

THE
ELIZABETHAN



DAT DEUS INCREMENTUM



At Dartmouth you're soon on board a ship. Here are two first year cadets receiving instruction on the bridge of an ocean minesweeper.

DARTMOUTH

the start of a fine career in The Royal Navy

All General List Officers in the Royal Navy receive their initial training at the Britannia Royal Navy College, Dartmouth, where there is a University atmosphere, and life is varied, exacting and very stimulating.

HIGH STANDARDS REQUIRED

Seldom has the Navy offered better prospects or a longer career. The majority of cadets who join Dartmouth will become Captains or Commanders, and the rewards are in keeping with the high standards expected.

Entry to the General List. Cadets between 17 and 19 years of age enter Dartmouth in September of each year.

Candidates must have at least five passes in the G.C.E. (or equivalent) including two at 'A' level, must pass the Interview Board and be physically fit. There are no fees at Dartmouth. A Cadet receives a minimum of £228 p.a. from the time he joins, and his uniform is provided.

Scholarship and Reserved Cadetship Scheme. Scholarships are awarded to boys about 15 years of age to enable them to remain at school to qualify for Cadet entry *but parents are advised to make enquiries before the boy is 15*. Candidates are called before Selection Boards and there is no written examination at this stage. A scholarship ensures a reserved place at Dartmouth.

Boys who just fail to be awarded a scholarship (due to the limited number available) can be offered a Reserved Cadetship which ensures a place at Dartmouth but without the financial assistance of the Scholarship.

For full information on commissions in the Royal Navy write to:

CAPT. P. L. LANGLEY-SMITH, Royal Navy,

OFFICER ENTRY (DEPT. FSM/14) • ADMIRALTY • QUEEN ANNE'S MANSIONS • S.W.1

PLEASE QUOTE *THE ELIZABETHAN* WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS



People are his business

What's the yardstick for judging one career against another? You have to look at the nature of the work - is it people or things? Is it ideas or action? Then there's the salary - and that's very important too. And there's a question that cuts across both the others: how much responsibility will the job give you? If you've got character and ability you'll want to take your own decisions just as soon as you can.

In Barclays we have some satisfactory answers to all these questions. Decentralisation means more responsibility all the way down the chain of command. Our branch managers in particular have wide discretionary powers. And the managers of some of our biggest branches have salaries of £4,500 and over, while there are some salaries in the Bank considerably higher than that - paid, of course, for more responsibility.

For the early years there's a minimum salary scale for satisfactory work: £285 at 16 to £875 at 31 with a year's seniority for a good Advanced Level

certificate and three years' for a degree. From 22 onwards merit can take the salary well above these figures; if the early promise is maintained, the salary at 29 can be £1,000, instead of the scale figure of £805, with additional allowances for those who work in the largest towns - in Inner London this allowance is £65.

The job itself? Obviously money: after all, money is our business. And, quite as important, people. Banking touches life at almost every point, and our customers include men and women of every calling.

If you don't like people, if you don't want responsibility, we don't really want you. But if you do like people, and if you do want responsibility come and talk to us about it; we can tell you so much more - about pensions and training arrangements and amenities and so forth - in an interview than in an advertisement. Write in the first instance to:

The Staff Manager



BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED

54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3

PLEASE QUOTE *THE ELIZABETHAN* WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

THE ELIZABETHAN

VOL. XXVIII. No. 2

JUNE, 1961

ISSUE No. 642

A WESTMINSTER NOTEBOOK

J. H. G. LANGLEY, Head of Grant's
I. M. F. SUMNER, Head of Rigaud's
A. W. H. MEDLICOTT, Head of Wren's
P. J. O. CLAYDON, Busby's
M. J. HALL, Grant's

have been appointed School Monitors.

Editor of *The Elizabethan*:

P. ASHER, Liddell's

Secretary of the Cricket Club:

C. J. BROADHURST, Ashburnham

Head of Football:

A. J. MACHRAY, Busby's

The following university awards have been announced:

R. N. SERPELL, Q.S., Open Major Scholarship in Classics, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

S. J. W. SQUIRES, Q.S., Open Major Scholarship in Classics, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

M. R. MACKENZIE, Busby's, Choral Exhibition at Christ's College, Cambridge.

Trevelyan Scholarships have been awarded to:

M. LUSHINGTON, Q.S., and

C. G. HOUSDEN, Wren's

A Middle East College of Arabic Studies scholarship has been awarded to C. G. HOUSDEN.

Molière's "Malade Imaginaire" was produced by Dr. Sanger up School last term and acted by members of the lower school. J. S. Wright as Argan and P. N. R. Hall as Tarette were especially commended for their performances.

At the service held in the Abbey on March 15th to celebrate the publication of the New Testament of the New English Bible, several Queen's Scholars took a prominent part. They carried up copies of the new translation to the High Altar, to be presented to leaders of the thirteen Churches who are participating in the undertaking.

N. Halsted won second prize in the international Epée Tournament at Leamington and A. S. G. Boyd won the Public Schools' Epée Competition.

Dr. W. F. Warren, who is at Westminster for a term to help fill the place left by Mr. Crumpler's retirement, was a lecturer in Clinical Biochemistry at Oxford, where he spent ten years carrying out research. Until last year he was at the Radcliffe Infirmary and then, before coming to Westminster, taught at Stowe and Lancing.

Dr. R. M. Haines has received a Leverhulme Research Award for his "Calendar of Bishop Beresford's Register" which is to be published in 1962.

To inaugurate the new five courts a match between the school and an Old Westminster team was held on May 24th. At the same time an exhibition match took place between this year's and last year's winners of the Kinnaird Cup.

Recent terms have seen two new departures in the Westminster literary world. *Polygon*, a carbonated series of essays by senior Westminsters' has made its appearance in the Library. The editors are J. A. Christie, Q.S., P. G. McC. Brown, Q.S., T. B. O'Hagan, Q.S. and B. Postan, Q.S. *Polygon* might be called Westminster's modest version of *Encounter*. The Science side, meanwhile, have changed their "wall magazine" *Nucleus* into a similarly carbonated edition for reading in the Library. The editors, C. Y. Harben, Ashburnham, and S. van Heyningen, Rigaud's, have confined themselves so far fairly strictly to scientific topics.

The reception of the First Eight by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod seems to have been established as an annual event. The Eight rowed up to the House of Lords on May 9th and were received by Lieutenant-General Sir Brian Horrocks, and Old Westminster Peers and members of the House of Commons.

With last year's re-seeding of Green, a Croquet Society has been formed under the Secretaryship of N. J. Usherwood, Liddell's. A comprehensive knowledge of the game does not seem to be an indispensable qualification for joining, but membership has been restricted to those over sixteen.

The exchange scheme with the Lycée Janson de Sailly, which proved such a great success two years ago, has been repeated this year. Twenty French boys under Herr Schneider were our guests for a month while the same number of Westminster boys under Dr. Sanger are attending the Lycée in Paris. An article by one of our French guests appears elsewhere in this issue.

