His first slide was just the words "Raw and Cooked." He said this was his subject. When coal is burnt raw dirty smoke is evolved which hangs as a pall over our industrial towns. This was illustrated by photographs taken after Bank holidays and then on an ordinary working day. The difference was astounding. He also compared St. Paul's and the Taj Mahal in India. These were built at approximately the same period. St. Paul's is a dirty grey but the Taj Mahal, away from all dirty smoke, is still a pure white. He also showed how this smoke contains an acid gas which attacks the stone and reduces it to a powder which defaces the building. An excellent example of this is the House of Commons. Now if the coal is cooked, that is if coke is used instead, all these harmful attributes of smoke are removed and our buildings need no more be defaced. Furthermore the coal gas may be used as a fuel. He then showed how this gas is used in our large motor and railway works and also in Lyons, and other bakehouses.

From this lecture the Society learnt that coal, when burnt raw makes smoky towns but when cooked gives a clean, hot fuel in gas. This lecture was very suitable, after a visit to a gas works.

The last activity of this Society for the session was a lantern lecture on the work of the G.P.O. Engineering Department, on November 23rd. The slides depicted the laying of cables on land and sea. A fleeting glance was caught of the continental telephone exchange in London and the wireless station at Rugby. It was shown too, how by a loudspeaker-receiver combination, conversation could proceed with both hands free. A few slides demonstrated

how an automatic exchange operates and the number of men and engineers on whom we depend for our communication. The intricate mechanism that gives us the time when we dial T.I.M. was also illustrated. As a final setting and inducement to the "electrically minded" of the Society, photographs of the large school, where young men are taught the intricacies of the G.P.O. Engineering department, were flashed on the screen.



### HOBBY CLUB, 1936<sup>3</sup>.

At the General Meeting held on September 30th the following new officials were elected: *Hon. Sec.*, W. D. Yeoman, *Hon. Treasurer*, W. T. Law, *Committee*, J. E. Ross, V. G. Smith, A. B. Rey, J. M. Green.

The programme for the term included two Lantern Lectures, two Visits and one Film Show. These were all well supported.

On October 7th Mr. H. G. Dalton gave us another of his remarkably entertaining lectures "Camping in the Highlands." It proved, as did his former lectures on "Corsica," "Ireland" and "the Dolomites," that he is an enthusiast and an expert camper.

Mr. Milner very kindly consented to address the Club on December 9th. His subject was "Sports and Pastimes in the Middle Ages." By means of a unique set of slides he traced the origin and development of most of our modern sports and games. Equally interesting, too, were various pastimes that have not survived.

A visit to the Motor Show has now become an annual event, since interest in cars continues to be as strong as ever. Once inside Olympia, on October 20th, our party of 70 dispersed and did not re-assemble until they had had sufficient time to find out all they wanted to know about the latest cars and their equipment.

The other visit took place on November 24th. At the South Kensington Science Museum we were fortunate in seeing, many for the first time, a demonstration of television. The reception was good, clear and bright, though the picture was rather small.

On November 11th, Films entirely occupied the meeting and we are indebted to the Ford Company for the loan of films. "Safety First" was instructional. It showed mistakes in using the road both by the motorist and pedestrian. The second film "By road from Land's End to John o' Groats" presented us with many picturesque views of Western England and Scotland, and at the same time gave the Ford car numerous opportunities to show what it could perform.

## 10th HOBBY CLUB CAMP. WESTWARD HO ! AUGUST, 1936.

At a preliminary meeting called to discuss our 1936 camp it was found that the majority of members favoured the West Country. Two former camps had been held in South Devon and one in Cornwall, and undoubtedly, recollections of pleasant holidays spent in these counties created the desire for more. It was felt, however, that the coast of North Devon should be given a trial.

Then commenced a search which ended in the selection of Westward Ho ! as the most suitable and convenient site. Fairly centrally placed along the coast, but not too exposed, it offered prospects of good bathing and a starting point for many interesting walks and excursions. The railway journey, via Reading and Barnstaple, was direct and easy ; and Bideford, about 3 miles inland, would form a base for supplies.

Once established the camp would be in the heart of a district rendered famous by Charles Kingsley, who in his " Westward Ho !" describes the part it played during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Unfortunately, no longer may be seen, except in imagination, bales of merchandise piled high on Bideford's water front. Now only a few ships glide along the Torridge and Taw, but in spite of this, the old world villages of Appledore, Inston and Northam still cling to memories of their former importance.

