



BRIGHTON
Founded 1836

School Magazine

PRIZEGIVING DAY

MAY 20th, 1959

HEAD MISTRESS'S REPORT

Mr. Chairman, Miss Murray, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is a pleasure to add my own welcome and the School's to that which the Chairman has extended to you all this afternoon and especially to Miss Murray, Tutor of New Hall, the newest foundation of one of our oldest Universities. I hope that Miss Murray will have enjoyed her visit to Brighton and feel that the Hall has continued to go forward since she last was with us as a member of the Governing Body.

In my opening remarks last year I expressed the School's regret that Dr. Bell had retired from the diocese and from the Governing Body. Since then we have shared the sorrow of the diocese and of his friends throughout the world in the passing of that great pastor, whose tireless efforts to bring greater understanding and brotherhood amongst the peoples of the world will never be forgotten. He was a good friend to the School which owes its very existence and its post-war recovery to his whole-hearted support of Miss Ghey and the Old Girls. We welcome Dr. Wilson as President in place of Dr. Bell and are sorry that the opening of the George Bell School in Eastbourne has clashed with this Prizegiving, though no function could be more deserving of taking priority. The School has suffered the loss of another former Governor this year in the untimely death of Miss Lucy Hutchinson, an Old Girl of the Hall, whose educational achievements were well known to many. Last year I mentioned that Miss Ghey had resigned from the Governing Body, but I am delighted to tell you that the Governors persuaded her to reconsider her decision, and to remain a Governor in an advisory capacity. We are pleased to have with us three Governors appointed during this year: Lady Belgrave, the daughter of the Dowager Lady Barrett-Lennard who, as most of you know, has been associated with St. Mary's Hall for so many years, Mrs. Dancy and Mr. E. C. Clarke. The School has also welcomed the appointment of Rev. John M. James, our own Vicar, whose regular visits to the School are so welcome. Mr. James and another recently appointed Governor, Miss Mildred Riddelsdell, are unfortunately unable

to be here today. Old Girls are particularly pleased and proud that Miss Riddelsdell was appointed as their representative, and also that her work for the United Nations Organisation in New York was recognised in the New Year Honours list when she was awarded the C.B.E.

A Head Mistress's report should give a summary of the progress and events of the past year. This is expected, especially by parents, though it must be to some extent tedious for those who do their duty and attend Speech Day each year — and not a little taxing to the Head Mistress who must find fresh ways, wherever possible, of saying much the same things. No report can possibly give a complete record — if I were to attempt that I should certainly be addressing a somewhat bored and restless, or possibly somnolent, assembly long before I had finished and before our Guest Speaker had a chance of speaking and distributing the Prizes! As usual, therefore, I have selected some of the more important or interesting material in order to give a fair picture of the School's progress this year.

A year ago I spoke of a number of good friends on the staff who would be leaving in July. We miss our former colleagues but have welcomed the following members of Staff: Miss L. Bristol, B.A.; Mrs. M. Cattermole, B.A.; Mrs. R. Capildeo, B.A.; Miss L. Hauser of the Zurich Conservatoire of Music; Miss R. West, St. Martin's School of Art and Brighton College of Art; Miss J. Cowley, Dartford College of Physical Education; Miss J. Armstrong, N.F.F. Also Mrs. Bruce as Warden of Babington. At the end of this term Miss Wyn, who has been in charge of music since 1948, will be retiring from full-time service. Many parents are fully aware of the debt we all owe to Miss Wyn for her deep love of the best in both classical and modern music which has been so generously expressed in all that she has done to develop an appreciation and knowledge in the world of music. I am glad that she will remain a member of the visiting Staff.

Though there has been some slight and unavoidable fluctuation in our numbers during this year we have certainly never had cause to be anxious over any fall in population of the School — indeed we are increasingly having to refuse entry, especially to day girls. Our places for September are over-filled and several very promising day girls are still hoping a vacancy will materialise. Examination results have been good in all directions. In the G.C.E. our O-level results have reached a best-ever record — 89% of the total subject entries being successful. The national average for girls in the Cambridge Examination is well under 70% and our own average for the last few years is under 80%. I think this shows that the Staff's judgment as to whether a girl has a reasonable chance of passing in a subject is both accurate and honest. Nevertheless we must not take credit from the hard work of the girls, though one would wish that less dependence were put upon last minute efforts made frantically by some candidates! The Turrell Memorial Prize was again won by a St. Mary's Hall girl. Nicola Bruton, daughter of an Old Girl, shared the prize with another Brighton candidate. The results in some subjects were particularly outstanding. In Biology, Cookery, English Literature, Latin, Chemistry and Art there were no failures. The results in Biology deserve special praise as Mrs. Hora has for years been teaching girls in a laboratory which cannot comfortably seat more than 10-12 girls and yet she teaches over twice that number at once, and somehow gets them all through although the candidates are not all the most academic girls. I am very pleased to be able to tell you that the Governors have now approved plans I submitted to them, in collaboration with Mrs. Hora, Miss Parfree and Miss Farmer, who are most concerned with the proposed changes, for increasing the scope of Science teaching. The plans, which

are to be carried out in the Summer holidays, provide for a larger Biology laboratory, and the creation of a small Physics laboratory. This will enable us to increase our Sixth Form work in Science so as to include Physics at Advanced level. We have already extended Science education in the Lower Vth by adding Physics-with-Chemistry to Biology.

The work of reconstruction is to be financed by careful budgeting by the Governors, supplemented, I hope, by a share of any effort the School may make, and by voluntary contributions. We are extremely grateful to Miss Galton for a very generous cheque for £100 to help with the purchase of equipment, and to two Old Girls who are giving Science equipment as leaving presents. Unfortunately the School could not fulfil the necessary conditions as to total pupils and the minimum number in the Sixth Form when the Industrial Fund for the Advancement of Scientific Education in Schools was first established, and although I have made a number of strong appeals to that source, I have not succeeded in obtaining a grant.

The Sixth Form has continued to increase not only in numbers but also in stature. The Advanced Level results last year were very satisfactory, and, with one exception, candidates obtained the necessary standard for their College entries. As many of you know we have cut down our Junior work and are raising the age of entry to ten next September in order to meet the increased needs at the top of the School. When I came in 1950 the Sixth Form numbered seven, none of whom stayed on for Advanced Level work. Our Sixth Form this year has totalled twenty-four, and in September we expect it to be over thirty. We have expanded the work of the General Sixth which I feel fills a great need for girls who are not able to cope with the standard demanded at Advanced and Scholarship level, but for whom some widening of outlook is desirable before launching out into the world.

