

The Elizabethan



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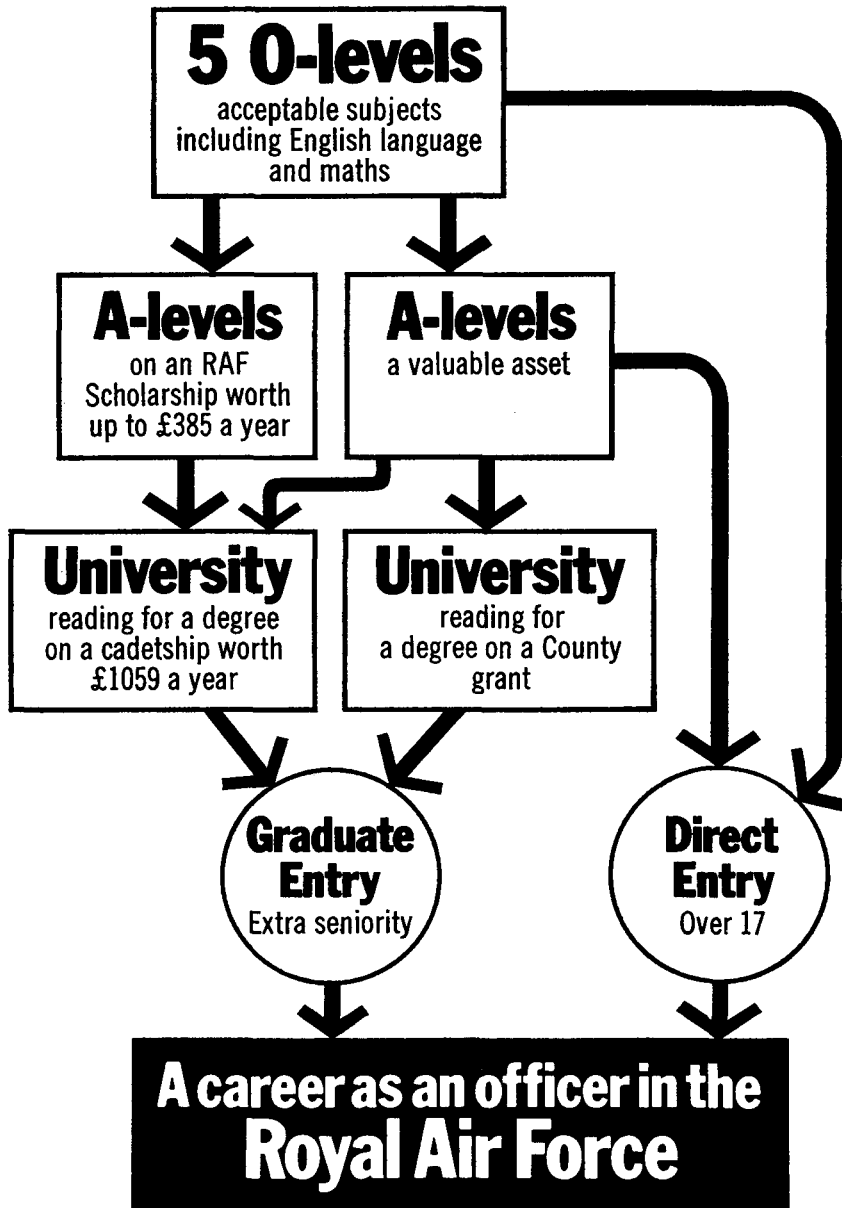
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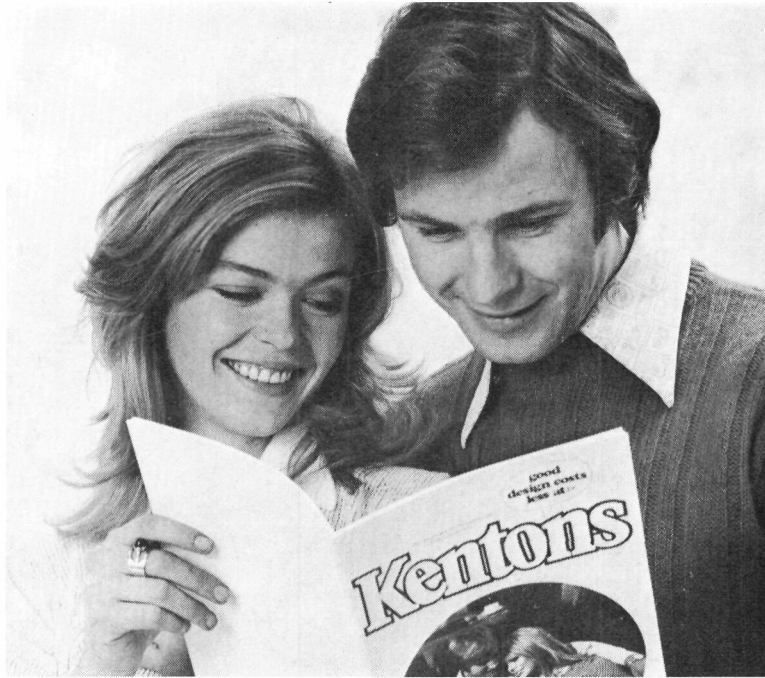


