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# THE ELIZABETHAN

VOL. XXVIII. No. 5

DECEMBER 1961

ISSUE No. 645

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## A WESTMINSTER NOTEBOOK

The Commemoration of Benefactors was held on November 17th. A full account appears elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Spaul arranged an exhibition of landmarks, architectural and otherwise, in the History of Westminster, which was shown to guests at the reception up School after the Commemoration Service; it was open to the School during the following weekend.

On October 10th, the new Queen's Scholars were admitted by the Dean.

The new Mayor of Westminster, Mr. J. L. C. Dribbell, O.W., accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. C. T. H. Dams, O.W., Precentor of Westminster Abbey, came to Latin Prayers on November 1st to beg a play. It was given on December 2nd, the day of the Charterhouse match.

Mr. R. L. Stannard, M.M., the Regimental Sergeant-Major, has retired. His place has been taken by Mr. H. Goodinson, formerly of the Royal Artillery.

An Early Play took place on St. Luke's Day, October 18th. Expeditions included a trip to Stonehenge by the Classical Societies under Mr. Zinn, a trip to Clapham Railway Museum by the Model Railway Society, and a visit to Bowaters. Mr. Custance also led a small expedition to drag Wisley Pond, in Surrey, for protozoa.

On November 27th, there was a collection during Abbey for East African Famine Relief. A sum of £47 was collected.

Mr. Prag has retired from his Post of Librarian, and his place has been taken by Mr. Hamerton.

As well as the annual Busby Play, Rigaud's and College are each producing a play at the end of term. Rigaud's are performing a pantomime, and College are acting *Maria Marten, or The Murder in the Red Barn*.

The Sermon on St. Andrew's day was preached by the Chaplain.



# POSTAL HISTORY EXHIBITION

Messages have been sent for thousands of years, but the Exhibition which took place at the School from November 20th-25th covered only the last five hundred years of this service. The first organized postal service started in 1482, when the King's despatches were sent by a series of relays; the mounted riders were called "Posts". Henry VIII created the office of "Master of the Postes" and soon he monopolised all the services to the continent under the description "Royal Mail". In Queen Elizabeth's reign more organization resulted from the formation of six posts to Ireland and Scotland.

In 1635 the office of Chief Postmaster was introduced, and soon after the services to other parts of the British Isles became much quicker; a letter now taking three days to reach Edinburgh had taken up to one month. In 1661 Henry Bishop, the Postmaster-General, introduced the first date-stamp for London; soon other cities followed suit. In 1680 William Dockwra started a London Penny Post as a private venture until the Government took it over.

Until 1720 letters had always been sent to other towns through London, and in 1784 John Palmer introduced the marvellous mail-coach which was to be used to carry mail even after the establishment of the railways. The next great reform, in 1839, was the introduction of uniform 4d. postage throughout the United Kingdom; this was followed by a uniform 1d. postage on January 10th, 1840, before the actual stamps were in use on May 6th. Rowland Hill was responsible for this great reform, which resulted in the introduction of the adhesive postage stamp, and it is a consequence of this that our postage stamps have never had to bear any indication of their country of origin.

The exhibition illustrated these early years with many documents showing the types of date-stamps used before 1d. postage. Among the letters were one written at the beginning of the fifteenth century and one written by Lord Burghley, Queen Elizabeth's chief counsellor. The G.P.O. Archives lent a few documents to show some of the fascinating sidelines to postal history: some early "Reward" notices were

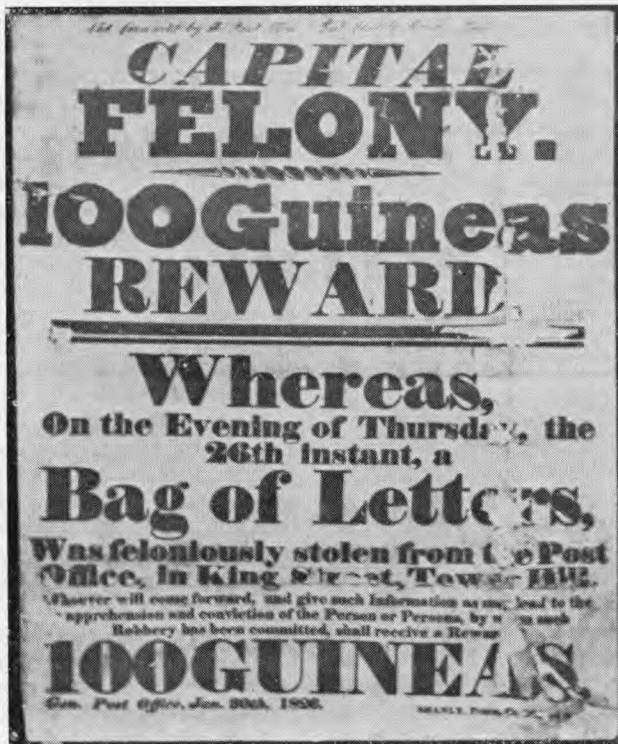
contrasted with one used earlier this year. The rations from a P.O. packet boat in 1896 gave the price of beer as 4½d. the quart.

