

1950 "Democracy and European Co-operation"



Two of the members of the Historical Society were privileged to attend the C.E.W.C. lectures in London during the Christmas holidays where they heard leading statesmen speak on Democracy and European Co-operation.

Peter Sutcliffe, U6A

1951 "The Under Developed Areas of the World"



London, over the Christmas holidays, welcomed several notable characters, but there were two outstanding events. The first was the meeting of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, and the second, the visit paid by Clarke and myself to the Council for Education in World Citizenship Conferences from the 1st to the 6th January. Speeches on the subject of The Under Developed Areas of the World were of a remarkably high quality and were made by such notable personages as Senor Salvador de Madariago, His Grace the Archbishop of York and Dr. Charles Hill, to name but three from the host of such distinguished people. On the social side of the conference was a dance at St. Pancras Town Hall and a Concert. On our return to School we gave an account of the conference to the Historical Society, which was quite well received despite the difficulty we had in selecting from the vast amount of

information we had received. We would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Allan for making this visit possible. Many friends were made; we learned a great deal and we certainly spent a most enjoyable week. We can, and do, recommend the same vacation to our successors.

Donald Clarke (left), Richard Whittaker, U6A.

1952 "Human Rights and its many Aspects"



Janet Thorley, U6S



Edith Lill, U6A



Eric Sale, U6A



Mike Fry, U6A

A party of two girls and five boys from the Upper Sixth represented the school, from January 1st to the 4th, at a Conference held in Central Hall, Westminster, organized by the Council for Education in World Citizenship. The topic under discussion was "Human Rights and its many Aspects" and several eminent speakers were present. These included Mr. Benegal Ran, Indian delegate to the United Nations, Mr. Ismail de Yorke, Secretary to the Moslem Society, Dr. Bronowski of the N.C.B. Research Department, and Miss M. Irewelyam, adviser to overseas students of the University of London. Students were given the opportunity of questioning the speakers and of voicing their opinions in discussion groups. The lectures and discussions proved to be very beneficial and were enjoyed by all of us. There was a lighter side to the trip including a Conference Dance and a Concert, and the many other attractions London offers.

All members of the party would like to thank the Headmaster, Mr. Allan and Miss Austin for enabling us to attend the Conference and we strongly recommend it to all future members of the Upper Sixth.

1953 "Problems in Africa" and "Europe 1953"



Joan Dyson, U6S.

Over the Christmas holidays, London was again invaded by a party from H.G.S. visiting the Council for Education in World Citizenship lectures held in the Central Hall, Westminster. The lectures were held from December 29th to January 1st and this year the party consisted of Eileen Tate, Mary Stansfield, Joan Dyson, Warden, A. and Secker, B. The subject of this conference was "Problems in Africa" and the speeches heard, made by such well known figures as Dr. Gilbert Murray, Leary Constantine and James Griffiths, M.P., were of a very high standard. In our opinion, the conference was alive and the participants keen and interested despite certain correspondence in the "Times Educational Supplement" which seemed to give the opposite point of view. On the Friday evening we reluctantly bade farewell to the Metropolis having learned, if nothing else, how to travel on the Underground without going in the wrong direction. We should like to thank the Headmaster and Mr. Allan for making the visit possible.

A second account - "Europe 1953"



Mike Fry, U6A

Five members of the sixth form made the annual visit to the London Conference of the Council for Education in World Citizenship, held in Central Hall, Westminster. The subject of this conference, lasting from December 30th to January 2nd, was "Europe 1953" and the various aspects of this important topic were discussed first by the speakers and then by the audience in the discussion groups. One big disappointment was that Anthony Eden was unable to attend, but his very able deputy Anthony Nutting gave a brilliant speech on "European Unity". Other eminent speakers were His Excellency the Polish Ambassador, M. Ferzy Michalowski, who gave an "Eastern European's View"; His Excellency the Indonesian Ambassador giving an "Asian View" and Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, Executive Secretary to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe. On the lighter side were the Conference Dance and Concert, and full advantage was taken of the other amusements in London. All five were agreed on the immense value of the Conference and strongly recommend it to future members of the sixth. We should like to thank the Headmaster and Mr. Allan for the help given to enable us to attend.