WINNIE ILLE PU

The late A. A. Milne, whose famous children's story achieved such universal success in English and is on its way to becoming a Latin classic, was of course, in College from 1893 to 1899; his references to Westminster in his autobiography will be well known. Mrs. Milne has now with great generosity presented the original manuscript of *Winnie the Pooh* to the school.

FOR SALE IN AID OF THE APPEAL

- (1) Water-colour of School, circa 1925, gilt frame, by Eva Layton, presented by Mr. John Engleheart, O.W.
- (2) 11 Lithographs by C. W. Radclyffe, published about 1845 by G. W. Ginger, the property of the late Rev. G. G. S. Gillett, O.W., and kindly presented by Mr. E. A. Gillett.

Can be seen at Appeal Office, 17 Dean's Yard. Best offers received by July 31st secure.



DAVIES INVESTMENTS LTD

PRIVATE BANKERS

Gross assets exceed £2,500,000

Are paying 7½% p.a. interest on deposits for the eighth year in succession, with ½% added annually on each £500 unit.

Full details and audited balance sheet from

INVESTMENT DEPT. EN.

DAVIES INVESTMENTS LTD

DANES INN HOUSE, 265 STRAND

LONDON, WC2

KING LEAR

The production of English classical drama up School was happily revived with the presentation of *King Lear* in the Lent term under the direction of Mr. Lushington and Mr. Woodhouse. The choice of *Lear* was remarkable, both because of the play's stature and a tenuous connection with the Abbey. Had the Benedictine Rule permitted reading in bed, the Westminster monk who continued the *Flores Historiarum*, a chronicle begun at St. Albans, might have read the tale on the site of the present production some 650 years ago. For Shakespeare the story lay to hand in Holinshed, and he skilfully interwove it with that of the Earl of Gloucester and his two sons from Sidney's *Arcadia*. Each story retains its identity; the latter supplies a parallel tragedy, and presents the problem of maintaining a balance between it and the central tragedy of Lear himself.

King Lear is not the easiest play from which to create good theatre. It contains a number of long speeches contributing little to the audience's understanding of the plot; there are scenes which seemingly interrupt the progress of the action, besides a repetitive reliance on the device of the letter.

Perhaps loyalty to the text might have given place to some discreet pruning with advantage to the production as a whole. The producer is faced with other difficulties: lengthy static speeches, the representation of two types of madness, feigned and real, and not least, the dressing of his cast. This last is probably best solved, as in this production, by reserving to Lear the simplicity of "Celtic" costume with the traditional flowing hair and beard, while the rest of the players appear in Tudor dress.

Up School, despite considerable use of the fore-

stage, perhaps too much of the action was confined to a limited space behind the proscenium arch, so that the players appeared remote from the audience. This was pronounced in the opening court scene, where Lear had to effect an imposing entrance in the brief compass of a few steps. It is to the player's credit that he managed this so well. The limitations of the available stage might have been less obvious if the actors had given variety to the

head levels by making more use of kneeling and sitting positions. Noticeable were some minor offences against realism, as when the elderly Kent rose with agility after a night in the stocks, and the harshness of the elements in the heath scene might have been made more apparent by the demeanour of those who suffered them.

Perceptive casting was a feature of this production, in minor as in major rôles. The verse was naturally and clearly spoken and the salient themes of the text appropriately stressed. The audience could not readily overlook Shakespeare's desire, peculiarly intense in this play, to point the universal through the particular, nor miss his intention in reversing the happy ending of the original

tale of Lear to one of desolate tragedy.

Of Lear's two "serpent" daughters, Goneril, played by M. F. M. Spender, was outstanding for archness and calculated cruelty. Regan (R. Jones-Parry), by intention the more waspish, lacked venom but was convincing in her attempted seduction of Edmund. N. T. Platt gave a pleasing interpretation of the aged Gloucester, avoiding a too Polonius-like character and inspiring our sympathy. Edmund (S. J. Marks) achieved all the unscrupulousness of the bastard without forfeiting that villainous charm which proved so fatal an



Photo: R. Spry

M. W. P. Sherwood as King Lear in the school production

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

The Debating Society met this term, once to discuss the motion that "This House deplors Conservatism and all its principles" and again to debate that "This House believes in the disestablishment of the Church". Both debates were well attended and the standard of debating was high.

Mr. van Heyningen's attack on Conservatism began with an attack on the wording of the motion for mentioning conservative values; it was obvious, he said, that Conservatism was an attempt to cover a reactionary policy with a veneer of liberalism, and that all the aspects of conservatism of which he could approve were anti-conservative in spirit. Mr. Usherwood claimed, in opposing, that conservatives only believed that change as such was not automatically beneficial; besides their long record of social legislation, Conservatives believed in the self evident virtues of private enterprise, and of the Commonwealth. Mr. Marks, seconding the motion, believed that Conservatives had made successful takeover bids regarding God, The Union Jack and No. 10, but that real conservatism could be seen in the attitude to India, Suez and to takeover bids. Seconding the opposition, Mr. Wingate concentrated on the values of conservatism; they were all there was to protect us from the insidious poison of the Teddy Boy, the Pop singer and the creeping changes that had caused the insecurity which was the malaise at the roots of our society. After Mr. Elwyn-Jones had suggested that Conservatives lacked principle both philosophically and in practice, Mr. Asher claimed that beatniks were a

reaction to conservatism. Mr. Keeley quoted Mr. George Woodcock who claimed that many Trade Union members could give lessons to the Conservative party. He claimed that conservatism, as an attitude was confined by age. After the concluding speeches, the House voted that conservatism and all its values were to be rejected by ten votes to five with three abstentions.

In opening the attack on the Established Church Mr. Shackleton said that the establishment was a bar to any effective unity, the aim and object of church policy at the moment, vital to fight the menace of communism. Obviously there was a possible conflict of loyalties in a church, which tied as it was to the establishment, would not be able to protest effectively. Mr. Stancliffe claimed that the main aim of the church should be to inculcate Christian values into the nation. At the same time, the positive value of disestablishment had not been demonstrated. The Archbishop of Canterbury attacked the government in the House of Lords, and to leave the provedly successful for the unknown was absurd. Mr. Brown claimed that the majority of the country was religious and that therefore it was undemocratic to have an established church for a minority. He drew Mr. Stancliffe's attention to the situation under Hitler and claimed that as a christian he knew the identification of church and state to be harmful. Mr. Hunt stated that the establishment had never been a bar to religious unity and that it added, through its symbolism, much to the maintenance of moral standards. After speeches from the floor, the motion was approved by thirteen votes to five.

KING LEAR—*continued*

attraction to the sisters. R. A. Hitchman made an uncertain impression as Edgar, but his Tom o' Bedlam was masterly, rendering an obscure text comprehensible. The two dukes were finely played, Cornwall by R. N. Serpell, Albany by E. L. Arnold; the latter took the stage powerfully after a suitably inconspicuous beginning. For light relief, P. G. Mc. C. Brown, ideally dressed as Oswald, the foppish courtier, gave a sustained performance. The jester, P. Asher, though well cast for stature, would have given his part more significance by greater distinction between mere fool and bitter fool.