To the visitor of to-day there are compensations, however. He can see things which have remained unaltered and unchanged since the day, in 879, when Hubba the Dane was defeated, near Northam, by the Saxons. Lundy Island, visible from camp, still presents a sharp silhouette against the setting sun, just as it must have done when Sir Richard Grenville set sail for the West Indies, and centuries before that. Another feature that has changed but little is the River Bar, scene of many a shipwreck. Yet another landmark of distinct character is the ridge of rounded pebbles, which for hundreds of years has withstood the pounding of heavy seas. Here it was that the Danes landed and Amyas Leigh went for his refreshing bathes. Northam Church still stands, its tower rising above a green hill and looking across the bay. Bideford Bridge, too, with its twenty-four arches, appears very much as it did in the Middle Ages. In comparatively recent times Rudyard Kipling was educated at the United Services College, no longer a school, but still the largest building at Westward Ho !

On July 31st, an Advance Party numbering 41 left High Wycombe at 8.25 a.m. The weather looked very unsettled and a drizzle which accompanied us gave place at Bideford to a down-

pour. Sadly inconvenienced, but undaunted, we pitched tents with all speed and did everything possible to make ourselves comfortable, hoping for a return to normal August weather. In this we were somewhat disappointed for a westerly gale set in and gave little respite for several days. Meanwhile bathing was restricted to rock pools and the Patio swimming bath. Time was spent chiefly in walks, visits to the Bideford cinemas, and watching heavy seas break over Pebble Ridge and the front.

At length the sun shone forth and transformed everything.

After undressing on the Ridge, we soon discovered that, here, bathing cannot be bettered, even in the Channel Islands. At low tide an enormous stretch of firm sand is uncovered, making an ideal playground or cricket pitch. Pony riding seemed a popular pastime and many indulged in daily canters on the sands. High or low tide the Atlantic breakers rolled in unceasingly and gave opportunity for the exhilarating sport of surfing.

Northam and district held their Flower Show quite close to our camp and showed us what keen horticulturalists can produce when blessed with the advantages of a fertile soil and a mild climate. On the same field, during the following week, we played, and lost, a cricket match against a Bideford XI. Football was also played, the opponents being Scouts from Bristol.

An ancient custom, known locally as "Potwalloping" created a morning's entertainment. It consists of throwing back, or returning, pebbles that have strayed from the Ridge, which forms a natural protection for the celebrated golf course. If neglected and allowed to get into bad repair the sea would break through the Ridge and inundate a large area over which villagers have grazing rights. The custodian of the Ridge is the Parish Council who, from time to time, invites everyone—inhabitant or visitor—to lend a hand in throwing back the pebbles. On this occasion some 500 helpers assembled, including everyone in camp. The work is done voluntarily, but the Council by way of acknowledgment, dispenses free refreshment to all workers.

As usual we held our competitions for sand modelling, collecting wild flowers and the tidiest tents; a number of cash prizes was awarded. Treasure hunts provided pocket money for the lucky ones.

Only one party of "fishermen" was able to get some deep sea fishing this year owing to unfavourable tides. Those who did go, went with the Bideford fleet of trawlers, and apparently had an interesting and successful twelve-hours' fishing off Lundy. As proof, they brought back a "catch" which considerably augmented next morning's breakfast.

A strong section of cyclists made very good use of their machines, as they did in Cornwall, but found the district rather hilly.

The six camp excursions were well supported. Each had interest and charm of its own, while the cost was almost negligible.

Eleven miles from camp the quaint and picturesque village of Clovelly basked in the afternoon sun. Perched on the cliff side its only "street," very narrow and winding, was full of visitors, speaking various languages and dialects, and jostling each other as in some Eastern bazaar. We inspected the numerous "souvenir shops," admired the hydrangeas, fuchsias and honeysuckles trained against white-washed walls and watched the donkeys with their loads, toiling upward. Halfway down an arch across the street marks the site of the house of Salvation Yeo, while continuing down to the water's edge fishermen's tiny cottages cling tenaciously to the bare rock. Deservedly renowned, no wonder Clovelly leaves such delightful and lasting impressions.

Ilfracombe, Dartmoor and Bude each had a day devoted to them.

At Barnstaple an afternoon was spent at the large and old-established Lichdon Pottery, where we saw "Ye Olde Devonshire Pottery," Castle and Royal Barum ware, pots, jugs, vases and ornaments, in all stages from the potter's wheel to kiln. The ware is noted for its artistic shapes, wealth of colour and rich glaze. Afterwards we visited the twelfth century almshouses, originally a leper house, and the quay from which sailed, in 1588, five ships sent by the town of Barnstaple to join Sir Francis Drake's fleet against the Armada.