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EDITORIAL COMMENT — VOCATION

Businessmen's Boon

A HOTEL CLUB for business men has been set up by Free-Stay Holidays Ltd., the London-based hotel promotion company. The club will enable directors and senior staff to stay in more than 200 hotels throughout Britain without paying any accommodation charges. Each member can be accompanied by one guest.

Companies with staff constantly visiting customers or branch offices in different parts of the country can thus save themselves considerable amounts of money. One international manufacturing organisation, which is to transfer a division from London to a south-east town, is to make 250 of their staff members of the club.

Most of the 200 hotels have two, three or four star AA/RAC ratings. Many are in the Good Food Guide. Members staying at the hotels do not pay accommodation charges but pay for food at the normal daily rates whether the meals are consumed or not. Over a period of two weeks, two people staying at a three star hotel can save more than £40.

David Pearl, twenty-six-year-old joint managing director of Free-Stay Holidays Ltd, said: "The Free-Stay (In Britain) Club is the logical development of the Free-Stay Holiday voucher scheme. When one considers that a company which is relocating a division may be paying hotel bills for three months or longer for staff and their families while they find themselves new homes, one can appreciate that the company will save many thousands of pounds.

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The Elizabethan

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Editorial

*‘Whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future,
predominate over the present advances us in the dignity
of thinking beings.’*

Samuel Johnson.

Elizabethans tend to be reactions against previous issues. This one is no exception. Recent issues have concentrated either on what has gone by, such as detailed examinations of the school’s evacuation during the war, or on the interests of a minority in the senior échelons of Westminster. We have attempted to avoid this by making the magazine of interest to as many boys as possible. Yet in such a diverse school it is a task much easier said than done. But we have chosen as a theme for this issue the future of the school, a topic which in some degree must surely affect us all. For it is quite conceivable that, if the Labour Party’s rather tentative policy of integrating or even abolishing public schools is carried through, then the present generation of juniors could be the last to experience a full education at Westminster as it is now. This thought may appear alarmist and

doubtless many letters would be written to *The Times* protesting in the strongest possible terms about their fate; yet the Public Schools can ill afford to pretend that they can live forever in their world of ivory towers, old buildings, and buttered scones for tea.

It is indicative of this school that at a lecture given here considering man’s future in space, we should worry about what the monks of Westminster in the fourteenth century would think of the whole thing. It is essential that we do not look back too much at the summery heyday of Dr. Arnold’s time and beyond in case we are caught up by the present. The articles, then, in the opening section are an attempt to see how we can adapt ourselves before someone else does the adapting for us. This may be the “still small voice before the storm” !

The School's Future

Possibilities

"Schools, like politics, are the art of the possible."

Foretelling the future used to be a rather disreputable activity practised by gipsies and astrologers. But times have changed. Under the unattractive label of futurism, prediction has become respectable; its practitioners seek to identify, if not the future, at least all the possible futures. Most of the possible futures of an independent school such as Westminster can be calculated on the basis of present knowledge; but a few require inspired guesswork, and this article makes no claim to cover them all.