1954 "Latin America"



Christmas for six members of the Historical Society meant a five-day visit to London as delegates to the C.E.W.C. Conference held at Central Hall, Westminster. Unable to afford the Savoy, most of the delegates stayed with relatives or friends and, as these often lived inconsiderately far from the Conference Hall, the day started early. Two of the delegation rose daily at 6.0 a.m. and, with the memory of a comfortable, warm bed still lingering in their fuddled minds, groped their way along the dark streets of Luton in an effort to catch the train to London. The others were more fortunate and had a comparatively short ride by tube or bus. The former proved to be especially baffling. One misguided boy, in trying to find the platform on the Piccadilly line, was confronted with the sign 'Follow the Coloured Lights'. He did so and ended up outside St. Pancras Station. A method guaranteed to get you to your destination on the underground was eventually perfected. The party concerned would board the first train they saw and change at the next station if it so happened that they were going in the wrong direction. Using the system it was found that the Conference could be reached before it started, if you sprinted across Parliament Square from the station. The subject of this year's Conference was Latin America. Every day, distinguished speakers would address the conference on the Past, the Present and the Future of that area. Among these speakers were the Professor of Latin American History at London University, Professor Humphrey, and two broadcasters, Mr. Duquid and Mr. Pendle. After the lectures, the Conference split into groups to discuss the talks and add any comments. A reporter appointed by each group summarised the discussion and this report contributed to the general conclusion read out at the end of the conference. Evenings were free and often spent in exploring London. After sampling the bright lights of Piccadilly Circus, we turned our thoughts to the theatre. A popular choice was "Can-Can" at the Coliseum but the show was not appreciated fully because it was seen from a seat "in the gods" shared with programme sellers and the spotlamps. The six delegates thank all members of staff who made the visit possible and they recommend the experience to anyone who has the opportunity to go in future years.

Alan Vaughan-Birch, U6S

1955 "We determined....."



Six members of the Upper Sixth (Yvonne Harris, Frances Woodward, Greasley, Maltby, Peel and Wall) attended the Annual Christmas Conference of the Council for Education in World Citizenship held in Central Hall, Westminster. Last year being the tenth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations' Organisation, the subject of the Conference was "We determined....." This Subject was discussed by the speakers, and the audience was given a chance to air its knowledge in the discussion groups. A great disappointment was the unfortunate absence of Mrs. Pandit Nehru, but the other very able speakers included Earl Attlee, on "War and Peace"; J.H. Anderson of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, on "Men against Poverty"; and Richie Calder of the "News Chronicle", on "Men against Ignorance". All these men spoke with force and persuasion, and answered questions put by the audience. The discussion groups tackled such topics as "Race" and "Social Progress". There were, however, less serious moments which included a dance held in St. Pancras Town Hall, a concert of African and American music and an International Concert of Music

and Dancing, in addition to the other London entertainments. The six members are unanimously agreed on the value of the Conference and would like to thank the Headmaster and Mr. Bulley for the help and advice given. It is strongly recommended that future sixth - formers should attend.

Don Maltby, U6A, (Guest)

1956 "North America -- Continent without frontiers"



The theme of this year's five - day conference promoted by the Council for Education in World Citizenship, and held at Central Hall, Westminster, was "North America -- Continent without frontiers". Many well - known figures in contemporary educational and political spheres expounded their views on the importance of our understanding the American peoples; perhaps one of the best - known celebrities was Bernard Braden, who is a Canadian. The moral which underlay most lectures was that it was essential we should look upon the Americans as foreigners, like, say, the French, and then we could modify our attitude to them by ignoring such factors as our common language. But on no account were we to delude ourselves into supposing that just because