A number of other collectors very kindly loaned some more modern material; W. E. Gerrish, O.B.E., O.W., showed part of his well-known collection, and Gordon Ward, M.D., F.S.A., a frequent exhibitor at Westminster exhibitions, loaned a variety of interesting sheets; these included letters sent from both sides during the Boer War, letters from P.O.W. camps in the last hundred years, and an unusual card sent via Wells Fargo.

The Crown Agents generously lent a large selection of modern colonial stamps, and the Imperial War Museum showed some interesting war relics.

A large proportion of the history of the air mail service, and among the exhibits were letters sent on trial flights signed by the pilots.

The special exhibit consisted of letters written by famous people, who included Lord Nelson (loaned by Lloyd's), Dickens, Carlyle, Goethe, Bismark, Disraeli, Brunel and Wellington. The seventh Duke of Wellington very kindly loaned some interesting letters written by the first duke; one written at the birth of Edward VII in 1841, calls the royal baby "as red as a lobster".



An early 'Reward' notice

Photo: C. S. B. Cohen

# THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

The Society has heard two speakers during the Play Term before *The Elizabethan* went to press, each as well known in his particular field as the other.

D. W. Brogan, who spoke on November 1st, is Professor of Political Science at Cambridge and an authority on American and French politics. His books, *The French Nation*, and *An Introduction to American Politics*, are of course acknowledged textbooks on the subjects. The former recently came out in a paperback edition, sure recognition nowadays perhaps of a historical classic. Taking as his subject "America Today" he gave a lucid talk which moved from one topic to another with masterly precision. Professor Brogan spoke without notes and this made his complex exposé on American politics seem all the more brilliant. He said at the outset that he intended to treat three main subjects and to deal with them dogmatically.

The first of these was disillusionment in modern American politics. The civil service had its bad and its good side; there were few able people at the top, and this was largely because it was not made attractive enough as a career. It was in fragments and thus unwilling to take the initiative. On the other hand, it was better than ours in that men could be brought in from outside. Kennedy, for example, had introduced Dillon and McNamara, both of them Republicans. The new president had over-estimated the degree to which he could make changes, especially considering his majority of only 0.2 per cent. America as a whole, moreover, does not listen to what he says; neither has he made much effort really to argue with the public rather than tell them what to do.

Dealing next with the Presidential Election, Professor Brogan emphasized again the effect of Kennedy's slender majority. The fact that he was a Roman Catholic probably lost him some three million votes. He had also to deal with a conservative Congress, whose Democrat paper majority was deceptive in that it was due to the Southern anti-integration vote. Dealing finally with the new President's achievements, he said that he had been

elected on his assertion that the United States had fallen behind in its Gross National Product, in its high unemployment rate and in its social services. He had failed, however, to "deliver the goods", and in particular failed to pass measures for the depressed areas. Increased automation had led to unemployment among unskilled negro workers, and the question was what they should be retrained for. Over racial discrimination the President pursued a policy of implementing existing statutes; but this would be of little use if a quarter of the negro population was unemployed. Although the minimum wage and unemployment benefit had been raised, Kennedy's plan for a National Health Service for the aged had been defeated through the opposition of the doctors, and the plan for federal aid to schools killed by an "unholy alliance" of Northern Catholics and Southern segregationists. In foreign affairs the President, felt Professor Brogan, had over-estimated what he could do to win back the loss of prestige involved in the U2 incident and in Eisenhower's visit to Tokyo. He had had little time, moreover, in which to put his policies into effect since he had been faced with a series of crises inspired by Mr. Krushchev. His most conspicuous successes, however, had been in managing the nation's finances without raising taxes or prices, and in imposing civil control on the Pentagon. His main trouble was lack of support.

Answering questions, Professor Brogan said that the Cuban fiasco was the result of mishandling on the part of the C.I.A., whose office covered half the area of Versailles and from which all that seemed to be missing was a large neon-sign on the roof saying "Secret". The John Birch Society consisted mainly of those who wanted to stand up to the Russians but who didn't want to pay taxes. The League of Empire Loyalists appeared a mild, timid, enlightened body beside Senator Goldwater and his group. Professor Brogan's excellent talk seemed to leave most people with the impression that the Kennedy régime was far from a New Deal as yet but that it was probably too early to say at this stage.