Ultimately the play must stand or fall by the characterization of Lear himself. M. W. P.

Sherwood possessed in turn royal vanity, wrath, and ensuing repentance. His portrayal of the "climbing sorrow" was beyond what could be expected of any young player. At the king's reclamation and return to sanity, S. Parkinson-Smith's Cordelia perhaps failed to provide a foil of sufficient character; there was sweetness without strength. Similarly C. N. Pinfield, as Kent, while a competent performer, might have been more forceful.

The most memorable impression of the production was that each player contributed an individual interpretation of his role, which the directors then combined to form a convincing and very really moving estimate of Shakespeare's *King Lear*.

THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

The audience which met to hear Mr. A. D. C. Peterson on March 1st was already well-acquainted with the speaker's views on the subject of education. The meeting was held in the midst of a vehement controversy which Mr. Peterson had provoked with Mr. Kingsley Amis and others in *The Observer*, which had attracted some attention. But his ideas, as the meeting made clear, are very open to misrepresentation. He had never actually suggested, as some accused him of doing, that there was no room for what has been vaguely called "pure scholarship" in modern education. He had merely pointed out that wider, more modern courses should be available at British universities, especially for those students who had no real sympathy with subjects which, though they were forced to study them, had little bearing on everyday life. He suggested that more use could be made of such courses as International Law and Criminology.

New universities, which Mr. Peterson took as his subject, were long overdue in Britain. This country had the lowest proportion of university students of any major country; apart, that is from Portugal, Turkey and Iran. Crowther had been exaggerating perhaps when he called this "a formula for national decline", but expansion of existing universities in the provinces and the building of new ones, such as those that were promised for Norwich, Brighton and York was urgent. Oxford and Cambridge were far too over-crowded, and, Mr. Peterson implied, their prestige was somewhat inflated. Admission was too complicated an affair and should be based far more firmly on the "A" Level system. If nothing else stirred the audience from their lethargy then Mr. Peterson's answer to a question on the Public Schools must have done so. The establishment of this institution was, he said, "a disaster for England". But rather than abolishing them outright the Government should gradually transform them into Liberal Arts Colleges on the American pattern. Mr. Peterson's fight has not been in vain, it seems. Last month two of his major demands, those for a graded "A" Level system and the establishment of new universities, were in fact taken up by the Government. It seems, on the other hand,

that a General Election will be needed before Mr. Peterson's suggestion that the Public Schools should be liquidated will be taken seriously.

The last speaker of the Lent term, who addressed the Society on March 15th, was the African and Commonwealth correspondent of *The Sunday Times*, Mr. Tom Stacey. He spoke on the Congo, from which he had just returned, sun-tanned and obviously well-informed about what seemed to us an almost unfathomable situation. During the course of a lively and often humorous lecture, Mr. Stacey managed to convey the sense of crisis which exists in the country as well as some information about the civil war itself. The war, he said, was the result of the Congo's history under the Belgians, who left it completely unprepared for independence. The political leaders of the new state lacked experience in ruling the country, as few had held posts of any importance before 1960. Lumumba, for example, had been a Post Office clerk. Only eleven Africans had ever been out of the Congo under the Belgian regime. Mr. Stacey had no great respect either for the African political leaders or for the United Nations, which had lost the support of all sides since it had shown little aptitude for controlling the situation. Mr. Stacey's most interesting remarks were those which stemmed from a more than normally clear appreciation of the Congo's plight and a close association with its people. The real tragedy of the Congo, he said, was that the African had lost his self-respect, a fact that was brought home to him by the pathetic remark of one of his African friends, "I think we shall never become white".

A journalist of a somewhat different stamp spoke to the Society on May 15th. Mr. Roy Jenkins was already widely known for his articles in *The Observer* and *The Spectator* and his regular appearances on television. He chose to speak about the European Economic Community (The Common Market), upon which, and in particular Britain's place in it, he had very strong views. He disarmed his audience by stating at the outset that he was prejudiced on the subject of the Common Market and thought that Britain should join

immediately. Thus the rest of his talk consisted of a lucid, clearly-argued series of points which seemed, to the uninitiated at least, to form an overwhelming case, and a rather perfunctory dismissal of the main arguments against Britain's joining the "Six". This country, said Mr. Jenkins, was in a state of economic and even social lethargy and stagnation, and the Common Market was necessary to stimulate it into action. This state was typified, he said, by our nostalgic harking-back to the past glories of Britain and, in particular, by the recent boom-sales of memoirs written by retired generals. A profound "psychological break" with the past was badly needed. If we remained outside the Common Market, in ten years' time Britain would be a sour, discontented island with a low standard of living, a political as well as an economic backwater. Unless we joined the "Six" the main axis of power would run, in twenty years' time, from Washington to Strasbourg; a situation which no amount of talk about our "special relationship" with the United States would remedy. Four outstanding difficulties stood

in our way, he said, none of them insurmountable. The agricultural problem he dismissed, lightly some thought, on the grounds that it involved only four per cent of the national economy and that tomatoes and horticulture would be the only real sufferers. The most difficult problem, that of the "Outer Seven", was one which we had posed ourselves by the Government's foolish and ill-advised action over the past four years. But even this was not insoluble, since most of our present partners would probably favour some kind of association with the Common Market themselves. The Commonwealth was really irrelevant; there was no question of a choice between it and the Common Market since it had never had a tight, economic association with Britain. The eventual outcome of Britain's joining the Common Market, said Mr. Jenkins, would be a European political union, and an independent Britain would be inconceivable in 2,000 A.D.; this position was compared by a questioner, not altogether seriously, with the ultimate aims of Sir Oswald Mosley's Union Movement.



SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

After a period of inactivity owing to the departure of three of its most stalwart supporters, D. P. McKenzie, R. G. F. Scott and J. P. Hodgson, the Scientific Society revived in the Lent term.

On March 1st, Professor King, of the Royal Institution gave a most interesting talk on crystals. He treated the subject as a whole and did not delve into its mathematical analysis, which would have been difficult for the less experienced crystallographers in his audience. He illustrated his points excellently with experiments. On March 4th some twenty members of the society, led by Mr. Custance, visited the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill; the Junior Scientific Society made a similar visit two years ago. Before the various departments were shown, the personnel officer, Mr. L. J. Hale, gave a brief history of the Medical Research Council and its part in modern medicine developments. The party afterwards

saw the Chromatography, Biochemistry and Biological standards departments, and the workshops. Westminster scientists were also enabled to extend their knowledge of the newest techniques in academic and industrial research which can hardly be learned at school, because the cost of the equipment is so prohibitive.

