1911-20

No sooner had the old School finally ceased to operate than citizens of Malton, headed by Mr. William Copperthwaite, began to agitate for its revival, this time in New Malton, long since the larger of the two settlements. This was in tune with the spirit of the time, for the feeling was spreading that a greater proportion of the country's young people should be having the benefits of education to a higher level than that provided at the local elementary schools. This feeling took effect in the Balfour/Morant Education Act of 1902, which constituted County and County Borough Councils as Local Education Authorities, and charged them to provide, among other things, facilities for secondary education in areas where they were not already available.

When the school was refounded, therefore, it was under the control of the North Riding Authority, though the Governors, by reason of the old Holgate endowent, retained a certain amount of independence. Moreover, as Malton stood on the boundary between the North and East Ridings, it was agreed that the East Riding Authority should contribute towards the cost of the School and that about a third of the School's pupils should be drawn from that area. Thus of the twenty three Governors eight were to be appointed by the North Riding County Council, and two by the East Riding County Council. Three Governors were to represent Malton U.D.C. and two to represent Norton U.D.C. Four were to be appointed by the Archbishop of York, one by the Dean and Chapter of York, a sixth by the Archdeacon of Cleveland, and a seventh by the Lord of the Manor of Old Malton, providing a direct link with the School's original situation. It can be said at the outset that M.G.S. has been most fortunate in its Governors, who have not only guided its affairs with wisdom and discernment, but often taken a close interest in the day to day life of the school. A particular debt must be acknowledged to the Worsley family, which has been represented on the Board throughout the greater part of the School's history, while both Sir William and his father before him have been outstandingly active and benificient Chairmen.

It was immediately decided that the new Malton G.S. should be co-educational. This was often the case with schools founded at this time in rural areas, where there were not enough pupils to justify the expense of two separate schools. At the time such schools were something of a novelty in English education, for it was only in the last quarter of the nineteenth century that the idea of providing advanced education for girls had been taken seriously. In areas where there were already well established boys' Grammar Schools it seemed simplest and most convenient to build a separate school for the girls. Moreover, the separation of the sexes during adolescence appealed to the English, with more than a taint of Puritanism still about them. Country schools such as at Malton and elsewhere in the North Riding hold an important place in the gradual acceptance in England of co-education as a respectable and purposeful system. It is not appropriate here to argue the merits of one educational system as against another, but it can be claimed that under the wise direction of its three headmasters M.G.S. has enjoyed the many advantages arising from the day to day association of boys and girls during their most formative years. Certainly the friendly and intimate atmosphere that has always characterised the School owes much to the good effect that boys and girls can have upon each other.

A site for the new school was found at the top of Middlecave Road, on the western outskirts of Malton, and the land was given to the Governors by Earl Fitzwilliam. The situation is, of course , magnificent, and few schools in England have the equal of it. The School stands

clear of the town, yet within easy reach of it. It is away from any main road. Northwards, there is a breath-taking view across open fields and the Hovingham Road down to Ryedale and far beyond to the North Yorkshire Moors.

Erection of the new School began in 1910, to a plan by a well known architect, Mr. Brierley. The buildings were ready for occupation by the summer of 1911, and the School received its first pupils, twenty seven boys and thirteen girls, on Thursday, September 14th. There they were met by three full-time teachers, two of them just beginning in the profession, and by three part-time assistants. Years afterwards one of these pupils, Eleanor Atkin (1911-14), writing for the one hundredth edition of the School Magazine, recalled something of her feelings on that first day:

'I still remember the thrill of that first morning, when I went to the Grammar School an entire stranger, knowing not a soul, and how impressed I was with the beautiful new building, new furniture, new books, new teachers.; everything was new and wonderful to me, and the "Head" most delightful of all. We scholars almost worshipped him, and other children who visited the School were envious of our young and debonair Headmaster . . . There surely never was a happier school . . .'

This well liked Headmaster was Edward Lorraine Watt, M.A., L.L.B., a Cambridge classicist with teaching experience at Wellington College and Halesowen G.S., aged only thirty three. He was to remain at M.G.S. until January 1937, when he died in office, after nursing the young school through its early days and troubles and bringing it forward into its maturity. The following extract from one of his reports to the Governors reveals the spirit in which he began his Headmastership:

'We have endeavoured to give a kind of training that shall turn out good citizens well equipped for the service of life, not each seeking his own at the expense of others but each earnestly desiring to serve his fellows with himself.'