A splendid impression of Exmoor was obtained from the very long charabanc excursion which had as its objective the Doone Valley, made famous by Blackmore's "Lorna Doone." It is one of numerous deep and lovely valleys which intersect a vast expanse of moorland. On the homeward run a halt was made near Porlock in order to enjoy a fine view of the Bristol Channel and the Welsh Coast beyond. At Lynmouth sufficient time was allowed for a bathe and, thanks to the cliff railway, a glance at Lynton.

Health throughout the camp remained excellent. No doctor was needed and in spite of the wet weather at the beginning, there were no colds worth mentioning.

The field itself proved very satisfactory. Spacious, flat and grassy, it afforded a pleasing view of the Bay, distant headlands, Pebble Ridge and Lundy. The 23 tents, of various sizes, arranged

on three sides of a square formation looked quite imposing. It was the largest among many camps in the neighbourhood.

It is very gratifying to be able to record that the whole camping holiday at Westward Ho! was an undoubted success. This was due mainly to the hearty co-operation and friendliness shown by everyone. Adherence to rules and sharing of duties are other factors without which this very delightful and beneficial type of holiday would be impossible. We wish to thank all who in any way, large or small, helped to make this camp such a happy and memorable one.

The following attended Camp :—

- MASTERS : Mr. Grant (*Leader and Organizer*), Mr. Brand, Mr. McQueen, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Aldridge, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Price, Mr. Hands (O.B.), Mr. Sheppard.
- TENT 1. Johnson, A. N. C. (O.B.), Stevens, P. G. (O.B.), Cubbage, L. A. (O.B.), Skipp, A. J., McAvan, G. W., Hart, W. J., Ray, P. F. (O.B.).
- TENT 2. Bunce, G. R. (*Capt.*), Ray, G., Mitchell, R. W., Sparks, C. E.
- TENT 3. Turner, D. (*Capt.*), Ross, H. W., Yeoman, W. D., Funnell, E. T., Iles, K. B., Stevens, J. G.
- TENT 4. Kohnstam, G. (*Capt.*), Beauchamp, C. R., Winter-Taylor, F. P., Harris, O. E., Wilson, R. H., Clark, P. T., Parker, J. F. R.
- TENT 5. Glenister, B. (*Capt.*), Lord, H. G., Bennett, C. D., Crome, D., Scott, D. J., Barrett, E. R.
- TENT 6. Holme, P. F. (*Capt.*), Secker, F. G., Hands, P. A., Macdonald, J. N., Grant, R., Devening, A.
- TENT 7. Green, J. M. (*Capt.*), Lord, J. P., Ross, J. E., Castle, J. H., Barnett, B. W., Barnett, D. W.
- TENT 8. Craven, W. Y. (*Capt.*), Bonsey, J. F., Grover, A. F., Rayner, T. F., Williams, C. G. F., Barnes, R., Dickson, L. R.
- TENT 9. Harding, H. K. (*Capt.*), Stevens, S. J., Cosgrove, B. G., Child, E. D., Cooke, P. A., Glenister, F., Secker, C. H., Pocock, J. R.

SMALL TENTS :

1. Bunce, J. R. (O.B.), Goddard, A. R. (O.B.).
2. Crome (O.B.), Baldwin.
3. Norman, N., Prior, P. J.
4. Winter-Taylor, H. C., Thomas, E. S.
5. Jarman, N., Cubbage, M. S.
6. Jutsum, B. R.
7. Fraser (O.B.), Fraser, B. K., McQueen, V. S.
8. Carr, J. R., McQueen, R.



## OLD BOYS CLUB.

### Births.

CORBETT.—On December 31st, at "Parkside" Nursing Home, Slough, to Evelyn, wife of Harry Corbett, a daughter.

ELFORD.—On November 8th, at 57 Cressex Lane, to Laura, wife of Frederick J. Elford, a son.

GOULD.—On October 4th, at 8 Manor Gardens, to Grace, wife of E. J. Gould, a daughter.

MARTIN.—On October 23rd, at The Willows Nursing Home, to Myra, wife of R. L. Martin, a son.

WOOSTER.—On January 15th, at "Longlea," West Wycombe Road, to Margaret, wife of Philip Wooster, a daughter.

### Marriage.

COLERIDGE—LONG.—On January 9th, 1937, at St. Mary's Parish Church, Cheltenham, by the Rev. L. B. Stallard, assisted by the Rev. J. A. Barber, the Hon. Ronald James Duke Coleridge, youngest son of Lord and Lady Coleridge, of Ottery St. Mary, Devon, to Ursula Mary Long, only child of the Rev. W. T. and Mrs. Long, of Cheltenham.



