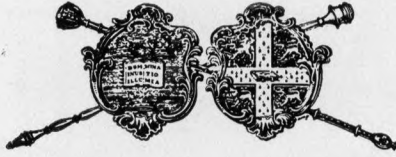


THE ELIZABETHAN



DAT DEUS INCREMENTUM



University Life Assurance Society

Established 1825

Incorporated by Royal Charter

The Society invites enquiries for life assurance from past and present members of Universities, Theological Colleges, Public Schools, and similar educational institutions within the United Kingdom, for whose exclusive benefit the Society was established.

The Society does not pay commission for the introduction of new business.

Special plans for Students or Young Graduates

The "Minimax" Policy

Reduced Premium Policy

Young Graduate's Policy

Other plans include

Whole-life and endowment assurance

Educational Policies

Children's Policies

Pension Policies

Home Purchase

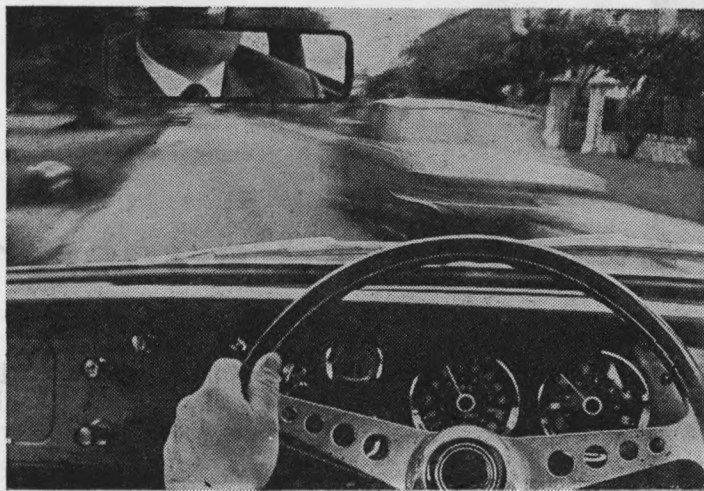
Family Protection

Annuities

Office : 4 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2

Telephone : 01-606 6225

Office for a Martins manager



You, maybe?

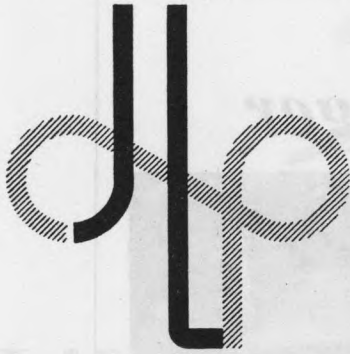
Being a Martins manager is no desk-bound job. A lot of it is getting to know your customers and their business first hand, and that could involve you in anything from big city finance to hill sheep farming.

Good men become managers young at Martins. Right from the start you enjoy planned, systematic training designed to equip you for rapidly increasing responsibility. You could be a manager before you're 30, with a salary starting around £2,400, and with plenty of scope to rise—on merit—to £5,000 and over. What's more, a Martins manager has real responsibility. Even in the smallest branch the decisions are *his*.

Why not find out more about a career with Martins? If you have, or expect to obtain, 2 'A' Levels or 4 'O' Levels, write to

**The District General Manager,
Dept. Lon
Martins Bank Limited,
68 Lombard Street, London E.C.3.**

**MARTINS
BANK** 



The John Lewis Partnership

A Career in Retailing?

The John Lewis Partnership is interested in candidates with a good education who enjoy dealing with people and who seem likely to develop a genuine interest in the merchandise sold in its shops.

Opportunities within a large group

For young people interested in the selling side there are many opportunities for an attractive and well-paid career. Each year a number of young men are selected for special entry schemes geared to success at Ordinary, Advanced or degree level and training is specially designed to equip such newcomers for early responsibility.

The John Lewis Partnership employs nearly 17,000 people, has a turnover of about £80,000,000, an enviable growth rate and high reputation for fair dealing. Its main business is retailing and it owns sixteen department stores and a food group, mainly supermarkets, trading under the name Waitrose.

The Partnership's unique character encourages a friendly atmosphere. All members have a voice in its affairs, enjoy first class amenities and share the profits.

Every assistance, including financial, is given to help those with ability to develop their careers.

For further information apply to:

The Director of Personnel,

John Lewis Partnership, Oxford Street, London W1.



Coutts & Co

Offer you wherever you may live a full Banking Service including Statements of Account showing details of all transactions.

SPECIMEN STATEMENT *with Mess^{rs} Coutts & Co^{ys}*

A. DEPOSITOR ESQ

DATE	DESCRIPTION	DEBITS	CREDITS	BALANCE	CREDIT - # DEBIT - DR
				277 11 4	*
				249 11 8	*
				244 11 8	*
15 NOV. 67	BROUGHT FORWARD	27 19 8		237 4 8	*
16 NOV. 67	STEWART & BEATTIE (STORES) LTD	5 0 0		225 13 4	*
17 NOV. 67	JOHN SIDLAW	7 7 0		222 5 10	*
17 NOV. 67	MESSRS JASON HEWLETT & CO	11 11 4			
17 NOV. 67	SOMERSET ASSURANCE CO LTD	3 7 6			
17 NOV. 67	RAYMOND STANHOPE & SONS LTD		27 10 11	249 16 9	*
17 NOV. 67	900 LONDON & HALIFAX INVESTMENT		83 17 1	333 13 10	*
17 NOV. 67	TRUST CO LTD. ORDY SHS			327 10 9	*
21 NOV. 67	SALARY	6 3 1	21 14 2	349 4 11	*
21 NOV. 67	CLEANWELL LAUNDRIES LTD		7 6 9	356 11 8	*
22 NOV. 67	DIV 1750 ELECTROLYSIS LTD. ORDY SHS	4 0 0		352 11 8	*
24 NOV. 67	YOUR LETTER	20 0 0		326 4 2	*
25 NOV. 67	ST MARTINS GOLF CLUB	8 7 6		309 6 11	*
25 NOV. 67	CASH	14 17 3		243 19 5	*
27 NOV. 67	MOORFOOT MOTORS LTD	65 7 6		240 4 5	*
28 NOV. 67	BT. FR EGS 173	3 15 0			
30 NOV. 67	MERGIA COUNTY COUNCIL				
1 DEC. 67	MRS SMITH		10 5 1	250 9 6	*
2 DEC. 67	DIV £105 BANK OF LONDON & EAST ANGLIA			245 12 0	*
	ORDY. STK	4 17 6		195 12 0	*
5 DEC. 67	JERSEY DAIRIES LTD	50 0 0		175 12 0	*
6 DEC. 67	LERA ESTATES LTD	20 0 0	48 3 6	175 12 0	*
9 DEC. 67	CASH			221 15 6	*
12 DEC. 67	REPAYMENT OF INCOME TAX 1966/67	2 0 0		217 13 0	*
14 DEC. 67	GREAT NORTHERN TRANSPORT	4 2 6		217 13 0	*
14 DEC. 67	STATION HOTEL				
14 DEC. 67	CARRIED FORWARD				

If you would like to discuss opening an account, please call at, or write to, any branch.

Head Office, 440 Strand, WC2. City Office, 15 Lombard Street, EC3.

Branches

1 Old Park Lane, W1. 16 Cavendish Square, W1.

10 Mount Street, W1. 1 Cadogan Place, SW1.

188 Fleet Street, EC4. Royex House, Aldermanbury Square, EC2.

15 High Street, Eton, Windsor, Berks.

St Michael[®]

What's in store for you at Marks & Spencer?

**A rewarding career in Management with
all the responsibility you can handle,
excellent opportunities for rapid promotion
and a starting salary of £800 at 18**

We're looking for bright sixth formers to train for Management—dynamic young men with enthusiasm, adaptability and a taste and talent for leadership.

What do we offer? A challenging and rewarding career with early responsibility and excellent opportunities for moving quickly up the managerial ladder.

**The outstanding man will be earning £2,000
a year in his early twenties.**

Our training scheme begins with practical store training and broadens out to include experience in different stores, supplemented by management courses at Head Office. When training is complete, the most able and ambitious are well poised for ultimate promotion to the highest positions in Store Management, Marketing or Administration.

What qualifications do you need?
Preferably 'A' levels, but 5 good 'O' levels including
English and Mathematics.

Interested so far? Then write to me for an application form
and our careers booklet, and we'll take it from there:

**S. A. Morris
MARKS & SPENCER
P.O. BOX IDN MICHAEL HOUSE BAKER STREET LONDON W1**



BANKING... **a worthwhile career**

Banking involves much more than working with figures. The successful man enjoys getting to know, and helping, people of every kind, and has a true sense of vocation, serving the community in which he lives and works. In every way it is a worthwhile, satisfying career.

Opportunities

When you become a Branch Manager—and three out of four school-leavers who join us at District Bank eventually become Managers or receive some other official position—you can expect a salary in the range from over £2,200 to around £5,000. The rewards are much greater still if you advance to one of the higher administrative positions.

Training

You receive a thorough training at all stages from joining the Bank to becoming a Branch Manager at the Bank's own Staff Training Centre and residential Staff College. Study leave is granted to school-leavers to prepare for the Institute of Bankers examinations.

Requirements

We like you to have G.C.E. with "A" level passes—and pay a higher commencing salary for them—but we also consider good "O" level applicants. English and Mathematics are important. There are opportunities of specialising in Foreign, Trustee and Computer work.

How to apply

If you have read so far and still like the sound of us, the next step is simple. Post the application form—now. (If you'd rather not cut-up this magazine, send a letter or postcard instead.)

**To: The Staff Manager, District Bank Limited,
London City Office, 75 Cornhill, London E.C.3**

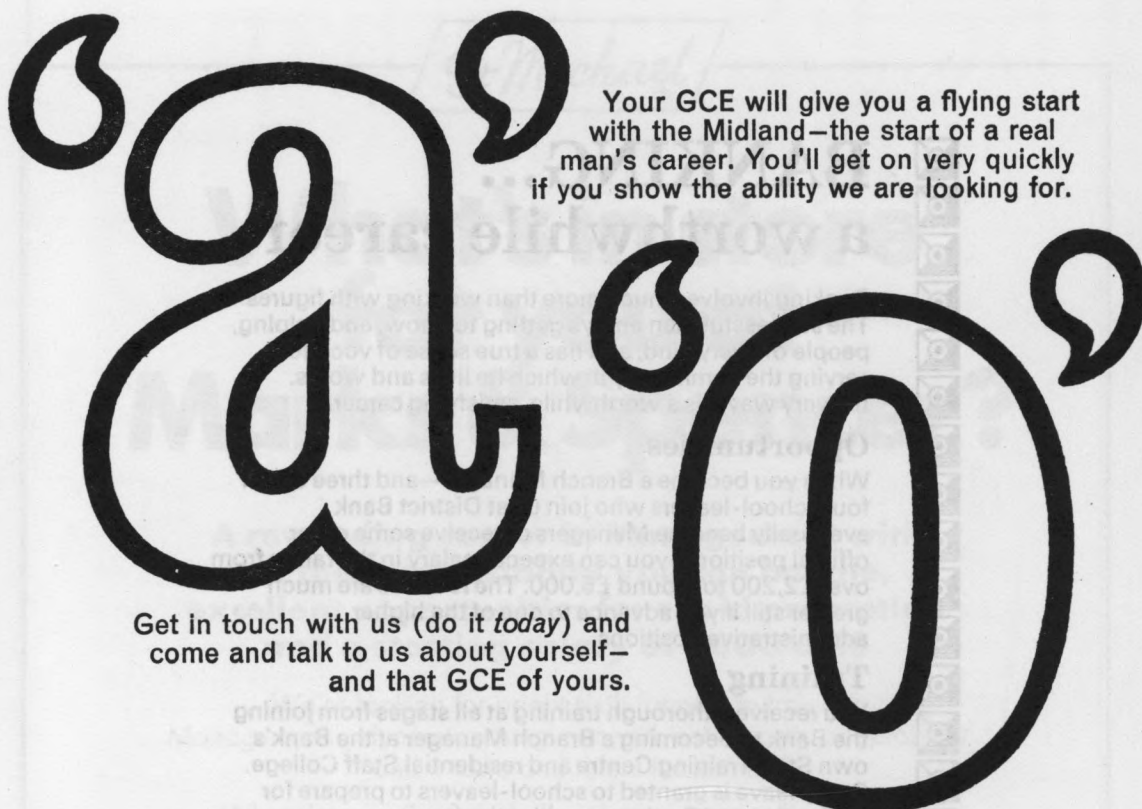
Please send me more information about working at District Bank.