His choice of a School motto, *'Audi Alteram Partem'* (hear the other point of view), testifies further to his concern for tolerance and community spirit, qualities that were to engender that happy atmosphere that has always been an outstanding feature of M.G.S. Mr. Watt taught English, Latin and a little Scripture, and he participated in many sides of School life. His former pupils, many now in their fifties and sixties, still talk fondly and at length of his kindness and understanding. Obviously, he was happiest when sharing in their activities, be it evening tennis, Sunday discussions or House concerts. The detail and thoroughness of his notes on old scholars in The Maltonian' show his interest in them all, distinguished or otherwise, long after they had left his care.

His two principal assistants were both young and inexperienced but it is clear, even at the distance of half a century.that both shared their leader's zest and drive. Thomas Curzon, with a First Class Honours degree in Chemistry at Manchester University, came to teach Mathematics, Science and Geography, with Boys' P.E. until 1913. His stay at the School was short, for he left in 1915for war service and then went on to Mill Hill and eventually to a Headship in Leeds. But by marriage in 1917 to Dorothy Walker, O.M. (1911-14) he perpetuated his links with Malton. The School's first Senior Mistress was Miss Marion Edwards, B.A. in Honours French of the University of Wales. She taught principally French but also English for a year and Needlework until 1914. Ill health enforced her resignation in 1917, but the handsome Tennis Cup that she presented has kept her name a reality for

succeeding generations of Maltonians. The Staff was completed by three teachers who attended at first for only one day a week — Miss Douthett for Art, Mr. Walter Metcalf for Woodwork, and Miss Tindall for Domestic Science. Miss Douthett and Mr. Metcalf both travelled from Whitby once a week and gave the School faithful service until well into the Thirties.

The School's numbers rose steadily from the initial forty to about a hundred and thirty in the last years of the period. The great majority paid fees, a hundred and thirty-four of the hundred and eighty-two pupils admitted during the first four years. But there were a number of Scholarships available for competition from private and elementary schools, as stipulated by the 1902 Act. During this four year period sixteen such Scholarships were awarded by the Governors out of the ancient Holgate endowment, eighteen were given by the North Riding and fourteen by the East Riding. Further grants for older pupils could be obtained by way of the Pupil/Teacher system, by which students attended M.G.S. for some of the days of the week but spent the rest of the time teaching at elementary schools in the neighbourhood.

At first there were three forms, called Two, Three and Four, but a First Form was started in 1912 for children as young as eight, and Fifth and Sixth Forms had been added by 1914. Pupils were admitted at variable ages, more or less at their parents' whim, though all had to pass an entrance examination set by the Staff io meet the pupil's age. The youngest applicants had to pass an examination in Reading, Spelling and the first four rules of Arithmetic. Of the first hundred and fifty pupils admitted forty-nine went into the Second Form and sixty-seven into the Third.

The geographical range covered by the School was extensive, reaching from Gilling and Ampleforth in the west to Sherbum in the east, and as far south over the Wolds as Wetwang and Fridaythorpe. Many of the country pupils travelled by train, along the York, Scarborough, Gilling and Driffield lines, while others, from the most remote areas, had to find weekly lodging in Malton or Norton.

The motives of parents willing to purchase Secondary Education for their children defy exact analysis. Many, no doubt, were eager for qualifications leading to a worthy career or at least *'a good job'*. Others thought more in terms of a finishing education before their son or daughter began the serious business of life in the kitchen or on the farm. The School's patronage reflects the economy of the district, good farming country on the Yorkshire Wolds and the Howardian Hills, and in the Vale of Pickering. Of the two hundred and eighteen pupils admitted from 1911 to 1915 fifty-eight came from farms, forty-four from local retailers and twenty-seven from other local businesses, such as builders and agricultural engineers. The fathers of thirteen pupils held clerical posts and eight pupils came from Norton's racing community. Only twenty-one had parents who could be called 'professional,' though here the range was wide, including teachers, a doctor, a veterinary surgeon, bank managers, a noncomformists minister, an accountant and local inspectors of various types. Many of this latter group, however, together with the more successful business families of the town, preferred the advantages of a boarding school for their children, and thus the School lost the support of many of the best informed households of 'the area. On occasion, indeed, the School was used as something of a preparatory school and during its first ten years seventeen pupils left for other schools, ranging from Cheltenham Ladies' College, Worksop and St. Peter's, York, to Yorkshire schools with boarding departments such as Pocklington, Eirnfield College, and Bridlington G.S. A private girls' school in Malton, St. Michael's, offered further competition.