Careers being taken up by this year's leavers include nursing (which still holds a high place in the minds of the girls), physical education, pharmacy, teacher training, secretarial work, Dramatic Art, and Librarianship. Our Head Girl, Margaret Barrett, has a vacancy at Brighton Technical College in the degree course in Pharmacy, and Judy Coate a place at the University of North Staffordshire, Keele College, to read Mathematics, both places dependent upon satisfactory A-level results.

This seems a suitable point at which to tell you that one of our present Upper Vth, who would have joined the Sixth Form in September, will be spending a year in the United States of America. About eighteen months ago I had a visit from the Principal of St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, New Jersey. She had learned that there was a School of the same name in Brighton and decided to pay it a visit when she came to England. We discovered that the two Schools had much in common. The other St. Mary's Hall was founded in 1837, a year later than ours. Like ours it has a very definite Church foundation and, although obviously strongly flavoured with American ways and ideas, yet it has much of the tradition of discipline and service we associate with our English Public Schools. Early this year, following a good deal of correspondence, the Principal offered a Scholarship to a Brighton girl which would provide free tuition for a year and hospitality in the home of one or two of the girls in Burlington. After considerable negotiations the Scholarship has been offered to Patricia Dahl. The Staff and I have complete confidence that she will not only make good use of the opportunities this Scholarship offers, but also that she will be a good ambassador for St. Mary's Hall, Brighton, and more important, for her country. Patricia will be

returning to her own school in September, 1960, and we shall look forward to hearing about her experiences and impressions.

The activities of the VIth Form have included participation in the Sixth Form Club of Brighton and Hove. Speakers at Conferences this year have been Sir Hugh Casson on one of his favourite subjects, "Town Planning," and Professor Rotblat, of the Physics department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, on the Social and International Implications of Nuclear Energy Development.. In June two lecturers from the School of Oriental Studies are speaking on Modern China. Last Autumn a number of the Sixth Form girls attended a function in connection with the Golden Jubilee of Hove Public Library at which there was a panel of well-known speakers — Richard Church, Maxwell Knight, Mary Field and John Cornell, with Lionel Hale in the Chair.

During the year we have welcomed a number of overseas visitors and we have been particularly pleased to have teachers and students from Norway, the United States, Canada, Burma, Persia and Nigeria. We have had speakers on World Affairs including Free Trade and Commonwealth, on Natural History and Missionary work. Parties have been to the Royal Pavilion, Wimbledon, French plays, ballet, a local dairy, and to concerts in the Dome. In December Mrs. Allen, assisted by a number of her colleagues, produced W. B. Yeats' "Countess Cathleen," which was a production of very high standard worthy of the playwright. On that occasion the newly installed stage lighting was first used and we are indebted to the Governors for a loan to purchase the equipment and for their offer of a generous discount if we pay back the loan by the end of the year. It is our intention to have a special effort later in the year to raise this money and to add to our Charities Fund. I know that we shall have the never failing support of parents in this effort.

Art and Music continue to go forward, but once again I must voice my great wish that the School Orchestra should grow substantially. Miss Palmer works hard with the existing group, but it is far too small for a School such as ours and it would be encouraging for both the girls and Miss Palmer if more members joined. In the Royal Drawing Society's Children's Academy this year there were many successful entries. Penelope Fanshawe, who is going on to the Brighton College of Art, was awarded a Bronze Medal, and Shirley Giovetti, a Silver Medal — one of the special awards of the Society — the Miss A. H. Wright In Memoriam Prize. A new venture last term was the addition of Pottery as an out of school extra subject. The classes are held in the Bristol Hall under the direction of Mr. K. Gilbert whose enthusiasm and craftsmanship are quickly being caught by the girls who have made a beginning in this creative art.

The standard of all Games teams continues to improve, though the number of matches played during the year was unusually small owing to the vagaries of the weather and to other unwelcome factors. The Governors have had two more hard tennis courts made during the year, making altogether five hard courts in addition to the grass courts for Summer play.

Our relationship with St. Mark's Church continues to be strengthened and we are grateful for the help which Mr. James and Mr. Simpson are always ready to give. Some of our overseas girls took part in a pageant of Evensong a few weeks ago. This was a prelude to a parish mission for which the Church is preparing next October. It is my hope and expectation that a number of our older girls will share in the services which will be held during that Mission. The School Choir gave a short concert at one of the Church Socials to which any Sixth Form girls may go if they wish. As usual we shared in the Festival

of Nine Lessons and Carols held in St. Mark's Church on the last Sunday evening of the Christmas term. Twenty-one girls were confirmed by the Bishop of Chichester on May 15th.

Behind all this there has been the trivial round and the common task together with the unexpected difficulties for which we must always be prepared in community life. Last term we were again invaded by that unwelcome visitor, the influenza virus, which somewhat disrupted our steady routine and called for the maximum ingenuity and versatility on the part of the Staff and girls alike. For a fortnight each House had its quota of victims in addition to those being cared for in the Sanatorium. It is at such a time that the most valuable qualities of character emerge and I must pay tribute to all who helped to preserve a sense of proportion and to keep the wheels running smoothly. Naturally we look specially to our doctor and nurse for help and we never do so in vain. Dr. Beynon and his partners, and Sister Brown, gave us the service we have always received from them in so generous a measure. The House Wardens shouldered the double burden of caring for sick and well at the same time, and the Housekeeping Staff, with their loyal team of Domestic staff, dealt with the arrangements for feeding in the unusual circumstances. The teaching and administrative staff filled in gaps wherever there was need, including the faithful carrying on with normal work where possible — a very valuable, though perhaps less spectacular, service than doing something out of the ordinary. The girls, too, must not be forgotten for their steadiness and willing help.