The second of the term's speakers, Viscount Hinchinbrooke who spoke on November 14th, bore far less resemblance to Barry Goldwater than much of the popular press would have us believe. A convinced opponent of the Common Market, he put forward a well-argued case against our joining; he thought that it was "a bad thing from start to finish". Summing up first of all the opposition's point of view, Lord Hinchinbrooke said that their arguments for joining were three; it would enable us to pool technical resources, to cheapen prices at home and finally help stop war if we were "all friendly together". The only disadvantage in stopping out would be that Britain might be "squeezed out" of her market in the Commonwealth. He concluded that the only reason why Britain was applying for membership now was because this was the condition stipulated by America for the recent £200,000,000 loan from the International Monetary Fund.

Lord Hinchinbrooke's misgivings about our entry were mainly the result of doubts as to whether it would survive. He pointed to the example of the European Defence Community's collapse. De Gaulle was old and France unstable, Adenauer was disliked in West Germany, where, he said, democracy was only skin deep. Meanwhile Italy was riddled with unemployment. The Common Market was permanent, and whereas it was possible to leave N.A.T.O. at short notice we would have to fight our way out of Europe. Then there was the effect on our trade; we already had overfull employment of men as well as resources and if we joined now it would lead inevitably to the devaluation of sterling. At the moment our surplus from Commonwealth trade was £250,000,000 whereas we had a deficit in European trade. In the councils of the Market we would be only one voice in seven, where the majority view prevails. Answering the arguments of the other side which he had given earlier in his speech Lord Hinchinbrooke said that prices would only be lowered at some risk to our present position of an "all-round" country as far as production was concerned. As for technical resources, I.C.I., the National Coal Board, B.M.C. and the Steel Company of Wales were as large and efficient as anything Europe could show. The H Bomb, he said, was a far better insurance against wars than joining Europe.

Rising to a forceful peroration Lord Hinchinbrooke said that the paramount objection to our going into Europe was that it would endanger the British Commonwealth of Nations, which he described as "the greatest political exercise since the beginning of history". It was

an association of 660,000,000 people, larger than either Russia or the United States. There must be no action to set up trade barriers with the Commonwealth, and if the Common Market were to be let in to the system of Imperial Preference it should only be after they had asked to join it.

Lord Hinchinbrooke gave many illuminating answers to questions. In reply to a question from the Secretary he said he thought the Government would change their mind as negotiations advanced. He criticized the Chancellor's "wage pause policy" as "government by exhortation", and said that it was impossible for Britain to join the Common Market in such a weak state. The Government had given way again and again to the Trade Unions over wages. Since the speaker is heir to Lord Sandwich and is, at the same time, a Member of Parliament, it was interesting to hear his support for Mr. Wedgwood Benn's recent campaign and for a single-clause bill enabling heirs who did not apply for a writ to remain in the Commons. He did not, however, advocate a wholesale reform of the Lords. Lord Hinchinbrooke was private secretary to Earl Baldwin before the War and, answering a question from the President, he described him as a "great and good man" despite the fact that he had turned a blind eye to Hitler. He had been particularly successful in settling the 1926 general strike and also the abdication crisis. Although these questions ranged over a wider field, Lord Hinchinbrooke left his audience with a far clearer impression of the case for staying out of the Common Market than many had had before the meeting.

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## COMMEMORATION 1961



The procession leaves the altar at the end of the Service

Photo: C. S. B. Cohen

For the first time for six years Commemoration was held in Abbey on November 17th. During the opening hymn, *Angularis fundamentum*, the long procession moved slowly up the Nave, and the Queen's Scholars, Masters and clergy took their places in the Choir and the Sanctuary. Two psalms followed—Psalm 148, which was sung antiphonally by five Queen's Scholars acting as cantors and by the school, and Psalm 150, which was sung to Stanford's setting. The Lesson, from the 44th chapter of Ecclesiasticus, was read by the Dean.

The *Commendatio*, which was read by the Head Master from the Sanctuary, had this year been considerably shortened, partly from considerations of time, and partly because it was felt that in comparison with what Old Westminster and others have done for the school in the present century, some of the earlier benefactors had perhaps been overvalued. William Bill, for example, who in 1561 left some coverlets for the Queen's Scholars' beds, and Francis Burton, who in 1825 presented a Thames and Isis Navigation Bond for £100 (the interest on which was continually dropping and which finally became valueless) found no mention in this year's Commemoration. Instead, the splendid benefactions of the last twenty years were commemorated. In

accordance with tradition, no living individual benefactor was named, but a paragraph recorded the school's indebtedness to the Westminster School Society, which received their gifts, and to the many corporate bodies which have contributed to the Quatercentenary Appeal.