The buildings that housed the young School were soon overcrowded, as they were designed to accommoda'te a hundred and twenty pupils, a number exceeded in 1917. The classrooms formed three sides of a rectangle, the south, east and west sides of the present quadrangle. They consisted of a Hall, five teaching rooms, a room for Science, and Woodwork and Domestic Science rooms. There was no Gym; the boys did their exercises outside and the girls 'their 'Swedish Drill' in the Hall. Pupils who had packed lunches ate them in the Domestic Science room. As made clear by the architect at the opening ceremony at the end of September 1911, the School had been built on strictly economical lines, but the present building was part of a larger scheme, and future additions would include Science and Art rooms, and a Gymnasium, while the vacant ground to the west would be the site of the Headmaster's house. Most of these plans, alas, went unfulfilled for many a year! There were no tennis courts until 1913, no asphalting for the quadrangle until well into "the twenties,' and at the outset not even the lawns and shrubbery that were later to set the building off to such advantage. These last, however, were soon laid out, and planted, as were the hedges of the open air stage. Scholars and teachers, it is clear, took great pains in the appearance of their School and made the most of their modest facilities.

That the premises were not more quickly improved was due in large measure, of course, to the First World War, which affected the School adversely in this and in many other ways. It was indeed a cruel discouragement that the young School should have to meet this great international calamity so early in its career. Not only were funds lacking for expansion but activities had to be curtailed. Staff were lost to the forces and parents felt disinclined to spend money on their sons' education. The School gave distinguished service however, to the national cause. Two masters gained commissions and a mistress was awarded the M.B.E. for her war work. Fifty five boys served in the ranks and seven of these gave their lives: Cecil Barr (1912-14), Jack Binnie (1913-14), Sidney Bowes (191415), Walter Cattle (1911-14), Rex Fowles (1914-15), Wallace Piercy (1913-17), and Wilfred Sowersby (1914-17). Those at home were also active and the School's War Savings totalled £509.3s.6d., and its relief collections £175.16s.3d. But in spite of the abnormal conditions of war it is possible, as we look back on those early years, as we talk to the Scholars of the day, now on the verge of their retirement, or as we browse through the pages of 'The Maltonian', which appeared regularly from 1917 onwards, to gain a strong and positive impression of the School. Certain characteristics stand out that are to typify the later years and are at the root of the School's traditions. The atmosphere was a contented one; there was the air of a large family about M.G.S. during these formative years. Helen Carlisle (1912-17), now Mrs. Wilson, recalling her schooldays, writes:

'...we were indeed a happy little party, delighted with the novelty of the new school, its buildings and playing fields, and with the sense of responsibility of helping to build up on the right lines the traditions of what would one day become a much bigger school ...'

And Doris Boyt (1913-18), the first Editor of 'The Maltonian', was moved to write in her last Editorial:

*'No more of all that made life so good at M.G*S - the happy comradeship and the good old time-worn jokes. ... Soon we shall be scattered but we shall always retain pleasant memories of M.G.S... '*

Staff-pupil relations were always unusually cordial, teachers joined freely in games, concerts and House picnics. Christmas parties, often in fancy dress, are regularly reported as highly

successful. The games of the School, though largely internal on account of war-time astringencies, were played with zest and good spirit. An Old Maltonian remarks:

'If it is true that the vital innermost spirit of any student institution is faithfully mirrored in its games, then M.G.S., even in its infant days, was an institution to be proud of'

But though tolerance and easy relations were the order of the day, discipline was not neglected. Uniform was decreed for the girls though it was not compulsory for the boys, and Prefects were appointed to be responsible for general behaviour, though as always their powers provoked criticism from the rank and file.

Life at School throughout these years was full. Lessons were given six days a week, with half days on Wednesdays and Saturdays, when games were played and attendance was expected. We read also of Sunday discussions organized by this most enthusiastic of Headmasters.