No Head Mistress can give a report without expressing publicly her own thanks and that of the girls to the Staff, and, as always, I do thank the whole staff, led by my Senior Mistress, Miss Farmer, whatever the contribution, and in whatever sphere, each makes towards the progress and well-being of the School. Good teachers must constantly be searching within themselves to know what is their aim when teaching young people. If that aim is merely to hand out factual knowledge in their special subjects the result would be rather like the dry bones which we read about in the book of Ezekiel — without flesh and sinew and without life. I believe that behind all we do, whether as teachers, or House Staff or parents, and also as learners, there must be a fundamentally sound sense of values which will enable us to live together in a truly happy community. There must always be the inevitable clash between personal pleasure and public duty, between the will of the individual and the needs and claims of the community. We hear so much about the youth of today lacking in discipline, in self-control and in thought for others, compared with the youth of former days. I feel that this is not a fair assessment. It is so easy to make a general statement founded upon the behaviour of the minority. Each generation or period of history has its own particular difficulties, its distractions, its weaknesses. By and large I find young people are much the same today as they were twenty-five years ago. They have the same doubts, the same aspirations and the same deep down desire to seek for truth. But perhaps in the world of today — the day of the Welfare State — it is more difficult for everyone, and especially the young, to give, and dangerously easy for them to take. The element of sacrifice is scarce today and the world and the individuals in it are poorer as a result. I am glad that there is a keen desire on the part of many girls to help those less privileged than themselves, a desire which is expressed not only in giving towards a large number of Charities but also in practical service.

I find myself striking the same sort of chord at the end of my report each year, a chord in which are blended in harmony those things which can give life to our School and make it, as our School

prayer says, "as a field which the Lord hath blessed." The increase in material living standards with its resulting accompaniment of greater opportunities and privileges has tended to smother the principle of noblesse oblige which was accepted before the birth of the Welfare State. It was expected that those who received much should give back something in return to the community in the form of Service, time or talent. Perhaps some of you heard Baroness Swanborough, Lady Reading, whose life has been spent in the service of others, talking on the radio recently in the programme "Frankly Speaking," give the advice, "Be ready always to give fourteen pennies for a shilling, and to give them without grudging." This is, of course, direct Christian teaching and it must be a challenge to the present day urge for a shorter working week. Privileges and opportunities are spread over a much broader section of the community today and it is for teachers and parents to see that young people learn to couple these privileges and opportunities with a spirit of service and the desire to use them for the common good. When I thought about Lady Reading's advice I was reminded of the advice given by St. Peter in the epistle for the Sunday on which Lady Reading spoke. "As every man hath received the gift, even so minister the same one to another, as good stewards of the manifold Grace of God."

Mr. Chairman, in presenting this my tenth report as Head Mistress I am conscious of my own shortcomings in my stewardship and I know that my colleagues and many of the girls would associate themselves with me in saying this. Nevertheless, it is my hope that we have not this year entirely wasted the opportunities given us to forward the purposes for which this School was founded.

FOUNDERS' DAY, 1959

Thoughts given by Canon E. Patey at the Commemoration Service.

Selecting a meal at a "help-yourself" counter involving a choice of dishes at intervals along the line, is like travelling along the road of life. Just as a wise choice of dishes results in a satisfying meal, so wise choices in the issues of life result in a good and useful life.

The choices before us become more fundamental as we grow up. From having no choice in infancy, we progress to the stage of choosing friends and hobbies, and later more important decisions affecting our careers and moral beliefs have to be made. The right choice will lead us to patience, sympathy and reverence for God.

At school we are helped to make the right choices through our lessons which unfold the wisdom of the past. Regulations at school and laws of State and Church all serve to shape our decisions.

But people influence us far more than regulations. When God wanted mankind to make the right choices, He did not send us rules; He sent His Son, who said, "Follow me." Jesus was sent not only to be a Guide, but also our Strength and Comforter. The Holy Ghost interprets the pattern of our choices.

If we wish to enjoy life deeply we must walk with Jesus and take His Spirit for our own. Jesus says, "I am The Life," and this life we can choose.

Summary of the address given by Dr. A. R. Murray, M.A., D.Phil. (Oxon.)

Receiving an education at School involves far more than learning facts, which are soon forgotten. The development of judgment, the sifting of evidence and the appreciation of the works of others are far more important.

Being educated means learning to use the mind, and the achievements of which the human mind is capable are incredible. But in all fields of learning, training is a necessary pre-requisite whether for the athlete, the singer or the scientist. Inspiration does not come in a flash and chance favours only the prepared mind.

Facts may be called "food for the mind" and although these facts may appear dull or difficult, mastery of them can awaken interest and foster concentration.

To develop the mind while young will bring the fruits of appreciation and pleasure in after years.

Scholarships, 1958

Founder's Memorial Scholarship	Christine Cocks
Major Open Scholarship	Rosalind Reid
Minor Open Scholarship	Elizabeth Allwright
Minor Open Scholarship	Belinda David
Day Girl Scholarships	Jane Pascoe and Marilyn Shelley

Scholarships, 1959

Clergy Daughter Scholarship ..	Gillian Synge
Minor Open Scholarships	Felicity Morgan
	Jean Pearson and Sally Turner
Day Girl Scholarships	Elizabeth Baker and Alison McNeil

COLLEGE ENTRANCES

Margaret Barrett—Brighton Technical College.
 Jane Bayly—Roehampton.
 Judy Coate—University College of North Staffordshire.
 Ruth Pang—Manchester University Medical School.

PRIZE LIST

May, 1959

Form Prizes

Lower III	P. Hutchison.
Upper III	F. Stead.
Lower IV	A. Lenegan, D. Rolland.
Upper IV	E. Allwright, J. Brooking, H. Gray, J. Harvey.
Remove	V. Burge, J. Kerr, J. Riley.
Lower V	P. Bennett, V. Jarman.
Upper V	R. Baker, J. Barrington, J. Craig and C. Hayes.
Lower VI	L. Crawford, E. Colin-Jones.
Upper VI	E. Cockburn.

Subject Prizes

Divinity (Snowdon Smith)	Jen. Allen, J. Coate, N. Bruton.
Essay	N. Bruton.
English and History	C. Bean, R. Douse.
Latin	R. Douse.
Geography	J. Patten.
Mathematics and Chemistry	J. Coate.
Biology	M. Barrett.
Art	R. Tyoran.
Music	N. Chan.
Needlework	E. Everritt.

Cookery	J. Roberts.
Elocution	E. Everritt.
Gardening	S. Allen
General Knowledge	A. Prescott, J. Lucky, C. Kimmins.

Special Prizes

G.C.E. Results	N. Bruton, G. Corker, P. Doswell, M. Fardell, Mta. Fardell, G. Smith, F. Thomas, E. Viner.
Good Service and Head Girl	M. Barrett.