NAME
(Block Letters Please)
ADDRESS

DISTRICT BANK

AN UNUSUALLY PERSONAL BANKING SERVICE





Your GCE will give you a flying start with the Midland—the start of a real man's career. You'll get on very quickly if you show the ability we are looking for.

Get in touch with us (do it *today*) and come and talk to us about yourself—and that GCE of yours.

You worked for your GCE— now make it work for you.

Take a look at these examples from our salary scales (an additional £150 is paid if working in Central London). There are many higher salaries—all within your reach if you're bright.

	Basic Scale	Merit Scale	Special Grade Scale
Age 17	£375 p.a.	—	—
20	£565 p.a.	£615 p.a.	—
22	£665 p.a.	£765 p.a.	£865 p.a.
26	£890 p.a.	£990 p.a.	£1,090 p.a.
31	£1,120 p.a.	£1,220 p.a.	£1,320 p.a.

Entrants with 'A' Level successes in approved subjects will be granted one year's seniority on the basic salary scale.

Please write for an interview to: The Staff Manager,



Midland Bank
Poultry, London E.C.2.

The Elizabethan

Vol. XXX No. 2 July, 1968 Issue No. 667

Editor : Richard Macrory.

A Westminster Diary

P. D. P. Angier,
M. J. Attenborough,
S. M. G. Bowden,
J. P. W. Clarke, Head of Rigaud's,
N. H. A. Curtis,
Viscount Lascelles,
R. L. Noss, Head of Ashburnham,
have been appointed school monitors.

A. A. Ward-Jackson has been appointed editor of the Elizabethan for next term.

R. B. Macrory has been appointed Bib.Mon.

Four new masters will be joining the staff next term; Mr. H. E. Green, Mr. A. T. Howarth, Mr. D. Brown, and the Rev. D. A. Harding, who will become the new school chaplain, since the Reverend J. G. McGowan is leaving us for a missionary post in Swaziland. In his six years here he has succeeded in removing a great deal of the dullness and impersonality of traditional school religion by introducing, for instance, weekly

lectures on topical religious subjects, and by making the services more informal and meaningful. Although the school will naturally miss him, we wish him an equal success in Africa.

This term the masters have had more chance of meeting prospective candidates to the school since the entrance examination now contains a greater number of interviews. Because of this and the introduction of optional papers, such as Science and German, the exam. has now been spread over a period of three days, instead of one as before. It will be interesting to see whether this has a noticeable effect on the type of boy accepted in future terms.

Not that prospective candidates have no opportunity of getting to know Westminster from the outside; the school has recently been in the public eye for a number of different reasons. On the 13th of July the 20th Century Fox film, *Star*, has its première in London. The film, starring Julie Andrews, is the life story of Gertrude Lawrence, and part of the action was shot last summer in the school precincts, which by devious means were given the appearance of St. James's Palace. Another film was shot up

Fields this term; it stars Gary Sobers, who is making his film debut as a double for Hal Frederick, the Negro actor, in the film *Two Gentlemen Sharing*. Drummonds, the school bankers for many years, are holding an exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery, for their 250th Anniversary, which is considered to be one of the most ingeniously layed out exhibitions seen in London for a long time. Several Drummonds were at Westminster at one time or another, and many of their portraits, letters and possessions are on view. Articles and reviews concerning the school are often seen in *The Times* and such newspapers, but Old Westminsters may have overlooked two strip cartoons on the school, which appeared in the *Daily Sketch*. They concluded "The End Product? Westminster Old Boys include seven Prime Ministers, ten Archbishops, poets galore and playwrights from Ben Jonson to Peter Ustinov." They failed to mention a master spy!

Amongst all the press invited, only a reporter from the *Daily Mirror* came to watch a massive crane in Great College Street, which had come to lift a grey mini-van into College Garden, over the thirteen foot wall. The Latin Play was, of course, behind the operation; a delivery van was an essential prop for this year's production, *Andria*, and there seemed to be no other way of getting the van into Little Deans Yard, since the cloister arches were just too small. But at the last moment the operation was called off because of the danger involved in such a difficult manoeuvre and Fiat generously lent the school one of their smaller vans, which just managed to squeeze through the Abbey cloisters and take part in the play.

Another school production this term was that of *Happy Family* by Giles Cooper in the Lecture Room. The play was put on entirely by a few boys in the school, and it received an enthusiastic review in *The Times*. In contrast to the Latin being spoken in Yard earlier this term during the Play, on July 12th School will be filled with the sound of mediaeval Latin songs from *Carmina Burana* by Karl Orff. The work forms part of the school concert, and perhaps only classicists will be able to judge whether the English translations provided fully conveys the dubious nature of some of the songs.

However, as usual, the Election Term has been dominated by 'A' and 'O' Level exams, which

ended only a few days before the end of term. For the first time, 'A' Level candidates were allowed home between their examinations, in order to relieve the strain. Those who stayed behind had the chance of going to several expeditions, which included visits to *The Times*, the Houses of Parliament and the College of Arms.

Probably for the first and only time in their life, the boys of the school had to take the place of and behave like Archbishops and Bishops, when one morning in May the school took part in a practice run of the procession into Abbey, which will take place at the beginning of the Lambeth Conference in July. It became apparent that boys walk quicker than Bishops, and this had to be taken into account for the final timing of the procession. Because of the conference, the term ends a week earlier than usual, and a group of scholars are staying behind to help with the arrangements.

By next term, the restoration up School from war damage should be finally completed when all the coats-of-arms will have been finished. For the Government is to stop paying war damage on September 29th, and all has to be completed by then.

A Rare Spider in Westminster

W. S. Bristowe, M.A., S.C.D.

Natural history in London may sound strange but it is amazing how many kinds of bird, wild-flower, insect and spider can be found if searched for. In that oasis, Buckingham Palace, I have collected fifty-six species of spider for instance, and Westminster School can boast of one rarity—the giant *Segestria Florentina*—which can reach a body length of just under an inch if well fed. Those in Westminster are not so well fed and so may not be quite so large when fully grown. When I was a schoolboy at Wellington I used to look longingly at coloured pictures of *Segestria Florentina* in an old book which was published over a hundred years ago. It was a dull coloured spider, perhaps with a faint adder band down its back, but it had shining metallic green jaws and in terms of length was our largest spider. Alas, only three specimens had ever been found—in Exeter, Plymouth and Bristol—so it looked as though these were stray imports from the Mediterranean countries where it lies in silk tubes in wall crevices.

I came to know it well on the Continent and the dozen straight fishing lines stretching outwards from the tube entrance identified its presence at a glance. Tickle a line with a fine grass point and six thick black legs fan out on to six lines. In an instant the spider knows what direction to travel and, by jingo, its jack-in-the-box speed can make one jump! A moth or a bee will be seized by the middle in its green jaws and if the insect happens to have a sting at one end or powerful jaws at the other it will have little chance of using them. It is dragged back to the tube and every time one of its extremities begins to bend round to bite or sting the spider, it is hauled further down the tube with jaws and sting trailing behind in U-fashion. The spider's poison soon takes effect.

After a lapse of nearly one hundred years a specimen was reported from Exeter for a second time, so I scuttled down to call on the finder. He was resting after an exhaustive Salvation Army parade, and I strolled into his back garden while he dressed, and found at least fifty tubes in the surrounding walls before he came to join me.

As is so often the case, this was only an example of knowing what to look for.

Plymouth and Bristol were next visited and found to have thriving colonies. Others were discovered at Exmouth, Tiverton and Fowey. After this came a downfall of pride! For ten years I had walked through Deans Yard on my way to work and only now, with my eyes opened, did I notice the *Segestria* tubes.

One day when I was tickling a thread with a fine grass stem—an innocent if unusual occupation for a grown man—I became conscious of a looming figure beside me. Memories of my school days were awakened when he announced he was the Headmaster and invited me inside. His interest was aroused and together we found several more tubes in the private gardens as well as round the school square.

This experience was not so dangerous as later ones were to be when I charted the spiders' distribution in nearby streets. The northern boundary was Piccadilly, the eastern Whitehall and the western Horseferry Road and Grosvenor Gardens. During a negative search of Scotland Yard, I imagined gimlet eyes piercing my neck. At 10 Downing Street (where success was met with) the triumph was shared with a policeman who had started by objecting to my furtive movements. In the byeways of Piccadilly untold dangers pursued me.

The distribution map was made soon after the war when the numerous crevices in walls had provided splendid room for "ribbon development". Since then, alas, many of the best walls have been ruined for *Segestria* by mortar fillings, including those of Buckingham Palace.