Staff changes were numerous, largely on account of the war. As well as the Headmaster Mr. Metcalf and Miss Douthett were with the School continually. But Miss Tindall the third original part-time teacher, left after two months and was replaced in the Domestic Science room by Miss Mackie. Miss Stone, the first History specialist, was appointed direct from Bedford College, London, in 1912, and another addition was Miss Piggott, who taught Swedish Drill one day a week. 1913 was a landmark in the School's history, for in that year a young man called T. A. Williams was appointed to the Staff, straight from Manchester University, where he had obtained his B.Sc. with Second Class honours in Chemistry, and also his M.Sc.

In 1914 Miss Stone left and was eventually replaced by Miss Cranfield, who was, like Miss Edwards, a graduate of Wales. Miss Milne replaced Miss Mackie for Domestic Science, but her appointment was full time and she also taught junior French and Singing. That Autumn, alas, saw the outbreak of war. Mr. Curzon and Mr. Williams enlisted almost at once, and Miss Milne followed in 1915 for war-work in London that was eventually to win her the M.B.E. Mr. Williams, who was to take part in the Gallipoli campaign and to be a prisoner of war, was replaced by Miss Shapely, who taught principally Mathematics and who stayed at M.G.S. until 1920, eighteen months after his return. Mr. Curzon's Science was undertaken by a succession of mistresses, beginning with Miss Paterson, who left in 1917for work in a Government Laboratory, then by Miss Saunders, and finally by Miss Qualye. An even longer series of teachers took charge of Miss Milne's Domestic Science and Singing. Mis Piggott's part-time services for P.E. ended in 1916. She was succeeded first by Miss Bedford and later by Miss Buck who stayed until April 1919, when she was appointed a lecturer at Coventry Training College.

In 1917 Miss Edwards resigned after health trouble. With staff problems so acute, this was indeed a great loss. The headmaster wrote in 'The Maltonian':

'I want to tell you that, since we opened six years agp, Miss Edwards has given herself unreservedly to M.G.S. For all the many good points of our girls, old and present, we have to thank Miss Edwards. We thank her too, for all the many things which she has done for us outside her professional duties ... I would like to say with what gratitude we think of her organization of School Tennis and of her unfailing devotion to the School Library, which made her the guide and mentor of all those who use it'

For a year there was no permanent French Mistress, but the subject was maintained by three temporary appointments, including that of Miss Caldwell, later to become a lecturer in Modern Languages at Leeds University. In 1918 Miss Murphy, with a B.A. of Cork University, was appointed and remained until 1912. Meanwhile, back in 1917, there had been a new appointment, reflecting the growing numbers, that of Miss Williams as Junior Form Mistress.

The war, of course, was over late in 1918, but it was well into 1919 before the Staff was back on a normal footing. Mr. Williams, to whom the School had presented a sword in 1917, on his receip) of a commission, returned to the School, and we hear references to 'a lady north of the border,' soon to come south as Mrs. Williams, The year also saw two newcomers. Miss Ferrey took over from Miss Buck as Girls' P. E. mistress, teaching two days a week. Miss Cranfield departed and in her place the School welcomed Mr A. Barty, soon and for evermore to be known affectionately as 'A.B.' who retired as Senior Master in 1955 after thirty-six years of devoted service in charge of History, Geography and Music With Miss Whitehead as the most recent appointment as Domestic Science teacher the strength of the Staff in Septembel 1920 stood therefore at five full time teachers and four part time: Mr. Watt, Headmaster: English, Latin, Scripture. Mr. Williams, Senior Master: Science, Boys' P.E. and Games. Miss Shapely: Mathematics. Miss Murphy: French, junior English. Mr. Barty; History Geography and also on a part time basis Miss Douthett: Art. Mr. Metcalfe: Woodwork. Miss Ferrey: Girls' P.E. and Games. Miss Whitehead: Domestic Science.

Completing the Staff were Mr. and Mrs. George Barker, who had been appointed as School Caretakers in 1912, and who lived in a house bought by the School at number 61 Newbiggin.