basically we speak the same tongue, it naturally follows that our two peoples are alike. This would, it was considered, lead to a closer link between the two countries. Much free literature was available, and HGS pupils, like pupils of any other school, collected sufficient to set up a rival concern. On the first day of the Conference the inevitable Dance was held in St. Pancras Town Hall, and although the orchestra was not comparable to Victor Sylvester's or Ted Heath's, in all fairness it must be said that the instrumentalists' efforts to produce music improved as the evening progressed. One thing we must beg is that future representatives of the school at these conferences will forget any qualms they may have, and take up their allotted microphone time to ask the various lecturers questions. It becomes very boring listening to Finchley G.S. boys all the time. But we may add one conciliatory note: HGS pupils are not the only ones to misbehave. The organiser expressly asked every one of the two-thousand present to refrain from the usual tradition of making paper aeroplanes, whereupon every capable member of the audience showered the auditorium with these missiles! The delegates from the Sixth Form, Jean Snookes, Joan Martin, Wendy Jennings, Roy Homer, Mel Wheatcroft and Tony Pickering would like to express their thanks for the co-operation of Mr. Bulley and the Headmaster, who made this enjoyable experience possible.

Tony Pickering, U6S (left) and Roy Homer, U6A. Price

1957 Britain and the U.N., NATO, the Commonwealth and Europe



Four pupils of HGS attended the annual C.E.W.C. conference during the Christmas holidays. There were four main topics under discussion -- "Britain and the United Nations", "Britain and NATO", "Britain and the Commonwealth", and "Britain and Europe". There were over two thousand students present, including many from overseas. The most forceful and interesting speaker was Dr. Bronowski, who argued that a basic science education was as essential as a basic arts education. Other lecturers included the youthful and enthusiastic Professor of History at Leeds University, Asa Briggs, and Lord Hailsham (heralded by the ringing of a bell) who spoke on Britain's place in the world as a second-class nation. Questions from the audience were on the whole intelligently phrased, though one visitor from the Middle East did not take kindly to the jovial suggestion that cannibalism would relieve two pressing economic problems -- food shortage and surplus population. Heated, interesting and informative discussion groups examined and reported on the four main topics. Outside the Hall the delegates were bombarded as usual by propaganda-peddlers, who distributed leaflets on Communism, the Young Conservatives, the Church and numerous other subjects. Concerts and a Dance formed the less serious side of the Conference.

(L-R above) Sheila Farmer, U6A. Elaine Picken, U6A. Sid Kenningham, U6A. Ray Noble, U6S

1958 Political, economic, cultural and social aspects of Asia



Asia was this year's topic for discussion. The subject was considered under four main headings: political, economic, cultural and social. The three delegates sent by the School were V.S. Kenningham, J. Porter and A.G. Lockett, and they were all placed in the political group. The Conference opened quietly. On the first morning we heard a lecture, and discussion groups were held in the afternoon. The first day passed quickly and many new friends were made. The discussions and lectures lasted for four whole days. During this time we heard eight lectures and a lecture-recital of Asian music and dancing; two discussion periods were held. Most of the lectures were interesting and the topics varied. In "Question Time" the lack of northern students was made even more noticeable by the abundance of questions from Londoners, but it is hoped that this position will be altered in future conferences.

Asian lecturers and questioners showed deep resentment towards past Western policy. An anti-communist attitude was shown by most of the delegates, who gave the "Daily Worker" salesman outside the Hall a very gruelling week. The main conclusion drawn from the conference was that the West has a large and important part to play in Asia's future development, but that its help must be given unconditionally and without hope of reward. If the West helps young nations in this spirit, then the advance of Communism can be halted and Asia can be placed on the road to democracy. There is a great gulf between Asia and the West which cannot be bridged overnight. Both Asia and the West will have to concede certain points, but with a little tolerance and goodwill, Asia can make full use of its own culture and resources and thus become a world power in the future.

Geoff Lockett, U6S

1959 "Peace and Population"



The subject for this year's Conference was "Peace and Population". At Christmas, eight members of the Sixth Form made the annual visit to London. Emphasis was placed upon the problem of survival and this important topic was ably summed up in an interesting and informative speech by Dr. Solly Zuckerman. He said that progress had brought its problems to civilisation: "Man now controls his own evolution and his own destiny". Because of this, difficulties have grown up in the fight for survival; specialisation of labour, domestication of animals, control over death, and the preservation of food have all aggravated the problem. The discussions left us with many important problems to consider:

- Can the world afford a population of 5,000 millions?
- Will miscegenation become inevitable as populations expand?
- Will complete control and direction of population by governments become essential?

