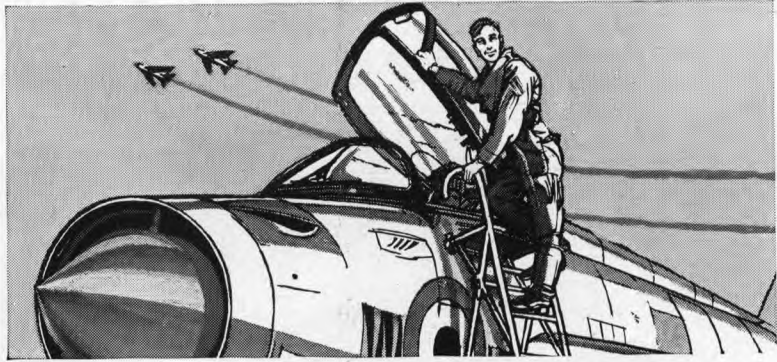


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THE ELIZABETHAN

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Editors of *The Elizabethan* : *H. Elwyn-Jones (Senior Editor)*
P. G. McC. Brown
P. Asher (Advertising Manager)

A WESTMINSTER NOTEBOOK

R. A. HITCHMAN, Captain of the School,
Captain of the Queen's Scholars,

R. D. E. SPRY, Princeps Oppidanorum, Head
of Grant's,

D. G. BENSON, Head of Rigaud's,

N. R. BROOKE, Head of Ashburnham,

D. KERR, Head of Busby's,

R. A. KLEIN,

A. J. MACHRAY,

A. H. MACLEAN, Head of Wren's,

S. W. MOLLISON, Q.S.,

P. A. B. PRAG, Head of School Music, and

R. D. WESTWOOD, Head of Liddell's,
have been appointed School Monitors.

Head of the Water: R. D. E. SPRY.

Captain of Football: A. J. MACHRAY.

Captain of Athletics: M. K. COOPER, Ash-
burnham.

Captain of Fencing: S. C. POLLITZER,
Grant's.

Captain of Lawn Tennis: S. W. MOLLISON.

Captain of Squash Racquets: S. W. MOLLI-
SON.

Head of Music: P. A. B. PRAG.

Bibliothecae Monitor: E. L. ARNOLD, Q.S.

State Scholarships have been awarded to:—

P. I. ESPENHAHN, Grant's,

M. J. GILLAN, Busby's,

S. VAN HEYNINGEN, Rigaud's, and

I. N. F. SUMNER, Rigaud's.

There are five new masters this term. Mr. D. J. D. Miller was in College before going up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he won a half-blue for fencing. He went to the Divinity School at Harvard for a year, and taught for two years at Eton before coming here to teach classics. He is married, and plays the bassoon. On the History side, Mr. C. D. Lee, who takes Dr. Haines' place this term, was at Christ's Hospital and Oxford, and hopes to work in a university. He is particularly interested in sociology, and his sporting interests are athletics and watching football matches. Mr. J. A. Pole, who is teaching English, was at Jesus College, Oxford. After teaching for a year at Abingdon School, he was for two years an editorial assistant of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. He has written several revue and cabaret scripts, and is particularly interested in drama and films, jazz of all kinds and folk-songs. On the Science side, Mr. D. W. Muffett has come to teach Chemistry. He was educated at Bromley Grammar School and Sir John Cass College, London, where he gained a B.Sc. special degree in Chemistry. His main interests are swimming and athletics. Finally, Mr. P. A. Fothergill-Payne is teaching Modern Languages. After studying French and Portuguese at Brasenose College, Oxford, he spent a year at Gonville and Caius, Cambridge. He then taught for a year at a school in Bordeaux, and spent three months as a technical translator at a car factory in Holland. He collects books and claims to be an authority on variable pulleys.

The Election Dinner took place in College Hall on Monday, July 31st. This year the Proemium was spoken by the Three Graces, and the theses for epigrams were "Amat victoria curam" and *μανιώδη πάντα τὰνθρώπων ὄλωσ.*

Both Westminster's new magazines, *Polygon* and *Nucleus*, have decided to expand, and are now available in duplicated form. Meanwhile the Queen's Scholars' Chronicle has returned to life after an absence of two years.

THE BUSBY PLAY

"The Moon is Down," by John Steinbeck, is being produced up School at 8.0 p.m. on Thursday, 30th November and Friday and Saturday, 1st and 2nd December. Applications for tickets should be sent by November 15th to: The Business Manager, the Busby Play, 26 Great College Street, S.W.1.

There will be a Postal History Exhibition in aid of the Quatercentenary Appeal from November 20th to 25th, open from 4.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m. It will consist of letters sent before the Post Office came into being, and of letters sent by such famous people as Wellington, Goethe, Dickens and Nelson.

Mr. Arnold Foster, who has been Director of Music since 1939, is retiring at the end of this term. It is thought that Old Westminsters, particularly musicians, would like the opportunity of subscribing to a presentation to be made to him at the School Concert on Friday, December 15th, at 7.45 p.m. Donations should be sent to Mr. D. J. D. Miller, 17 Dean's Yard, S.W.1, by December 4th.

Tickets for the Concert may be obtained by application to the Concert Secretary before November 30th.

MRS. HILARY

The news that Mrs. Hilary has retired from her post as Matron in College will be received with regret by a wide circle of Westminsters, for her connexion with the school goes back almost forty years. Her husband, the late Mr. R. J. Hilary, came to Westminster in 1923, and in 1925 was appointed the first housemaster of Busby's, which was then situated on the Terrace in Dean's Yard. The eighteenth-century building commanded one of the finest views in Westminster, but its internal arrangements as a school boarding house were hardly all that they might have been; and although Mr. and Mrs. Hilary were not the sort of people to be dismayed by the collapse of ceilings or balconies, they must have been delighted when, in 1936, Busby's moved to its present quarters. When Mr. Hilary, who had been severely wounded in the 1914-18 war, died suddenly in March 1937, it seemed as if Mrs. Hilary's connexion with Westminster had come to an end; but in 1941 Ashburnham (whose day-boys had become boarders when the school moved to Herefordshire) urgently needed a matron. Mrs. Hilary consented to come for a few weeks, and to the delight of all and to the lasting benefit of the school she stayed on for twenty years, moving from Ashburnham to

College and accompanying College from Whitbourne Court to No. 19 Dean's Yard and finally in 1950 to the restored College Dormitory.

Things did not run so smoothly in the war and post-war years as they do now. Boilers burst and could not be mended, boys fell off bicycles in the Herefordshire lanes, and there were shortages of every kind. In every emergency Mrs. Hilary preserved an unruffled calm, and it was the same in ordinary routine matters. She was indispensable behind the scenes in every dramatic production; she tactfully smoothed out innumerable domestic difficulties in College; she even coped with the vagaries of laundries, so that Sunday by Sunday the Queen's Scholars appeared immaculate in their surplices in Abbey. And when some great occasion, such as a Coronation or a Royal visit, occurred, few who saw her taking her place with grace and elegance could have guessed that a few minutes before she had been hard at work putting last-minute stitches into torn gowns or knee breeches, or in some other equally hum-drum but essential occupation. Nothing was too much trouble for her to do if it would in any way help Westminster, and when she left at the end of last term she took with her the gratitude and affection of all who knew her.