*"At nuper beneficia liberalissima a societatibus diversis accepimus, non modo ab antiquis illis iamdudum in urbe Londiniensi constitutis, sed etiam ab eis quae, negotio et commercio auctae, proximis his diebus artium et scientiarum patronae generosissimae exstiterunt."*

During the hymn *Gloriosi Salvatoris* the Under Master and two College Monitors were conducted to King Henry VII's Chapel, where they laid roses on the tomb of the Foundress. Prayers, intoned by the Precentor (himself a Westminster) and said by the Chaplain, followed, and the service concluded with a solemn *Te Deum*, based on Tone VIII, and specially composed for the occasion by Sir William McKie. This *Te Deum*, in which the cantors, the choir in the organ-loft, and the school alternated, and during which the clergy, grouped in front of the High Altar in their red robes, made a splendid splash of colour, formed a fitting climax to the service.

The Head Master later held a Reception up School and in Ashburnham House.





Ashburnham House floodlit for the reception after the Commemoration Service

Photo: C. S. B. Cohen

## MODERN LANGUAGES SOCIETY

On Wednesday, November 8th, the Modern Languages Society held its first meeting for several months. This was because last term the large majority of its members spent a month in Paris and were occupied in the latter half of the term with examinations. Mme. Matley, an experienced lecturer fluent in French and English, spoke in French, and without the use of notes, on Voltaire. Her talk was impressive in that it gave a concise and comprehensive view both of Voltaire's life and of his great importance in French literature.

Voltaire, said Mme. Matley, was above all *un homme de son temps*. He was the epitome of the eighteenth century, a century of change and of new discovery, and was also the leading figure in what has come to be commonly termed the "Age of Reason". Voltaire is often referred to as a *philosophe*, but in the eighteenth century the word *philosophe* had more the sense of *auteur critique*. In fact, if one had to describe Voltaire in one word, it was as a critic that he excelled. He was im-

mensely alert to all that was taking place around him, and, according to his own views, condemned or supported every new influence. For Voltaire there were no half measures; if he did not approve of something entirely, he was vigorously opposed to it, and would denounce it with his famous words "*Écrasez l'infâme!*" He was a *critique* and not a *créateur*, and thus his temperament was the exact opposite of that of Rousseau, the poet of inspiration who has been called the forerunner of Romanticism. Mme. Matley emphasised this point by referring to Goethe's remark that Voltaire represented the climax of one era, while Rousseau represented the start of another.

Mme. Matley referred to all the important aspects of Voltaire's life, his visit to England in 1726, when he came under the influence of Newton and Locke, his friendship with Frederick the Great, his period at the Château de Cirey with Madame de Châtelet, and the last years of his life at Ferney, a village conveniently close to the Swiss

border. She also spoke of his final return to Paris at the age of eighty-four, where he was given a triumphal reception, and where he died a few months later.

Voltaire was so much a man of his time that it is hard to imagine him outside his own century. In his continued plea for tolerance, however, his counterpart in modern times is without doubt Bertrand Russell. If he had lived today he would have been *un homme de lettres*.

## SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY

As mentioned in the June issue, Professor R. J. V. Pulvertaft, Reader in Pathology at Westminster Hospital Medical School, delivered a lecture on the applications of cine-photography in microscopy in July.

It was excellently illustrated by films of the life cycle of *Bacterium Leishmann-Donovani*, a parasite native to Egypt; these films were the first of their kind ever to be made, and they illustrated admirably the technical difficulties involved. Professor Pulvertaft is, of course, an Old Westminster, and was taught by the late John Sargeant; he won a Classical Scholarship to Trinity College, Cambridge, in the 1920's.

There have been two meetings this term. On Friday, October 6th, Mr. W. H. Cuthbertson, of Imperial Chemical Industries in Glasgow, came down to give a talk on silicones. It was a well-balanced talk about a field of chemistry that has expanded almost more than any other in the last five years; moreover, it did not lay too much emphasis, as do some talks of this nature, on the industrial side of the subject.

For the second meeting of term the Society was lucky enough to get Dr. F. A. Freeth, F.R.S., O.B.E., Ph.D., who was instrumental in founding the Chemistry School at Oxford. He was also the Senior Chemist at Imperial Chemical Industries from 1907 to 1952. Dr. Freeth's account of his career lacked nothing in entertainment value as the speaker was exceptionally lively and interesting; Dr. Freeth suggested, jokingly, that he was responsible for the Silvertown explosion in the 'thirties, and he was in charge of the production of T.N.T. during the First Great War. The meeting had an extraordinarily high attendance of fifty, with about half a dozen masters present.

In the near future it is intended to arrange a visit to the Davy Faraday Laboratories at the Royal Institution, London, W.1, where work is being done in conjunction with the M.R.C. molecular biology unit at Cambridge.

## MUSIC

The Election Term concert was, as in previous years, divided between the usual choral and orchestral works and successful items from the Music Competitions.