This term a film made by I.C.I. on the rôle of academic chemistry in industry has been shown; it added career information to information of a purely academic nature. Questions were answered by Mr. Garnett and Mr. Baine. Two other meetings have been arranged for this term. Dr. T. A. Margerison, Scientific Editor of *The Sunday Times*, is to speak on Science and the Press, while Prof. R. J. V. Pulvertaft, Reader in Pathology at Westminster Hospital Medical School, is to speak on "New Techniques in Photomicrography".

ATHLETICS, 1961

Last year's Captain of Athletics considered our two successes in the senior matches sufficient proof that the sport at Westminster was on the upgrade. The nadir of 1954 was obliterated from memory. Yet even this climax was surpassed by this year's successes. We won all four matches, just defeating Eastbourne away in the senior match by two points.

The season began well when Givan's senior long distance record was broken by M. B. McC. Brown in 17 mins. 57.5 secs. Skutsch won the junior event in a creditable time. By contrast with last year, both the team cups as well as one individual cup went to Rigaud's, but Grant's and College ran them close in the senior and junior events respectively.

After our successes in recent years against St. Paul's we were expected to win the first of our matches at Vincent Square. We were away to a good start when M. Brown won the mile in the record time of 4 mins. 37.6 secs.; there followed winning performances by Cooper in the long jump, Alderson in the 220, Broadhurst in the



Photo: A. Pain

M. B. McC. Brown's magnificent win in the mile against Eastbourne



Photo: A. Pain

M. K. Cooper winning the long jump in the St. Paul's match

javelin and Jackson in the 440. The juniors, meanwhile, also won most of their events. Seddon came first in the high jump, Machray in the weight and finally Brown completed a very successful afternoon by winning the 880. In the senior match the school achieved a margin of 53 to 37 points by winning all but the discus and the 100 yards. After a fine start, the performances in the junior match were not so good. The final result was a win of 35 to 28 points.

There was considerably less confidence about the Eastbourne match, as we were away from home. Their forte, too, was our weak point, the field

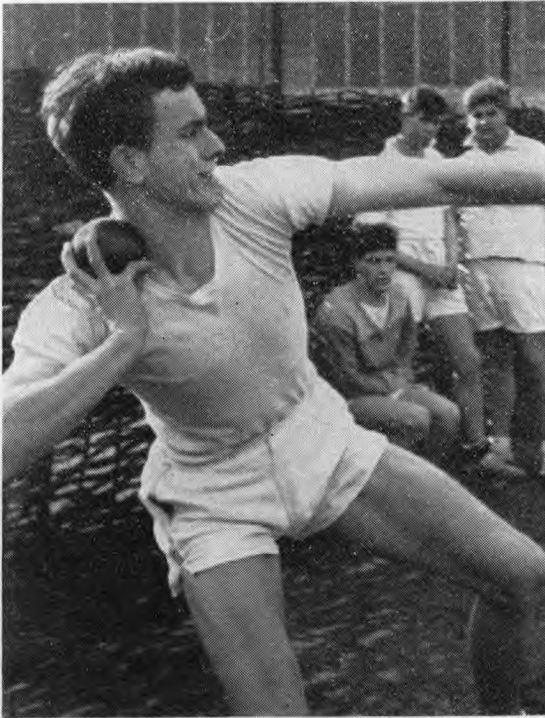


Photo : J. S. Wright

A. J. Machray putting the weight against St. Paul's

events, except for the long jump. As against St. Paul's, the mile was the first event and our first success; M. Brown won and Smith came second, in his best time over the distance. When Alderson and Cooper had the same success in the 100 it looked as if the team might manage to hide its weakness. By contrast with last year we won the long jump in both matches with Alderson beating Cooper into second place; but in the rest of the field events we could gain nothing higher than third place. When Alderson completed a treble by winning the 220 we only had to come first and third in the 880 for a clear victory. It was a good race; M. Brown was clearly the best runner and Sumner followed up well to come third. We had beaten Eastbourne at Eastbourne for the first time since the war.

The juniors had an equally successful afternoon; they won all their events except the 440. Particularly fine performances were made by Waller in

the 100, Winterbottom in the 220 and weight, and Beard in the high jump. P. Brown won the 880 to conclude a victorious match for Westminster.

This was, it seemed, the climax of the season. Finals day had not quite the same zest. Nevertheless, records were broken in the mile by M. Brown, whose performance had evidently not yet reached its peak, the under 16 hurdles by Winterbottom and in the under 14½ 220, by Abdela. M. Brown, undoubtedly the school's best athlete was awarded the George Day Henderson Cup. Grant's again carried off the Challenge Cup and, the surprise of the afternoon, College won the Standards Cup, a well deserved victory.

As always the organization of the short season by Mr. Brock, Mr. Moylan and Mr. Murray left nothing to be desired. It was a very just reward to them for their work that we won all four matches.



Photo : A. Pain

K. Abdela leaves his rival far behind as he breaks the under-14½ record for the 200 yards

THE WILLIAM THOMAS SOCIETY

There was little activity in the Society after the start of Athletics last term. Although we are still near the beginning of the Election term, lessons in heraldry and manuscript reading have already started under the president, Dr. Haines. The secretary also runs a small class of brass rubbers, which spends most of its time on the varied and interesting examples in the Abbey.

A special project was made on Lullingstone church in Kent. The president and a few members of the Society drove down to the church on Corpus Christi day. St. Botolph's is situated in the grounds of Lullingstone Castle, the family seat of the Hart-Dykes. The church is almost a family chapel. It is 14th century, with a 16th-century north chapel and an early 18th-century porch. There is a superb rood screen with coping, a decorated plaster ceiling and good foreign painted glass. The Hart-Dykes are represented by several interesting monuments in stone and brass. Dr. Haines took many architectural photographs while the others were employed in making drawings and notes on the ground plan, heraldic and architectural details. Several rubbings were also taken. We chose this attractive little white church because it possessed all the elements of the typical medieval parish church.

The exhibition was originally intended to show the varying aspects of the society. It was, in fact, an encouragement to the members to take part in one of the specialist branches. There will be a further report on the exhibition in the next issue.



Photo: J. A. Heard

A brass rubbing of a thirteenth-century priest

MUSIC AT WESTMINSTER

THE CONCERT

The Lent term concert, held in Abbey according to the custom of recent years, opened with the Allegretto from Beethoven's Symphony No. 7 in A major. This precise, almost march-like piece was well-suited to the setting of the performance, and formed an excellent introduction to the choral work which followed. Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" was excellently done. The soloists, Ellen Dales (soprano), Johanna Peters (contralto), Bryan Corrie (tenor) and Roderick Williams, O.W. (bass), gave impressive performances, and the balance of the School Choral Society, so frequently hampered by lack of trebles and an overpowering bass, was much improved by the Girls of the Grey Coat Hospital as in recent years; indeed, the choir became at some moments almost top-heavy. The difficult intonation in the opening chorus was mastered well by both choir and orchestra, despite acoustical difficulties.