## OLD BOYS' NOTES AND NEWS.

The notice of both past and present is called to Old Boys' letters and extracts published in this issue. Whenever an Old Boy turns up at the School, he invariably wants news of his contemporaries, especially of those in his old Form. Unfortunately very little is known of most of them. O.B's. are now to be found in so many odd places and in so many interesting, if not unusual posts, that their experiences make attractive reading for the present generation at their old School and should prove an incentive to them to try and emulate their forerunners. A number of new members has recently joined the Club and it is hoped that any member who comes across an O.B. of the School, if failing to enrol him, will prevail upon him to write intimate details of himself and his experiences (not necessary for publication!). Dozens of names, including those of ex-boarders, could be mentioned, news of whom is "badly wanted."

### Annual Dance.

Owing to the 'flu epidemic and the weather, the Annual Dance was not so well attended as usual. Sid Hands was M.C. Those who were fortunate enough to be present thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Mr. G. W. ARNISON'S new address is The Meads, St. John's Road, Penn, Bucks.

Rev. A. M. BERRY evidently has lost none of his energy. In his spare time he teaches at a local Private School where one of the pupils is the daughter of G. Hastings, O.B.

Rev. P. COMEAU, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bordesley, Birmingham, and chaplain to the Bishop of Birmingham, has been appointed by the St. Martin's Trustees to the rectory of St. George's, Birmingham.

G. F. BAKER, L. G. BAKER and H. R. JANES have represented Bucks County at Hockey this season.

R. F. PERFECT has been successful in the Bankers Entrance Examination and has joined the O.B.'s. Soccer Club.

G. F. ARDEN, true to his word, has added the letters M.B. B.S., to those mentioned in the last issue of the magazine.

K. W. BROCK, who turned up to see the O.B.'s. Rugger Match on the Rye, is married, has one child and is a successful builder in the Isle of Man.

J. F. H. CAREY while on short leave from his boat visited the School in order to become a life-member of the Old Wycombiensians' Club.

A. E. STEEVENS is another O.B. who has come to the conclusion that life membership is a sound investment.

J. N. ROBINSON has left High Wycombe and has joined a firm of chemists in Oxford.

R. W. DARLINGTON, writing to apologise for not being able to turn up at any O.B.'s. functions, thoroughly enjoyed his first military camp in Somerset. They fired every day at a target towed by a fast plane.

E. H. SAMPSON has left the Agricultural Research station at Jealotts Hill to take the position of Works Chemist with Mouldrite, Ltd., Croydon, an associated company of the I.C.I., producing synthetic resin for moulding powders.

B. C. HARMAN is still in Worcestershire and would like to get in touch with any O.B. in that part of the country. He is kept very busy helping with slum clearance, housing and the five year road programme. Any spare time he has he spends studying for the A.M.I.C.E. with his eye on a B.Sc. Engineering. Harman's address is 73 South Road, Stourbridge.

M. J. RAY writes a very interesting letter about his work in the Finger Print Department at Scotland Yard. The work should not proved ifficult to anyone who knows the answer to 2<sup>10</sup>. The explanation of 2<sup>10</sup> he states is that every finger print can be de-



fined as falling under one of two types, so that with the set of impressions this gives 2<sup>10</sup> different combinations of patterns. For the sake of possible candidates he gives the answer as being 1024. A clear head is essential because these patterns are subdivided again and again in regular sequence but the system is so efficient that although there are about 600,000 forms filled, they can identify in less than two minutes the finger prints of anyone who has been finger printed. His department seldom come across the actual criminal, although they search for any impressions left by the culprit, powder the impressions to make them visible, take photographs and then search the prints in the single Finger Print collection, which is apart from the main collection. Once the prints have been identified it is left to the police outside to find and arrest the guilty with evidence that is infallible, and a jury will convict on this evidence alone. Ray's department deals with all the prints from England, Scotland and Wales, which average between three and four hundred a day. On one occasion their work was made somewhat easier when not only had the burglar left his finger print but his finger as well. This had been wrenched off when a ring he was wearing was caught by one of the spikes of the railings which surrounded the building he was leaving. Ray concludes by stating that recently two other O.B's. have joined the Force and as Old Wycombiensians they naturally have very much in common.

R. STONE has been sent by the Customs and Excise Department, to Scotland, where he attended a Burns Supper. He took haggis and an eightsome reel in his stride. He writes very highly of Scottish hospitality.