TROPHIES

Senior Tennis Championship	P. Windle
Keizer Tennis Cup	J. Benoit
Hay Doubles Cup	P. Windle, J. Snell
Loadman Table Tennis Cup	P. Doswell
Carr Sports Cup	K. Campion
Solo Singing Cup	A. Braid

House Trophies

Music Trophy	Elliott
Gymnastics Cup	St. Hilary
Tennis Cup	St. Hilary
Netball Cup	Babington
Lacrosse Cup	St. Hilary
Fosh House Shield	St. Hilary
Courtesy Cup	Chichester
Hope-Gill Efficiency Shield	Babington

GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION, 1959

Advanced Level

M. Barrett	M, C, Bi.
C. Bean	E, H.
J. Coate	M, C, Bi.
R. Douse	H, L, E*.
R. Tyoran	Art.
E. Cockburn	Bi, with O level C.

Ordinary Level

R. Baker	EL, RK*, G*, L, F, M, Bi.
S. Bannister	EL, G, F, M, Bi.
J. Barrington	EL*, Lit, H, G, F*, M, Art.
A. Bearne	RK, G, Ndwk.
C. Beeby	C.
A. Bethell	Add. M, C.
S. Boyd	EL, Lit, RK, H, G, Bi.
J. Burwell	EL, Lit, RK, H, G, F, M.
L. Cannon	EL, H, G, F, Bi.
P. Carlton-Scott	EL, Lit, RK, H, G, L.
N. Chan	EL, Lit, H*, L, M, Bi, Siamese.
P. Cheng	RK*, M, Chinese.
J. Clarke	EL*, Lit, RK, H, G*, F, M.
J. Craig	EL*, Lit, RK, H, G.
P. Dahl	EL, Lit*, RK*, G*, Bi.
A. Easter	EL*, Lit, RK*, H, F, Ck.
J. Elliott	EL*, RK, G, M.
E. Everritt	Ndwk.
P. Fanshawe	EL, F, Art*.
A. Farris	EL, Lit, RK, H, G, F, M.
A. Fitzpatrick	EL, RK, H, G*, F.

L. G. Fraser	EL, G, Bi.
R. Green	EL, RK, G, F, M.
C. Hamilton	EL, Lit, RK, H, G, Bi, Ck.
C. Hayes	EL, RK*, H, G, L, M, Bi.
A. Hobson	C.
C. Kimmins	EL, Lit, RK, H, G, F, M.
M. Lim	M*, C*, Add. M*.
J. Mardling	EL, Lit, RK, G, F, Bi, Art.
H. Newenham	EL, Lit, H, L, M.
S. Nicholls	EL, Lit, RK, H, F, Bi, Ck.
R. Nolda	EL, Lit, RK, H, G.
J. Patten	C.
J. Phillips	Art.
J. Pigg	EL, RK.
L. Pike	Add. M.
C. Pink	EL, Lit, G, Bi, Art.
P. Read-Jahn	EL, RK, G*, Bi, Art.
V. Reid	RK, G.
J. Roberts	EL, G, Bi, Ndwk, Ck.
E. Scatcliff	EL, Lit, RK, F, M, Bi.
G. Smart	C*.
A. Tong	EL, H, G, M*, Bi, Chinese*.

EL—English Language; Lit—English Literature; L—Latin; F—French; H—History; G—Geography; Bi—Biology; RK—Religious Knowledge; M—Mathematics; C—Chemistry; Ck—Cookery; Ndwk—Needlework; Add M—Additional Mathematics; E—English for A level. *—indicates distinction.

HOWLERS FROM RECENT EXAMINATIONS

A Vatican lives in Rome and is a famous Pope.
 A centenary is where people are buried.
 The English equivalent of chic is a baby hen.
 Peter's sign is a mightier and two keys.
 Biceps and Cyclops are bones in the upper arm.
 Lagging is when someone lags behind.
 Water must be fertilised before coming into the home.
 They put Claudine in to purify the water.
 Prince Charlie was nicknamed Boney.

NEW STAFF

Mrs. J. Grundy, B.Sc. (London) Physics and Mathematics; Mrs. J. McMullen, B.A. (London) English and History; Mrs. D. P. Steer, B.A. (London) French and Spanish; Mrs. M. Bruce, House Warden, Babington; Miss D. Lawton, Sanatorium Assistant; Miss E. Lewis, Matron at St. Hilary; Miss P. Alliston, Junior Matron at St. Hilary; Miss R. Cimardi, Junior Matron, Babington.

RELATIVES OF OLD GIRLS

In addition to relatives already mentioned in previous News Letters we have:—

Alison Emmott, sister of Mary Emmott.
 Gillian Synge, daughter of Joy Drew.

GIFTS TO THE SCHOOL, 1958-59

We are grateful to many friends for gifts received during the year, including the following:

Cheques: Miss Galton (£100), Mr. A. Horton-Stephens (£50), towards scientific equipment; C. Heaton on leaving; J. Bayly on leaving; Upper Vth Leavers, cheque for new carpet for the platform in the Elliott Hall.

Tennis Umpire Stand: Vth Form Leavers.

Piano: Mrs. Capern.

Television Set: An Old Girl who wishes to remain anonymous.

Wardrobe and Acting Costumes: Mrs. Hora.

Books: Mrs. Jennings, R. Tyoran, Mrs. Ballard.

Inkstand: Miss James.

CONFIRMATION 1959

By the Bishop of Chichester in St. Mark's Church on May 15th:

Elizabeth Bailey, Penelope Carew, Rowena Cook, Angela Crawley, Belinda David, Rosemary Dodd, Nicola Ferdinando, Jill Gooding, Melanie Grove, Amanda Hobson, Gaye Harland, Victoria Jarman, Alison Oates, Vivien Ottaway, Rosemary Pascoe, Angela Phillips, Shirley Read-Jahn, Penelope Ryall, Brita Seeberg, Karin Seeberg, Houaine Worsdell.

THE BISHOP BELL MEMORIAL FUND

The total sent by St. Mary's Hall to Lord McCorquodale up to date is £17 15s. 0d.

MARRIAGE

On March 30th, 1959: Miss M. L. Young to Mr. P. K. Escreet.

HOUSE REPORT

This year Houses have continued to compete against each other in friendly rivalry. Babington House won the Hope Gill Efficiency Shield, the Solo Singing Cup and the Netball Cup. Elliott House won the House Music Competition. St. Hilary House won the Fosh House Shield, the Lacrosse Cup, the Gymn Cup and the Tennis Cup. Bristol House was first in the Sports, and at the end of last summer term was leading in House points. Chichester House won the Courtesy Cup.