WESTMINSTER IN RUSSIA



The Kremlin: Cathedral of the Annunciation

Westminster provided a contingent of six for a Pushkin Club trip to the Soviet Union this summer. We visited Moscow, Kiev and Sochi, the Black Sea holiday resort on the border of Georgia. Our reactions to Moscow were varied, some of us finding it bleak and drab in spite of the splendours of the Kremlin and the glorious exotic absurdity of St. Basil's. Kiev, on the other hand, delighted us. The ecclesiastical buildings include at least two masterpieces, and although the greater part of the city has been rebuilt since the war, it has mellowed already, and its trees and broad streets have a spacious charm that reminds one of Paris.

Not all of us had relished the prospect of a week in a holiday camp, but Sochi gave us an agreeable surprise. The town itself is perhaps not much more impressive than Torquay; but sunbathing and walking among palm-trees take on an additional charm when they are interspersed with such pastimes as political arguments and a visit to a Soviet school.

How did we like the Russian people? It is dangerously easy to sentimentalize; all the same

we were struck by their generous exuberance and by their eagerness to talk to us about themselves and their country. They are proud of what has been done; but criticism is voiced much more freely than we had expected, and we were free to walk about and talk to whom we liked.

The main difference between the atmosphere in the Soviet Union and the atmosphere in the West lay rather in the drab uniformity of the shops and their goods. We saw very little actual poverty; but there is a joylessness about the accoutrements of Russian life. And one does not have to be a decadent Western capitalist to feel this; large numbers of the Russian youth were passionately eager to pay exorbitant prices for our plastic macs and other symbols of Western luxury.

C.C.F. CAMP

At the beginning of August five officers, ably assisted by C. S. Martin and M. C. C. Heaton, and eighty cadets were in camp at the All Arms Training Area at Sennybridge in Breconshire. The huts in which the troops were billeted and their drying rooms proved a great advantage on the occasions when the Welsh rain lived up to its reputation, but several of the days brought fine weather, and the training areas astride the Druids Way in the Mynydd Epyynt were, both scenically and practically, some of the finest the Corps has ever used. The range at Cwm Gwdi, where an evening shoot was carried out, must be one of the most pleasantly situated in the country with the Brecon Beacons forming a backcloth.

At the week-end a welcome visit was paid by the Head Master and the Captain, who attended Matins at Devynock with the Contingent, though even they were at something of a loss when it was announced that the second hymn would be sung in Welsh. Lt.-Gen. Sir Oliver Leese visited the Contingent in the field and watched an amusing, if unorthodox, wood-clearing exercise.

The whole party bivouacked out during the 36 hours exercise and it was fortunate that the cease fire signal came just before the torrential rain started. The second night op. was a highly mobile affair of ambush and counter-ambush, making use of the plentiful transport. On the last day field firing was carried out; the climax came when five Bren gunners and some seventy riflemen fired rapid. The sheep appeared strangely unmoved by

this show of strength; whether this was due to inaccurate markmanship or to familiarity with such hazards will never be known.

Reveille on the day of departure was at 0330 hours, and a weary party left the delightfully

bucolic station for Paddington after what must be considered one of the most successful of post-war camps. The more military minded are looking ahead to 1962, when the camp will be held near Brough in Westmorland.

THE RECORD OF OLD WESTMINSTERS

The *Record of Old Westminster*, edited by Mr. G. F. Russell Barker and Mr. A. H. Stenning and published in 1928, set up a new standard for works of its kind. The fruit of half a century's research, it is a mine of information for the lives of those educated at Westminster from the earliest times.

After the death of the original editors their mantles fell on Mr. J. B. Whitmore, one of the best genealogists of his day, and Dr. G. R. Y. Radcliffe, who had an unrivalled memory for the names of Old Westminster and for family connections. A supplementary volume was issued in 1938, but both this and the original *Record* are no longer obtainable.

The passage of time, the exhaustive researches of another thirty years and the discovery of considerable new sources of information have to some extent put the printed *Record* out of date. Whitmore died in 1957, and, when the material for a new volume was almost ready for the press, the death of Radcliffe brought matters to a standstill. In 1960 Mr. D. C. Simpson was appointed by the Westminster School Society with the twofold task of seeing the work of his predecessors through the press and of recording the names and careers of Westminsters who are living today.

The first task presented a problem. Apart from the 1,500 Westminsters who entered the school since the issue of the Supplement, there must be something like 10,000 additions or corrections recorded. Simply to publish a volume of corrections would be of little value and less interest. On the other hand the cost of printing a second edition

of the complete work would be prohibitive unless there were a reasonable certainty of recovering it by sales. A compromise was therefore decided upon, and a dividing line drawn at 1883. A third volume of the *Record* is shortly to appear containing the list of all who were admitted to the school from that year down to 1960.

The first year of Rutherford's headmastership is no arbitrary line of division. It may be said to mark the beginning of the present era in the School's history. The Public Schools Act of 1868 had had time to take effect; the numbers were steady; the House system was established; modern subjects were taking their place in the curriculum. In addition it may be assumed that the number of living Old Westminsters who were admitted before that date is so small as to be almost negligible. It is the Society's hope that a volume containing the 6,000 names of the last seventy seven years will be of sufficient interest to attract a large number of those who were at the School during so eventful a period of its history.

With regard to the earlier entries we can only hope that sufficient encouragement will be forthcoming to issue in the future a new edition for the period from the foundation of the School to the end of Scott's time. It can be said with confidence that there is little likelihood that much more of importance will ever come to light, and that a new edition would be virtually a final edition. Meanwhile the preservation of the fruits of the labour of years depends on the safety of a single pile of manuscript.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD GROUP, SUMMER CAMP



[Photo: T. G. A. Prag]

The first summer camp of the Award Group was at Arnisdale, a remote village on the north shore of Loch Hourn, directly east of Skye. We reached it by boat, chartered from Mallaig, and our arrival at the jetty, where we were awaited with tractor and trailer, was cheerful but distinctly damp. The same might be said of the succeeding ten days.

The camp was on the lines of previous Scout Camps, with "patrols" grouped near each other but cooking independently. From this base, expeditions went out each day, walking and climbing, swimming and both trout and sea fishing. The fishing was made possible by the kindness of R. N. Richmond-Watson, O.W., on whose land we camped and who generously lent us his boats and an outboard engine—that really worked. Garrett and Lawton were the chief fishermen; but Hole, a very tiro in the art, pulled up the largest, if least edible, fish.

We were camped at the foot of Beinn Sgritheall, which rises 3,000 ft. from the sea in little over a

mile. Several parties climbed it and the neighbouring Beinn na Eaglaise; a number of other peaks including Druim Fada and the magnificent Lladhair Beinn across the loch were also climbed. P. Prag, Reid and Benson luckily chose the finest patch of weather for their three-day expedition across the hills to Shiel Bridge.

The few local residents were immensely friendly, and it was disappointing, if perhaps fortunate for the name of Westminster, that the grocer's proposal of a football match against his village team was finally withdrawn.

The return sea journey in limpid early sunlight gave splendid views of the Cuillins and of Eigg, Muck and Rhum. On our port side colonies of seals lay about nonchalantly on the warming rocks, barely troubling to watch us pass. Ahead, against the distant cliffs of Arisaig, a fishing boat cut bluntly across the quiet water. This, we felt, as our vessel nosed on towards Mallaig, was the weather for camping.

THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

At the last meeting of the Election Term Pol. & Lit. Soc. was addressed by Mr. Frank Byers, the distinguished Old Westminster to whose formidable organizational powers the recent revival in the fortunes of the Liberal Party was largely due. As Chairman of the Liberal Association and a past Chairman of the Party itself he has an intimate knowledge of British party political organization and the field of public relations connected with electioneering. His subject, "The Liberal Party Today", provided ample scope for Mr. Byers' persuasive and lucid parliamentary style of speaking.

Mr. Byers began by describing the philosophical ideals upon which he thought the Liberal Party was based. It attempted to strike a balance, he said, between the basic concepts of social justice and liberty. But this did not mean that the party necessarily provided the "middle way" between the Socialists and the Conservatives. By this he suggested that the Party's success in the 1959 General Election was the result of something more than a mere "protest vote" against the other two main parties; an interesting but also perhaps a questionable suggestion. The Liberals were meeting a challenge and an opportunity, since it was their task to attract like-minded "liberals" from the other parties who were neither adherents of the "cloth cap" type of Socialism or of the Nationalist bent of the extreme right. The cloth cap had been replaced by the crash helmet, and the days of Empire were over. The Liberals could take the credit for setting the pace in many fields and Mr. Byers cited examples of the various ways in which the Party had led public opinion. It was a tragedy that the Prime Minister had placed so much reliance on this country's possession of the H Bomb, and Liberals demanded more reliance on conventional weapons lest smaller countries should start demanding the Bomb as well. The Liberals were united in supporting Britain's entry into the Common Market. Turning to home policy, Mr. Byers explained the party's attitude towards old age pensions which, he said, should be tied down far more closely to a genuine cost-of-living index. Land speculation was a national scandal, and

Liberals advocated taxation of site values. An important factor in industrial relations which had been too widely disregarded until now was that of co-ownership in industry, something which had paid handsome dividends in Western Germany.

When the speaker sat down for questions his whole manner seemed to change and what had been a party political speech now became a drawing room discussion. Consequently many of the answers he gave were probably far more valuable in clarifying his position and that of the Liberal Party. Denying, first of all, that the modern party looked either to the tradition of Lloyd George or Asquith, he said he had not heard their names spoken in that connection for at least two years. Then he outlined a five year plan with which the Liberals would combat Britain's present economic crisis. There should be increased incentives for increased productivity and exports. Not only should the Government introduce more schemes for co-ownership but it should also stamp out restrictive practices on both the Union and the managerial side.

There was, Mr. Byers said, no official party policy on crime, but most Liberals were against capital punishment. He personally felt that the only answer to the crime wave was increased parental responsibility in the home. Taking a somewhat stronger line in answer to a question on immigration, he said he thought that its restriction was supportable on neither moral or economic grounds. Foreign labour was far more mobile than British, and he pointed out the "revolution" which had taken place in the courtesy of London Transport since the introduction of coloured conductors. Discussing the lessons which he thought the Liberal Party had learnt from the general election, Mr. Byers said that the next one would have to be fought on a far wider front and with much more capital. Emphasizing the need for a better system of public relations, he gave a detailed description of the organizational machine behind the party.

This term the Society hopes to welcome Professor D. W. Brogan, Viscount Hinchinbrooke and Lord Birkett.

THE CLASSICAL SOCIETIES

Last term the John Sargeant Society held two extremely interesting meetings. On June 5th Professor Momigliano delivered an excellent talk on the decline of the Roman Empire. Shades of Gibbon naturally arise at such a title, and indeed, though Gibbon is often dismissed by present day historians as a master of English prose but so prejudiced that historically he is of little use, yet Professor Momigliano seemed to be in almost total accord with Gibbon's theory that the central responsibility for the break-up of the Empire lay with the church.

He began by describing to us how different generations of historians have chosen different dates for this event, depending, of course, on their own ideas of the fundamental causes. For example, nineteenth-century German scholars assigned the chief responsibility to the Huns, a view which today is almost totally rejected. Indeed, he said, despite the remarkable personality of Attila, it was astonishing how little harm the barbarians did.

In more recent times, the influence of the Arabs has been exaggerated. The invasions of the seventh century were certainly harmful, but we cannot accept Pirenne's thesis that the Arab fleets cut the Mediterranean into two, thus virtually putting an end to trade between the different parts of the Empire. Pirenne, he explained, had to resort to ingenious but implausible subterfuges to account for facts inconsistent with his theory.

It was far from being a simple problem; but he believed that the general lines to be followed in solving it were straightforward enough. The problems of the Empire were primarily administrative; so obviously the question was, why did this administration decay? Here, then, he agreed with Gibbon that the main responsibility lay with the church. Owing to the growing importance of Christianity, men of ability tended to seek high office in the ecclesiastical rather than the secular sphere.

This naturally raised many problems, as, for example, how the church attained to such prominence; but these could hardly be dealt with in so short a period. None the less, this talk was

exceptionally interesting and was well attended.

On June 26th Mr. de Ste. Croix gave a fascinating if somewhat morbid talk on the *Acta Martyrum*, from which he quoted at some length. Several of those martyred were tried for refusing to serve in the Imperial armies, and besides these there were a number of "voluntary martyrs" who demanded the privilege of martyrdom.

He also gave a brief history of the three great persecutions that the early Christians were forced to undergo, the Decian persecution and those of Valerian and Diocletian, and went into somewhat lurid detail over the various kinds of torture inflicted, thereby implicitly refuting all those who have suggested that the Romans were lacking in imagination. Some were particularly excruciating. More people should have attended.

The Junior Classical Society has always tended to leave the task of getting outside speakers to the John Sargeant Society. The one exception to this rule last year was when Mr. Walter Raeburn, Q.C., came to deliver a most enjoyable lecture, entitled "Wigs and Gowns", on the mysteries of English court procedure and its origins. There was one other talk this year; this was given by Mr. Zinn on "Greek Pottery"; it was well illustrated with specimens from his own collection.

Of the other three events of the year, the most enterprising was without doubt the performance of the "Golden Ass", reviewed elsewhere in this issue.

The Brains Trust has now become, it appears, an established annual event; this year, as last year, it was dominated by Mr. Lushington. The questions, although based on classics, dealt with a very wide range of subjects, and the meeting was enjoyed as much by the non-classicists as by the classicists.

The other activity of the year was a completely new departure. Under the leadership of Mr. Zinn, a party of boys from the Society visited an Approved School; this was in many ways a depressing experience, but at the same time fascinating, and those who went found it most worth-while.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

The debating society met on October 9th to discuss the motion that "This house welcomes the Channel Tunnel and all that it implies". Proposing the motion, Mr. Elwyn-Jones put forward the economic advantages of entry into the Common Market, claiming that Britain's economic troubles could never be solved until industry was exposed to the competition of an efficient and economically expanding Europe. Critics had said that Britain should not give up her national sovereignty; Mr. Elwyn Jones considered this concept was out of date, while he thought that to jeopardise our economic and political future for the sake of the agricultural marginal interest of such people as the tomato growers was absurd.

Mr. Ewell gave a most stimulating and entertaining reply, in which he recoiled from the thought of Britain giving up her imperial mission, prophesying economic ruin and general unemployment if we joined a Europe with a tradition of political instability. "Can we allow Great Britain to sink into the cesspit of European power politics?" It was obvious to him that we could not.