The concert began, therefore, with a very sturdy performance by Grant's House Choir of a song by John Ireland; this was followed by a magnificent rendering of a Rachmaninoff Prelude by N. A. Levi (Wren's). T. W. Hare (Wren's), winner of the unbroken voice solo, sang *Weeping For Ever*, by Handel, with great charm. The string solo was presented by S. C. Pollitzer (Grant's), who gave a masterful performance of an Elegy by Fauré on the 'cello. *Sing we and Chaunt it*, the madrigal by de Pearsall, was then sung with great precision and delicacy by the Grant's Vocal Ensemble. P. A. B. Prag (Wren's) gave a performance of the Loeillet Flute Sonata with which he had won the wind solo, and the first half ended with the successful chamber music group and the winning House Choir. J. G. M. Caulton (Busby's, violin), D. R. W. Bethge (Rigaud's, 'cello), and A. G. I. Peebles (Rigaud's, piano) gave a brilliant performance of the first movement of Beethoven's *Archduke Trio*; these three players will also be performing another Beethoven work in the Play Term concert. Liddell's House Choir gave a dramatic performance of *Shepherd, see thy horse's foaming mane*, by Kodaly.

The second half began with the overture *Prince Igor*, by Borodin, an exciting and dynamic piece. After this the choir joined the orchestra in a performance of *Towards the Unknown Region*, by Vaughan Williams; this was an ambitious work to tackle, and the performance was by no means inadequate. D. S. Stancliffe was the soloist in the slow movement of Mozart's Bassoon Concerto, and the last item was another work by Borodin, the Choral Dances from *Prince Igor*.

Altogether this was a very successful concert; and perhaps the most encouraging sign of the progress of music at Westminster was the particularly high standard of the first half.

The Play Term concert offers a considerable challenge to the performers, as well as a novelty to the audience, with a performance of *Rio Grande*, by the modern composer Constant Lambert, with N. A. Levi as the piano soloist. Conventional music, however, is not neglected, as there will also be a Handel Chandos Anthem and the first movement of Beethoven's *Triple Concerto*. Finally, for his last concert at the school, Mr. Foster will conduct three *Festive Carols* of his own composition.



## WATER

This term the Boat Club entered a coxswainless four in the Fours Head of the River. Starting 26th overall and in the Shell Division, the four, H. V. Machin (steersman), T. P. S. Bryant, D. G. Benson, and R. D. E. Spry (stroke), finished 21st in the Shell Division and 26th overall. Unfortunately R. P. Russell, who rowed bow in the practice outings, was ill on the day of the race.

In the Weybridge School Sculls, with real opposition from other schools for the first time, the best placed Westminster was Spry 5th and Machin 7th in the Shell Division, and Tanner and Topolski 2nd equal in the Clinker Division. This failure to win was due to inadequate training; the other competitors were full-time scullers, whereas the Westminster entries were drawn from trial eights, and had to practice before or after their regular eight outings.

There were three Trial Eights this term, including both Colts and Senior age groups. After six weeks the trials disbanded, and started to play rugby football in Hyde Park. They will later start intensive tubbing and tanking in addition to the rugger.

The remainder of the Boat Club, apart from some novices, are in the fours competing in the Senior and Junior Inter-House Leagues; the

winners are awarded points which count towards the Halahan Cup awarded in the Summer. The Junior League was won by a four made up from the novices, drawn from all houses, with Rigaud's second and Ashburnham third. The C, D, Colts "B" and Junior Colts "A" and "B" Eights will be chosen from these league fours.

## FOOTBALL

This season must of necessity be one of building for the future. The departure of nine members of last year's first XI would not have been too serious a loss if an equivalent number of good replacements from the second and Colts XIs had been available. That they were not increased the problem a hundredfold and the result can easily be seen; we have a team of small and inexperienced players who have survived so far on a not inconsiderable amount of determination. Public schools football is dominated for the most part by size and strength, and, if a team is small, it must compensate by being uncommonly skilful. As yet, the first XI is definitely not skilful. But one of the joys of football, or of any sport, is to see a player, or a group of players, improving Saturday by Saturday. This the first XI is certainly doing, and in two years a combination fit to place alongside that of a year ago could well be produced.

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There is certainly a basis of promising players on which to build. Hinton and Macmanus at the moment are outstanding, and the stout performances by the defence, under seemingly never-ending pressure, owe a great deal to their calmness and authority. But it is in the forward line that the greatest deficiencies lie. So far it has been a case of one player being almost by himself, and in spite of all Cooper's power and never-ending energies, the task is too great for one person. Examination of the goal scorers shows that Cooper has scored all but three or four of the goals this season, and this in itself shows lack of thrust and shooting power among the other forwards. But with a few more months' experience and extra strength this could easily be remedied. Those who saw the matches against Repton (lost 0-1) and Lancing (won 2-1) could not deny that in the defence at any rate there was a considerable amount of promise, and, while we cannot expect any sensational performances this season, the spectator of a year or two hence may be pleasantly surprised by an exciting transformation.