It is difficult to form a fair picture of 'the academic standing of the School during its first decade. Our only guide is the performance in external examinations, which were attempted by only about a quarter of the pupils. The first external success came in 1913 when Eleanor Atkin (1911-14) passed Part I of the Board of Education Preliminary Certificate, which was needed by all intending teachers. By 1920 thirty-four pupils had been successful in both parts of this Certificate, which were usually taken in successive years. The standard seems to have been below that of the present '0* level G.C.E. Equivalent to '0' level at this time were the Senior Locals set by various examining bodies, for which passes were required in a number of subjects. M.G.S. pupils took the Oxford Seniors for the first time in 1915 and nineteen candidates had been successful before the locals were replaced in 1920 by the new School Certificate, of comparable standard but with greater uniformity between the different examining boards. Honours could be obtained in the Oxford Seniors. Evelyn Longster (1911-17) in 1915 and Gertrude Baker (1913-20) in 1917 both obtained Second Class Honours, the latter with Distinction in English, and Alan Whyte (1912-19) obtained Third Class Honours. The most difficult examination attempted was Matriculation, necessary for University entrance and somewhere between the standards of the present '0' and 'A' levels. That set by the Northern Universities was taken for the first time in 1917 and between that year and 1920 five pupils were successful - Harold Kirkbride (1911-17), Alan Wright (1914-20), Dorothy Freer (1916-20), William Grassby (191720), Jane Thackray (1915-21) and Margaret Leng (1915-21).

Perhaps the occupations taken up by School leavers gives a more accurate picture of the academic standing. Of the first two hundred and fifty pupils admitted, twenty-three entered local businesses, often those of their family, and twenty-nine left to help at home, these, of course, being mostly girls. Twenty-three took up farming, often, again, on a family farm.

None of these, over a third of the intake, can be said to have benefitted from their Secondary Education from a career point of view, though the fault was certainly not the School's, the situation being rather a reflection of the attiude of parents and of the low academic attainments permitted by fee-paying. Twenty-nirie pupils took up clerical posts, in banks, local government, and some of these proceeded to successful and rewarding careers. But teaching was the most popular profession, particularly for the girls. Eighteen pupils left to become uncertificated teachers, armed often only with their Preliminary Certificates. Twenty-three others entered Training 'Colleges, thirteen of them the new College at Leeds, and others as far afield as Stockwell and Chichester. Six of these students were awarded North Riding County Council Training College Scholarships, awarded for academic attainment and for personality. They were: Eleanor Atkin (1911-1914), Winifred Atkin (1912-16), Evelyn Longster (1911-17), Rosamund Brown (1913-17), Mary Booth (1913-19) and Edna Skelton (1914-19). In addition two North Riding Art Scholarships were won, both taken up at the Scarborough College of Art, by Alixena Whyte (1911-13), and by Beatrice Reynolds (1916-19).

Nine boys entered the Merchant Navy during this period, Geoffrey Freer (1912-16) winning a North Riding Nautical Engineering Scholarship to H.M.S. Fishguard, and Clive (1915-18) and Herbert Smith (1915-17) both winning East Riding Nautical Scholarships to H.M.S. Fishguard and H.M.S. Worcester respectively. Thirteen boys took up engineering, several with Armstrong and Whitworth in York, but one as far afield as Coventry. Four girls became nurses, though not immediately on leaving School. Eight pupils passed directly into the forces, seven gained employment on the railway, two entered racing stables in Norton, one was articled to an architect and two joined the police force. It is notable, however, that many pupils changed jobs a few years after they had left School, in many cases after a spell in the forces, often to careers with better prospects and rewards.

The first Maltonian to enter a University was James Fairbanks (1912-14), who was admitted to St. John's College Cambridge, after a spell of private reading at home. Similarly Eric Fuller (1911-17) proceeded to an engineering degree at Sheffield University some years after he had left School. But it was not until 1918 that boys passed direct from Malton G.S. - Harold Kirkbride (1911-17), and George Nicholson (1915-18) in that year, and William Grassby (1917-20) and Alan Wright (1914-20) two years later, all to Leeds University.

The games of the School were much curtailed by the war. Cricket, Football and Hockey were introduced at the outset and Tennis was added in 1913, when two grass courts became available. Netball, also, was introduced soon afterwards. Athletic Sports were held regularly from 1912. For all of these House Competitions were immediately introduced. At first there were only two Houses, Fitzwilliam and Holgate, taking their names from benefactors already mentioned in this booklet. Two others, Carlisle and Willoughby, named after other benefactors of the School, were added in 1914, as numbers grew.