The other colonies discovered in Britain included Rochester, Maidstone, Windsor, Southampton and Looe. Search will yield other sites in southern towns, especially seaports. The fact that they are not found in many towns and ports which seem suitable reinforces the belief that each colony had started from a chance immigration hidden in merchandise. One specimen was found next to a greengrocer's shop in Grange-over-

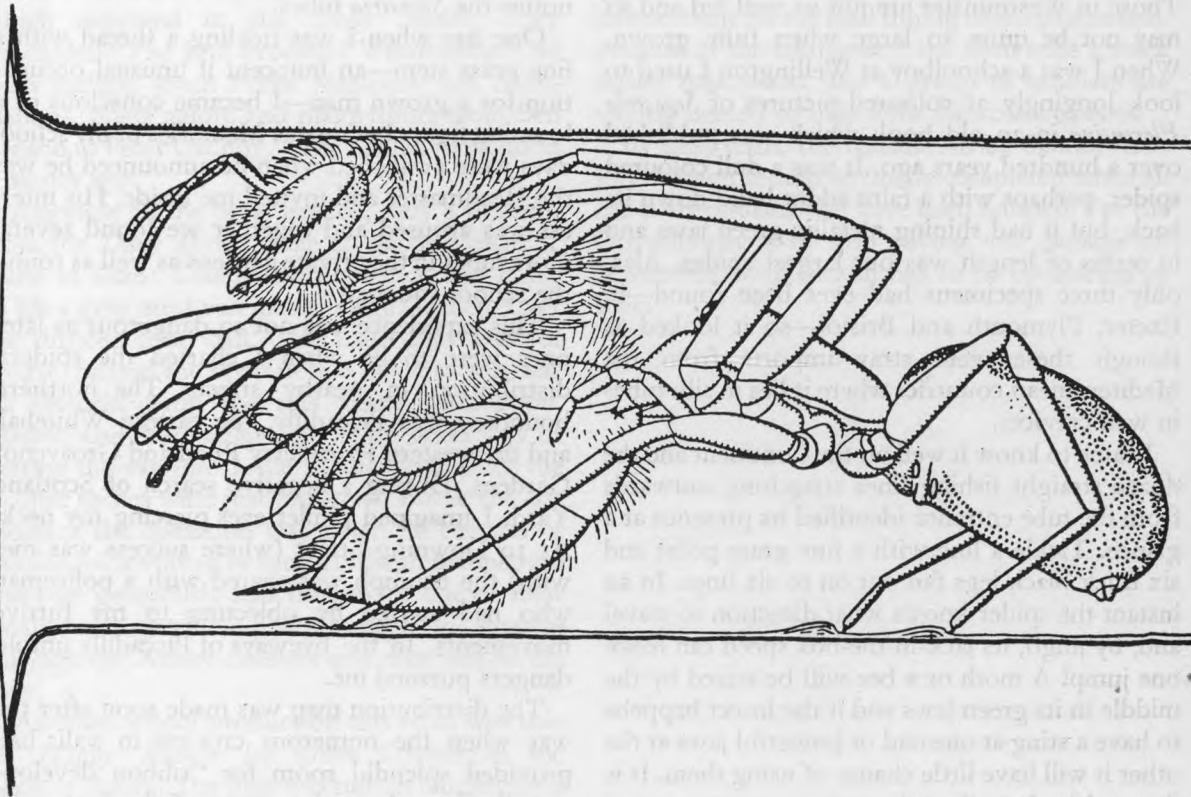
Sands, Lancashire, where no other colony existed or could be expected to exist.

It may be advisable to know that there are two other much smaller species of *Segestria* in Britain which might be taken for the young of *S. Florentina*. Both these have a distinct adder pattern down the back, but in *S. Bavarica* (the larger of the two) there is a pale break in it right down the centre. *S. Bavarica* is a rare spider; *S. Senoculata* is common—sometimes in walls on the fringes of London but usually in the country under stones or loose bark of trees.

One final warning—do not confuse *Segestria*

Florentina with either of two fair sized spiders living in London walls and elsewhere. The first is a spider called *Amaurobins (Ciniflo)* which has a bluish meshed web around the entrance to its tunnel—not a few straight threads like *Segestria*. The second is one of the common House spiders, *Tegenaria atrica*, which usually builds a sheet, but on the surface of walls. This sheet is sometimes curtailed or absent leaving little except what looks like a silk lined hole.

If you have a microscope you will find that *Segestria* is one of the few spiders in Britain to have six eyes instead of the usual eight.



Segestria hauling a bee along her tube so that sting and jaws cannot harm her

Drawing by Arthur Smith. From *The World of Spiders* by W. S. Bristowe (Collins 1958)

Outside Views of Westminster

Two Americans compare Westminster School to Milton Academy

I am much like a Westminster student in that I function in a rather select and snobbish atmosphere. Here there is an intellectual snobbery, whereas at home, in America, it is more social. Milton forms its own society, just as Westminster but the whole mood is completely different . . . more relaxed, less intense, much less intellectual. Milton, unlike Westminster is situated in a rural, community. The school is forced to live upon itself. It is impossible to be a loner in Milton and exist. The students go into the school looking for any kind of social enjoyment and this is what school at Milton seems to offer to the student: living in a community. There is no desire to increase one's intellectual sophistication. One's parents pay for that, expect one to be pushed out on a conveyor belt with a big placard hanging from one's neck reading "Adult". The student rebels from this conformity, rebels from being what one is supposed to be when one graduates, and puts on an air of "non-conformity". The student is convinced he is at school for his own existence. But paradoxically, this too leads to a sort of non-conformity. It becomes more desirous, more "individual", more rebellious to be unpretentious, independent, to be nothing, to be what you are and not what you are supposed to be.

On the surface, Milton society becomes vastly less complicated than Westminster's, which seems to live off individual people rather than function as a whole. Westminster becomes a vastly complicated network, individuals loosely tied to a hub where each hunts for his individual niche. People radiate outside the school to be individual, and the school becomes the centre of intellectualism as it can only satisfy them intellectually. The search for individualism here, unlike the conforming Miltonian search for identity, breeds a general air of loneliness and self-dependency. There is general desire to impress, to be different, and to be individual. Friendship becomes less an amorphic mystical attachment than a hunt either

to quell one's loneliness or to wed to oneself the individual, prestigious, pseudo activities of others. Friendships at Milton last decades . . . here they seem to me a matter of months, a matter of convenience, an aspect of individuality rather than of communal attachment.

Bill Nesto

All schools are different. But out of the mass of British public schools a certain number fall under the name of "typical". Westminster stands out from this group while, in contrast, Clifton College, Bristol, where I am staying, conforms. Clifton is structured around the antique system of fags, sultanics seniors, spartan stone dining halls and the environment described best by Charles Dickens.

In general, Clifton and Westminster exemplify the classic British traditions of rigid, strict education. In following the commandments of 'A' level requirement, rigidity is unavoidable. But good British public schools produce fairly informed and motivated people. There follows, however, no general description of the English as a race.

As ever in contrast, Milton Academy, in the constant attempt towards progressivism, strives to interest students in a liberal, all-round education. Whether or not the goal of motivation is achieved is questionable. Nevertheless, Milton tends to graduate college-bound boys without directions. This is a major difference between American education and British. Such a generality however, is clearly fallible, but the early uncertainty of destinies pervades on the other side.

Roger Halle

A German student's view of the School:

From the little green book entitled *Westminster School*, with which we were first provided, I was able to get a rough idea of the school I was to visit—its life and surroundings.

But what the booklet did not mention was the friendly and informal atmosphere that I have found at Westminster during my whole stay. The school contrasts greatly with my own in Munich, which is a relatively modern building, large enough to meet the requirements of some twelve hundred pupils. So I found Westminster rather awe-inspiring on arrival, and even more so when on my first morning I noticed a time-table with afternoon lessons, virtually unheard of in Munich.

The outward appearance of cloisters, masters in long, flowing gowns, and four hundred and fifty grey suits is deceptive, as one sees after school when the suits become coloured shirts and striped trousers. Another thing I found strange was the fact that Westminsters have the unique opportunity of going into Abbey every morning. Still, every school has its individualities and it is refreshing to find so many at Westminster.

I shall never forget the really nice days at Westminster, and I would like to thank all the masters who taught us, the Housemaster of Liddell's, and all the boys that I met during my stay.

Billy Budd

The choice of *Billy Budd* for the school play in the Lent term seemed immediately a good one: it was not inordinately long; was not likely to overtax the concentration of the audience, for it involved plenty of action, and gave opportunity to more than twenty boys to appear on the stage while requiring major contributions of less than eight of these. From these points of view it was almost bound to succeed, and when it was given the added advantage of a tremendously effective combination of sets and lighting, realistic and visually most pleasing, the audience seemed set for a pleasant evening's entertainment.

Indeed, this promise was fulfilled so long as we were treated to plenty of action. Here, David Drew and his fellow-men below or above decks gave realistic and natural performances with a liveliness and pace which augured a terrific climax in the second half of the play. The tension built up between the crew and Claggart (Stephen Brisby), the cruel and unpredictable Master-at-Arms, was admirably produced and well sustained. Movements and groupings were visually most effective, and the sight below-decks most realistic.

Had the playwrights (or adapters) not felt it necessary to transform *Billy Budd* from a play

of action to a play of debate in the second half in order to press home the moral, it would have had far greater impact. It is difficult to see how even experienced and talented actors could have sustained the interest generated by the earlier scenes when the very thinly disguised voice of Melville began to assert itself in the trial sequences in Vere's cabin. Here, too plainly, characters were merely being used as vehicles for Melville's message, and the inevitability of Billy's sentence only made the searching after vindication by the officers the more tedious.

Perhaps a more dynamic Captain Vere might have managed to generate some interest through this long scene. As it was Giles Evans (as Vere) and his fellow officers created little tension and displayed hardly any deep emotion, and where there might have been agonized searching for the right solution, there was only finality and defeat. Perhaps the fact that Billy himself was hardly as dynamic an influence as he might have been contributed to this feeling.

It was a relief to return above decks, and the tremendous reserve and dignity of the final scene with its magnificent tableau at the end provided a very high note to close an evening of mixed qualities.

The Woman of Andros

Shortly after 8 o'clock on Friday, 7th June, a paragon among pigeons fluttered from the Ashburnham House creeper. The 1968 Latin Play, Terence's *Andria*, had just begun, and the imagination, ever ready to pay its tribute to Rome hailed the bird as a benign portent. And in many ways the play was blessed: few among its well-filled audiences can have left dissatisfied, and Jupiter Pluvius was once again propitiated. Shortly after 8 o'clock on Tuesday, 11th June, a jackdaw croaked a sepulchral farewell to the production—"Another emblem there . . ."—echoing perhaps Davos' sad little appeal at the end of the Epilogue: "Will you stand by, dear friends and let the Latin language die?" If the enthusiasm of this enterprise and the pleasure of many spectators mean anything, it is surely that this question is not to be asked.

Yet Terence's plays seem to offer little to those acquainted with the rich theatrical fare, including dramatically effective plays in foreign languages, provided in London at the present time. Though they cleverly exploit situations which confuse truth and deception (Simo's reaction to the birth of Glycerium's child) or which reverse expectations (Davos' falling victim to his own scheming over the threatened marriage of Pamphilus to Philumena), the working out of the plots is undeniably more satisfactory on the page than on the stage. Since the basis of the *Andria's* plot is misinterpretation of what characters say, situations are generally static and declamatory. The repetition of the stock situation of one or more characters being overheard by others, though hidden behind attractive hydrangeas, is wearying, not because it is unlikely (most great stage comedy thrives on improbable situations), but because such moments minister to dramatic necessity rather than grow out of the given situation. Such artificiality is a dramatic flaw. And though the existence of such stock characters as the clever servant, the long-lost daughter, and the authoritative father at odds with a refractory son is part of the reassuringly-immutable world of stage comedy, in Terence they are often no more than the sum of their situations, defining the pressures upon them by speaking out of these situations ("Here comes my master. What shall I

do now?"). It is not easy for the actors to clothe them with stage personality. Terence's formulaic approach to comedy creates difficulties for both actor and producer. Characters have to arrive long before they are involved in dialogue, or walk about on stage trying hard not to see each other, or soliloquise clumsily to cover over transitions in the action. Terence's stage imagination is weak: more than two characters in conversation create staging difficulties.