All the Boarding Houses have welcomed new Matrons. In Babington House Mrs. Bruce came in the Easter Term as House Warden, and Miss Rosa Cimardi came from Italy, as under Matron. In Elliott House Mrs. Godwin left in March 1959, and Miss Lawton came to replace her. In September 1959 Miss Miller left St. Hilary to replace Miss Lawton at Elliott House when she went to help Sister in the Sanatorium. In St. Hilary House Miss Aitken left in the Spring Term 1959, and Miss Roberts came to help her for the Spring Term only. In September 1959 Miss Lewis and Miss Alliston came to St. Hilary House.

Susan East is now head of Babington House, Amanda Hobson of Elliott, Nicola Bruton of St. Hilary, Susan Bannister of Bristol and Patricia Doswell of Chichester.

At the end of the Summer Term all the Boarding Houses went on House picnics. Babington went to King Alfred, Elliott to the Hove Lagoon, and St. Hilary to Lancing. In the Autumn Term the prefects of 'St. Hilary went carol singing and raised money for the Orphanage. Bristol has continued to collect milk bottle tops for Spastics and fruit and eggs for the nearby girls' orphanage. At the end of the Summer Term Bristol House organised a flower stall at the Orphanage Summer Sale and managed to raise £7 12s. 0d. Chichester House has been collecting milk bottle tops for the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals. In the Autumn Term, 1959, they sold seals in aid of the "Busy Bees" and in the Summer Term, the House began to send girls to the Sussex Hospital to talk to some of the patients and to buy any necessary shopping for them.

During the 'Flu' epidemic in the Spring Term, the patients overflowed from the San into the Boarding Houses, and we should like to thank the Matrons and other members of Staff for their unfailing patience and care during this time.

P. DOSWELL Upper VI.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

"THE COUNTESS CATHLEEN"

The play, "The Countess Cathleen," by W. B. Yeats, was produced by the School last December. The story tells how two of the Devil's Merchants are sent to buy the souls of the Irish peasants, whose poverty makes them willing to sell. The Countess Cathleen sells all her goods and property in order to save the peasants but the money is stolen and the only way left to her is to sell her own soul for the price of five hundred thousand crowns. This she does but as a result she dies. However, her soul is not lost for, as the Angel comes to bear her away, she tells the peasants, "The Light of Lights looks always on the motive, not the deed."

The cast was chosen from the Middle and Senior School. They all were successful in capturing some of the atmosphere of this very moving play. We are grateful to many girls and members of staff who devoted much time and energy to the play behind the scenes. Especially we thank Mrs. Allen, who produced the play.

N. BRUTON Upper VI.

CLASSICAL ACTIVITIES

At the end of the Christmas Term some of the Senior School went to Brighton College for a very unusual and interesting meeting of the Brighton Classical Association.

In a scene based on a passage from Tacitus, the historian was represented by a boy from Lancing College, who was acting as Counsel for the defence in a trial for capital murder. He made the judices, who were the members of the Society, acquainted with the main points of the case, and he introduced unseen witnesses by the ingenious use of a tape recorder. These he questioned and finally the case was presented to the jury for their decision. By a majority vote he was banished, or, as they put it, "Aquae et ignis interdictio."

The second part of the meeting was arranged by a girl from Brighton and Hove High School who read a paper on the History of Greek Sculpture. Afterwards, slides were shown depicting the development from the earliest days of the heroic age to the later age as it is represented by Myron in his "Discobolus" and by the Acropolis. Altogether the meeting was most enjoyable and worthwhile.



Lacrosse 1st XII, 1958-59

On the 15th January members of the Upper School went to Worthing to see the "Medea" acted by the seniors of the Girls High School. The play was excellently produced. The Chorus in particular was outstanding and provided a fitting background for the main characters. The part of Medea was played with feeling and the whole of this long performance was most enjoyable.

On Thursday, March 19th, a party went to hear a Lecture at Brighton and Hove School by Dr. Barbara Levch, an Old Girl of the school, and now a Tutor at St. Hilda's. She spoke on Pisidian Antioch, a city of St. Paul. The lecture was illustrated by slides showing pictures of this ancient town which is gradually being uncovered. We were very glad of the opportunity to hear about this interesting place.

R. DOUSE Upper VI.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY REPORT

Our numbers have grown considerably this year, and the meetings have been well attended by the Fifth and Sixth Forms. The Society's activities have included, as usual, debates and play-readings.

The debate: "In the opinion of this House, women should not be ordained clergy of the Church of England," aroused strong feelings on both sides, and was defeated by a large majority.

There were also interesting discussions on whether corporal punishment should be introduced and the freedom of the Press.

Shaw's "Pygmalion" was one of the most popular of the plays read, and scenes from Chekov's "Cherry Orchard" were also very much enjoyed. We decided to attempt a new experiment in the reading of the first act of Ibsen's "A Doll's House." This was acted on the stage after some rehearsal and it was surprising to find how much could be achieved in spite of the fact that the cast had their books. The experiment proved very successful and we hope we can do something more in this way.

We should like to thank Mrs. Allen, the Chairman, Margaret Barrett and the Committee for the success of the past year.

R. DOUSE, Upper VI.

GAMES REPORT

In the Autumn term of 1958 the first lacrosse team had eight fixtures and the second team five. The first team played seven of these, winning three of them and losing four, while the second team won two of their matches and lost two. The team was only able to play two of its fixtures in the Spring term as most of the matches were cancelled owing to epidemics. They won one match and lost one. It was noticeable last year that the first team was playing more as a team than had been the case in previous years, and we hope this spirit will continue, and grow stronger. In the second team last year there were several younger players, and we hope to continue this trend to enable the players to lose match nerves when they reach the first team. It was also the first year we had had a regular second team, and as they are now our first team we have high hopes for our future matches.

The Netball team were playing for the first time with the new rules, which allowed new footwork and positioning. This proved to be very successful, and they won three of their four matches, and drew one in a very good game against Windlesham. Unfortunately for them, they were unable to play any of their matches in the Spring term because of epidemics. We hope this year's netball team will continue in the same winning vein.

With our two new Tennis Courts, we are able to play tennis all

the year round, and the standard has improved considerably as all the teams won more matches than they lost.

Twenty-one girls took their Bronze Medallion for Life Saving and all passed.

It has been a satisfactory year on the whole.

S. GIOVETTI, Games Captain.

THE SIXTH FORM CLUB

The Sixth Form Club's Spring Term Conference was held at Hove County Grammar School for Boys and the topic under discussion was "Nuclear Energy and its Social Implications." The speaker was Professor Rotblat, Professor of Physics at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.

Before his lecture we made a tour of an exhibition loaned to the Club by the Atomic Energy Commission. This exhibition consisted of models of nuclear power stations and reactors.