Some external matches were played in the early days, against the grammar schools at Pickering and Whitby, and against Scarborough Municipal School. Inter-School Sports were also instituted, between Pickering, Whitby and Malton, held on the grounds of each in turn. These were important social events and almost the whole School went when the sports were at Whitby or Pickering. All these events ceased in 1914 and were not properly resumed again until 1919. The School met with some successes, though there was little more than a hint of the fine sporting achievements of later years. In 1919-20, for instance, the Football XI played three matches and won two, the Hockey XI won one of its four games, and a solitary Netball

match against Rowntrees of York was lost. In the summer of 1920 both Cricket and Tennis teams won two of the three matches played. On no occasion did Malton win the Inter-School Sports but came second in 1919 and 1920; on the latter occasion the boys were comfortable winners in their events, but were let down into second place by poor performances from the girls. The cost of games was a great problem, for no subsidies were as yet forthcoming from the North Riding, and there were frequent socials to raise funds. Towards the end of the decade a number of trophies were presented to the School and gave added impetus to House Competitions. Apart from Miss Edwards' Tennis Cup, Mr. Pearson, then Vice-Chairman of the Governors, presented a Cricket Cup, the Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam a Football Cup, Lady Mary Fitzwilliam a Hockey Cup and the old scholars a Netball Cup.

Activities outside the classroom have always been important at M.G.S. It would appear, however , that these did not always get full support. The Headmaster writes in 'The Maltonian' in 1920:

Someday I hope to see the right spirit shown in connection with our School activities

House Concerts were common throughout this period, each House giving one concert a year. The Headmaster, it would appear, was much in demand on these occasions, primarily as a vocalist. Not belonging to any House he was obliged to appear at each concert. The School presented its first play, on the outdoor stage, in July 1917 - Shakespeare's 'Twelth Night.' It was followed by The Tempest' in 1918 and 'Midsummer Night's Dream' in 1919. The plays were performed twice at School and at several places in the neighbourhood, for example Swinton Grange. The plays are all reviewed in 'The Mal'tonian' by the Rev. A. Brooke, Rector of Slingsby and a Governor of the School. His comments are warm and enthusiastic. 'As You Like If was planned for 1920, but had to be abandoned because of preparations for examinations.

A Literary and Debating Society was started in 1917, offering its members debates, social evenings, mock trials and talks by visitors to the School. At about the same time a Reading Circle was formed for readings from Shakespeare, but was poorly supported. Singing was always taught on the School curriculum, but the School's music received its first great impetus with the arrival of Mr. Barty in 1919. A Choir was formed at once, the first public concert was given in 1920, and in that year the School was supplying five local churches with their organists.

School excursions, apart from the fairly regular School picnics, were infrequent. Camps were held, both before and after the war. And in 1919 the Sixth Form had a full day historical excursion to York. A Field Club was started in 1917 but membership, rather strangely, was confined to girls.

An idea always close to the heart of Mr. Watt was that of the School as a lively and growing community, embracing old scholars as well as pupils and Staff. Thus in 1918 an Old Maltonian Association was founded, growing naturally out of social meetings of past and present Maltonians. In its early days the O.M.A. was very active and by 1920 membership had risen to over ninety. There were regular meetings and dances, and Sunday gatherings for discussions. Football and Hockey matches were played, there was an annual picnic, and a reunion social once a year.

Ultimately, it may be argued, the test of a School lies in the lives of its old pupils. Here, however, there is no yardstick of success. Academic honours gained, positions obtained, promotions earned - these are, of course, a partial guide. But there is means of assessing individual happiness or soundness of character, and very few of measuring service given to friends and to the community. It is possible to summarise the careers of those Old Maltonians of these years that are still within our ken, and this will be attempted in succeeding paragraphs . Elsewhere, there are only impressions; but these, such as they are, stand to the School's credit. Most Maltonians of the war years and before seem to have led useful and happy lives, whatever their worldly fortune. If it is not an impertinence to say so, the great majority of those known to us seem to have made happy marriages, often with other Old Maltonians. If we may add one more generalisation, it is this, that many Maltonians, though perhaps leaving School with little or no academic qualification, have risen to positions of eminence or authority, perhaps by reason of qualities of hard effort, enterprise and initiative, while a spirit of boldness and adventure has carried many Maltonians to interesting and unusual careers in many parts of the world. And for all these things the School can claim not a little credit.