These were some of the problems which Mr. Zinn and his cast had to resolve. As a counterbalance to the static nature of the play, the producer directed to the quality of the speaking an attention that was truly perfectionist. The audibility of the language and the fine shades of stress and intonation of which it proved capable were outstanding. But rather than conceal the play's basic defect, such excellence in some ways drew attention to it. Movements and speech were seldom permitted to occur together; words were not fully supported by fluid stage action, and the actors had to adopt poses which encouraged wooden or stereotyped gesture. Enunciation triumphed at the expense of dramatic liveness. Only in the middle acts did a satisfying sequence of reversals, discomfiture, crisis, solution and new crisis occur, attributable to a succession of short scenes and frequent redistribution of characters. But the total action seemed no more than a series of static situations arbitrarily linked.

The production was fortunate, though, in that the major characters all overcame in some measure the difficulties with which Terence presented them. Simon Bowden, as Davos, was the most successful in building a real personality out of his part, using a wide range of effective gesture and expression. Our attitude towards him combined sympathy for the little man and admiration for the clever one. Convinced that something would turn up, through his self-delighting inventiveness, if need be, he applied himself diligently in his master's behalf without sacrificing his self-sufficiency. Undeterred by reverses and always returning to the battle-ground of some impasse with renewed resourcefulness, he exploited to the full the range of situations which fell to him, from mock innocence through inso-

lent irreverence to a memorable high-stepping self-satisfaction. Andrew Howe Browne, in the long and difficult role of Simo, created a remarkably consistent and credible patrician, complacent when obeyed, and uncontrolled when crossed. Both he and Michael Bridle (Chremes) convincingly substituted the ponderous mannerisms of age for the hasty ones of youth, an achievement essential to Terence's dramatic intention. Successful too were the young men. Gavin Lawrence's wild eyes and hair made Charinus the epitome of the self-absorbed romantic lover, and Jonathan Rawes, perpetually distraught either as expectant father or thwarted lover, sustained Pamphilus' mood of tearful outrage, effectively turning it to one of tearful joy in the denouement.

There are really two Latin Plays. One preaches to the converted, proclaims the text as its gospel, and makes few concessions, despite the theatrical axiom that every good play is improved by the use of the knife. (Some attenuation of the *Andria's* long exposition would have given the production a more encouraging beginning). This *Andria* is directed to those who follow the text in leather-bound folio volumes and identify Latin puns unerringly. The other is directed to a "popular" audience, that majority party which wrestles to align the action with their fluttering synopses and is cheered to recognize one word in fifty. This *Andria* is an exercise in comicanachronism, and is full of embellishments, delightful but

peripheral, around the hem-line of the other *Andria*. The two plays do not often cohere, but rather alternate; there is little action which effectively links the two. For most of the audience, the Latin Play is enjoyable primarily as a challenge to historical perspective; their particular pleasures are the surprise intrusions of modernity and dramatic action which clarifies comic situations regardless of the words. Though the Prologue and Epilogue provide the framework for this pleasure and establish the producer's intention, there are, of course, other incidents uniting the two audiences in laughter. For both, the arrival of the delivery van was the comic climax, provoking substantial chuckles from the gods, slapping their knees at the discovery that Latin could be so modern, and from the mortals, relieved that a Fiat engine did not need to be translated.

Yes—against all likelihood the Latin Play entertains. It is a remarkable phenomenon, an extravagant carnival, cyclorama on a straight line; it expends vast energy on minute details; it occupies a hundred people for two hours in not lifting a mini-van over the Abbey Garden wall; it is a kind of biennial madness—and long may it continue to be so. The audience was amused by the pigeon and the jackdaw; that a play so disciplined admits spontaneity also reminds us that a dramatic form though dead admits unsuspected possibilities of life.

A Classical Education

From Dr. C. Martin Doyle

Dear Sir,

May I, as an Old Westminster, be permitted to congratulate Mr. J. Crawshaw on his excellent article "Classics at Westminster" in last term's *Elizabethan*. I would particularly like to underline the statement that a Classical education does not commit anyone to Classics for a lifetime.

In my own case, I was on the Classical side from 1914 to 1918 and until a few weeks before I left school, I had no definite plans for the future. I then developed symptoms which necessitated X-ray and other investigations and these inter-

ested me so much that I suddenly decided that medicine would be the life for me. Owing to the post-war rush for places in hospitals, I had to make up my mind and enter St. Bartholomew's Hospital almost forthwith and I arrived there with such a negligible scientific background that I barely knew that H₂O was water! My first year was obviously very uphill going but in spite of this I never regretted my Classical background. Indeed my greatest regret is that I did not keep my Classics polished, for this type of education gets unbelievably rusty with the passage of time.

In spite of not having read scientific subjects at school, I have been able to enjoy a good spell as a general practitioner and later on as a consultant ophthalmic surgeon.

However, in all fairness I ought to point out one thing: I doubt whether in these days it would be possible to do what I did in 1919 i.e. to leave school and enter a hospital or university to study medicine without having G.C.E. passes in chemistry, physics and biology. In my time this was not the case. Furthermore when I took a higher diploma in Ophthalmology in 1945 at Oxford the dean of the faculty of medicine, Dr. Franklin, himself a classical scholar told me that he regarded it as *his* job to teach undergraduates

these subjects and that he preferred to have men and women with a classical background. He also told me that in this respect he was ploughing a lonely furrow and that he could see the time coming when even earlier specialization at schools would be required. I imagine that this was prophetic.

There is a common tendency in these days to specialize in schools and elsewhere far too early in scientific subjects and the result is that there are large numbers of brilliant but uneducated scientists who cannot write good English and in a good many cases cannot even spell.

Yours faithfully,
C. Martin Doyle

Sport at Westminster

A member of the first XI

The attempt to impose sportive enjoyment on every individual in a community of four hundred and fifty boys fails before it begins. Whether or not the attempt should be made at all is the subject of endless debate.

The boys of Westminster School are traditionally unenthusiastic about sport, but this is becoming less true at the moment, in that, although there are still a large number who have no interest in it at all, there is a group of people from the school teams who both enjoy it and are quite successful at it.

I was asked to write on this subject because I am one of the people who enjoy it. At a time when someone's sporting ability is no longer enough to get him into university, and when his physique is generally considered to be of far less importance than his mental ability, I condemn without hesitation the view that sport is a significant part of education. People forget that football and cricket are games, and games are intended as a form of relaxation and enjoyment. The suggestion that playing in a team is an important part of one's character development seems to me to be nonsensical. There are many people in the school who have never come remotely near to having a place in a school team but whose characters are as commendable as anyone's.

The inescapable fact still remains that English Public Schools lay an emphasis on sport which is rare anywhere else in Europe. Every term matches are played between the rival schools, and there is even a cricket match at Lord's between Eton and Harrow every year. To demand, therefore, that Westminster should abolish compulsory sport, and thereby threaten the future participation of the school in this field is somewhat inconsiderate of those who enjoy it, and also, of course, rather futile, since Public Schools are notoriously conservative.

A certain amount of discontent is inevitable when anything which is not academic is imposed upon boys who live in the centre of London. The theatres, cinemas and galleries, the girls, the parties and the Social life which go on all around are obvious distractions. This school does, however, to a great extent allow time for all these things, and so the two afternoons of gentle activity each week are probably valuable for reasons of health if nothing else.

Ideally perhaps, sport should be made voluntary, but it would be totally impractical to advocate such a step. Westminster demands little from those who are uninterested, and it is generally agreed that the Grove Park system has improved. There is little cause for complaint.

A Grove Parker

Westminster has never pretended to be a sport conscious school—its very position prevented this, though there are ample opportunities for those who are good at sport, and as most people, playing up Fields seem reasonably contented, there seems little motivation for changing the present arrangement. Complaints amongst Watermen are common, but one gets the impression that they enjoy being bullied, so one is left with the majority of the school, the unsporting majority. After we have failed, while still in our infancy, some rather vague tests up Fields, we are committed for the rest of our careers to a system which is both archaic and exceedingly unpopular. Namely Grove Park. While it is undeniable that almost all boys in the school are in favour of some form of sport (the idea of growing fat is repellent to most people) we naturally react against a system which, while on one day of the week gives us an excellent choice of activities—fives, squash, tennis, judo, swimming, or basket ball—on the other sweeps us off to the heart of suburbia under the illusion that the air is somehow more bracing than that of St. James's Park. The result is much hanging about, over an hour spent in travel, and exercise which is both very unenergetic and very uninspiring. The feelings of the boys are echoed by the masters in charge who supervise the anaemic activities with an air of extreme reluctance and excessive boredom. While Grove Park is generally hated (it is especially unpleasant in

the winter) the Options on the other afternoon are generally enjoyed. It seems only logical and right that Grove Park should go. We then could play our Options twice a week and be able to become considerably better at them. Obviously at the moment the school has not got the facilities for both the junior and senior groups to play their Options at the same time, but the juniors could play games on Tuesday and Fridays and the seniors on Mondays and Thursdays or some such arrangement. If the resulting problems with the time-table prove insurmountable, increased facilities could be found (Basketball in the school gym, as well as at the St. Andrews club, swimming at the Great Smith Street baths as well as Dolphin Square etc.). Thus those who wish to, will be given a chance to become good, while those who still remain a dead loss could get by without really exerting themselves. In fact apart from the nonsense about Grove Park air being purer than Westminster air, there remains only one argument in favour of Grove Park—it allows those who are not good enough to play up Fields a chance to play some sort of football or cricket. But football or some dubious hybrid flourishes on Green and cricket in Yard, so the loss would hardly be felt. It only remains for someone in authority to make the classic remark "The school wouldn't be the same without Grove Park". and when they revert to that argument, the case will have been won.

The Photographic Competition

L. C. SPAULL

On the whole it was felt that this year's entries were better than usual. The winner, John Crawshaw, showed a generally high standard in the black and white section, and the dividing line between the winner and the runner's up—often so embarrassingly wide—was far less than in the past. Crawshaw's "Ceiling in Salisbury Cathedral" was an excellent piece of photography: a good pattern, efficiently processed, mounted with skill and discrimination—as, indeed, were all his entries; about which the only comment it seems might be made is that caution in taking exteriors of architectural subjects is advisable with a camera that has no "movements", since otherwise serious perspective distortions are inevitable.

For some of the other entries, it might be useful to point out that poor negatives, made with a lens with bad definition, poor acutance and several aberrations can only be made *worse in enlargement*—plus a coarse, unacceptable grain. Choose grades of printing paper with reference to the density of the negative and do not expect the light-meter to give the right answer unless it is properly set, properly applied, and *sensitively* related to the lighting of the subject and the kind of picture you aim to produce.

In spite of such criticisms, it was felt that the standard was generally high, particularly in the case of two portraits, a genre so badly treated by most amateurs.



Ceiling in Salisbury Cathedral J. Crawshaw

(senior winner of the photographic competition)



The Latin Play Photos R. Madge



Top *Segrestria Florentina* photo J. Markham

Bottom *The Nuffield Scheme*



The Sleeping Beauty P. Parker

(junior winner of the photographic competition)

Life at an American University

Nick Young (O.W.)