Professor Rotblat began his lecture by showing us two films; one explaining the structure of the atom, and what occurs during nuclear fission to liberate energy, and the other showing the construction and mechanism of atomic reactors.

He then gave an account, illustrated by slides, of how this energy, when put to useful purposes, benefits mankind. He also stressed how great was the responsibility of having the knowledge of the potential of nuclear energy, and that unless this responsibility was realised by all who used it, the danger was immense.

The Professor then went on to tell us of the important and valuable uses to which atomic power can be put. He mentioned the research being carried out for the relief of diseases, such as cancer, by means of radio-active rays. He told us how the energy can be used in industry, and how archaeological remains can be dated by determining their radio-active content. He explained how nuclear energy would be used to play a major role in producing power for ordinary domestic purposes, and fuel for all means of transport, from cars to space rockets, as well as for industry. He explained briefly the mechanism of Z.E.T.A. and how the high temperatures needed were provided by nuclear fission. The power produced by such means would eventually take the place of coal, and the latter could be used solely for the manufacture of its valuable by-products rather than in the home. He added that although coal would be far more expensive than power provided by nuclear reactors, because of the vast quantity needed to give the same amount of heat as one unit of nuclear energy, it would be a long time before the tradition of the coal fire would die out.

After his talk many varied and interesting questions were put to Professor Rotblat by members of the audience. Among these were several of the controversial topics of how the increase in the amount of radio-active "fall-out" due to the testing of atomic weapons, will affect us all in generations to come.

He replied that although the radio-activity in the bone marrow of everyone is increasing it would have to be many times greater before there was any danger, and that at the same time the increase was very slow.

Because of the shortage of time many questions had to go unanswered, but we all felt that the lecture had been of great value to us, and helped us to realise, that, while there is so much discussion about the destructive power of atomic energy, so much is being done to promote its construction to peaceful uses.

M. BARRETT and E. COCKBURN Upper VI.

HOVE LIBRARY'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

In December, 1958, the whole of the Sixth Form attended "Question Time" at Hove County Grammar School. It had been arranged by Hove Library in honour of their Golden Jubilee. The Panel consisted of Mary Field, author and Head of the B.B.C. Children's Television; John Connell, Sports writer; Maxwell Knight, author and naturalist, and Richard Church, the poet and author. Lionel Hale took the Chair.

Questions had previously been sent by members of the Sixth Form Club to Mr. Greatwood, Headmaster of Hove County School, and a few of these questions were selected to be considered by the Panel. The questions covered the field of art, literature and drama. One was whether art was a subtle form of escapism. Richard Church gave an inspiring refutation of this approach to art.

The Panel was divided on the issue as to whether a grounding in Dickens and Scott was of greater value than a study of the Moderns.

The answers which the Panel gave on the different topics were of great interest to all of us and Lionel Hale was an excellent Chairman.

C. BEAN Upper VI.

THE SIXTH FORM VISIT TO LONDON

In July a Sixth Form visit to the Houses of Parliament and the National Gallery was arranged. It was an outing which combined pleasure with education and it helped our understanding of the British system of government as well as our appreciation of Art. Indeed for many it was the culmination of their General Sixth Form course.

We travelled up to London by coach, and were met at the Houses of Parliament by a guide who was exceptionally helpful and informative. He showed us round very thoroughly, pointing out many details such as the places where certain people sat in the House and the significance of different customs. We were all very interested in the emphasis placed on tradition and the way in which our system has been influenced by the course of history.

Having completed our tour of both the Commons and the Lords and walked along Westminster Bridge to admire the magnificent architecture, we went into St. James' Park to eat our picnic lunch. After this we went to the National Gallery. We were all very interested to see the works of painters about whom we had learnt. We did not concentrate on seeing any particular period in Art, however, but tried to see as much as possible. A whole afternoon was spent in this manner, but we realised that much more time was needed to study the pictures more thoroughly, and we hope to revisit the National Gallery and to see other Art Exhibitions.

Mrs. Lawrence and Miss West very kindly organised the party and accompanied us, and we should like to thank them both for a very enjoyable day.

G. J. PHILLIPS and S. EAST Upper VI.

PRIZE-WINNING ESSAY, 1959

Gardens

"God Almighty planted the first garden, and indeed it is the purest of human pleasures." Once the whole world was one garden, God's garden, where Beauty and her sister Nature lived in peace. Nature tended the young plants and trees and made them grow strong and healthy while Beauty gave them a gentle touch, imparting some of herself to them so that their grace was a delight.

Man was created to enjoy this garden but he grew tired of it and began to cut down the majestic trees, and tear up the grass and flowers

so that he might make dwelling-places. Perhaps at first man built these dwellings only because they were necessary but he rapidly became more ambitious. His buildings became bigger and more complicated and they stole more and more space in the beautiful garden.

However man has repented and has, in some ways, tried to remedy his fault by adding a garden to most of his buildings—a copy in miniature of God's first garden. In these gardens he has tried to heal the wounds he has dealt Beauty. Once more she has somewhere where she is free to roam, where man pays homage to her in a humble way. If this homage is truly earnest she will reward him for, as she walks, the grass will grow richer, greener, fresher beneath her feet and wherever she looks the flowers will smile more beautifully and stretch their green necks more gracefully.

Thus a garden becomes not only "the purest of human pleasures" but "the greatest refreshment to human spirits." How sad, then, that this refreshment has become so small and limited. How many people can gaze through their windows at a stretch of rich green grass and a blaze of vivid colours guarded by proud trees? Few; many more count themselves fortunate if they see anything green at all before they are confronted with the dismal grey of a road.

A true garden is a vast area—and an area of freedom. It is not a place where man measures every bush so that each one is exactly the same height as every other, where every flower is planted so that it has a partner in a similar place in every other flower bed, as in the gardens of the Palace of Versailles. This does not mean that it should be an untended wilderness. The really beautiful garden is cared for lovingly and arranged only after much thought. Yet it can still be a place of freedom. The trees spread their branches where they wish and the flowers toss their bright heads when they want. The very birds sing more loudly and sweetly in such a place for here they are welcomed; here they may look in wonder at the beauties of God's creation; this is a place place of happiness. The wind blows a fresher gust in a garden, a gust enhanced by the sweet scent exhaled by the flowers. The bees hum more loudly and are more busy for here the flowers harbour a sweeter nectar. It is indeed "the greatest refreshment to human spirits."