Mr. Asher spoke on those who objected to Britain's entry; they were, he thought extremists, who could not adapt themselves to a changing Britain in a changing world. The Channel Tunnel was a progressive step towards an integrated and expanding Europe; but he preferred the suggestion that the North Sea should be filled in, thus providing European farms with another 10,000 acres.

Mr. Horsfall's speech was concerned with the unique characteristics of the British. Should we allow to enter our country those who were entirely alien to our way of life, he asked? The Channel Tunnel was likely to lead to greater traffic jams than ever.

From the floor, Mr. Marks wished to know about the mud excavated during the construction of the Tunnel; was it to be dumped on the British mud market, and if so what was the future of all the other tunnels that might be built? He did not wish us to be a race of troglodytes. Mr. van Heyningen spoke on the question of Nuclear Disarmament. Mr. Sprigge thought that the tunnel was a waste of money, while the Secretary said that the weight of economic opinion was for British entry; attacking the insularity of Mr. Horsfall's speech, he said that it was incompatible with the tendency for integration apparent everywhere.

After the concluding speeches, the House welcomed the Channel Tunnel and all that it implied by 18 votes to seven with three abstentions.

TREVELYAN SCHOLARSHIP

This year four boys from Westminster entered for Trevelyan awards, and the results of their efforts will appear in December. The project which each has to embark on for these scholarships usually takes the form of a thesis, but this year there was one exception.

L. C. Ingerslev, instead of writing the customary essay, made a film entitled "Some Abbey Monuments and Treasures". The film, in full colour, was taken largely in the evening, and photofloods were used throughout to illuminate the subject. It lasts eight minutes, and shows some of the monuments and treasures to be found in the Abbey dating from the time of Queen Elizabeth I to that of Charles II. The film is accompanied by a commentary, giving the barest details, and by a recording of some of Bach's organ music.



Westminster Abbey: Wax Effigy of King Charles II

"The Treatment of Offenders" was the title of E. N. T. M. Tickell's scholarship essay, in which he attempted to discuss the causes of criminal behaviour, and from that, the methods by which we should treat the convicted offender. He visited two prisons, one of which, Wormwood Scrubs, contained every sort of criminal, from the short sentences first offender to men serving terms of preventive detention, awaiting removal elsewhere; the Prison Commissioners also allowed him to see Feltham and Huntercombe Borstals and to discuss with the boys the causes of their behaviour, although it is estimated that 98 per cent are pathological liars. In his essay, he suggested that the chronic recidivists, whose inability to cope with life had led them into crime, should be taught to do this in hostels, as prisons simply increased their inadequacy. It must have been a most interesting undertaking, and during his expeditions he apparently received every sort of opinion. He was particularly impressed with the skill and patience shown by the prison officers.

C. P. C. Metcalf took for his thesis an examination of a Quaker Seminar held in Yugoslavia which he and his parents attended; he considered the factors that must be fulfilled if this Seminar is to be successful. The Seminar was attended by thirty university graduates from seventeen countries, who met under the guidance of a small staff of Quakers, for discussion of a suitably broad subject: "Democracy—New Challenges and New Concepts". The site, on the Yugoslav shore of Lake Prispa, proved to be a most interesting one, with strong Moslem and Byzantine influences; and the Seminar programme is one of the Quakers' attempts to promote a better understanding between people of different nationalities and backgrounds.

A. D. Hamilton has also submitted a thesis comparing Swedish and British shipyards.

THE GOLDEN ASS

Last term the Junior Classical Society revived the operetta "The Golden Ass", which was written some years ago by three members of the school, N. J. Milner-Gulland, T. Radice and J. I. Willett, and by Mr. T. L. Zinn. This year the opera was produced and conducted by Mr. Zinn, and performed in the ideal surroundings of Ashburnham Garden. The story, taken from Apuleius' novel

"The Golden Ass", concerns the adventures of a certain Lucius (N. T. Platt), who is staying in the town of Hypata. As he is returning drunk after some neighbouring bottle party to his host's house one evening, he sees and kills three bladders, brought to life by magic, whom he mistakes for robbers. In all this he is observed by a metropolitan policeman, (J. P. H. House) who decides to play a joke on him, for the town is celebrating the festival of Risus, God of Laughter. So the next day he arrests Lucius and hauls him before the magistrate (P. G. McC. Brown); and in front of the citizens of the town, who are scarcely able to contain their laughter, he is accused, convicted and threatened with torture. He is then led to a table on which the corpses are laid out; and thus realises that he has been tricked. At first furious, he is finally conciliated and the traditional happy ending is achieved.

As Lucius, N. T. Platt could not have been bettered. From his first appearance, the success of the opera was assured. J. P. H. House, as the policeman, seemed at first a little unsure of himself; and P. G. McC. Brown, in the other major part, was not always sufficiently clear. In their supporting parts, C. J. Cheadle and N. M. Horsfall deserve mention. The small orchestra, led by S. J. W. Squires, was consistently good, but those pieces in which the 'cello, played by D. R. W. Bethge, took the leading part were particularly fine. The final word of praise must certainly go to Mr. Zinn, who excelled himself in an ingenious and amusing production, providing his audience with a most memorable and enjoyable evening.

TENNIS

In March the courts at Vincent Square were resurfaced by En Tout Cas, a most welcome and very necessary improvement. Unfortunately the new surface took rather a long time to settle down, and on many of the sunnier days in the first half of the term the courts were unplayable.

The first VI, captained by M. D. Brough, was probably the most promising team we have had for the last five years and there was no longer the sad lack of a capable third pair so much felt in the past. Considering this, we had a disappointing season, owing largely to the fact that our best six were only able to play in two matches, against Rugby and Lancing, both of which we won. This is only a partial excuse, because the team showed a

remarkable lack of ability to adapt themselves to partners whom they were not used to playing with.

In the School competitions, A. J. Machray won the Barnes Cup for the third year running, thus keeping his record of being unbeaten in a School singles game. The House Doubles were won by Ashburnam (Brough and Hinton), and the Junior Doubles by Wren's (Powles and Servatius). The Junior Singles were won by A. G. Hawser (Liddell's). S. W. Mollison and R. G. Hinton, this year's third pair, will be next year's captain and secretary.

CRICKET

The season ended with three important matches, against Lancing, the Old Westminsters and Charterhouse, all of which provided good and exciting cricket. Against Lancing the school batted first; the start was not very promising, and wickets began to fall. Presbury (55) and Gawthorne (39) were the only batsmen to offer any real resistance to a lively but never dangerous attack, the side finally reaching a total of only 160. Lancing then went into bat, two wickets falling very quickly. A stand of 76, however, and a further stand of 40 put them in a commanding position. Then wickets

fell rapidly again, and, in a tense finish, they managed to win with one wicket to spare.

In the match with the Old Westminsters, the school put the visitors in to bat, which later proved to be a wise move. They were all out by lunch for a mere 78, due mainly to an extraordinary spell of bowling by Gawthorne, in which he took 6 wickets for only 2 runs. However, the school's batting started disastrously, when two wickets fell with no runs on the board. Hall (35) and Brander (13) redeemed the position by taking the score to 62 for 3. After an interruption by rain, the score mounted slowly, the school finally winning the match by 5 wickets.

Charterhouse, on the other hand, won the toss, and chose to bat on a perfect batting wicket. By lunch their score had risen to over 120 for no wicket. Their innings ended when the captain declared with the score at 269 for 2 wickets, his personal score being 136 not out. In reply, Presbury (56), Broadhurst (53) and Hall (31) laid the foundations of what could have been a winning score, but the innings closed at 189 for 6 wickets, and the match was drawn.