The quartet that followed was expertly and beautifully performed by the four soloists. The solo passages too, were very well presented, and the duet between soprano and tenor was well matched with the orchestra. Yet the full effect of

the concert was primarily due to the impressive qualities of the music itself. The full choruses and magnificent orchestration make the work a memorable one. It was performed at a school concert as recently as 1956 but it is not surprising it was repeated after such a short time, for it is indeed an exciting and moving work.

THE MUSIC SOCIETY

A term of many musical events began with a choral Evensong directed by Mr. Read and excellently presented and performed in St. Faith's Chapel. Later Clarence and Henry Myerscough (violin and viola) gave a recital up School which was rightly received with great enthusiasm. Miss Janet Edwards gave an excellent recital of Lieder to a small but responsive audience from the Musical and Modern Languages Societies. Mr. Felix Aprahamian spoke on "French music between the wars"; his talk was excellent and well illustrated with gramophone records.

There were two Informal Concerts during the term. At one an ambitious Haydn wind octet was performed, and the usual instrumentalists played full and varied programmes.

A career in the London Banking House of COUTTS AND COMPANY

Coutts & Co. have a number of vacancies in London for young men between the ages of 16½ and 24. This old-established banking house, which has a head office and five branches in London, with another branch opening at Eton in the near future, combines two and a half centuries of tradition and history with a modern business approach. The bank seeks young men of the highest integrity combined with energy, ambition and a desire to accept responsibility. To those who possess such qualities excellent opportunities are offered for an interesting and rewarding career. Salary at 17 is £375 p.a., at 21 £490, at 25 £710, at 31 £1,020. Merit and other rises are given to promising young men and it is quite possible to reach £1,000 p.a. by the age of 27 or 28. Further salary scales rise to £1,635 p.a. which can be reached by the late thirties, and those selected for early promotion can become Branch Managers or Heads of Departments in their forties with salaries of more than £2,000 p.a. Further appointments carry salaries of over £3,000 and £4,000 p.a.

Lunches are provided free of charge and there are excellent facilities for sports and recreations. The pension scheme is transferable and non-contributory and is based on one-sixtieth of retiring salary for each year's service.

Candidates should have passed the General Certificate of Education at ordinary level in at least five subjects, including Mathematics and English. It is an advantage to have passed subjects at advanced level and University graduates are welcomed.

For further information write to:—

The Office Manager,
Messrs. Coutts & Co.
440 Strand London W.C.2

ARDUOUS TRAINING CAMP, 1961

In April the Arduous Training Camp was held for the second year in the Cairngorms. The party consisted of five officers and sixteen patrols, each completely self-contained, with its own tentage, food and emergency rations. After a day "warming up" from the base camp at Derry Lodge, near Braemar, two days were spent reconnoitring routes, camp sites and snow conditions, one day in organizing and moving round for the three-day exercise which completed the week spent at camp.

Cloud was low over the mountains for the first day of the reconnaissance, when four patrols moved up a bleak and inhospitable Lairig Ghru, while the remaining two patrols went to Loch Avon. This was the first day when loads of 45 to 50 lbs. were carried, but the distances covered were not great and it provided useful practice for sterner things to come. After a windy and rainy night Mr. Rawes, with Spry, Hitchman and Dickson, reconnoitred Cairn Toul; Mr. Rogers with Benson, S.C.M. Hunt and Tanner tackled Braeriach, while Mr. Shepherd, with Roy, Bottomly and McAnally, went up Macdhui. All three patrols returned to Derry Lodge that night. Mr. French with Alderson and Harben recon-

noitred another route up Ben Macdhui, crossed the Cairngorm and joined the other patrols at Loch Avon.

These two patrols in their camp at 2,400 feet had spent a stormy night; one tent was blown down when the wind veered from west to east during the night, a change of direction that proved all too frequent at this camp. Having dried out, Mr. Brock with Reid and Strickland-Constable had reconnoitred the northern shoulder of Beinn a' Bhuid, whilst Brough, with Botterill and Kerr, went up Cairngorm. On returning to Loch Avon a "foreign" tent was seen at the camp site; this proved to be occupied by James Devereux, on a little private training prior to joining the Royal Marines. That night, tent guys were heavily weighted down and all tents remained standing despite the vagaries of the wind. The following morning the Loch Avon patrols moved down to Derry Lodge, to be collected by Land Rover and driven round to Loch Builg in the Eastern Cairngorms, joining the other patrols which had been driven round earlier.

The weather for the start of the three-day exercise was unpromising, and it was not long



Photo: M. J. W. Rogers

The base camp at Derry Lodge



Photo : M. J. W. Rogers

Braeriach from the S.E. shoulder

before the mist and rain which shrouded Loch Avon forced patrols to close up. Brough led the party ably to the summit of Beinn a' Bhuid, whence the descent to the Avon valley was made. Here the river had to be forded in two places and the final pull up to Loch Avon itself capped a tiring march of some nine hours. The next day provided the worst weather of the camp, with almost continuous driving rain and mist. The summit of Cairngorm was reached, but the cold and wet did not encourage loitering, and after a quick bite on the top patrols moved across the high plateau to Cairn Lochan, the corniced corries falling away ominously into the mist on the north. After overshooting the next leg of the compass march, an amended bearing brought the party to the summit of Ben Macdhui. From here the descent down the Taillear Burn was steep and slippery and it was difficult to maintain a good balance with heavy loads; thus the sight of the Lairig Ghru as we came out of the mist was more than usually welcome.

After pitching camp we were surprised to see a tweed-clad figure, complete with deer-stalker and escorted by a large wolfhound, striding up the valley, followed some distance behind by two less suitably clad figures. They turned out to be the

Census enumerator with a B.B.C. and Press reporter. After some debate as to what actually constituted a dwelling, it was decided that each patrol should represent a family, and thus the forms were completed. It was with satisfaction that we filled in our home address as Lairig Ghru, and with wry humour that we left blank the question about running water.

Monday dawned misty and grey, but when half way up Cairn Toul the cloud rolled away, and we were rewarded at the summit with the most magnificent views on all sides, a welcome sight indeed after the mist of the past two days. Reluctantly it was decided that time did not allow us to traverse the whole ridge to Braeriach, and we moved across the head of Loch Einich and down to Glen Feshie, where the trees, noticeably absent since Derry Lodge, and the river provided an idyllic setting for the last camp. Thus during the week the highest peaks in the Cairngorms had been climbed by one or more patrols, while during the three-day exercise five of the six peaks had been crossed, three of them over 4,000 feet. Apart from a sense of achievement, few will forget the dawn chorus at Loch Builg or Glen Feshie, and none the panorama from Cairn Toul.

FENCING

When S. J. H. Baddeley and A. C. N. Borg left at Christmas (Borg won the School Foil championship in a close final), it seemed as if our team, perhaps the strongest of all schools then, had been hopelessly weakened. Whilst in other Public Schools top fencers always seem to stay on until Easter to be able to fence in the Public Schools competition, year after year we lose our best fencers too early, so that we have had to be content with third place in the last few years.