It is sometimes said that the increased industrialisation necessary for poor countries with expanding populations could adversely affect our own exporting industries. Is this true? If so, how can we avert the danger? On the lighter side was the Conference Dance and Concert, and the other entertainments London affords. All eight of us enjoyed the visit, (though the absence of Professor Dudley Stamp was a disappointment to the Geographers) and in recognising its value, we recommend it to future members of the Sixth. We would like to thank the Headmaster and Mr. Hudson for giving us the opportunity to attend.

Terry Deeley, U6A

1960 "Something out of Africa"



The eighteenth Christmas Holiday Lectures were held in Central Hall, Westminster, and this year the subject dealt with was Africa, entitled "Something out of Africa". Those from HGS who formed the party chosen to attend the conference were Gerald Ackroyd, Geoffrey Allen, Richard Bateman, John Street and Rosemary Burton, Winifred Jones and Jean Thackray. We all met at Doncaster at 10.00 a.m. and arrived in London at 1.15 p.m. The conferences did not begin until the next day and so we were free to do some sight-seeing. We were all very fortunate in our accommodation at the National Union of Students' hostel, Euston Square, where we were able to meet many other people, not only those who were attending the conference from other schools all over the country, but those living and studying in London from all over the world. Through these students we were given an insight into the way of life of countries which previously had just been shapes on a map and items in the news. We were also able to discuss our domestic problems with our fellows who had also come to London to attend the conference. Besides learning a great deal about Africa, we were also able to learn much from our

social groups back at the hostel.

The conference was very fortunate this year in having the Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P. to give the opening address. Mr. Macleod encouraged us in our aim to learn and understand more about world affairs and especially about Africa, which is now undergoing a great change which will ultimately affect the whole world. He told us that although, naturally, he would be unable to attend the conferences since he was very busy involved in the very world affairs we were about to discuss, he had asked that copies of all the reports from the discussion group leaders be sent to him so that he could learn what today's youth of the country, tomorrow's leaders of the country, thought about the complex situation in Africa.

The lecturer that morning was Miss Naiski who was speaking instead of Miss Noni Jabavu who was unable to attend as planned. Her talk particularly interested me, since she concentrated rather on the human problems rather than the political ones in Africa. Miss Naiski's views were profound and sincere, and she succeeded in bringing these views, based on the truths out of Africa, very close to our hearts. She began her talk by painting for us a picture of Africa in history. Although Africa had always been thought of as extremely uncivilised, there had been a very early and great civilisation in Egypt. She mentioned where this great civilisation had penetrated even further, and described the severe hardship and cruelties forced upon her people by the earlier slavery, and now forced upon them by the present system of colonisation. Miss Naiski said that Africa still needed great help, but not the help she was receiving as a colony. Africa needs help to build a lasting democracy, and to educate her people to fulfil the needs of a democratic society. She explained that although she came from Ghana, where apartheid was practically non-existent, apartheid in the rest of Africa, especially the southern part, greatly impeded advancement along the path to a peaceful and beneficial relationship for both the native African peoples and the white Africans. She herself lived in a district where this conflict between black and white had never been apparent, but there were too many others for whom this barrier between black and white was very real. She summed up by changing the theme of her talk "The Black Man's Burden" to "The White Man's Burden", pointing out that the way to peaceful co-operation - the only way - had to be paved by the whites. They still had the powers and the means in Africa; it was for them to lay the first stone, and Africa needs them and their independence. Throughout her talk, Miss Naiski had emphasised the importance of the questions which were to come at the end, and which would give her the opportunity to talk on what particularly interested us about Africa. She hoped to clear our minds of the clouds which blurred our minds about her country. There were always too many questions at the end of the lectures for the time allowed, and many had to go unanswered.

That afternoon there was another lecture given by Mrs. Laura Grimond entitled "The White Man's Dilemma" and later the members of the conference were divided into discussion groups. We three girls were included in the cultural discussion group. These groups although valuable, were often disappointing; they were either monopolised by one person, or they were drowned by everyone speaking at once.