In England we tend to think of Harvard University as a rather conventional and even, perhaps, English-style university in America, as its location in Cambridge, Boston, Mass. suggests. When I stayed there a week with an undergraduate friend I came into contact with a small section of Harvard life and this picture is probably misleading since so much is different from anything we have here.

To start with, I was given a living-room of a six room flat which was luxuriously furnished and equipped with television, refrigerator and other mod. con.—this was the Freshman's block. Apparently, there were no rules about having guests to stay, though I was told that girls had to be out by supper-time, an inconvenience rather than a restriction to sex, they told me.

This was the only rule I came across at Harvard apart from that of wearing a tie in Hall, though this was often worn over a turtle-neck in mock reaction. But with 20,000 students it would naturally be impossible to enforce a strict code of rules, especially in view of the large amount of spare time everyone seemed to have.

There were many books to read, of course, while all written work, of which there was plenty, had to be typed before it could be handed in. Everyone could supposedly type, and some even had electric typewriters. If they wanted to keep a copy of their work, they merely put it through one of the college photo-stat machines.

But there was ample time for sport: every day at 4.0'clock all work ceased, and a large variety of physical exercises began. Some did keep-fit exercises to a transistor radio, others ran up and down the college stadium with the ski team, and others did judo on the river bank.

I went sculling with my friend, but was unimpressed with the boats or the boathouse. On coming in, I was asked for my "number"—to keep check on 20,000 students, identity cards were issued. It was embarrassing not having one and I had to nervously quote someone else's number to get into the Dining Hall to eat the college meals. Incidentally, these were basically good and could

be made particularly attractive by using the host of home-made looking sauces available.

There was no check on lecture attendance, however. These were naturally stimulating, and some exceptionally so, though rather what I was used to at Westminster. I was most struck by the two systems of courses and graduation exams.

Since the college entrance exam is taken in general school subjects, there is no question of passing in the subject students intend to study. In fact, they do not have to choose their major subject until their second year. During their four years, undergraduates can attend as many lectures as they like on any subject, the only restriction being that they have to enrol into five courses per year which commits them to twice termly tests on these lectures. These are graded from A to E, but have little influence on the final degree—they serve mainly to show the individual his progress, though two failures in any term can mean a year's rustication. Apart from these, there are no final exams.

After they have chosen their major subject, they have to enrol into three courses per term marked as a major status for their study and when the requisite number of courses are completed the degree is awarded. But even "majoring" limits them only slightly since within each subject there are dozens of simultaneous courses available. In English, for example, these range from Anglo-Saxon to specialized aspects of sixteenth century drama, or a general survey of the whole of English Literature. The students approved of this system wholeheartedly and were horrified when they heard about the Oxford system.

Certainly, there was great enthusiasm for study—much more open than here, and their teachers had that straightforward direction of thought which characterizes much of the American outlook. While we delight in finding subtle paradoxes and complications in seemingly simple arguments, they seemed bent on simplifying every question in order to find a solution. This could easily be mistaken for naïvity, but whatever their views, they were never cynical,

and were always gentle in discussion and rarely made hostility in argument. They stated their case rather than tried to convince. This extended to their sense of humour and they had a great sense of fun, laughing more loudly and readily than us. This made them seem much younger than they were, as did the drinking age limit being 21 in Massachusetts—no pub parties. But many students kept cars at the college for weekend house parties.

Of those who sought something beyond the

conventional pleasures—Hippies, drug-takers, meditators—there was not so much the sight of a Kaftan. But I was assured they existed but kept themselves more to themselves than in England.

So my original idea of Harvard being rather rooted in the past was misleading; the system seemed to me revolutionary in its liberalism. The main subject standard was no doubt lower on average than here, but the far more relaxed atmosphere fostered a broader outlook and an impressive honesty among the students.

Nuffield Science at Westminster

M. J. W. Rodgers

For centuries teaching in schools has been largely a matter of didactic lecturing and sporadic discussion. Traditionally the teacher has been the fount of all knowledge and wisdom; the authority resting on the authority of others. Only comparatively recently have criticism, questioning and personal opinions been actively encouraged. In many cases the nature of the subject has mitigated against the dangers and limitations of the traditional approach, but in science the dangers of the didactic approach have always been acute. It is so easy to treat science as a collection of facts to be learnt by heart. Public examinations encouraged this approach in the past by overfilling syllabi. The master who wanted to break out of this situation found that the pressure of examinations acted as a brake on originality. The paradox was that the teaching of science was thoroughly unscientific. The scientific method is based on an interplay between experimental evidence and imaginative theoretical thinking. The collection and collation of evidence is an important part of the method, but the memorising of such evidence plays no part in it at all. The development and testing of ideas and explanations is central to the scientific method, as is the ability to think critically about established theories. In traditional science courses there was no time for the sort of discussion which encourages these abilities.

It was with these criticisms in mind that the Nuffield Foundation decided to launch its first

projects in biology, chemistry and physics. No single school has contributed more to these projects than Westminster. From 1962 until 1964 two science masters were seconded to the Nuffield Foundation, one to the physics project and one to the chemistry. At the school the first trials of the chemistry and physics materials took place the following year and the combined experience of the boys was used to modify and improve the original courses. Westminster was also concerned in the development of the new examinations which were essential if the projects were to be a success. Following the publication of the O-level courses the school was chosen as one of 12 in the country to carry out trials of the new A-level chemistry course. The first group of boys concerned took the A-level examination this term.

What distinguishes the new courses from their predecessors? The most notable change is the present emphasis on experiment. In traditional chemistry visits to the laboratory were regular but rare. One session a week was considered to be enough. Much of the work done was formal; no more than confirming in practice what had already been learnt from the textbook. Modern courses are centred on the laboratory. Science is introduced as an experimental subject and the experiments are performed as part of an investigation. It would be absurd to suggest, as did the originators of the "heuristic" method, that boys can be expected to discover everything for themselves. The process would be far too long and

tedious. Work in the laboratory must be supplemented by teaching, discussion and reading. As the boys progress from O to A-level greater emphasis is necessarily placed on theoretical work. The major point is that all theories must be tested in the light of direct evidence. If theories conflict with the evidence they must be modified or discarded. This investigatory approach to the subject is exciting in that it often leads to unexpected results. In the course of the last two years a number of new experiments have

been developed as a result of astute observations by boys. Science is still a far more open subject than most non-scientists believe.

There is no doubt that science can make its own very valuable contribution to education. In a world packed with information, thick with irrelevance and heavy with bias, we need to learn less to memorise, more to know where to look; less to collect, more to discern; less to accept, more to criticise and to examine for ourselves.

A boy's view of the scheme

As a guinea-pig who was among the first to do the Nuffield Course in Chemistry, I found several significant differences between it and the traditional method. Primarily, the Nuffield course enables one to get a broad, general picture of the structure of Chemistry, while traditionally one's vision was clogged up by masses of detail. One learnt a conglomeration of facts so that one could be tested on them, and then use experiments to "prove" them. However, in the Nuffield course one picks up facts during experimental investigations; this is necessarily a far more random and haphazard process. Most of the difficulties of the Nuffield method derive from the fact that, during a course, a certain body of knowledge has to be acquired (even though this is secondary to understanding the principles of the subject) and that unless one's methods are directed into use fulchannels, one dissipates one's energies chasing up cul-de-sacs. Another diffi-

culty, because of the world we live in, is that the course has to end in an exam, and the Nuffield system is patently unsuited to testing under the conventional examination system. An exam means a syllabus, and a syllabus means that some kind of schedule has to be followed, so that interesting roads, even if they lead somewhere, cannot always be investigated. As the Nuffield philosophy becomes accepted, more and more freedom will be given to classes to do what interests them. This will require extremely high qualities of imagination, judgement and good sense from the teacher. One must remember that one of the main features of Nuffield chemistry is its flexibility and one can only hope that the Nuffield handbooks will not replace the traditional text-books as the bible of chemistry teaching.

A. J. Neuberger

'The Spoiled Children of Parliament'

by Adrian Ward-Jackson

At Westminster we are in the centre of London, at the hub of government, hemmed into our comparatively small precincts by the Abbey and Parliament. These environs, must with all their traditions, beauty and permanence, have a profound effect on their young and impressible occupants. However Westminster seem to have treated the security and

history with an unaffected nonchalance that deserves praise rather than criticism. So much so in fact, that unlike most of the public schools, there is no Westminster type, or if there is, then it is a type of which the essence is variety. Either by coincidence or by effect of its closeness to the school, Parliament has claimed its lot of Westminsters, and as *The Times*

with bogus pride proclaimed... "Under their seven Prime Ministers their statesmen would furnish all the offices of the government, throng to overflowing both the Chambers and man all the places about the Court." Our custom of greeting the Sovereign at their Coronation in the Abbey with those famous echoing "Vivats", is well known, but few Westminsterers, let alone outsiders, know of our close and privileged connections with Parliament. For as things stand today, up to six scholars, wearing their caps and gowns can take precedence over all, to gain admittance into the Strangers Gallery in the House of Commons, and any reasonable number of scholars can gain admittance into the Gallery of the House of Lords.

It is difficult to date exactly when this privilege was first granted, but any suggestion that Queen Elizabeth I established it, can be immediately ruled out for it is extremely unlikely that any monarch would take such an interest in the domestic running of Parliament: for this has always been left to the members of both houses and their officers.

It is far more likely that this custom built up over the centuries, what with the houses of Parliament being within such easy access and with, no doubt many old Westminster members willing to admit them. It is also highly probable that this privilege was finally established officially around the 1800's by that very capable old Westminster Speaker of the Commons, Charles Abbott, first Baron of Colchester. Abbott carried out many domestic reforms within the House and it would be in accordance with his position to presume that he should have finally established this old, yet unofficial custom on his old school.

Before 1824 the Westminster Gownsmen sat below the bar under the Gallery and, according to Lord Devon, (O.W.), "We were put into the back seats of the members when I was a boy, but now I believe they sit in the seats reserved for peers"; however, on February 18th, 1824, according to the *Morning Herald* the womenfolk of the Harrowby and Canning families were forced to hear the day's debate through the grills in the roof of the old House of Commons. There was obviously a loud outcry from the indignant ladies, and fingers pointed at the leisurely Westminster Gownsmen (especially as both families were ardent Etonians!). The next day the Westminster Gownsmen had to gallantly retire to the public gallery, reluctantly making way for the ladies, below the bar. And so it has remained, though after 1870 seats were not especially reserved for the Gownsmen.

In the House of Lords things were different; the 1824 change in seating arrangements in the Commons did not affect the Lords and gowns were still deemed passports to the bar there; although at some later date, they had to take their seats in the public gallery. In Lawrence Tanner's book, *Westminster School*, the author states that at one time, Westminster boys were allowed to sit on the steps of the throne like the eldest sons of peers and privy councillors.

However, there seems to be only one piece of written evidence showing this in Sir John Mowbray's autobiography, "We were first at the bar and afterwards placed within the steps of the throne." This was probably an *ad hoc* arrangement by Black Rod when room elsewhere could not be found, and the Dean of Westminster remains the only person from our collegiate body to have this privilege.