In order to widen experience amongst more fencers before they are actually ready to take over, we put up second teams in some matches instead of first, accepting defeat if necessary. In March, half our fencers underwent intensive training with Professors Harmer-Brown and Imregi, whilst the others were released for athletics. Our two principal school matches were against St. Paul's and Dulwich, who came second and first in the subsequent Public Schools championship. Against St. Paul's we won the épée, but lost the sabre rather badly, and with it the match; against Dulwich we lost only 13-14—unexpectedly good results for our mostly inexperienced team. N. Halsted, captain and only surviving member of the old team, proved to be superior in all three weapons: he won both épée and sabre school competitions undefeated, and also the Epée-Sabre Cup and the School Fencing Cup for Grant's (32 points against Busby's 19½, Ashburnham 14 and Liddell's 7). A. S. G. Boyd won the Petitpierre épée prize as runner-up in the épée, after an exciting barrage with R. M. Gill, whilst N. P. Turquet was runner-up in the sabre. All three are promising fencers. Boyd is unpredictable, brilliant but easily upset and wayward at times, Gill has a fast flèche with a strong straight arm, and Turquet is a rapidly improving left-hander; S. C. Pollitzer is stylish but too immobile and unadaptable to be successful yet.

Of the Juniors, M. Spender, N. Platt and C. Asquith are all very promising: Spender won the Junior Foil school championship on his first (and unauthorized) station day after a fortnight's illness; he was just a little steadier than Platt, who has the better style. Asquith came third and was also fourth in the épée, due to long-armed persistence. P. W. Semple is reliable in matches though he still lacks determination, and A. Collier should become a useful épéist with his long reach.

At Easter, Halsted, Gill, and Turquet went with Dr. Sanger to the Leamington Spa International Fencing Tournament to get experience of high-class fencing before the Public Schools competition. In the Epée team contest, the Westminster Three beat Grosvenor "B" 5-4 in the second round; Halsted and Gill both defeated P. Jacobs, Cambridge captain and holder of the Miller-Hallet Cup. In the Quarter-Finals, Westminster lost 4-5 to the experienced Birmingham team, when Turquet succumbed to Professor Faubert in the last fight; Birmingham were beaten in the Finals 5-4 by the internationals of Grosvenor "A", after leading them 4-1. In both matches Halsted won all his fights—a foretaste of things to come—and Gill three, an excellent result.

Cheered by his success, Halsted got himself as far as the quarter-finals in the Foil and forged ahead irresistibly in the Epée on Easter Sunday; in the Semi-Finals, which Gill just failed to reach, he won his first three fights; he beat René Paul amongst others, and had reached the Final of 8, together with some of the most distinguished épéists in the country. As he was considered the "rabbit" of the lot, he was put against J. N. Simpson (Australia), a former winner of the Miller-Hallett, who had topped his Semi-Final pool. To the astonishment of the 200 spectators in the Leamington Town Hall, Halsted faced his task calm and relaxed; he kept his head all the time, whilst Simpson seemed nervous when he got early hits against himself. Halsted won 7-4 and was through to the last 4. His next opponent was D. N. Parham, the best épéist in the Midlands, and a former winner of the tournament. Things went badly—Parham carefully avoided Halsted's stop-hits and attacked with excellent timing and from unusual angles: before long he led 6-3 and everybody waited for the coup de grâce, the 7th hit. But suddenly Halsted changed his tactics, which had served him so well against Simpson, and fléched: 6-4. Encouraged by this success, he continued to fence brilliantly, scoring easily, and half a minute later he won the bout 7-6 with a rocket-like flèche: he was through to the last two. His opponent was René Paul, the most experienced international still in the front ranks, who had just won the Foil. Here at last Halsted found his master: he could do nothing right against a fencer who knew how to coax and deceive him and collect



Photo: M. Norbury

The Master's XI which played a combined Grove Park team last term. They lost 5—1



his blade unnoticeably, and he lost 1-7. Halsted's second prize in the *Epée* at Leamington certainly represents the greatest success of any Westminster fencer whilst still at school and caused quite a stir in fencing circles.

Only one day after the Leamington tournament the Public Schools Fencing Championships were held: in the Foil only Halsted reached the Semi-finals, but he was too tired to get any further. In

the Sabre he reached the Finals and came fifth; A. S. G. Boyd got to the Semi-Finals. In the *Epée* both Halsted and Boyd reached the Semi-Finals, but Halsted just failed to go up, still tired. Boyd, up in the Finals, fenced with cool confidence, using skilful tactics, and won the competition in style: this is Westminster's sixth victory since the start of the competition in 1933. Halsted has now left school and the future looks promising under Boyd's captaincy.

IMPRESSIONS OF WESTMINSTER

By J. NAHMIA

For the second time since 1959, an exchange has been organized between Westminster School and the Lycée Janson de Sailly. It is with great pleasure that I write this article on my impressions of Westminster.

A French visitor to Westminster is bound to be struck by many differences between the French and the English systems of education. First, there is the difference in numbers: Westminster School has about 420 pupils and the Lycée Janson has almost 5,000. I think this is not only one of the more obvious differences, although the area of the two schools is more or less the same, but it is one of the most important, because most of the others come from this one.

As Westminster is a smaller school the administration can look more closely upon the pupils. Hence, teachers know almost every boy in the School and they are much closer to the pupils. I notice that you talk to your teachers in a courteous but very friendly way. We would not dare talk to our teachers, or say what we think, without getting our fingers up, which is a typical French school-habit. The English boys have to behave by themselves, without having to be reminded by the teacher. I think that this is a very good thing for England. Unfortunately, French boys wait for the master to punish them. But they are not so glad to receive their punishment, which is often an amount of time equivalent to their bad behaviour. In fact, French punishments are quite important; the boys who don't work have to go to school on Thursday morning and do the work set by the teacher. French schoolboys are known for their bad behaviour and I think it is because they do not know the teacher well enough.

I have noticed that in English schools there is a kind of specialization. Boys who take history, for instance, study this subject for many periods a week. In France, there are several sections; one

for classics, one for languages, one for science and so on, but the secondary subjects like history, geography and biology are the same for every section. But if you English study classics, you have a lot of home work in Greek and Latin, and history, a lot of home-work in history. I could not say that French boys do not have as much home-work. This is not true. They have less home-work in each subject but, on the whole, they have more subjects. I like the English time-table better because most of the afternoons are free. In France we work either on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays with a morning free for sports, or on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday mornings, Fridays and Saturday mornings. Our periods are of an hour each, which may be a bit too long because sometimes, if the teacher is boring, we go to sleep the middle of the period. I have noticed that the English schools have a monitorial system, and a distinction between juniors and seniors. There is also a head boy. But there is no such thing in French schools. We have different forms, but the pupils in the higher forms can't command the people in the lower forms. In each form there is what we call a *chef de classe*. He is responsible for the form. We don't have head boys or monitors. It is a kind of hierarchy which does not exist in France. This hierarchy is part of English tradition; English schools have a lot of traditions: Abbey every morning, Latin Prayers on Wednesdays (Westminster School is known to be a great Latin school), the C.C.F. on Friday afternoons.