This was the form of the conference over the four days, i.e. two lectures in the morning, one lecture and discussion groups in the afternoon. During the remaining days the more important political aspects of the change in Africa were explored. These raised many startling and direct questions from the audience, and provided the speakers with lively topics for discussion, especially between Miss Hannah Stranton, Mr. Joshua Nkomo, President in exile, Southern Rhodesian African National Congress, M.C.L. Vambe, and Mr. Alee Dickson. The members of the audience were never afraid to put their questions frankly and bluntly to the speakers: in fact the conferences were noted for their frankness.

Many girls were unable to get tickets for the Dance at St. Pancras Town Hall, including those in the party. We remedied this disappointment by seeing as much of London as we could in four days. We saw the famous Soho and its coffee bars, and went to see three films, "The World of Suzie Wong", "Elmer Gantry", and "Never on Sundays". We had wanted to see others, but they were usually fully booked. One afternoon we took a walk through St. James' Park to Buckingham Palace, past the barracks and back through town to Westminster. The natives of London were particularly helpful in directing us where to go, and to places where we ought to go.

The sales in Oxford Street and Regent Street meant we were able to buy a few things to bring home. The benefits of this trip to London through the Conference and through our many new friendships were invaluable. As part of the youth of today, we were equipped with the knowledge we will need as tomorrow's citizens and tomorrow's leaders of the country. We will always be extremely grateful to Mr. Hudson, who organised our visit, and to the Headmaster, who enabled us to accomplish it.

Jean Thackray.

1961 "Co-existence"



This year Jacqueline Leonard, Marjorie Simms, Leonard Linsey, Roger Toft, Wray Vamplew and David Worgan ventured forth into the metropolis to the C.E.W.C. Conference. Experiment showed that the Circle Line brings you back to your original station, but eventually we all arrived at Central Hall, Westminster.

The topic for discussion was "Co-existence", preferably peaceful, and this was demonstrated by the communists and the advocates of moral rearmament who, despite ideological differences, made no attempt to beat each other in handing out their literature. The first speaker, Christopher Mayhew gave an entertaining definition of the Soviet conception of co-existence in which he stated that the communists falsely believed that only two forms of society, capitalist and socialist, existed. He believed that the western world was working against itself by allowing freedom of speech to communists, which Russia did not reciprocate. However, he insisted that it was not for us to withdraw our policy, but for

Russia to extend hers. Like most of the speakers, Mr. Mayhew looked optimistically towards the future. Although the communists still hold the view that communism will inevitably triumph throughout the world, he pointed out that their attitude to capitalist countries has gradually lessened in severity, and that tolerance is becoming more and more evident. He thought that co-existence could succeed even if two separate blocs remained, provided both recognised the other's point of view. He attacked the communists for condemning war between countries while at the same time openly attempting to undermine the constitution of a capitalist state. However, Mr. Romanoff the Soviet Cultural Adviser, stated indirectly that this was not wrong, since the rise of the proletariat was inevitable, the communists were only accelerating the progress of the worker by encouraging civil war. Unfortunately, Mr. Romanoff seemed too concerned with putting forward propaganda than with replying to questions from the floor. A further demonstration of political evasiveness was given by Lord Gladwyn, and despite the hopes of the conference that the United Nations might become the nucleus of a true world society, one is tempted to think that while men so biased as Mr. Romanoff, and so intolerant as Lord Gladwyn represent their countries, this might prove impossible.

Other speakers included Patrick O'Donovan of "The Observer" and Miss Shirley Williams, secretary of the Fabian Society. Discussion groups were held on two afternoons and were divided into four sections: political, economic, social and cultural. I found it impossible to be sure that peaceful co-existence would continue under present conditions, but the futility of nuclear war was generally accepted and hopes of changes in government attitudes were widespread.