The second XI, strong on paper but disappointing in performance, have had two or three close matches which a little more scoring power would have won. Here again the defence is sound. The Colts this year look smaller than ever, and their results are a reflection of their size rather than their ability. Up Groves, the new competitions appear to be running smoothly, and, to judge from the astronomical scores still recorded there, it would seem that there remains a section of Westminster which has not lost the art of scoring goals.

### E. R. B. GRAHAM

The death of Mr. E. R. B. Graham on October 13th has removed one who for the last thirty years played a prominent part in Westminster affairs.

Evelyn Ronald Brodrick Graham was the son of Lawrence Graham, of Hardelot, Pas de Calais, France. He was born on June 21st, 1885, and was admitted to Westminster in May 1900, leaving in July, 1902. If it seems surprising that someone who was at the school for such a short time, and who attained no particular distinction there, should have become known to practically every Old Westminster, and to most boys at the school from the 1930's to the 1950's, then the explanation lies both in the man himself and in the condition of the school during this period. Ronald Graham was a solicitor by profession, but it was Westminster, quite as much as the Law, that benefited from that well-known office address—222 Strand. He was

rich, he was generous, he was prodigal not only of his money but of his time in the interests of the school. When, in 1926, it was decided to hold the first big Westminster Ball, he was the obvious man to run it, and for the next thirty years every Westminster Dinner and Ball, at first at the Hyde Park Hotel and later at the Dorchester, was, under his aegis, a pre-ordained success. With his superb organizing ability he was plainly the man to do things. There were some who thought that he over-did things. When the band of the Grenadier Guards marched on to the Dorchester floor at midnight, or when he gave a luncheon party for fifty people at the Hyde Park Hotel on the condition that everyone came in morning dress and later went on to the Charterhouse Match up Fields, there were some who murmured that this was unnecessary and absurd ostentation. But the truth is that the school, after a long period of academic and social eclipse, needed a little boosting, and if he chose to use his money to boost the school on social or athletic occasions (he was the first to admit that academically he was not in the running) then no one could really quarrel with him. In actual fact people did quarrel with him, for he was outspoken and dictatorial at the various committees of which he was a member. But no one could question his devotion to Westminster. It was monumental; it was lapidary. In The Tower House—that extraordinary Victorian Gothic house, which by a twist of fashion has become an ancient monument—he entertained Westminsters of all ages not only with a lavishness but also with a kindness which those who received his hospitality will not readily forget. In that fairy castle he was a fairy-godfather, but a godfather with his feet planted firmly on the ground, for although he was always ready to encourage, he was equally ready to reprimand if the bounds of Edwardian convention were transgressed. The one exception was during the war when, with the bombs raining down, he was prepared to admit that people might turn up without notice and that it was, perhaps, not necessary to dress for dinner. The dinner, needless to say, was unexceptionable, and as the gun-fire crackled and the port glasses rattled on the table, he would turn to Westminster affairs. "The Elizabethan Club is being very unfair to the Entertainments Committee", he would exclaim, and for the moment Hitler and Stalin would fade into the background as just two non-Old Westminsters. It is unlikely that devotion of this simple, selfless, uncritical calibre will be seen again; and not only countless Westminsters, but also the school itself, owe him a deep debt of gratitude.



# THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

## MEMBERSHIP

The following new members have been elected:—

- A 1956-61 AINSLEY, JAMES HUGH, 57 Palace Street, London, S.W.1.  
C 1956-61 ALDERSON, CHRISTOPHER JOHN, 204 Cooden Drive, Bexhill, Sussex.  
W 1960-61 BOUTHÉON, ADRIAN CHARLES EVELYN, 79 Rue Lincoln, Uccle, Brussels, Belgium.  
G 1957-61 BOYD, ALAN STUART GORDON, Little Juniper, Mogador, Tadworth, Surrey.  
B 1956-61 BRANDER, WILLIAM LAURENCE, Oakland, Wellpond Green, Standon, Herts.  
A 1956-61 BROADHURST, CHARLES JEREMY, 40 Whitehall Road, Harrow, Middlesex.  
A 1956-61 BROUGH, MICHAEL DAVID, Kenwood Gate, Hampstead Lane, N.6.  
B 1956-61 CLAYDON, PETER JOHN ORR, Elm Lodge, Half Moon Lane, S.E.24.  
G 1956-61 DAVIES, HUGH SEYMOUR, 518 Mariposa Crescent, Rockcliffe, Ottawa, Canada.  
G 1956-61 GALE, CHRISTOPHER DAVID, Said House, Chiswick Mall, W.4.  
L 1956-61 GOODBODY, JOHN BENJAMIN, 8 Court Royal Mansions, 1 Eastern Terrace, Brighton, 7.  
G 1956-61 HALL, MICHAEL AYLMER, 99 Eastwood Boulevard, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.  
G 1956-61 HEARD, JAMES ALEXANDER BULLEN, Lawrence House, St. Annes-on-Sea, Lancs.  
A 1957-61 HOGG, NICHOLAS, Farm House, The Avenue, Tadworth, Surrey.  
A 1957-61 HOOPER, NICHOLAS FRANCIS BARRINGTON, 19 Milton Court, Ickenham, Middlesex.  
C 1956-61 HUNT, STEPHEN, 38 Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.8.  
L 1956-61 JACKSON, BRYAN ALAN, 113 Hendon Way, London, N.W.2.  
W 1957-61 KLEEMAN, PETER JOHN, 14 Cottesmore Court, Stanford Road, W.8.  
G 1956-61 LANGLEY, JULIAN HUGH, The Pre Hotel, Redbourne Road, St. Albans, Herts.  
G 1956-61 LAWTON, CHRISTOPHER HUGH, 16 Hampstead Lane, London, N.6.  
A 1909-12 LINDO, GEOFFREY MARCUS, 11 Garden Lane, Southsea, Hants.  
G 1957-61 MANDERSON, CHRISTOPHER EDWARD, 5 Robin Grove, N.6.  
W 1956-61 MEDLICOTT, ANDREW WESLEY HOWARD, 186 Ashley Gardens, S.W.1.  
G 1955-61 NORBURY, MICHAEL CHARLES, St. Leonard's House, East Grinstead, Sussex.  
B 1957-61 ORR, ANDREW CAMERON, Crown Lodge, Crown Lane, Morden, Surrey.  
G 1956-61 PAIN, RICHARD, Loen, Frimley, Surrey.  
A 1956-61 PALMER, JOHN CAREY BOWDEN, 21 Atwood Avenue, Kew, Richmond, Surrey.  
R 1956-61 PETERS, RODERICK MICHAEL, 12 Southwood Lane, Highgate Village, N.6.  
B 1956-61 PRESBURY, DAVID GUY COMPTON, 173 Coombe Lane, London, S.W.20.  
A 1955-61 ROY, DAVID ANGUS, 49 Pebworth Road, Harrow, Middlesex.  
C 1956-61 SQUIRES, SIMON JOHN WYNDHAM, 14 Westfield Avenue, Sanderstead, Surrey.  
G 1956-61 STANCLIFFE, DAVID STAFFURTH, 20 Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1.

- G 1957-61 SUMMERFIELD, RICHARD ABBOT, Abbot Weald, Burwash, Sussex.  
R 1956-61 SUMNER, IAN NIKOLAI FARRON, 19 McKay Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.  
L 1956-61 USHERWOOD, NICHOLAS JOHN, Old Castle Cottage, Wallis Road, Basingstoke, Hants.  
W 1956-61 VINTER, BRIAN MARK, 53 Ridgway Place, London, S.W.19.

## ANNUAL DINNER

The attendance at the Club's 1960 Dinner was a record for recent times, and there were doubts as to whether the numbers would be maintained in the following year when there was no longer the additional impetus of the Quatercentenary Year.

In the event, although the previous year's peak was not quite attained, no fewer than 134 members gathered in the Members' Dining Room at the House of Commons on the evening of Monday, October 9th last, the retiring President of the Club, Mr. W. E. Gerrish, O.B.E., presiding. This was far more than in the years up to 1959, and it is hoped that even more regular absentees will decide to attend next year. They may be assured of meeting many old friends.

It is not the Club's usual practice to invite guests, but this rule was most felicitously broken on this occasion. The Speaker of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, P.C., Q.C., had been invited to propose "Floreat" at the Quatercentenary Year Dinner, but, although he graciously accepted, he was in fact prevented at the last moment by official duties from attending. Accordingly, the Club renewed the invitation in 1961 and members were rewarded by as striking an address—concise, pointed and witty—as can ever have graced this event. Sir Harry made delightful play with the achievements, failures and idiosyncracies of the several O.W.W. who had preceded him in his ancient office, and his richly humorous comments were matched in his reply by the Head Master, who was once more in magnificent form.

The other "guest" whom the Club was glad to welcome most warmly was, in fact, one of its own members—the first O.W. Mayor of Westminster for many years, Councillor J. L. C. Dribbell. The bonds between the City of Westminster and the School which has for so long lain within its bounds have sometimes seemed to be less strong than history might lead one to expect, and it was the more a matter for pride and rejoicing that the First Citizen should not only be a member in his own right, but should also have been able to accept an invitation to be present in his official capacity.

The menu and wines were admirable, and so expeditiously served by the House of Commons staff that considerable time remained after the coffee for reciprocal reminiscence, always a feature of these cheerful gatherings. Altogether, one of the most successful Dinners in the memories of most.