We also possess the theoretical right to use Black Rod steps by the riverside but what in fact happens is that each year, on a day in mid-July, Black Rod invites a boat with a crew of Westminsterers to land at the steps, and he subsequently entertains the exhausted boys to tea on the terrace. This undoubtedly dates from the building of the new Houses of Parliament in the 1850's. For the school held the rights to a footpath leading down from Great College Street to the river (where a ferry would take them to the boat-house opposite). And when the new palace of Westminster was built extending its river frontage further south it cut off access along the path to the river. Consequently, we were given the right to use Black Rod steps instead.

Yet to Westminsterers the best known custom of all, must be that long cold wait in front of the House of Lords, when the State opening of Parliament takes place. There must be old memories of the pranks which were played, the horses and their dung, the pageantry, the condescending waves and smiles. In fact our predecessors at the school fought fiercely to guard this and when one grumpy Lord Chamberlain refused to allow them to stand on their customary spot, the whole school secretly got onto the roof of Henry VII's chapel and made such a row when the procession passed, throwing oranges and eggs at the Chamberlain and his officials that the following year he immediately agreed to the customary position.

As well as these there are the less important customs, of Scholars being allowed to walk along the Terrace on Sundays, which has died a natural death, and one of our oldest cricket fixtures, the annual 1st XI match against the Lords and Commons.

Looking back on these close connections with Parliament, it seems odd that we haven't more Old Westminsterers in Parliament at the moment, but then perhaps they think they have got better things to do and they probably have at that.

Taken from the writer's thesis for the J. B. Whitmore Prize 1968, his acknowledgement to the Clerk of the Records M. F. Bond, L. E. Tanner (O.W.) and the Head Master for all their help.

Sports Report

The **Cricket** 1st XI had a promising start to the season, with a succession of matches drawn under difficult conditions. They continued to play some of the best cricket seen for years. F. D. Smith was the star batsman, S. Surridge as opener maintained a very consistent standard, and D. H. G. Lascelles (captain), P. T. Barley, and P. S. Wilson helped to score several high team totals. R. C. Wright and N. A. Curtis were the most penetrating bowlers. Team morale was high and fielding was alert.

Although our **Boat Club** has not managed to produce many crews this season, the general standard has been high. The 1st crew, reduced to a four this year, won the Head of the Medway, the School's Head of the River Fours, the Head of the Cam, Cadet Fours' Division, and Junior Seniors at Putney and Thames Ditton Regattas. The Junior Crews have not yet lost a round in the London School's Leagues. The first Colts crew formed for several years has distinguished itself in several regattas, including the Schools' Head of the River Race—it came 39th out of over 150 entries, a considerable achievement for a junior team.

With a strong reputation as a **Fencing** club, we have had difficulty in retaining this name with a team which is only just beginning to find its feet. However, we won four out of six matches, a reasonable achievement. The term started well with the Public Schools' Fencing Championships; J. E. Deanfield (captain) won the junior foil and the school won the Pearson Cup and the Christie Shield. In the teams, Deanfield and J. B. Williamson (secretary) have maintained a high standard of success and J. M. Neuberger has been fighting well. In the junior section N. J. E. Marley is showing promise. The Guinea Pool (for junior fencers without colours) was won by J. A. Rentoul, and Williamson and Deanfield won Petitpierre prizes for winning the school Epée and Sabre Championships respectively; they share the Oates Cup.

The **Tennis** team has had the bad luck to lose its captain P. T. Grossman through injury, and in consequence success has been hard to come by. It has also proved difficult to rebuild the side after the loss of several of last year's outstanding players, but even so two matches have been won convincingly. But with several up-and-coming

young players—notably S. J. F. Barber—making their mark, prospects look healthy for the future.

Swimming too (captain: A. R. G. Hawkins), with some exceptionally good young swimmers, is looking to the future. J. M. Skelton was awarded his Pinks for some particularly fine performances—and yet is still under 16; and another fine prospect for the future is S. E. Palmer, who is only 13.

Judo (Captain: P. E. Godden) is another sport with a large amount of young talent, and though there has not been much success this term, it is hoped that these juniors will provide the foundation for a winning team in the new fixtures which have been arranged for next term with the considerable success in the gradings.

The **Croquet Club** has had a quiet season this term, but the outlook is not "hoopless."

The Elizabethan Club

The following new members have been elected:

- B 1964-68 **BRISBY, STEPHEN JAMES MICHAEL McBURNEY**
49, Hornton Court,
Camden Hill Road, W.8.
- A 1962-68 **EVANS, GILES EDWIN**
72, Vincent Square, S.W.1.
- C 1963-68 **LOW, GEORGE JOHN HARRY**
84, Hillfield Court,
Belsize Avenue, N.W.3.
- A 1963-68 **SYKES, ROBERT WILLIAM**
Bradbourne Vale House,
Bradbourne Road,
Sevenoaks, Kent.
- R 1963-68 **THOMAS, DAVID NIGEL MITCHELL**
28, Kennington Palace Court,
Sancroft Street, S.E.11.

Old Westminster

Professor W. R. Hawthorne C.B.E., F.R.S. (H.B. 1926-31) has been appointed Master of Churchill College, Cambridge.

Mr. F. W. D. Deakin (Ash. 1926-31) is retiring this summer from the Wardenship of St. Anthony's College, Oxford.

Mr. P. S. Spokes F.S.A. (R. 1908-12) has been elected Lord Mayor of Oxford for the ensuing year.

Mr. G. D. Everington (G. 1929-34) has been appointed a Queen's Counsel.

Mr. A. H. R. Martindale (G. 1946-51) has been elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Engagement

Brittain—Streeter—The engagement is announced between Charles James Brittain (W. 1957-62), only son of the late James K. Brittain, and Hannah Penelope, daughter of the late Major G. Streeter M.C., the Queen's Bays, and Stepdaughter of Edward Akerhielm of Stanhope Gardens, S.W.7.

Marriages

KING : GAIR—On April 16th, 1968, at East Ilsley, Newbury, Andrew Ellerton King (R. 1955-60), only son of the Revd. D. King, to Wendy Margaret, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackenzie Gair.

NOBLE : LEASK—On March 10th, 1968, Peter Noble (Ash 1954-58), younger son of Sir Peter and Lady Noble, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Leask of Aberdeen.

PAVRY : POWELL-SHEDDEN—On April 27th, 1968, William Llewellyn Pavry (B. 1955-60), son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pavry to Angela Jane, daughter of Group Captain G. ff. Powell-Shedden D.S.O., D.F.C., and Mrs. Powell-Shedden.

SAHLER : CORNER—On Aug. 7th, 1967, James Oliver Sahler (Ash 1924-28) to Sarah Corner.

Births

HOBSON—On Feb. 18th, 1968, to Elizabeth wife of James Hobson (W. 1955-58), a second daughter.

NAYLER—On Sept. 3rd, 1967, to Hilary wife of Arnold Nayler (B. 1949-53), a daughter (Emily Frances).

PACKER—In Noctorum, Wirral, Cheshire, on Aug. 29th, 1967, to Jackie wife of Nigel Packer (W. 1952-55), a daughter.

PACKER—In Wellington, New Zealand, on Feb. 14th, 1968, to Patience wife of Anthony Packer (W. 1950-54), a daughter.

Deaths

BEVAN—On Feb. 24th, 1968, Peter James Stuart Bevan (G. 1915-20), aged 66.

BROWN—On May 18th, 1967, Nigel Patrick Vivian Brown (G. 1945-49), aged 34.

BRUCE—On Feb. 13th, 1968, Nigel Mitchell Bruce (H.B. 1923-25) of Heath Road, Petersfield, aged 59.

CHRISTOPHERSON—On May 13th, 1968, Reginald Keith Christopherson (R. 1910-14), aged 71.

CONNOR—On May 7th, 1968, Lionel James Connor (H.B. 1898-1901), aged 84.

LOWDEN—On May 4th, 1968, John Lowden (H.B. 1927-30), aged 55.

MACFARLANE—On Feb. 9th, 1968, Ronald Stuart Embleton Macfarlane (G. 1917-20), aged 64.

MONTEFIORE—In March, 1968, Neville Montefiore (Ash. 1920-23), aged 62.

OSMAN—On Dec. 17th, 1967, Commander Cyril Tom Firth-Osman, late R.N.V.R. (R. 1908-10), aged 72.

OWEN—On May 23rd, 1968, Ralph Everard Owen (Ash. (non-res. K.S.) 1912-17), aged 69.

TYRRELL—On March 2nd, 1968, Timothy Martin Tyrrell (H.B. 1921-26), aged 67.

WALTERS—On May 5th, 1968, Owen Huth Walters (Q.S. 1899-1905), aged 82.

WHITTOW—On Feb 20th, 1968, John Martin Summers Whittow (K.S. 1923-28), aged 57.

Mrs. E. L. Fox

Rigaudites of the older generations will have seen with regret the death on April 21st, at the great age of 97, of Mrs. Ernest Long Fox, widow of the

Master of Rigaud's (1907-23). She was the younger daughter of James Livingstone and a sister of the wife of the Revd. A. G. S. Raynor, Master of the Q.SS. (1886-1921)

Obituary

Mr. Peter J. S. Bevan was the only son of the late Stuart Bevan K.C., and a nephew of the late Dr. Arthur Bevan (O.W.). On leaving the School he went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1927. He became a leading specialist in Patent Law, and was elected a Bencher of the Middle Temple in 1952. During the last War he served with the R.N.V.R., and became a Lieut. Commander. Both at the Bar and at O.W.W. gatherings his outstanding personality will be greatly missed by a very large circle of friends.

Mr. Timothy M. Tyrrell was an ophthalmic surgeon of distinction who became Hunterian Professor at the R. College of Surgeons in 1944. A keen Mason he was a member of Grand Lodge, a past Master of the Old Westminsters Lodge, and its invaluable Secretary from 1952 to 1966.

The Old Westminsters' Football Club

Season 1967/8

This has been one of the most successful seasons the club has had for many years. The results of the two teams were:

	P	W	D	L	Goals	
					For	Against
1st XI	24	11	7	6	79	56
'A' XI	14	5	1	8	27	50

The leading Goal scorers were, in the 1st XI M. A. Hall 21, and N. Pinfield 16, and in the 'A' XI R. Lucas 8.

Both teams play in the Archurian League, which is composed of Old Boys Football Clubs, and the 1st XI finished in 8th position, out of 16 teams; the 'A' XI finished in 6th position, out of 10 teams.

This year the Club had an Easter Tour, which always used to be an annual event but due to lack of support in the past, had to be stopped. This was not so this year and the tour was a tremendous success. It took place in Suffolk and the Club won all three of the games played.

O.W.W.F.C. v. Aldeburgh 5-2
v. Fox Hall Works 5-2
v. Saxmundham 4-1

As it was enjoyed so much by the fourteen players who went on the tour, it is hoped that another one will take place next year.

As the future success of the Club depends on the support of all Old Westminsters interested in football, anybody, especially boys who have just left the school, who would like to play, should contact The Hon. Secretary:

D. A. Roy, 49 Petworth Road,
Harrow. Tel: 01-422 2878.

The Old Westminsters' Golfing Society

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, November 5th, 1968 at the Golfers Club, 2a Whitehall Court, London, S.W.1. at 6.15 p.m.