Montaigne has said, speaking about England, "Le voyageur doit se soumettre aux coutumes et aux traditions des pays qu'il visite".

As a conclusion, I would like to thank Mr. Carleton, all the teachers, and all the pupils of Westminster School who have been very kind to us.



THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

GAMES COMMITTEE

The Annual General Meeting of those interested in the Games of the Club will take place at 6 p.m. on Thursday, August 10th, 1961, at the Pavilion, Vincent Square.

P. G. Whipp (Hon. Secretary),
22 Boileau Road, Ealing, W.5.

AGENDA

1. Chairman.
2. Minutes.
3. Matters arising.
4. Correspondence.
5. Hon. Secretary's Report for the year to May 1st, 1961.
6. Accounts for the year to May 1st, 1961.
7. To receive the names of the Section Hon. Secretaries.
8. Election of Officers and Members for the year 1961-62.

(The retiring Committee will make a proposal for this item, but any member wishing to propose any alternative or additional names for election to the Committee should send such names to the Hon. Secretary at least three days before the Meeting supported by the names of a proposer and seconder.)

9. Any other business.

After the General Meeting the Committee will meet to elect two members as representatives on the Elizabethan Club Committee.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

A new volume of The Record of Old Westminsters is to be issued shortly, containing a biographical list of those who were admitted to the School from 1883 to 1960. It would assist in making this as complete as possible if Old Westminsters would send details of marriage or appointments, if these have not already been recorded in *The Elizabethan*, to Mr. D. C. Simpson, The Elms, Winterbourne Dauntsey, Salisbury. This applies particularly to the years 1959 and 1960.

At Oxford Mr. P. R. Jeffreys-Powell, Mr. W. I. K. Maclennan and Mr. P. L. M. Sherwood were placed in the First Class in Classical Moderations; the Stanhope Historical Essay Prize has been awarded to Mr. E. A. Roberts, and the Ellerton Theological Essay Prize to Mr. J. B. Banbury. Mr. N. R. P. Heaton led the team which beat Cambridge in a rifle shooting match.

Mr. G. Barton has been appointed to a lectureship in Mathematics and Theoretical Physics at Christ Church.

At Cambridge a Rayleigh Prize for mathematics was awarded to Mr. S. Simons.

Mr. Stephen Chapman has been made Recorder of the City of Cambridge; Mr. M. V. Argyle has taken silk.

The Hon. Ivor Montagu has been awarded the Order of the Pole Star of the Mongolian People's Republic.

TRIFLER 1961



Ronald Searle

Yehudi Menuhin

Stephen Spender

Martin Robertson

Andrew Cruickshank

Michael Hamburger

John Summerson

and another Guest Contributor

All Orders should be addressed to:

THE BUSINESS MANAGER at 2 LITTLE DEAN'S YARD,
LONDON, S.W.1

Price 3/- (incl. postage)

Mr. Peter Masefield has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

Mr. R. G. Woodwark has been elected Warden of the Turners' Company.

In correction of the March issue, Mr. G. C. I. Gardiner was made C.B.E. in the New Year's Honours List.

BIRTHS

CRIPPS—On April 10th, 1961, at Cambridge, to Katharine, wife of the Rev. Michael Cripps, a daughter.

PETRIE—On March 23rd, 1961, in Paris, to Lydwine, wife of Peter Petrie, a daughter.

REYNOLDS—On March 21st, 1961, at Ewell, to Ann, wife of A. J. P. Reynolds, a son.

RIVAZ—On May 4th, 1961, at Alton, to Gillian, wife of Vincent Rivaz, a daughter.

RUPPEL—On May 9th, 1961, at Stourbridge, to Gill, wife of K. R. Ruppel, a daughter.

SWEET-ESCOTT—On April 25th, 1961, at Skipton, to Ragnhild, wife of M. W. Sweet-Escott, a daughter.

WESTBURY—On April 27th, 1961, in London, to Clare, wife of Robert Westbury, a son.

MARRIAGES

FRANCIS : WISTRAND—On August 13th, 1960, in Stockholm, Guy Francis to Ulla Lillemor Wistrand.

LUTYENS : KERR—On January 23rd, 1961, E. F. Lutyens to Elizabeth Keene Kerr.

HYAM : BREWIN—On May 5th, 1961, in St. Mary Aldermary, J. I. Hyam to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Brewin, of Hampstead.

NAYLOR-SMITH : CORK—On October 22nd, 1960, in Holy Trinity, Northwood, J. Naylor-Smith to Gillian, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cork, of Rickmansworth, Herts.

STEELE : HUXFORD—On April 3rd, 1961, in St. John-at-Hampstead, Capt. M. C. M. Steele, R.A., to Judith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Huxford, of Grimsby, Lincs.

DEATHS

ARTHUR—On March 23rd, 1961, at Bournemouth, J. F. Arthur, aged 65.

AYLAND—On February 25th, 1961, F. G. W. Ayland, aged 62.

BELL—On February 6th, 1961, Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Bell, aged 85.

CASTLE-SMITH—On February 25th, 1961, at Las Palmas, Lt.-Col. H. Castle-Smith, aged 84.

CROSSMAN—On February 16th, 1961, at Ruan Minor, Cornwall, A. L. Crossman, aged 75.

MELLOR—On April 11th, 1961, at Malvern, C. F. Mellor, aged 59.

POOLE—On January 10th, 1961, at Walton-on-Thames, H. H. Poole, aged 78.

WODEHOUSE—On January 16th, 1961, in London, Lt.-Col. F. W. Wodehouse, aged 93.

WOODFORD-WARD—On June 22nd, 1960, P. L. Woodford-Ward, aged 43.

James Fergus Arthur was admitted up Rigaud's in 1910. He served in the First Great War, and earned a mention in despatches. He became a broker in Penang, and was later employed with Messrs. Fraser & Co. in Singapore. He leaves a widow and daughter.

Frederick George William Ayland, who was at the School from 1912 to 1914 served in the First Great War with the Royal Naval Air Service as a member of the flying crew on air-ships. He followed his father into the timber trade, and after travelling for the United Baltic Corporation, he joined Denny, Mott and Dickson Ltd. In 1945 he became a director of one of their subsidiary companies. He took a special interest in the Timber Trades' Benevolent Society, and became chairman of the London Staffs' Committee. He married in 1921 Alice Irene Britton, of Howden, Yorks.

William Cory Heward Bell entered Westminster as a Queen's Scholar in 1889. From Woolwich he took a commission in the Royal Artillery, and saw service in the South African War, and on the western front throughout the Great War. In 1917 he was awarded the D.S.O. After the war he was elected to Parliament for Devizes, and later became High Sheriff and Deputy Lieutenant for Wiltshire. He married in 1903 Violet Mary, daughter of Captain J. D. Bowley.