Many of our readers will have vivid recollections of one of our former Music Masters, Mr. H. RUSCOE EADY. He is now Music Master in a well known Preparatory School near Newbury. He writes to say that 1936 was an eventful year for him, and we quote the following from one of his letters : " In February the Gaumont-British made a 3 minute filmic sequence of me at the piano, and last March it was released at the New Gallery Cinema, Regent Street, London. Since then it has been shown all over London, in the country, and abroad. What happens is this : someone blindfolds me, the piano is covered with a dust sheet, and I play any type of music, such as Beethoven's " Moonlight Sonata," works by Chopin, Chaminade, Sibelius, Durand, etc., through the sheet. It is an entirely unique and original act (this we should expect from H.R.E.—Ed.). Last April I gave a public performance to an enthusiastic audience of 4000 at Finsbury Park

Cinema, London. The latest news is that arrangements are afoot between the Gaumont-British and the B.B.C. to televise the film."

Nothing that H.R.E. might proceed to do in the musical line could surprise those who were acquainted with his varied and original talents, but we can quite imagine that the 4000 Finsbury fans would be mightily astonished. We shall hope to hear of further successes of his in the "movie" world.

### **Letter to G.W.A. from E. S. Paice, now in Germany.**

18th January, 1937.

When you last heard from me in the summer I was still engaged with my research work at the Imperial College in Kensington. Owing to the difficulties and complications which so often turn up in this work, I was compelled to go on without a break right through the summer vacation until about the middle of November. A day or two after taking my Viva, I was able to leave for Stuttgart, almost a month late. My thesis and examination apparently satisfied the University, and I have now been awarded my Ph.D. Although my last year of College was just a year of work with practically no time for other interests in life, I have on the whole immensely enjoyed my five years of college life, and shall never cease to be thankful that I was given the opportunity of a University career.

My choice of a University in Germany was somewhat limited. I was advised to come to the Technische Hochschule here in Stuttgart on account of my desire to do technical chemistry. Actually it appears that the Hochschule has very little to offer in this direction, its specialities being Architecture and Civil Engineering. However, the last eighteen months have convinced me that chemical research demands too much of one's time and attention to enable one to obtain sufficient of life in other directions, and in general is only suitable for those to whom chemistry is their life interest. Apparently I am not one of the latter, so I am hoping to obtain a position on the administrative side as some sort of technical representative, whereby I hope to make use of my knowledge of chemistry and of German, and to travel as much as possible. With this end in view I am devoting my time to learning the language as thoroughly as possible, and seeing as many parts of Germany as time and money will allow. I am not actually doing any research, merely obtaining a knowledge of technical terms, etc., by reading and lectures. I find this a very pleasant form of relaxation, since my interest in languages, begun at School with Latin and French, is still very strong. I am afraid I have

forgotten most of my French! I can still read it intelligently, but I've had no practice in speaking it. I should like to have a year in Paris after this, but I am afraid no one is likely to offer me a scholarship.

I find Stuttgart a very pleasant town. There is a striking absence of all the old historic town walls, castles, cathedrals, etc., which one has learned to expect in all German towns. The development is comparatively modern, and the town is very proud of its many modern architectural features. The people here, and apparently in Schwabia generally, are inclined to be exclusive and somewhat difficult to get to know. Now having been bred in the north of England (! G.W.A.) I find this rather strange, but doubtless I shall get used to it. The great advantage of Stuttgart is the excellence of its concerts and theatres. By means of student reductions I can get seats in the stalls or dress circle for two shillings, which is a very pleasant change after queuing up in London. I have so far seen "The Ring" and "Tristan and Isolde," by the Opera Company here, which is one of the best in Germany, ranking I believe after Berlin, Dresden and Munich. I've also seen Wilde's "Ideal Husband" and Schiller's "Maria Stuart." Last week I went to a concert of the Munchner Philharmonika, and to-morrow I am going to hear the Don Cossack choir.

I spent a very pleasant Christmas learning to ski in the Bavarian Alps near Berchtesgaden. We were a party of seventy exchange students and teachers of eighteen different nationalities, but mostly American and English. We had glorious weather, and apart from the skiing we made excursions to the Konigsee, Hintersee, Obersalzberg, etc. Some of us saw Hitler as he arrived at Berchtesgaden on Christmas day. We also had very interesting evenings with the local villagers, and altogether it was the most enjoyable holiday I've spent.