AGENDA

1. Chairman
 2. Minutes
 3. Matters Arising
 4. Correspondence
 5. Election of Officers for 1969
 6. Hon. Treasurers Report
 7. Hon. Secretary's Report
 8. Any other business
- C/o Norman A. Peroni Ltd.,
Plantation House,
Mincing Lane, E.C.3.

B. Peroni,
(Hon. Sec.)

The Halford Hewitt 1968

The Old Westminster team, under their non-playing Captain, F. Mangeot, assembled at their hotel on Wednesday, April 3rd.

Basically the members were the same as those of recent years, when, on a number of occasions, limited successes had been achieved. This year, with the innovation of a non-playing Captain and the backing of the Halford Hewitt Fund which had been generously contributed by members of the Society, there was an air of quiet determination among the players, greatly helped by what was thought to be a reasonable Draw.

The first round was against Ampleforth and, played in a bitterly cold wind at Royal St. George's Golf Club, Sandwich, a win by $4\frac{1}{2}$ matches to $\frac{1}{2}$ was very satisfactory and good for morale. For the next round against Hurstpierpoint there was a delay of 45 minutes due to ice on the greens. Westminster won, from the School where some of us had been evacuated during the war, by the margin of 4 games to 1. With the return of Petherick confidence now increased and the team went to the Royal Cinque Ports Club at Deal faced with the prospect of playing St. Bees in the 3rd Round. The weather had improved but, with the speed at which Deal was playing, there were some uncomfortable moments early on. However, the strength of the three middle pairs prevailed and we were into the last eight against Loretto.

Having beaten Charterhouse and Winchester everybody was aware of the Scots' ability and there were not a few who had picked them as favourites to win the event. Westminster had improved with every round and confidence was now at its peak. The teams set out in the best conditions of the whole week, though, with a firm cold wind against for the first nine holes, the course was anything but easy. Soon we heard whispers that the Old Westminsters were

holding their own and then that they were edging slightly in front. At the 9th we were up or level in every match and in no time we learnt that in the fourth Slark and Petherick had won 6/5. Shortly after Robinson and Clayton won 3/2 and at the same time came word that Hornsby and Davies R. had lost 2/1. In close games and amid great excitement, Barley and Davies T. won the third match 2/1 and Scott and Ryland halved the fifth. In beating Loretto 3½ matches to 1½ Westminster had gained a place in the semi-finals for the first time in many, many years.

The final day of the event dawned wet and windy, but the team was not daunted at facing Eton, the holders of the trophy, who had won the event seven times previously.

As against Loretto, the matches seemed to be very even. Eton edged ahead in the top and bottom games with Westminster leading in the third and fourth. In the second match, Barley and Davies T. facing Montague and Marr, neither side could establish superiority. And so it was to the finish; both sides having won two games and the crucial second match fighting tooth and nail. A slip by Westminster at the 16th put us one down and a missed 10 foot putt for a birdie three on the 18th clinched the matter in Eton's favour by 1 hole and the match by 3 games to 2.

In measuring the Westminster achievement it must be added that Eton went on to win the event by beating Cranleigh in the final also by 3 games to 2.

So ended our most successful attempt to win the Halford Hewitt Cup for many, many years. Our long run in the even depleted our fund substantially but it is hoped that the success justified the generous support of those members of the Society who contributed, to whom all the members of the team extend their gratitude.

The Old Westminsters' 'Athletic' Club

The Athletics Club had a quiet year in 1967-8, but a number of promising new members were acquired, notably school-record holders I. Cook and N. Nops. In the annual match against the school at Vincent Square in March, the Old Westminsters lost by two points in the best such contest yet held. An eminent Old Westminster, Lord Byers, was responsible for producing an urgently needed report on the parlous state of British Athletics.

After five years of dedicated industry as Hon. Secretary of the Club, John Goodbody, the man who put the club on its feet, is retiring from his post. The new Hon. Secretary is J. G. Forrest, The Oast House, Shepherdswell, Dover, Kent, and all enquiries concerning the club's activities during 1968-9 should be addressed to him. The Club would welcome still more new members.

Annual Dinner

The Annual Dinner of the Club will be held at The Army & Navy Club, 36 Pall Mall, S.W.1, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1968, at 7 p.m. for 7.30 p.m.

The President of the Club, Col. B. Stuart Horner, O.B.E., will preside and the Head Master and the Dean of Westminster have accepted the Club's invitation to be its guests.

Dress: Dinner Jackets. Tickets will be 52s. 6d. each, inclusive of wines during dinner.

Members are invited to make early application for tickets to the Hon. Secretary, Ray Plummer, 55/61 Moorgate, London, E.C.2. Cheques should be made payable to The Elizabethan Club.

Members are reminded that no guests may be invited other than members of the Governing Body, masters at the Great School and the Under School and persons connected with the School. It is known that within these categories there are a number of persons who would appreciate an invitation and if any member is willing to entertain a guest he is kindly asked to inform the Hon. Secretary.

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of The Elizabethan Club will be held at the Army & Navy Club, 36 Pall Mall, S.W.1, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1968 at 6.30 p.m.

RAY PLUMMER, Hon. Secretary.

June 27th, 1968.

1. To approve the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on October 26th, 1967.
2. To receive the General Committee's Report.
3. To receive the audited Accounts for the year ended March 31st, 1968.
4. Election of Officers.*

The General Committee desires to propose for appointment as:

President: N. P. Andrews
 Chairman: G. U. Salvi
 Hon. Treasurer: C. M. O'Brien
 Hon. Secretary: R. Plummer

5. Election of General Committee*
 Under Rule 13, G. D. M. Willoughby, C. J. Broadhurst and N. R. P. Heaton are ineligible for re-election'

The General Committee desires to propose for appointment:

†1930-35 D. M. M. Carey
 †1939-44 W. J. Gerrish
 †1926-31 F. E. Pagan
 †1947-52 N. B. R. C. Peroni
 †1940-45 R. A. Denniston
 †1956-61 M. D. Brough
 †1955-61 D. A. Roy
 † M. J. W. Rogers
 †1948-52 P. J. Morley-Jacob
 1926-31 F. B. Hooper

1955-60 N. Bevan

1958-63 R. G. H. Hinton

6. Appointment of Hon. Auditor.

7. Any other Business.

* The name of any other candidate for any of the Club Offices, or for the General Committee, must be proposed and seconded in writing and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, R. Plummer, 55/61, Moor-gate, London, E.C.2, so as to reach him not later than October 8th, 1968.

† Members of 1967/68 General Committee eligible for re-election.

104 A.R.

To be presented to the Annual General Meeting on October 15th, 1968.

The General Committee has pleasure in presenting its One Hundred and Fourth Annual Report.

The Committee records with very deep regret the deaths of the following members of the Club: E. B. H. Baker, P. J. S. Bevan, R. K. G. Blaker, Sir R. H. Blundell, R. R. Calkin, E. F. Colvile, M. de J. Creswick, J. G. Eady, P. L. L. P. Groves, Hon. Sir H. I. P. Hallett, A. E. Hansen, Rev. H. P. Hart, E. S. Huelin, Sir Nutcombe Hume, D. M. John, S. McKenna, F. R. Mills, C. A. Munro-Faure, W. B. Nichols, Major-General C. D. O'Sullivan, R. H. Owen, A. E. Sanderson, A. L. W. Stevens, Surgeon-Capt. F. H. Vey, H. T. Weil and D. H. W. Young.

One hundred and four new members were elected to the Club during the year ended March 31st, 1968.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Club held on October 26th, 1967 G. U. Salvi, C. M. O'Brien and R. Plummer were re-elected Chairman, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively. P. J. Morley-Jacob, M. J. W. Rogers and D. A. Roy were elected new members of the General Committee.

The Annual Dinner of the Club, through the courtesy of F. B. Hooper, was held at the Constitutional Club on October 3rd, 1967 and was attended by 100 members and guests. The President, Col. Stuart Horner, presided and the guests included Lord Adrian, the Head Master and Assistant Masters.

The Games Committee reports a successful year of activity. At the Annual General Meeting, N. P. Andrews, P. G. Whipp and F. A. G. Rider were re-elected Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary and Assistant Hon. Secretary respectively.

Football

The Club had one of its most successful seasons for many years and entered both the Senior and Junior Divisions of the Arthurian League. The 1st XI finished 8th and the "A" XI 6th in their respective divisions. During the season the 1st XI played 24 matches winning 11, drawing 7 and losing 6, and the "A" XI played 14 matches winning 5, drawing 1 and losing 8. In the Arthur Dunn Cup the Club was beaten in the first round by the Old Wellingburians by 4 goals to 3 after extra time. A very successful tour was organised in Suffolk at Easter. During the season

three players were selected to represent the Arthurian League in representative matches.

Cricket

The early part of the season was to some extent marred by rain but The Cricket Week produced some excellent cricket and included two good wins against Lancing Rovers and the Free Foresters and a narrow defeat by Eton Ramblers. During the season 4 matches were won, 7 lost and 2 drawn.

Golf

As in previous years the Golfing Society held three meetings, the Spring meeting at Burnham Beeches, the Summer meeting at Rye and the Autumn meeting at New Zealand Gold Club. Four matches were played against Old Boys' Societies. In the Halford Hewitt Cup, for the first time for some forty years, the Society reached the semi-final round and was only defeated by Eton, who went on to win the final, by 3 matches to 2. In the earlier rounds the Society defeated Ampleforth, Hurstpierpoint, St. Bees and Loretto. In the Bernard Darwin Trophy the Society beat Clifton in the first round but lost to Winchester, the eventual winners, in the second round.

Swimming

The Swimming Club arranged four matches during the year. The Club beat the School and Old Chigwellians but lost to Old Citizens and Old Mid-Whitgiftians.

Fives

The Fives Club had an active season with a full fixture list of matches against Schools and Old Boys' clubs.

Tennis

The Tennis Club again entered for the Henry Leaf Cup in which it was defeated by Winchester. Three other matches were played.

Athletics

The Athletics Club did not enjoy such a successful season as in the previous year but reports great promise for future years. The Club competed in Old Boys' meetings and held its usual match against the School.

Sailing

The Sailing Club again competed in the Bembridge Trophy competition but was defeated in the first round.

Rowing

For the time being the Boat Club is unable to provide members with the facilities necessary for active competition. Its Pair was used by D. Topolski and D. G. C. Thomson in the Oxford University Pairs Races. Subsequently they rowed for Oxford in the Boat Race.

By Order of the Committee, *RAY PLUMMER*
Hon. Secretary.

Special General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Club will be held at the Army & Navy Club, 36 Pall Mall, S.W.1, on Tuesday, October 15th, 1968, immediately following the Annual General Meeting on that evening at 6.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving proposals by the General Committee for alterations in the Club's Rules.