Hugh Castle-Smith was admitted up Grant's in 1890. He received a commission in the Lancashire Fusiliers and was for a time attached to the Egyptian Army. From 1906 he was A.D.C. to the Governor of Gibraltar. During the First Great War he served in the Sudan, and was decorated with the Order of the Nile and other foreign Orders. After the war he was appointed A.D.C. to the King of Egypt. In 1919 he married Maud, daughter of Sir Frederick Evans, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Arnold Langdon Crossman, who with his wife died in a fire at their bungalow, entered the School up Ashburnham in 1897, became a non-resident Queen's Scholar, and was elected head to Christ Church in 1904. He entered the Ceylon Civil Service, and rose to be a Judge of the High Court.

Charles Francis Kilner Mellor was up Homeboarders from 1915 to 1920. From Cambridge he was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and went into practice at Malvern. He leaves a widow and two children.

Herbert Henry Poole was the son of a solicitor. He was admitted up Rigaud's in 1896 and left in 1899.

Frederick William Wodehouse must have been one of the last survivors of Scott's head mastership. He was admitted up Homeboarders in 1880 and went to Sandhurst in 1885. He was gazetted to the South Staffords in 1886, and was appointed to the Indian Staff Corps in the following year. He served in the Chin-Lushai expedition in 1889, and afterwards was appointed Political Agent at various stations in India. In 1912 he was made C.I.E. He retired as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1922. He was twice married.

Peter Lovell Woodford-Ward entered Westminster in 1931. On leaving school he went into insurance, and became an inspector on the staff of the Legal and General Assurance Society. He served in the last war with a commission in the Royal artillery and was wounded in North Africa. He married in 1952 Margaret, daughter of Charles Teuten. He was a keen member of the Old Westminsters Golfing Society.

GOING OUR WAY?

If you want work that is interesting; if you like meeting people; if you are interested in business and public affairs then you will have many opportunities to satisfy your inclinations in the Midland Bank. The Bank provides a great variety of banking services through an organisation which comprises more than 2,280 branches in the cities, towns and villages of England and Wales and the Channel Islands. It has, too, offices at the leading airports, at the Ocean Terminal, Southampton, and in several of the Cunard liners. There is no lack of variety in service with the Midland!

SALARIES ARE GOOD The basic salary scale compares favourably with that in any similar field. Examples are :

	Minimum Annual Remuneration	
Age	Provinces	Central London
17	£290	£350
18	325	385
21	410	480
24	540	610
31	880	955

But these figures are only basic. Every young man of promise is encouraged and helped to develop his talents, and those who move into the Special Grade will receive at least £160 above the figures quoted.

THE PROSPECTS ARE EXCELLENT Promotion is based solely on merit, and every assistance is given to those who show that they have the necessary character and capacity so that they may qualify for early responsibility. A high proportion of present-day entrants will achieve managerial status, many of them in their 30's, and for these the minimum salary will be £1,600 a year, with the certainty of rising to higher figures. The highest posts are filled from within the Bank, and those who get to the top will enjoy a range of remuneration which would satisfy even the most ambitious.

AND THE PENSION IS FREE The Bank's Pension Scheme is entirely non-contributory and full service brings a pension equal to two-thirds of final salary.

WHAT DO WE REQUIRE OF YOU? A sound educational background, of course including a good G.C.E.

Those with passes at "A" level (or who have a degree) will be entitled to exemptions in certain subjects in the examinations of the Institute of Bankers and may also qualify for leave for study for their professional qualifications.

Interviews can be arranged at centres throughout the country. Write in the first instance to

THE STAFF MANAGERS



Midland Bank

HEAD OFFICE : POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.2

A Career for young men that carries responsibility

Coal provides 82% of the total energy requirements in Britain. Because the demand for coal will continue to be high for many years to come, great schemes of reconstruction are being undertaken by the coal mining industry, for which there must be an adequate supply of suitably qualified and well trained men.

University Scholarships—The National Coal Board offer up to 100 University Scholarships a year for school leavers and Board employees; most are in Mining Engineering and some are available in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering and in Fuel Technology. They are worth about the same as State Scholarships but there is no parental means test.

If you join the Board's service straight from school, you can also apply for University Scholarships in Scientific and non-technical subjects.

Apprenticeship and Part-time Education Schemes—There are Student Apprenticeship Schemes in Mining, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering as well as Apprenticeship Schemes for Mining Surveyors and Engineering Craftsmen. These Schemes provide for day-release or sandwich courses (with pay) at technical colleges. Other employees are also considered for release with pay to attend technical colleges.

Management Training—When you are qualified—either through the University or through technical college while working—you are eligible for a two- or three-year course under the Board's Management Training Scheme.

Scientific Careers—If you are interested in a Scientific Career, there is absorbing and rewarding work at the Board's Research establishments, and in the coalfields on operational work.

Clerical and Administrative Careers—There are interesting careers in administration, marketing, finance and personnel work, for young men and women of good educational standards.

Prospects—After qualifying, there is every prospect of promotion to really responsible posts at an early age, and it is possible to earn a four-figure salary by the age of thirty.

Write for full particulars to the Director-General of Staff, National Coal Board, Hobart House, London, S.W.1



The Black Horse is the emblem of Lloyds Bank. Since the seventeenth century it has hung continuously in Lombard Street and today it may be seen above the entrance to the Head Office.

Choosing a career

If you have not already decided on your future career, it might interest you to know something of the prospects available to young men entering the Bank.

OPPORTUNITIES. Of the young men now being recruited by Lloyds Bank *one in every two* will be required to hold managerial or other positions of responsibility and many will achieve this rank at 30 to 35 years of age.

PROSPECTS. A salary of £4,000 or more is attainable if you possess good personal qualities together with the character and powers of leadership necessary

for eventual promotion to executive rank.

TRAINING. A comprehensive training scheme, which includes courses at Residential Training Establishments, is in operation and it is the Bank's policy to encourage and to promote, through special salary scales, those young men who show promise.

Applications for appointments to the Permanent Staff, or for further information, may be made in person or by letter to the Staff Manager, Lloyds Bank Limited, Head Office, 71 Lombard Street, London E.C.3.

Lloyds Bank

THE CAVENDISH

APPOINTED A.A., R.A.C., R.S.A.C., FIVE STAR
EASTBOURNE ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



An hotel of the highest international class, providing the ultimate in luxurious appointments and outstanding cuisine. Situated in the finest position on the Grand Parade with wide sweeping views over the sea, the Cavendish is preferred by those who desire the best in modern living.

E. B. Johnson, F.H.C.I., Resident Manager
Telephone : Eastbourne 2740
Telegrams : Cavendish, Eastbourne

Proprietors : Pimms Ltd.

PLEASE QUOTE *THE ELIZABETHAN* WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

PRINTED BY THE THANET PRESS, MARGATE