On the less serious side, a dance was held at Chelsea Town Hall and a concert of international music and dancing was also arranged. Our week provided entertainment so diverse as to include a visit to the British Museum and an evening at a jazz cellar. Thanks go to Mr. Hudson for arranging our visit, and to the Headmaster for allowing it. I would recommend anyone who has the opportunity of attending in future to do so.

Wray Vamplew, U6S

1965 "Education and Peace"



During the Christmas vacation a group of sixth formers - Pauline Ogley, Bancroft, Holmes, Hudson and Thompson from the Upper Sixth, and Gillian Hawcroft, Jean Kilvington from the lower sixth - were fortunate in attending a series of lectures and discussions in the Central Hall, Westminster. This was the twenty-second Christmas holiday lecture to be held in London, and the title of this conference was "Education and Peace". As the conference is organised by the Council for Education in World Citizenship, an organisation of the United Nations, we had several lecturers from UNESCO during the four days of the conference.

The lectures started at 11 o'clock and at 10-30 the heart of London was resounding to the feet of the three thousand students making their way to the Central Hall. The students came from sixth forms all over the country, many coming from abroad. Thirty American students had even chartered an aeroplane to attend the conference. An opening address was given by Mr. Malcolm Adiseshia, Deputy

General of UNESCO, and this was followed by our first lecture, "Education and Social Necessity" by Professor J. Lauwerys, from London University. He emphasised that school is not the only place in which education goes on; other groupings - the family, political parties and voluntary organisations all have their role to play. The school however, maintains touch with the lightning changes in events, knowledge and ideas, which is a feature of the present age. The third lecture "Education and Harmony" by Sir John Maud, The Master of University College, Oxford, took place after lunch. For all their respective changes and adjustments, communism and capitalism remain diametrically opposed ideologies. Sir John examined the responsibility that educators had for introducing young people rooted in one ideology to the concepts and practice of the other, and doing so in a sympathetic way. I suppose the best-remembered part of his speech, however, was in offering all the 3,000 students a place at Oxford next year.

At 4 p.m. the discussion groups met for the first time. There were four main groups, with approximately 750 people in each. These groups were obviously sub-divided and each of the sub-groups tackled a question. An example of the type of question is given below - "A project such as the Freedom from Hunger Campaign emphasises the plight of the "have-nots". Can mutual respect be created out of pity? How can we guard against the educational dangers which may be implicit in this approach?" The first day ended with a dance at St. Pancras Town Hall, which was not too successful but gave the male members of the party an opportunity of meeting some new acquaintances.

On the following day we had lectures from the celebrated Asa Briggs, and Charles Fisher. A panel discussion followed in the afternoon entitled, "The contribution of the Arts", in which many well-known persons participated - Benjamin Britten, Marghanita Laski, Vanessa Redgrave, David Rudkin and Victor Pasmore. An International Concert was given in the Central Hall in the evening, many of the overseas students taking part.

During the third day only two lectures were given, one by Mr. Nigel Calder, editor of the "New Scientist", and Mr. Raymond Durgnat, author and critic. The whole of the afternoon was filled with discussion groups, in which Thompson was unhappily appointed a 'rapporteur', whose job it was to help in drawing up the final report to be presented on the last day.

And so the last day of the conference arrived. Dr. James Henderson, senior lecturer in History of the University of London, and Mr. Lionel Elvin, former head of the education department of UNESCO spoke in the morning. I think I should mention here that at the end of each lecture an opportunity was given for us to go to the microphone and ask questions. It was here that we met something that we had never encountered at Hemsworth - more questions than time. In the afternoon the group reports were presented and a report on CEWC and the World of Tomorrow was given by Mr. Terence Lason. The conference concluded at 4 pm.

On Saturday morning we began our journey back home - the end of a most enjoyable and enlightening week in London. I hope that the people that are fortunate in going to the conference next year will gain as much knowledge and excitement as we did. Although the conference took much of our time we were still able to see many of London's sights.

I must of course express our deep thanks to Mr. Hudson for organising the whole trip, and without whose help we would never have been able to go. I would like him to know that the whole group are sincerely grateful to him for making our journey a success. We would also like to thank Holmes for providing the entertainment during our visit, and to the school for paying our coach fare.

Geoff Thompson, U6S