1. To confirm the Minutes of the Special General Meeting held on June 8th, 1964.
2. To consider the following Resolutions to be proposed by the General Committee for amendments to the Club's Rules:
 - (a) That Rule 13(D) shall be deleted and that Rule 13(E) shall be amended to Rule 13(D).
 - (b) That the words "and Entertainments Subcommittee" shall be deleted in Rule 22.
 - (c) That the words "and Entertainments Subcommittee" shall be deleted in Rule 23.
 - (d) That Rules 34 and 34(A) shall be deleted.
 - (e) That Rules 35, 36, 37 and 38 shall be amended to become Rules 34, 35, 36 and 37 respectively.

By Order of the Committee, **RAY PLUMMER**,
Hon. Secretary.

55/61, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.
June 27th, 1968.

Shrove Tuesday Dinner

The annual Shrove Tuesday Dinner for Old Westminster solicitors and articled clerks was held on February 27th at The Law Society's Hall. Mr. C. W. Shearly-Sanders was in the chair and forty O.W.W. were present. The Head Master spoke after dinner.

Old Westminsters' Lodge No. 2233

On Wednesday, April 17th, during the School Exeat, the Installation Meeting of the above Lodge was held; W.Bro. G. R. Johnston, the Installing Master, installed Bro. A. G. Morris as Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the ensuing year.

The Lodge noted with deep regret the death of W.Bro. T. M. Tyrrell, P.G.D., who was for many years Secretary of the Lodge.

After the Ceremony of Investiture of Officers, the brethren proceeded to Jerusalem Chamber for cock-tails, and thence in due course to College Hall for dinner, preceded by the usual Latin Grace. About 110 brethren dined.

The Lodge Secretary is: W.Bro. R. Walters, Selwood, Cradle End, Little Hadham, Herts.

The Elizabethan Club Games Committee Receipts and Payments Account 1967/68

1966/67	Receipts	1967/68	1966/67	Payments	1967/68
£		£	£		£
475	The Elizabethan Club Shooting Section—Grant overprovided 1966/67	475	5	160 Cricket	180
				140 Football	150
				60 Golf	60
15	Balance, being Excess of Payments over Receipts	19	20 Fives	20 Boat Club	20
				25 Shooting	—
				10 Swimming	10
				— Royal Tennis	—
				— Lawn Tennis	—
				20 Athletics	20
				20 Sailing	20
				10 Fencing	10
			485		490
			3	PASDA	7
			2	Postages, etc.	2
<u>£490</u>		<u>£499</u>	<u>£490</u>		<u>£499</u>

	£
Balance from last Account:	
Wilfrid Atwood Donation	232
The Elizabethan Club	—
	<u>232</u>
Less: Excess of Payments over Receipts for the year... ..	19
	<u>£213</u>

N. P. ANDREWS, *Hon. Treasurer*
P. S. WHIPP, *Hon. Secretary*

Examined and found correct.
WILFRED M. ATWOOD
Chartered Accountant.

20th May, 1968

The Elizabethan Club Entertainments Fund Income and Expenditure Account For the Year Ended 31st December 1967

1966		£. s. d.	1966		£. s. d.
3	CORPORATION TAX (Estimated)	3 9 1	9	INTEREST ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT	8 4 11
11	DONATION—WESTMINSTER HOUSE BOYS' CLUB	10 10 0	22	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME	5 14 2
17	LOSS ON THE WESTMINSTER BALL	—			
		<u>£13 19 1</u>			<u>£13 19 1</u>
	GENERAL FUND				
225	Balance at 1st January 1967	203 8 10	207	BALANCE AT BANKERS	204 15 2
22	Deduct: Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	5 14 2			
		<u>197 14 8</u>			
203	SUNDRY CREDITOR				
4	Tax 1966—£3 11 5	7 0 6			
	Tax 1967—£3 9 1				
		<u>£204 15 2</u>			<u>£204 15 2</u>

K. C. KEYMER
Hon Treasurer

Report of the Honorary Auditor to the Members of the Elizabethan Club

I have audited the above Balance Sheet and Income and Expenditure Account and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account give a true and fair view respectively of the state of affairs of the Fund at 31st December 1967 and of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

6 Eldon Street,
London, E.C.2.
18th April 1968

H. KENNETH S. CLARK, F.C.A.
Hon. Auditor

The Elizabethan Club Balance Sheet 31st March 1968

1967 £		£	£	1967 £		£
CAPITAL FUND				INVESTMENTS (as valued at 1st June 1945 or at cost if purchased since, less proceeds of realisations)		
6,573	Balance 1st April 1967	6,844		6,541		7,213
	Add: Life Subscriptions (proportion)	—			£1,300	3% Savings Bonds 1960/70
270	Termly Instalments (proportion)	285			£2,000	3% Savings Bonds 1965/75
6,844		6,844	7,129		3,600	City of London Brewery & Investment Trust Ltd. Deferred Stock Units of 5/- each
INCOME ACCOUNT					1,700	International Investment Trust Limited Ordinary Shares of 5/- each
302	Balance 1st April 1967	421			1,000	Investors Mortgage Security Co. Ltd. Ordinary Shares of 5/- each
	Add: Excess of Income over Expenditure for the year	289			2,100	Merchants Trust Limited Ordinary Stock Units of 5/- each
119		289			1,061	Scottish National Trust Company Limited Ordinary Stock Units of 5/- each
421		421	710		The value of the Investments at middle market prices on 31st March 1968 was £12,075 (1967 £8,604)	
	C. M. O'BRIEN <i>Hon Treasurer</i>			724	BALANCE AT BANKERS	626
£7,265		£7,839		£7,265		£7,839

Report of the Honorary Auditor to the Members of the Club

I have audited the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account and have obtained all the information and explanations I have required. In my opinion the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account give a true and fair view respectively of the state of affairs of the Club at 31st March 1968 and of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

6 Eldon Street,
London, E.C.2.
2nd May 1968

H. KENNETH S. CLARK, F.C.A.

Hon. Auditor

The Elizabethan Club Income and Expenditure Account for the Year Ended 31st March 1968

1967 £		£	£	1967 £		£
124	ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES	37		4	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	3
53	HONORARIUM —Miss Francis	53		3	LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS (proportion)	—
129	TAXATION	140		1,079	TERMILY INSTALMENTS (proportion)	1,143
	GRANTS			366	INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS (gross)	392
500	The Elizabethan	500		1	PROFIT ON CLUB DINNER	8
475	The Games Committee	475	975			
	WESTMINSTER SCHOOL QUARTERCENTENARY APPEAL					
53	Eighth payment under Deed of Covenant (Gross)	52				
119	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE	289				
£1,453		£1,546		£1,453		£1,546

- Notes:
1. The Club has entered into a Covenant to make ten annual payments to the Westminster School Quatercentenary Appeal of £52.10.0 less Income Tax.
 2. The Club holds £300 3¼% War Stock under the Henderson Bequest, the interest on which provides prizes to go with the Henderson Challenge Cups. The income for the year of £10.10.0 was transferred to the School Prize Fund.

Make your 'O' or 'A' levels work for you

As a school-leaver, your 'O' or 'A' levels are the first real signs that you are more valuable to yourself than you think. Anyway, *we* think so, and we want to talk to you about your career; about your working for us; and about your getting to the top, using the same qualities that you put into passing those exams.

If you have at least four 'O' level passes, including Maths and English Language (or are expecting to get them), or as many 'A' levels as you like, do write to us now. We will send you full particulars about a worthwhile career with Barclays Bank.



Write to the Local Directors

Barclays Bank

P.O. Box 601, 131 Edgware Road, London, W.2

Charge for Advertisements:

Full page: £20

Half page: £11

Quarter page: £6

rates for colour advertising on request

Please address all enquiries to

The Advertising Manager, The Elizabethan,
17 Deans Yard, London, S.W.1.

Q..Q..Q..Quality Quail

From Balls to Banquets to Barbecues
An Original Delicacy

**Hempstead Quail Farm, Saffron Walden, Essex
Radwinter 218**

5/6 a bird . . . Delivered to London . . . Postage Extra



TREASURES and CURIOSITIES Drummonds at Charing Cross 1717-1967

An Exhibition at the National Portrait Gallery
St. Martin's Place Trafalgar Sq. London WC2

Until 28th July

Monday-Friday 10 am to 5 pm

Saturday 10 am to 6 pm

Sunday 2 pm to 6 pm

Admission Free

Mess^{rs} Drummond

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
49 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.1

Bankers
to
Westminster School

Choose

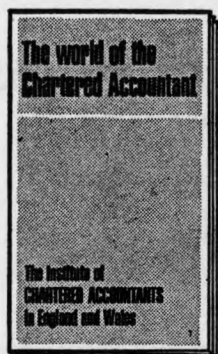
**a challenging career with high rewards
and a responsible place in the community**

This is a career for ambitious men; men ready to work harder for bigger rewards. Whether as a Chartered Accountant you choose Commerce, Industry or Private Practice the work is challenging, stimulating, varied. The rewards are high, both in material terms—the earnings of a man who has qualified as a Chartered Accountant can equal or surpass those of any other career—and in the satisfactions of the work itself, for you deal with people as much as with figures. Your special skills are in demand whenever important decisions are made and your professional qualification is equally respected at home and abroad.

If you are prepared to accept the challenge of a career where your progress is regulated only by your ability and your will to get ahead, find out here and now about a career as a Chartered Accountant.

Choose

a career as a Chartered Accountant



To The Secretary,
The Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales,
City House, 56/66 Goswell Road, London E.C.1.

Please send me a copy of "The World of the Chartered Accountant" and other information. I hope to complete my full-time education in 19 (indicate year) with a university degree/two or more 'A' levels (indicate which).

NAME

ADDRESS

MESSENT OF BECKENHAM LTD.

Tailors and Outfitters

SUITS TAILORED TO MEASURE IN OUR OWN WORKSHOPS
ALL HAND TAILORED WORK

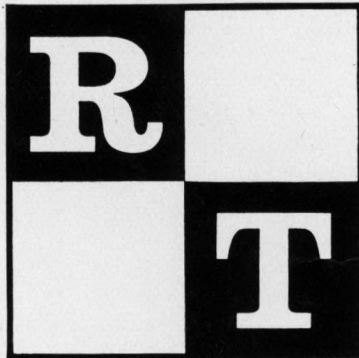
Also a fine selection of ready made suits and coats by
"Aquascutum of London"

Patterns available upon request

8 THE BROADWAY . CROYDON ROAD . BECKENHAM . KENT

Tel: BEC 1842

**This
sign**



**means
better
building
-anywhere**

**Rush & Tompkins Ltd,
Marlowe House,
Station Road,
Sidcup, Kent.**

Telephone: 01-300 3388

Enjoy the good things of life at the FAMOUS

CAVENDISH HOTEL

EASTBOURNE



Beautifully sited on the Grand Parade, right on the seafront.
Superb service. Sheltered sun verandah. Cocktail and lounge bars.
Banqueting rooms. Topline band for Dinner Dances every Saturday.
Open all the year round. A.A., R.A.C. and R.S.A.C. approved.

THE Hotel for those who desire the best in modern living.

RING EASTBOURNE 27401

Manager: E. B. Johnson, F.H.C.I.

Grams: Cavendish, Eastbourne

A MEMBER OF THE DE VERE GROUP

PLEASE QUOTE *THE ELIZABETHAN* WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

PRINTED BY THE THANET PRESS, MARGATE