N. BRUTON Lower VI. (May 1959).

AFRICA, THE AWAKENED CONTINENT

On February 16th, the Senior School once again welcomed Mr. Donald Grant, the well-known Lecturer. The last time Mr. Grant visited us he spoke on the United States and the Presidential election there. This time his subject was Africa and his most enlightening talk was entitled "Africa, the Awakened Continent."

Mr. Grant began by comparing the size and population of Africa with those of the other continents. The history of the 'Dark Continent' was then traced through the ages, from the time when explorers dared to travel only short distances up the dark foreboding rivers for fear of the man-hunting Africans, up to the present day, when the African can govern his own country in a competent fashion.

Mr. Grant then discussed the problems of modern Africa, leaving us to think about the question: "Will Africa, like Egypt, turn on Russia?" A lively question time then followed.

Throughout his highly instructive and interesting talk, Mr. Grant made one point very clear: "The white man needs the African and the African needs the white man."

J. PATTEN Upper VI.

"HOW BRITAIN EARNS HER LIVING"

In the Spring Term 1959 the Upper V and Sixth had the privilege of hearing Mr. Edward Holloway's Lecture on 'How Britain Earns Her Living.' This economic question, Mr. Holloway explained, is like a housekeeping question, because as a family has to keep house, so does a nation have to make the budget balance.

Britain earns her living by trade and manufactures, and this situation has produced a rather precarious position because it is difficult to retain a high standard of living if the country does not possess its own raw materials.

Mr. Holloway then told us how trade had begun between Great Britain and other lands, first with the exchange of cloths and heads for ivory and precious stones. The balance of trade was made with silver but the weighing of the metal was slow and when the Industrial Revolution accelerated trade, other means were necessary. So a paper currency was used internationally to replace silver.

Fortunately Great Britain was first in the Industrial Revolution, and had the technical skills, which resulted in a great demand for her goods. She made the terms in trade for her customers, because other countries wanted her goods, and she wanted food. Great Britain was no longer, as in the eighteenth century, self-sufficient, but a manufacturing country. She prospered as 'the shopkeeper of the world,' selling bridges, railways and machines. To-day, because other countries make their own goods, they will not take so many of ours.

Britain relies on imported materials, and also imports half her food. Britain must export to pay for these goods. Although Britain is anxious to have vigorous trading relations with other countries, because of strikes she is breaking down the confidence built up by former generations, as strikes cause goods to arrive late, and the British reputation for reliability suffers.

Mr. Holloway ended on a serious note, showing how our livelihood depends upon our maintaining a flourishing trade abroad.

E. COLIN-JONES Lower VI.

MODERN CHINA

On June 1st the whole of the Sixth Form attended the Summer Term Conference of the Sixth Form Club. The subject was "Modern China." Talks were given by two speakers from the School of Oriental Studies.

The first talk was given by Mr. Gray, a lecturer on the staff of the School of Oriental Studies who had also been a Lecturer in the University of Hong Kong. The aim of the talk was to give the political background of the present situation in China, showing how the Communists gained power. We were told how, in past ages, China felt a superiority over her neighbours whose civilisation was not so advanced, and this feeling of superiority continued until the defeat by Britain in 1839. Mr. Gray mentioned that, at that time, industry in other countries was developing, but the advance of industry in China was hindered by the outcome of the war against Britain, and also by the fixed habits of the Chinese people. Other problems were the great rise in population towards the end of the nineteenth century, and also the fact that for centuries the country had been troubled by peasant revolts which still broke out.

Mr. Gray then went on to explain how civil war broke out in the country, and how, during the war, the Communists were able to strengthen their position, whereas the Nationalists rapidly lost ground.

Eventually, although the Nationalists were officially in power, the Communists were in a very strong position. The speaker also explained that affairs at that time were not simple, since the country had not been financially in a state for war, and this resulted in inflation. Production did not rise, and the Nationalists found themselves unable to carry out the industrial development or reform in general. It was, therefore, easy for the Communists to gain support, and finally the Nationalists were overthrown.

We learnt that, after the Communists came into power, land was redistributed so that the peasants gained a little; and co-operative agricultural systems were urged to join together so that improvements could be made in such undertakings as re-forestation and irrigation.

We were shown by Mr. Gray's talk the problems facing China, and the necessity for strong Government.

The second talk was given by Dr. Mackalevy, a lecturer in Chinese Law at the School of Oriental Studies who had also been the Chinese Secretary of Information at the British Embassy in Shanghai.

Before his talk Dr. Mackalevy played us two records of Chinese music. The first was old, traditional music which gave the impression of being somewhat remote, and the second was a modern marching song.

Dr. Mackalevy then stated that Europeans often held the view that China was a remote and alien country, and that anything connected with her was far removed from Western life. He explained, however, that this was a false conception since, nowadays, Chinese affairs greatly influence Western life, and, in fact, the Chinese are a very humane race. They have a light-heartedness and an ability for work which are not seen in many countries.

The speaker then said that any Communist in China would talk of the coming of the Communist régime as the liberation of China. In some ways, he said, this was an accurate phrase. For instance, peasants had gained some relief, and the State was now stronger so that parents could no longer force their children into undesired marriages, and the terrorism of village ruffians was ended; also more opportunities were given to the people for the use of their talents. Moreover, the advent of Marxism brought to the people a satisfactory answer to the question of the meaning of life in the world. Marxism did not meet with religious opposition since the complexity of religious beliefs in China prevented the growth of united denial of Communism.

He then went on to say that the idea that the Chinese are not a united race is another European misconception, and that differences between people living in different parts of the country are only minor ones. The Government is trying to make the language easier to learn by modifying the alphabet so that all the people may have a uniform language.

Dr. Mackalevy said that, although the Chinese have lost freedom of thought, and 'the right to say nothing,' they have gained in many ways.

After the two lectures, several questions were asked from the floor. One questioner asked whether the speakers felt that Chinese Nationalism would die out with the death of Chiang Kei Chek but they replied that, in their opinion, it would not, since it still had support in the Western world.

When asked about China's future in the world, the speakers replied that when her industrial resources had developed she would have a place among industrial countries.

The two talks covered a wide field and altogether the Conference was extremely interesting and instructive.

J. COATE Upper VI.

MY HOLIDAY IN CYPRUS DURING THE EMERGENCY

On looking back, I realise how lucky I was to have been in Cyprus during what will be remembered as the most critical period of the island's history. To me Cyprus is one of the most beautiful places I have ever seen, despite the fact that I saw it in a very dark hour. Its strategic position, climate and beauty makes it a place where one can enjoy the most marvellous of holidays. My holiday there was marred by terrorism but nevertheless I was able to see some very remarkable things.