These last matches completed a somewhat unsuccessful season, with only two wins and two draws; the failure was mainly due to feckless and irresponsible batting on perfect wickets.

A career in the London Banking House of COUTTS AND COMPANY

Coutts & Co. have a number of vacancies in London for young men between the ages of 16½ and 24. This old-established banking house, which has a head office and five branches in London, and a small branch at Eton, combines two and a half centuries of tradition and history with a modern business approach. The bank seeks young men of the highest integrity combined with energy, ambition and a desire to accept responsibility. To those who possess such qualities excellent opportunities are offered for an interesting and rewarding career. Salary at 17 is £405 p.a., at 21 £530, at 25 £740, at 31 £1,050. Merit and other rises are given to promising young men and it is quite possible to reach £1,000 p.a. by the age of 27 or 28. Further salary scales rise to £1,665 p.a. which can be reached by the late thirties, and those selected for early promotion can become Branch Managers or Heads of Departments in their forties with salaries of more than £2,000 p.a. Further appointments carry salaries of over £3,000 and £4,000 p.a.

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PROFESSOR D. S. ROBERTSON AND MR. A. T. WILLETT

As we reflect on the lives of Donald Struan Robertson, sometime Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge, and Arnold Theodore Willett, for 36 years a master at Westminster, we cannot but feel how much they had in common. They were contemporaries at school, both were non-resident Queen's Scholars, both were elected to exhibitions at the University. More than this, they were possessed of a like gentleness of disposition and a like wisdom in council. They were always ready to help, indeed they anticipated the needs of those in difficulty or trouble, yet without any degree of ostentation. They would have been surprised to know the warmth of feeling and gratitude which the writer and many others recollect at some kindly expression or action quite forgotten by themselves. And if they were lovely and pleasant in their lives, it can also be said that in death they were not divided, for they passed away within a day of one another.

Donald Robertson was far the best scholar of his year at Cambridge and took almost all the University prizes for classics. He was elected to a fellowship at Trinity College in 1909, and became a lecturer there until he succeeded to the Regius Professorship of Greek in 1928. He had taken archaeology in his student course, and his first and best known book was "A Handbook of Greek and Roman Architecture" (1929). His lectures, which were attended by large audiences, were usually on the Greek poets, and were enriched by his extensive reading and his knowledge of many languages. His interests inclined to the literary side more than to that of pure scholarship, but in 1940 he produced a new and improved text of the "Metamorphoses" of Apuleius. Apart from these two works his writings were confined to articles in the learned periodicals. The exigencies of teaching and administration, and latterly of ill-health, prevented him from publishing more, and from completing his contemplated edition of Pindar. His whole life was passed in Cambridge, with the exception of the years of the First World War, when he held a commission in the A.S.C. and saw service in France. In 1917 he received a mention in despatches.

His first wife, whom he married in 1909, and who was killed in an air raid in 1941, was the daughter of Major Charles Jones, R.A.; they had two sons. In 1956 he married Mrs. Margaret Ann Cary, daughter of Sir Eric Phipps, who was at one time British Ambassador in Paris.

Robertson was a Governor of the School from 1925 to 1952. He was a Fellow of the British

Academy, and was an honorary Doctor of Athens, Durham and Glasgow Universities.

Arnold Willett was a year older than Robertson. He went up Rigaud's in 1896 and was in both the XI's at Westminster, being captain of football in 1901. After Christ Church he was for two years at King's College School, and returned to Westminster in 1909. At the outbreak of war in 1914 several of the younger masters joined the army, and the School was left with an elderly staff and the prospect of having no one to run the games and the Training Corps. Fully aware that in the current atmosphere he would incur criticism, he decided that his duty lay at Westminster.

There can be little doubt that his decision was right, but it required courage, and it displayed the fearlessness and complete disregard of unpopularity which he always showed in the discharge of what he believed to be right.

In 1922 he became housemaster of Home-boarders, and three years later of Grant's, a post which he held for ten years. He was a strict disciplinarian, but his kindness and his scrupulous fairness won him the respect and affection of his house.

Willett was a firm upholder of custom and tradition, but could welcome, and even initiate, changes which he felt the times or the good of the school required. Belonging as he did to a time when boys and masters wore morning dress, he maintained the principle that at Westminster both should dress alike, and so when the school went to Bromyard in 1940 he was the first to follow suit when the boys went into khaki shorts. After three years of evacuation, when he was already reaching the age of retirement, he consented to undertake the task of launching the Under School in London, and became its first Master.

He had a great many friends, to whom he wrote regularly. His cottage in Ashdown Forest seemed to be always at their disposal for week-ends, or for longer periods of holiday and convalescence. His generosity extended also to the School; his most notable benefaction was the west wing of Ashburnham House, which completed the design of the building and gave considerably increased space for the library and for classrooms.

His marriage to Audrey, daughter of George John Palmer, in 1948, brought new happiness to his retirement. He and his wife lived in various places in Hampshire and Dorset. Perhaps he best enjoyed his sojourn in Winchester, where he could attend services in the Cathedral and be reminded of the Abbey which he loved.

THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Club was held in the House of Commons on Monday, 9th October, 1961. The President, Mr. W. E. Gerrish, O.B.E., presided.

The 97th Annual Report of the General Committee and the Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1961, were approved and adopted.

Mr. D. C. Simpson was elected President of the Club in succession to Mr. W. E. Gerrish, and Mr. J. D. Carleton and Col. Stuart Horner, O.B.E., were elected Vice-Presidents. Mr. N. P. Andrews, Mr. C. M. O'Brien, and Mr. R. Plummer were re-elected Chairman, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively, and Mr. D. F. Cunliffe, Mr. K. G. Allison, Mr. J. Porteous and Mr. D. M. Renshaw were elected new members of the General Committee.

FOOTBALL

The first round of the Arthur Dunn Cup will be played on the 9th December, 1961, when the Club will play the Old Etonians. The match will take place up Fields.

It is very much hoped that as many Old Westminster as possible will turn up on this occasion to support the Club.

CRICKET

We started the season in sunshine with a good win at Harefield. Having declared at 273 for 3, R. P. C. Hilliard scoring 80 in 45 mins., we dismissed Harefield for 101, a very promising leg-spinner taking 4 for 14!

The long journey to Exeter College, Oxford ended with ignominious defeat. The only compensation was seeing Neil Roberts again.

With only 194 to our credit at Henley, we went onto the field determined to win. Our fielding was faultless, all catches were held, whilst one by L. Marks was quite brilliant. And with J. E. Rich taking 4 for 16 we won by 61 runs. A most satisfying result.

At Hurlingham, with D. J. A. Delmotte scoring 67 and Alan Naylor-Smith hitting a fine 54 (eight fours), we declared at 219 for 7. The Cheltonians' last pair held us at bay and we could only draw.

At Esher we lost badly; but the magnificent spread provided by Mrs. Gerrish more than made up for our disappointment.

At Oatlands Park 509 runs were scored in a day. G. A. Lewis was 117 when we declared at 252 for 5. F. Fellows and W. W. Smith then proceeded to each take a hundred off us, and we lost by 8 wickets.

The game at Wimbledon was drawn although we were only 9 runs away at the close.

In the school match we were put out for 79, a thoroughly dismal performance. Although we took 5 wickets, Michael Hall saw the school through with some aggressive batting.