## SHROVE TUESDAY DINNER

The annual dinner for O.W.W. solicitors and articulated clerks will be held at the House of Commons on Shrove Tuesday, March 6th, 1962 (by courtesy of Mr. W. R. Van Straubenzee, M.P.). Particulars of the dinner will be sent to O.W.W. who have attended previous dinners. Any other O.W. solicitor or articulated clerk who would like to attend is asked to inform Mr. E. C. Robbins, Croft Point, Bramley, Surrey.

## GAMES COMMITTEE

### FIVES

The Club is looking forward to a very good year now that members are able to have their regular Tuesday practice night on the new Fives Courts at the School. Any member who is interested in playing is welcome to turn up at 6.30 p.m.

Mr. Jack Gerrish reports that there is a great need of some younger Old Westminsters to start playing this game, so that the Club may start to get back the same reputation it had before the last War. This request for players is not solely directed to old players but those who have played little Fives. All are welcomed.

The Club has arranged twenty matches this season. All correspondence should be sent to the Hon. Secretary: W. J. Gerrish, 129/133 Mare Street, E.8. (Tel.: AMHurst 2352.)

### ROWING

#### THE ELIZABETHAN BOAT CLUB

The Annual General Meeting of the Elizabethan Boat Club will be held at The School Boathouse at Putney at 5 p.m. on Saturday, March 31st, 1962, by kind permission of the Master-in-charge of the Water. Agendas will be available at the meeting. Nominations for office, or for the Committee, should reach the Secretary in writing before the meeting. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary at 5c Burstons Road, Putney, S.W.15.

## OLD WESTMINSTERS

### BIRTHS

MCCALLUM—On October 12th, 1961, in London, to Erica, wife of W. J. McCallum, a daughter.

WILDING—On October 27th, 1961, to Edith, wife of Roger Wilding, a son.

### MARRIAGES

ANDERSON—On February 4th, 1961, J. H. M. Anderson to Grace Howe.

DE VERE GREEN—On November 11th, 1961, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Robin de Vere Green to Jane, elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Robb.

LOUSADA—On October 13th, 1961, in London, Anthony Lousada to Patricia Capalbo.

### DEATHS

CAMPBELL—On September 24th, 1961, R. R. Campbell, aged 86.

CLARK-KENNEDY—On October 26th, 1961, at Montreal, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 82.

CROSS—On October 25th, 1961, in New York, Weimar Cross, aged 60.

DAVSON—On November 10th, 1961, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 89.

GRAHAM—On October 13th, 1961, in London, E. R. B. Graham, aged 76.

WOOD—On September 3rd, 1961, at Bedford, John Wood, M.D., aged 94.

Robert Ronald Campbell was up Ashburnham and left with election to Christ Church in 1893. He returned to Westminster as a master in 1900, and was two years later called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. In 1902 he entered the Board of Education and rose to be assistant secretary. He married in 1914 Ilse Mary, daughter of R. E. Mitcheson.

William Hew Clark-Kennedy was one of six Old Westminsters who have been awarded the Victoria Cross. He had already received the D.S.O. and bar, when towards the end of August 1918 he took part in a two-day engagement on the Fresnes-Rouvroy line. Under heavy fire he advanced with his men against machine-gun posts and secured them. He then rallied and directed the troops on his flanks and made it possible for the brigade to advance. Next day though gravely wounded he refused to be evacuated until he had consolidated the line and given time for the relieving troops to continue the advance. Clark-Kennedy was one of four brothers who were at the School. Shortly after leaving he served in Paget's Horse in the South African War. He entered the Standard Life Assurance of Montreal, and there he married Kate, daughter of Robert Reford in 1914. He served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the First World War and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 24th Battalion of the Quebec Regiment.

Weimar Cross entered Ashburnham in 1913. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but his father had lived for some years in London. He became sales manager to Ault and Wiborg, the silk manufacturers, but in 1940 he joined the Bowater Paper Company in New York, and later became a vice-president. In 1947 he again came over to Britain, where he was made director of the packaging division, and afterwards of the newsprint division. He travelled widely and was a well-known figure in the newspaper world. He married in 1924 Margaret, daughter of Donald John Armour, F.R.C.S., and is survived by his widow and two sons.

Harry Miller Davson was admitted in 1885 up Grant's. He took a commission in the Royal Field Artillery and saw service first in the South African War, and then in the First World War, in which he rose to be Lieutenant-Colonel and was awarded the D.S.O. He was made a C.M.G. in 1919. In the last war he was re-employed as an interviewing officer. He was author of a history of the 35th Division. In 1945 he was chosen as Chairman of the School War Memorial Committee. Though well on in his eighties he preserved his youthful figure and frequently undertook business journeys to the West Indies. He married in 1910 the Hon. Georgina St. Clair.

John Wood was one of the very few surviving Old Westminsters of Scott's headmastership. He was admitted in 1880, and after leaving school trained at King's College Hospital. He practised at Walmer and Lymington, and died at the home of his son in Bedford.



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