I am living in a pension where the food is excellent (rather unusual these days!) and where the guests are all well educated and speak "Hochdeutsch." We have also one or two Spanish refugees, Italians, and a liberal sprinkling of the former aristocracy and its present-day counterpart. For instance we recently had at table three Frau Grafen and a Frau Baronin, and of course Herr Doctors are three a penny. These people seem to have adapted themselves somehow to the modern regime, although they are not above offering criticisms at table, which is all to the good. It is still possible to find intelligent young people among the older students of about twenty-two to twenty-five years of age, more especially those who have been out of Germany. There is a striking difference, however, between these and the freshmen of

to-day lately "educated" in the army and the labour camps. One shudders to think of the mentality of the students in three or four years time when the present school education bears fruit. Their history books appear to be sadly different from ours, and they have a most unholy tendency to regard war as being the natural training for strength and heroism. Of course most of the good professors have found it impossible to carry on with the present-day doctrine, even though they have no Jewish blood in their veins.

Apparently it is hopeless to expect to get on, whether as teacher, student or business man, without being a zealous party worker. Of course, there is no doubt that the youth are much fitter physically than young England, and I have nothing but admiration for the internal socialistic progress in general. If not particularly free it is at least safe to live in, which was apparently not the case five or six years ago. The external politics are I'm afraid not quite so sound. It appears that the country is bankrupt and living on an entirely false foundation. The four-year plan appears at times to be an excuse for preparing the nation to live under wartime conditions with rationing, etc. The absence of raw materials seems to be a real and urgent necessity, and within a year or so it looks as though a point will come when all will be staked on getting more land. I am still hoping that the mandates will be given back first, though I've no idea what opinion in England is, on this subject. I am also comforting myself with the thought that the Communist danger is too great to risk a war or even a serious disagreement with England. It is anyhow difficult to imagine the latter when the natural friendship between the two nations is so apparent. I trust this letter will not be opened by the Censor or I may be accused of something or other! It's very different being over here in the middle of things from being at home reading the same thing in *The Times*. It would be a good thing if more Englishmen had the opportunity to live on the continent for a while. I, at any rate, feel that I'm learning a lot, and I'm beginning to appreciate my own country a good deal more. My nationalistic feelings have been very much increased, possibly largely due to the sight of so many different uniforms, which never fail to irritate me slightly.

I'm going to Freiburg shortly as the guest of a family I know there, and in April I hope to spend a month in Berlin. I am also planning another ski holiday in March, and possibly a visit to Paris or Italy. I'm also hoping to visit Vienna and Budapest now that I'm half way there, but that remains to be seen.

I have recently received my copy of the *Wycombiensian*. It's good to see the School still making progress in all directions. In particular, of course, I am glad to see so many stopping longer in the sixth and going on to the Universities. I feel that Tidy and I really set the ball rolling in this direction, and now it appears to be more or less commonplace for a steady trickle of three or four boys to go on to the Universities each year. When I was somewhat younger I always had a slight feeling of envy of those who had been to Public Schools, but since I've been at London I am inclined to think a Grammar School education combined with a University career is perhaps the ideal. One is thus able to get on both with those brilliant possessors of concentrated knowledge from London's modern Secondary Schools and also with those from the Public Schools. I was perhaps fortunate in that the Imperial College is made up of about equal numbers of each, the result being a rather extraordinarily harmonious mixture. Again I found the O.T.C. a good means of getting to know the other students, also those from other London Colleges. It was very noticeable that more recruits were forthcoming from those Schools where membership of the Corps was voluntary than from some of the larger Public Schools. I reached the rank of C.Q.M.S. and thoroughly enjoyed my time, especially at camp and at ceremonies such as the Jubilee and the Royal funeral.

The passing of Major Disraeli will, I am afraid, be a great loss to the School. I trust another will be forthcoming to take up the cudgels to preserve the unique position and treatment of the School by the Education Authorities.



## OLD BOYS' RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB.

### Results of Matches.

#### 1st XV.

1936	Opponents	Ground	Points		Result
			F.	A.	
Sept. 26—	Osterley ... ..	Away ...	10	3	Won
Oct. 3—	Oxfordshire Nomads ...	Away ...	0	6	Lost
.. 10—	Slough ... ..	Home ...	10	8	Won
.. 17—	Culham ... ..	Home ...	22	0	Won
.. 24—	London School of Economics	Away ...	11	0	Won
.. 31—	Jesus College (Oxford)	Away ...	13	3	Won
Nov. 7—	Old Windsorians ... ..	Home ...	3	3	Drawn
.. 15—	No. 1 R.A.F., Halton ...	Away ...	14	20	Lost
.. 21—	Windsor "A" ... ..	Home ...	13	10	Won
.. 28—	Aylesbury ... ..	Away ...	0	14	Lost
Dec. 5—	Old Henleinsians ... ..	Home ...	15	3	Won
.. 12—	Berkshire Wanderers "A"	Away ...	24	0	Won
.. 19—	G.W.R. (London) ... ..	Away ...	24	0	Won
.. 26—	J. Luttman's XV. ... ..	The Rye ...	5	3	Won