For the second year running the Northwood game was cancelled because of rain.

"Cricket Week"

194 for the first wicket. This is how we opened the Week against the Old Cliftonians; C. J. Lumms scored 79 and Michael Hall 109. We eventually declared at

264 for 6. The Old Cliftonians fought back well, and, aided by some loose bowling by that same promising leg-spinner who appeared at Harefield, managed to win with five minutes to spare.

We beat the Refreshers by 10 wickets.

Once again the Lancing Rovers beat us, this time by 6 wickets.

Having been dismissed on a soft but not really difficult wicket for 79 by the Old Cholmeleians, we fought back well to claim 6 of their wickets before they passed our total.

The Ramblers' game was one of incident. Having totalled 147, R. Pain bowling well for 7 for 41, they then proceeded to have 5 of our wickets down for 55. At this stage the Hon. Sec. and a prominent Rambler bowler decided to play their own game which resulted in several overthrows and an attempt at an unusual dismissal. We won by 4 wickets.

We won an exciting game against the Adastrians. Chasing a total of 251, Michael Hyam scored a really excellent 82 not out.

Against the Dragonflies we had our third successive win. The Dragonflies scored 224 for 5 and due to a hard hitting 88 not out, we won by 4 wickets scoring 226 in 147 mins. batting.

Batting first the Old Citizens scored 181, Michael Hyam bowling well for 5 for 59. Regrettably our batting, except for Michael Hall and Alan Meyer with an opening show of 67, folded up and we were all out for 122.

On the last Saturday we entertained the Free Foresters. They batted first and were 171 for 3 wickets until Desmond Perrett ran through the middle batting taking 5 for 64. The Foresters declared at 245 for 9. Such a total was by no means beyond our capabilities, but unfortunately due to bad batting we were dismissed for 142.

Undoubtedly the week was a success; for this we must thank all the ladies of the club who once more so kindly provided the teas for us, Mr. Covil who unselfishly worked so hard, and Mr. Ellis, who organized the bar so efficiently.

We ended the season by scoring a mass of runs. 298 for 9 declared. David Renshaw scoring 122 runs, a splendid knock. Contrary to the rumour, it is not true that Graham Chidgey on hearing this packed his bags and took lessons in fives. Michael Hyam, although primarily a batsman, then proceeded to take 6 for 53, and we won by 163 runs. 26, Brackley Road then opened its doors and Mr. and Mrs. Andrews and family provided the usual splendid finish to the season with a magnificent supper.

Final figures were: P 18 W 7 L 9 D 2 A 1.

SWIMMING

Attendances this year have once again been poor; however, next season some of last term's very strong School team will be joining us and this will, I hope, result in increased attendance and a correspondingly increased measure of success. This year there were three matches, but although none of them were won, the outcome was uncertain in each case until the final event. The first was against the school. Here losses in the diving and relays were our downfall, and although Doxat won every swimming race, (his backstroke was a bath record), we were nevertheless defeated. It was a somewhat similar story at Ramsgate towards the end of July, when we were defeated by the Old Lawrentians; and against Chigwell, two days later, we again lost the

match, though Doxat again won each of the five races. The results were as follows:—

- against the Old Lawrentians, lost 43—47.
- against the Old Chigwellians, lost 41½—48½.
- against the School, lost 28—36.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

The Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, Archdeacon of London, has been appointed Dean of Winchester.

A. G. Wedderspoon was made deacon at the Michaelmas Ordination, and has gone to Kingston-on-Thames.

Mr. J. L. C. Dribbell is Mayor of Westminster for 1961-2. He has appointed the Rev. C. T. H. Dams as his chaplain.

Mr. P. M. B. Savage is now Head Master of Summer Fields School.

At Cambridge Mr. P. A. Gross was placed in the First Class in the Modern Languages Tripos.

Mr. J. A. C. Spokes has been elected to the General Council of the Bar.

Capt. M. C. M. Steele, R.A., has been selected to attend the Staff College at Camberley.

Mr. P. E. Lazarus has been appointed principal private secretary to the Minister of Transport.

The following appointments have been made in their respective Livery Companies:—

Lord Swaythling—Senior Warden (Farmers),

Mr. Peter Winckworth—Master (Mercers),

Mr. H. Boggis-Rolfe—Under Renter Warden (Merchant Taylors),

Mr. S. G. B. Underwood—Clerk (Broderers).

Lieut.-Colonel J. F. Temple-Bird, R.A., left England in June to take up a three year appointment on the Defence Research Staff at the British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

BIRTHS

BARTON—On July 20th 1961 at Lowestoft to Margaret, wife of N. J. Barton, a son.

BLAKSLEY—On July 6th 1961 in London to Mary, wife of J. O. Blaksley, a son.

BLEE—On July 19th 1961 at Folkestone to Sheila, wife of Michael Blee, a son.

CANDLIN—On August 19th 1961 in Edinburgh to Rosemary, wife of David Candlin, a son.

DENNISTON—On August 18th 1961 to Anne, wife of R. A. Denniston, a daughter.

GEIDT—On August 17th in London to Diana, wife of Mervyn Geidt, a son.

GRAHAM-DIXON—On July 18th 1961 in London to Anita, wife of M. S. Graham-Dixon, a daughter.

LEE—On July 4th 1961 at Kuala Lumpur to Hetty, wife of G. N. P. Lee, a daughter.

MANSFIELD—On June 3rd 1961 to Dorothy, wife of the Rev. Edward Mansfield, a daughter.

MORTON—On July 1st 1961 at Cheadle, Cheshire, to Patricia, wife of J. C. Morton, a daughter.

NAGLE—On September 18th 1961 to Susan, wife of Robert Nagle, a son.

ROXBEE COX—On September 11th 1961 to Rosemary, wife of Christopher Roxbee Cox, a son.

SOMERVILLE—On September 17th 1961 at Southwell to Judy, wife of Timothy Somerville, a son.

VENTURA—On July 20th 1961 in London to Carol, wife of J. Ventura, a son.

MARRIAGES

ALMOND : COSGROVE—On April 29th 1961 at St. Martin's, Brasted, F. R. H. Almond to Margaret Rosemary, daughter of the Rev. W. O. Cosgrove, Rector of Brasted.

BONAVIA : MILLAR—On July 29th 1961 at Eaglescliffe, P. C. Bonavia to Elizabeth Margaret Millar.

DE VERE GREEN : CRICHTON—On October 7th 1961 at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Trevor de Vere Green to Carla, daughter of Mr. J. S. Crichton, of Kensington.

FARNFIELD : FENTON—On November 19th 1960 at All Hallows-by-the-Tower, Anthony Farnfield to Judith Fenton.

GLAUSER : PAINE—On April 16th 1960 at St. George's Gamson Church, Bulford, Salisbury, D. B. Glauser to Valerie Evelyn, only child of Major Thomas W. Paine.

GOODCHILD : FERGUSON—On September 9th 1961, Dr. Jeremy Goodchild to Hazel Eleanor, daughter of Mr. J. H. Ferguson, of Pimlico.

HARROP : DOYLE—On August 19th 1961, J. A. G. Harrop to Anne Margaretta, daughter of Mr. James Doyle, of Cashel, co. Tipperary.

LLOYD-JACOB : BARTLETT—On September 30th 1961, D. O. Lloyd-Jacob to Clare Elisabeth, daughter of Dr. J. H. Bartlett, of Saffron Walden.