When I landed at Nicosia Airport I was greeted by barbed wire, heavily armed soldiers and various other security measures. I was not at all worried and rather enjoyed the strangeness of the experience. I finally reached my parents after the most fascinating 'bus ride I have ever had, through the streets of Nicosia in the most ramshackle 'bus imaginable. From time to time we were stopped at security roadblocks for the Cypriot driver to be searched—it was all very interesting.

When I finally reached home the next day, I had experienced a night in Nicosia. Sleep was impossible as car horns were sounded at varying intervals all through the night and the milk was delivered at four a.m.

During the height of the emergency I spent most of the time swimming off Dhekelia, the Military Cantonment where we lived. Swimming with a "Snorkel" was fascinating because of the beauty of the Mediterranean Sea. I used to spend hours just watching life on the sea bed.

When the Eoka leader announced his truce my family were able to go up to a cottage in the Troodos Mountains for a fortnight's respite from the heat and general troubles. It was over Mount Olympus in the Troodos range that I watched the dawn early one morning with some friends and a Cypriot. The Cypriot brewed for us what he termed "English tea," and we sat and drank it with him while the sun steadily rose.

While the truce lasted I visited Salamis, the Roman city where St. Paul and Barnabas preached. The market place and Forum were being excavated. I saw St. Hilarion Castle in Kyrenia, which in the Byzantium age was greater than Windsor.

When tension began to rise I saw a riot platoon burst into action at the killing of a Turkish-Cypriot. Luckily I did not see the murder but was able to witness the searching of Cypriots. It was during times like these that I was afraid because my father was so often called out in the middle of the night to scenes of ambushes. Although I never came into contact with any violent terrorism I was greatly aware of its dangers.

The Cypriot peasants are very friendly people and I was lucky enough to go to a barbecue with three hundred of them and twelve English people, including my family and the former Governor of Cyprus, Lord Harding. I was very surprised to find how friendly they all were, particularly with Lord Harding who had to shake everybody by the hand and join the Cypriots in their barbecue.

Although security measures made it impossible for me to enjoy the holiday I should like to have had in Cyprus, I must admit that my holiday there was a very interesting experience and I shall never forget it. I hope to go back when Cyprus becomes independent and I wonder if it will be a very different island.

R. NOLDA. Lower VI.

SWISS HOLIDAY

This year my parents and I spent our holiday in the little village of Chateau D'Oex, a picturesque little place situated in Switzerland's widest valley where there is the longest ski-lift in the country. During our stay there we visited many of the places of interest including Gstaad, which is very near Chateau D'Oex; St. Gingolph, the Swiss-French town which was the home of the Maquis during the war; Geneva, and the Palais des Nations, which was extremely interesting and very imposing, with its view of Lake Geneva from the hillside.

To me the most enchanting visit of the holiday was to Gruyeres, the home of the famous Swiss cheese of that name which is made in the chalets on the higher slopes of the mountains. The village itself has not been touched for over three hundred years, and when one first goes through the archway, it is like stepping back into history. Many of the houses in the narrow main (and only) street were built in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, while others were built in the following two centuries. The market place and fountain are the general meeting place for the women who congregate there to do their washing.

The oldest section of the village, which is completely surrounded by a strong wall, is the castle, the home of the Comte de Gruyeres who owned a great deal of land in the area. Over the entrance to the main courtyard is the original coat of arms of the Comptes with the date 902 A.D. at the bottom. It has survived remarkably well and though many people doubt its authenticity, it is certainly very beautiful, even if it is not so old as was supposed. The story of the crane in the coat of arms is widely known in this part of Switzerland.

Apparently, a certain Comte de Gruyeres was on a Crusade with his soldiers, and ever since the men had left the castle a crane had followed them. Eventually the Comte decided the crane was an omen of good luck which he wanted to keep for ever so he had the crane killed and put on his banner. Just before he died he gave the crane to the Valley of Chateau D'Oex so that it would still be in his territory to bring the future Comtes and people good luck and so that is why this crane forms part of the village's badge to this day.

The entire village of Gruyeres is reputed to be a perfect example of Mediaeval architecture and has to be seen to be believed. A day would not be sufficient to take in all there is to see.

A. FITZPATRICK Lower VI.

THE NEW LABORATORY

The schools of Britain are responding to the need for more scientific training in the modern world by increasing the time devoted to scientific subjects, and providing greater facilities for this purpose.

St. Mary's Hall is no exception. After returning from the summer holidays, we were delighted to see the new Biology laboratory which has been constructed from the former Geography Room. In fact, a block of laboratories has been formed for, between the Chemistry laboratory and the new Biology laboratory, is a third—a small Physics room, and hence a Science wing has come into being.

The new Biology laboratory is a great improvement on the last one. Mrs. Hora has at last had her long-standing wish granted, since for nine years she has been teaching classes, which have grown larger every year, in extremely difficult circumstances in the old laboratory. The new room

has ample space, large, well-placed benches and modern bench equipment. A new window, allowing more light to enter the room, has replaced the small, inadequate one on the west side of the new laboratory. In fact, the already enjoyable lesson of Biology has been made more so by the improved conditions.

Great praise should go to Mrs. Hora who, for so many years has taught a practical subject so successfully in such a small space.

We hope that this is only the first of a series of improvements which the School will see as it grows and meets current demands.

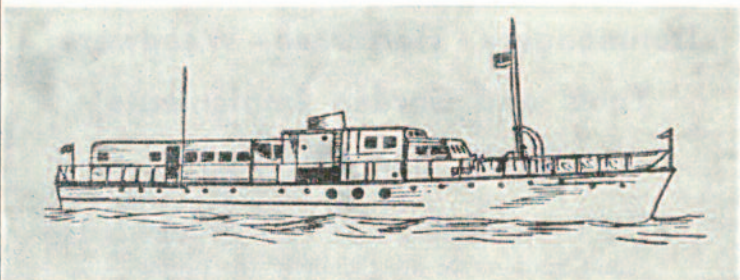
A. HOBSON Upper VI.

OBERAMMERGAU, 1960

A party of Senior girls, together with several members of Staff, will be going abroad in August, spending ten days in Austria, followed by two days in Oberammergau, during which they will go to the Passion Play.

Although I do not anticipate having any difficulty in filling the places booked I shall be glad to hear of any Old Girls who would be interested and who would like to join the party if a place is available.

The cost of the fortnight, inclusive of accommodation, theatre ticket and fares, will be about £35 per head, plus the return fare from home to London.



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