## "A" XV.

1936	Opponents	Ground	Points		Result
			F.	A.	
Sept. 26	Berkshire Wanderers "B"	Away ...	19	0	... Won
Oct. 10	Slough "A" ...	Away ...	6	0	... Won
" 17	Thames Valley "B" ...	Away ...	49	0	... Won
" 24	School XV. ...	Home ...	12	11	... Won
" 31	Old Henleinsians "A" ...	Away ...	11	5	... Won
Nov. 7	Old Windsorians "A" ...	Away ...	9	9	... Drawn
" 14	No. 1 R.A.F., Halton ...	Home ...	5	31	... Lost
" 21	Aylesbury "A" ...	Away ...	0	31	... Lost
" 28	Old Henleinsians "A" ...	Home ...	24	3	... Won
Dec. 5	Oxfordshire Nomads "A" ...	Away ...	6	16	... Lost
" 12	Berkshire Wanderers "A" ...	Home ...	3	0	... Won
" 19	G.W.R. (London) "A" ...	Home ...	6	11	... Lost

### OLD BOYS' SOCCER CLUB NOTES, 1936-37.

The Old Boys' Soccer Section has now become an established Club, having completed a successful first half of its first season. Out of twelve matches played, seven have been won, the remaining five being lost. Probably the most surprising result so far has been our defeat by the School. However, this result is looked upon with few misgivings, as it is regarded as being very promising for the future when these youngsters graduate to our own team, as it is hoped some of them will.

Our goal columns show a balance in our favour of 34 goals against 29, goals being fairly evenly distributed amongst the forwards. We have regretted the absence of R. E. Lacey and R. Stone, and still live in hopes of their return.

We feel deeply indebted to Mr. Tucker, who has kindly consented to become President of the Club, for his very encouraging efforts, by which he has made things considerably easier for the Club to weather the stormy ocean of its first season..

Gratitude is also due to Mr. Brand for placing a set of goal-posts at our disposal and also for his experience, so freely given, in the formation of the Club. We feel that in obtaining these two helpers, the Club has been exceedingly fortunate, and we look forward to the time when they will be proud of the team which they helped to form.

The greatest difficulty in building up any team of Old Boys must be the impossibility of getting a regular team to play together, and we have been no exception. It has been impossible to field the same team on two consecutive occasions. With such continual changes, therefore, the season's results to date are certainly not discouraging.

Only one Old Boys' team has been played from any of the Schools that we used to play in our own schooldays, but that one is developing into a recognised "event." Last year when soundings were being made as to the possibility of forming an Old Boys' team, a scratch side was sent to Amersham on the invitation of Old Challoners. So pleasant and enjoyable was the game that we immediately reserved two dates for this year. From the result of the match, too, we could see that a fairly strong team could be fielded. The Club was therefore formed, after due consideration of other factors which necessarily influenced us, and the farther the season advances the more hopeful do we become of continuing as a team.

By this, however, we do not mean to suggest that new members will not stand a chance of getting a game. Had we sufficient members for the purpose, we could, we believe, satisfy all by the provision of fixtures for two teams. At present we need a few more players to ensure two teams being fielded. Until this can be done, the Committee do not feel inclined to arrange too many "A" team games. However, games have been arranged for the "A" team for the Easter holidays when our college members will be available.

In closing it may be added that all members of the Soccer Club, as in the case of the Rugger Club, automatically become members of the Old Boys' Club, and receive their magazines each term.



## CLASS LISTS.

This List contains the names of the two boys in each Form who are most worthy of praise in the respective subjects:—