OLIVER : MOORE—On September 16th 1961 at Seddlescombe, Sussex, J. K. Oliver to Meriel, daughter of Sir Alan Moore, of Hancox, Sussex.

OYLER : LARKINS—On July 1st 1961, at Tenterden, E. J. W. Oyler to Elizabeth Kathleen, daughter of Mr. R. C. Larkins, C.B.E., of Tenterden.

SAUNDERS : WATTS—On September 16th 1961 at St. Margaret's, Westminster, P. G. K. Saunders to Stephanie, daughter of Col. John Watts, R.A.M.C.

SIMPSON : RANGER—On August 12th 1961 at Newick, Sussex, J. H. Simpson to Brigid, daughter of Mr. A. C. Ranger, of Durban.

WORDSWORTH : ROSPIGLIOSI—On September 15th 1961 at St. James', Spanish Place, G. F. Wordsworth to Jeanne Marie Carolina, daughter of Prince William Rospigliosi, of Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia.

DEATHS

AILESBUURY—On August 4th 1961 in Jersey, Chandos Marquis of Ailesbury, aged 88.

BENGOUGH—On July 21st 1961, J. L. H. Bengough, aged 41.

GRAY—On April 22nd 1961, Dr. J. T. C. Gray, aged 64.

HALL—On July 31st 1961, G. L. D. Hall, aged 72.

HOBSON—On June 26th 1961, Dr. F. G. Hobson, aged 69.

HODDER-WILLIAMS—On July 11th 1961, R. W. Hodder-Williams, aged 70.

HODGSON—On April 15th 1961, J. F. Hodgson, aged 52.

HUMMEL—On May 13th 1961, R. Hummel, aged 67.

LINDNER—On May 16th 1961, A. F. H. Lindner, aged 68.

MACFARLANE—On August 19th 1961, Dr. W. A. Macfarlane, aged 53.

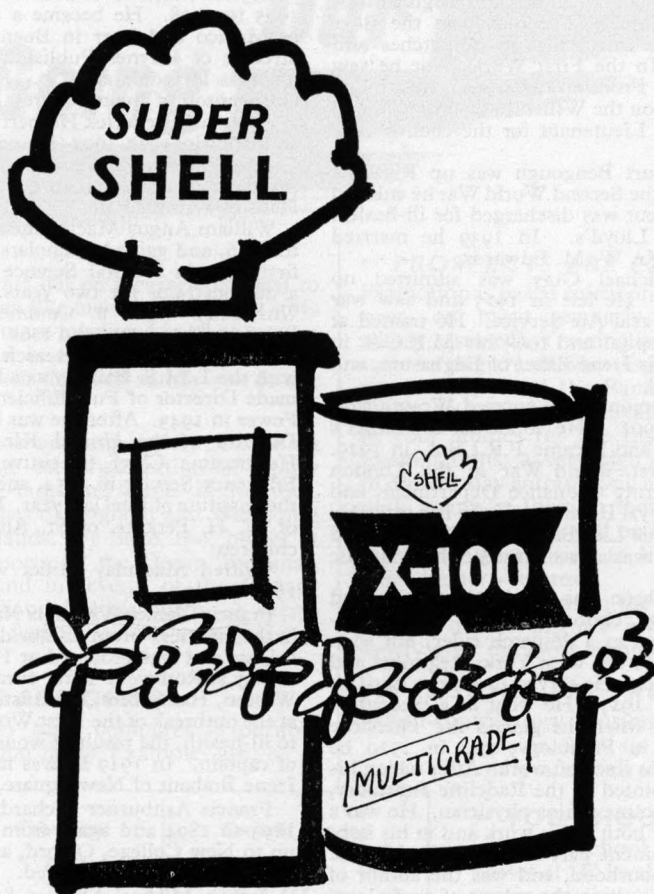
MILLER—On August 9th 1961, W. M. Miller, aged 64.

NAISH—On July 6th 1961, F. C. P. Naish, aged 80.

RICHARDS—On June 13th 1961, F. A. Richards, aged 81.

ROBERTSON—On October 5th 1961, Prof. D. S. Robertson, F.B.A., aged 76.

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RUTHERFORD—On June 2nd 1961, Constance, second daughter of William Gunion Rutherford, aged 74.

SHEPLEY-SMITH—On September 28th 1961, M. Shepley-Smith, aged 53.

WILLETT—On October 6th 1961, A. T. Willett, aged 77.

George William James Chandos Brudenell-Bruce, who succeeded as sixth Marquis of Ailesbury in 1911, entered the School up Grant's in 1887. He received his commission in the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War, in which he was mentioned in despatches and awarded the D.S.O. In the First World War he saw service on the Western Front and was again mentioned in despatches. He was on the Wiltshire County Council and was made Deputy Lieutenant for the county. He was thrice married.

John Lynton Harcourt Bengough was up Rigaud's from 1932 to 1936. In the Second World War he enlisted in the Royal Artillery but was discharged for ill-health. He was employed at Lloyd's. In 1939 he married Daphne, daughter of Mr. W. M. Edwards.

John Talbot Carmichael Gray was admitted up Ashburnham in 1911. He left in 1915 and saw war service in the Royal Naval Air Service. He trained at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and took his M.R.C.S. in 1929. He married Doris Irene Baker of Edgbaston, and had a son at the School.

George Langley Desmond Hall entered Westminster up Ashburnham in 1902. He followed his father's profession of architect and became F.R.I.B.A. in 1929. He served in the First World War in the London Regiment and in the Army Ordnance Department, and was a Captain in the Royal Engineers in the last war. He married in 1918 Adelaide Lily Brampton of Elstree, and was living at Hove. He was a Past Master of his Masonic Lodge.

Frederick Greig Hobson was admitted in 1905, and went up to New College, Oxford in 1910. On the outbreak of war he enlisted as a despatch rider, but soon received a commission in the West Yorks Regiment and rose to be Brigade Major. He served in France until he was invalided home in 1917. He went as a student to St. Thomas' Hospital, where he gained the Theodore Williams Scholarship in Pathology, and in 1920 he returned to Oxford to do research work. After taking his M.R.C.P. he was appointed to the Radcliffe Infirmary, where he eventually became senior physician. He was a man of untiring energy both in his work and in his hobbies. He took a prominent part in the medical life of Oxford and its neighbourhood, and was the author of several publications, mainly in the sphere of cardiology. He married in 1916 Audrey Gotch, daughter of the Waynflete Professor of Physiology.

Ralph William Hodder-Williams, chairman of Hodder and Stoughton, was an exhibitor at Westminster up Grant's and went up to Christ Church with an exhibition in 1908. From 1911 to 1913 he was at Toronto University as lecturer and associate professor in Modern History, with the interruption of the years of the First World War, when he served in France and Belgium with Princess Patricia's Light Infantry and was awarded the M.C. He later wrote a history of the regiment. In the Second World War he commanded a battalion of the Home Guard. Before this he had joined his brothers in

the publishing firm, and in 1947 he became chairman. He was President of the Publishers Association in 1953. In 1917 he married Marjorie Glazebrook of Toronto, and they had two sons and three daughters.

James Farrer Hodgson was admitted up Rigaud's in 1922. He left school in 1926 and became an envelope maker. During the last war he held a commission in the R.A.S.C. He married in 1946 Marjorie Annie Bailey.

Roydon Matthew Hummel was up Ashburnham from 1905 to 1908. He became a merchant, and lived first in Mexico and later in Buenos Ayres, where he was director of Haynes Publishing Co., and a partner in Thomas Drysdale and Co. He married in 1946 Helen Christenson of Buenos Ayres.

Augustus Frederick Herbert Lindner was admitted as an exhibitor in 1907 (Homeboarders) and went up to Christ Church. He was admitted a solicitor in 1922 and practised in London. In 1932 he married Greta Anne Halls of Wimbledon.

William Angus Macfarlane was in College from 1921 to 1926, and gained a scholarship to Balliol. He took a first class in Natural Science and stayed at Balliol as a demonstrator for two years. He went to California University with a Commonwealth Fellowship in Physical Chemistry, and took his Ph.D. in 1934. After working at the Fuel Research Station, Greenwich, and with the L.M.S. Railway as a Research Chemist, he was made Director of Fuel Efficiency, Ministry of Fuel and Power in 1943. After the war he went to Washington as Director of the United Kingdom Scientific Mission. He became Chief Executive of the Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service in 1954, and was elected President of the Institute of Fuel last year. He married Joan, daughter of W. H. Perkins, of St. Alban's, and they had four children.

Wilfred Macaulay Miller was at Westminster from 1910 to 1914.

Francis Clement Prideaux Naish was up Homeboarders in the nineties. From Cambridge he went to a theological college and was ordained at Peterborough in 1904 to a curacy at Rothwell. After curacies in Paddington and at Weston, Hampshire, he enlisted in the Royal Engineers at the outbreak of the First World War. He retired owing to ill-health, the result of wounds, and retained the rank of captain. In 1919 he was made M.B.E. He married Irene Brabant of New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

Francis Ashburner Richards was at the School from 1893 to 1894 and again from 1895 to 1898. He went up to New College, Oxford, and later became an architect. He was twice married.

Arthur Michael Shepley-Smith was the son of the Rev. Shepley S. Smith, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Rochester Row, the parish in which the School Mission ran for many years. From Grant's he went up to Oriel in 1926. He then went on the stage under the name of Michael Shepley. His first appearance was in *Charley's Aunt*, and then in several Galsworthy plays. His first great success was in *The Chiltern Hundreds* in 1947. There followed *All for Mary* and *Breath of Spring*. These plays all contained the sort of part that Shepley loved—that of a somewhat pompous and not over-intelligent gentleman or gentleman's gentleman. He himself however was quite without pomposity, a keen sportsman, a vivacious talker and an entertaining companion.

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18	355	455
21	410	510
24	540	640
31	880	980

But do remember that these are only the *basic* figures. Every young man of promise is given practical help and encouragement and those, for example, who move into a Special Grade will receive at least £160 above the figure quoted.

► PROSPECTS ARE EXCELLENT

Promotion is based solely on merit (and, moreover, on merit regularly, impartially and widely assessed). Training is provided at every stage to prepare all who respond to it for early responsibility and the Bank's special scheme for Study Leave will be available to assist you in your studies for the Institute of Bankers Examinations. A very high proportion indeed of present-day entrants will achieve managerial rank, many of them in their 30's. For these, the minimum salary will be £1,600 a year with the certainty of rising to higher—often very much higher—figures.

The highest positions in the bank are open to all and at the top are rewards that would satisfy even the most ambitious.

► PENSIONS ARE FREE

A non-contributory Pension Scheme brings a pension equal to two-thirds of final salary after full service.

► YOU SHOULD HAVE

a good school record (G.C.E. passes at 'A' level entitle you to one year's seniority on the salary scale, and earn exemptions in certain subjects of the Institute of Bankers Examinations). Sound health, absolute integrity and the will to succeed are also essential.

► WE SHALL HAVE

pleasure in arranging for you to have an interview with a District Staff Superintendent at one of a number of convenient centres in London and the Provinces, but please write first to:—

THE STAFF MANAGER

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

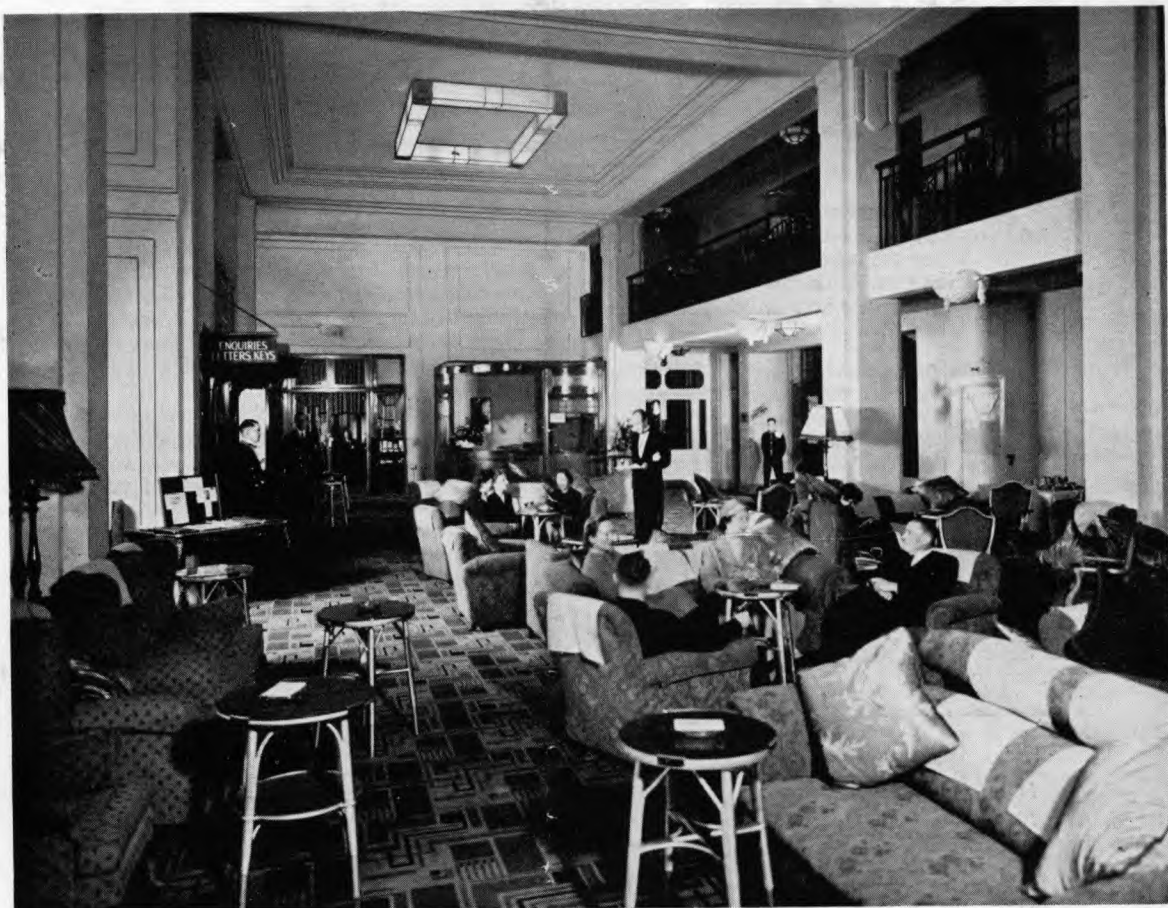
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