	SCRIPTURE	FRENCH	ENGLISH	MATHEMATICS
VI.	.. McAvan (A) Oakeshott (D)	Wickens (A) Oakeshott (D) Timpson (A)	Skipp (Q) Oakeshott (D) Wells (Q)	Ripley (A) Dickinson (Q) Timpson (A)
Vu(a)	.. Paine (Q) Thody (K)	Green (K) Winter-Taylor, F.P. (D) Winter-Taylor, H.C. (D)	Parker (K) Haigh (D) Paine (Q)	Clarke (Q) Britnell (K) Illingworth (D)
Va	.. Rose (D) Gibbs (K)	Haynes (D) Thorne (Q) Harding (K)	Roberts (D) Viccars (Q) Peatey (D)	Cronin (Q) Haynes (D) Hall (A)
Vb	.. Saw (Q) Mason (A)	Peatey (D) Mason (A) Wilson (A)	Gladwell (K) Moore (A) Saw (Q)	Harding (K) Saw (Q) Hopkins (Q)
IVa	.. Bunkhall (Q) Shaw (Q)	Salter (A) Ross (K) McQueen (A)	Ross (K) Bowden (Q) Baldwin (K)	Bowden (D) Shaw (Q) Hughes (D)
IVb	.. Moore (K) Williams (A)	Baldwin (K) Crutchfield (K) Bugg (A)	Gomm (Q) Crutchfield (K) Barlow (D)	Perfect (Q) Crutchfield (K) Stevenson (Q)
IIIu(a)	.. Stevenson (Q) Crutchfield (K)	Berry (Q) Glenister (A) North (K)	Berry (Q) Trendell (D) North (K)	Trendell (D) Stammers (D) Perfect (Q)
IIIu(c)	.. Lidgley (A) Warren (Q)	Perfect (Q) Perez-Gil (Q) Murray (A)	Perfect (Q) Murray (A) Cooke (D)	Harris (A) Murray (A) Perez-Gil (Q)
IIIu(m)	.. Harris (A) Perfect (Q)	Aldridge (K) Rendell (Q) Lucas (D)	Gould (D) Stone (K) Clark (D)	Kirschner (A) Barnard (D) Stammers (Q)
IIIi(a)	.. Goodburn (K) Crayford (K)	Smith (K)	Stevenson (Q) Chisholm (Q) Lewis (K)	Saunders (Q) Chisholm (Q) Williams (K)
IIIi(b)	.. Taylor (D) Stone (K)			
IIIi(c)	.. Clark (D) Jones (K)			
II	.. Chisholm (Q) Pedder (A)			
<b>HISTORY</b>				
VI	.. Skipp (Q) Plumridge (K)	Hart (D) Wickens (A) Timpson (A)	Dickinson (Q) Ripley (A) Mines (A)	Dickinson (Q) Ripley (A) Clarke (Q)
Vu(a)	.. Clarke (Q) Craft (D)	Craft (D) Illingworth (D) Jones (A)	Albin (A) Evans (D) Thody (K)	Kohnstam (Q) Evans (D) Freeth (K)
Vu(b)	.. Mugliston (D) Britnell (K)	Woodley (A) Rich (Q)	Haynes (D) Cronin (Q)	Smith, B. (K) Meredeth (A)
Va	.. Haynes (D) Smith, E. (K)			{ Thorne (Q) Everett (Q)
Vb	.. Hall (A) Messenger (K)	Yeoman (D) Everett (Q) Saw (D)	Peatey (D) Messenger (K) Mason (A)	Harding (K) Moore (A) Taylor, J. (A)
IVa	.. Wilson (A) Saw (Q)	Hope (A) Bowden (Q) Ross (K)	Ramage (K) Bowden (Q) Elliott (K)	Elliott (K) Salter (A) Porter (D)
IVb	.. Auty (A) Melhuish (K)	Perez-Gil (Q) Fraser (A) Gamester (A)		Bowden (K) Dickson (Q) Stevenson (Q)
IVc	.. Melhuish (K) Perez-Gil (Q)	Fraser (A) Wilmot (K) Berry (Q)	Wilson (A) Stevenson (Q) Trendell (D)	Salter (A) Porter (D) Bowden (K) Dickson (Q) Stevenson (Q)
IIIu(a)	.. Crutchfield (K) Wilmot (K)	Fraser (A) Gamester (A) Mines (D)	Wilson (A) Stevenson (Q) Trendell (D)	Stammers (D) Becket (D)
IIIu(c)	.. Berry (Q) Warren (Q)	Freeth (K) Warren (Q) Grimdell (K)	Berry (Q)	
IIIu(m)	.. North (K) Perfect (Q)	North (K) Vinden, P. (K) Goodburn (K)		
IIIi(a)	.. Vinden, P. (K) Murray (A)	Vinden, P. (K) Goodburn (K) Gould (D)		
IIIi(b)	.. Larkin (K) Scott (D)	Gould (D) Latham (Q) Harding (K)		
IIIi(c)	.. Stammers (Q) Tibbles (K)	Harding (K) Jones (K) Chisholm (Q)		
II	.. Pedder (A) Lance (D)	Chisholm (Q) Lewis (K)		
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b>				
<b>PHYSICS</b>				
<b>CHEMISTRY</b>				





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