One possible future is, of course, that there is no future. The political threat to independent schools is well known, though some of those most closely concerned with these schools fail to recognise the threat as a real one. The last Labour Government prepared an Education Bill which will form the basis of legislation if the party is returned to power. The long term aim of the Bill would be to ensure that there would be no fee-paying schools in this country. In the short term, independent schools would only be allowed to exist if they were granted a licence by the Secretary of State, who would insist on certain conditions such as the injection of public representatives onto the governing bodies and the application to the schools of the same teacher quota as operates in the maintained sector. The immediate effect of such legislation would be to make it difficult for the schools to maintain their standards and keep their individuality; the ultimate effect would be complete integration with the maintained system. In Westminster's case integration might well mean becoming the Sixth Form College of a Comprehensive School based on the Westminster area. The time for such a change is uncertain, but it seems likely that a Labour Government would aim to integrate the majority of independent schools within ten years of the Bill becoming law.

That is one possible future and it is unrealistic to pretend that it is not. During the period of the last Labour Government neither Her Majesty's Opposition nor the Public Schools themselves showed much determination to meet this threat to independent education. Since that time the will to survive among Public Schools has become noticeably stronger and

the feelings of guilt at being separate from the maintained system noticeably weaker. A Socialist Education Bill would now meet much firmer opposition.

In many people's minds the political threat is less serious than the economic one. They fear that the Public Schools will soon price themselves out of the market. I doubt whether this is a correct analysis of the economics of private education. Fee increases are the direct result of rising costs and in particular of rises in masters' salaries. Though the schools keep fee increases as low as possible (because it is in their interests to do so), it is unlikely that the increases are much out of step with increases in the general level of incomes. What would put them out of step would be financial legislation that imposed new forms of tax on the schools or removed existing exemptions. A hostile government might well consider such measures.

If Westminster survives the political and economic challenges (and I think there is a good chance that it will), it may be threatened in a different way. Who can be certain that in the year 2000 running a school in the centre of a great city will still be a viable proposition? By then it might be regarded as the supreme privilege to be able to buy an education in the country. And long before then, perhaps, the price of property in London might have reached a level that made it impossible to attract masters to the school unless they could be provided with accommodation; and once the school ceased to attract good masters, it would soon be out of business. Our unique position which has for so long worked to the school's advantage might become a liability. It is only right to add that similar anxieties have been expressed often enough in the school's history and each time they have been proved to be unfounded.

I suppose no discussion of Westminster's chances of survival would be complete without a reference to the possibility that the mode of education may change so radically that formal attendance at an institution called a school becomes irrelevant. It is not only the ideas of the de-schoolers that point to this possibility; it is implicit in the coincidence of increasing leisure for parents and the development of educational services through the media. The Open School may

follow the Open University sooner than we expect.

In terms of the character of the school, the possible futures are easy to identify. The registration figures indicate that in the 1980s the proportion of day boys may be greater than that of boarders. But unless there is a marked falling off in demand, the entry will still be based on the criterion of academic potential. It seems likely too that for some time, at least, the entry will be single sex. Co-education is a subject that inspires insincerity. People who claim to be in favour turn out to be strongly opposed if it becomes an actual possibility; and a number of schools make a virtue of necessity by taking girls to fill empty places and presenting the move as evidence of progressive thinking. At Westminster, where there is little chance of expansion and no comparable girls school close enough to "marry", co-education could only be achieved by reducing the intake of boys at 13 or rejecting a number of boys after "O" level to provide places for girls in the sixth form. It is doubtful whether either of these policies would command much support.

A single sex intellectual elite may seem to be an unattractive, even unpopular, rôle to play, but it is unlikely that Westminster will change this rôle in the near future. If there is to be a change, Westminster would have much to gain from co-education and everything to lose by going comprehensive.

In its facilities, the character of the school will continue to change as far as its restricted site will allow. In the next five years it is probable that the old part of the science block will be rebuilt, and that the new building will also provide additional accommodation for masters and day boys. A new day boy house will be used partly to ease the pressure of numbers in existing houses and partly to bring about a modest increase in the total numbers. During the same period the school will aim to build new teaching areas, to improve the boys accommodation in some houses, and to increase the number of housing units for members of staff.

Speculations about possible changes in the school's way of life are probably the most interesting, but they may also be the most difficult to make with any confidence, because they concern areas in which the future is most likely to confound our expectations. In the development of the curriculum, for example, there appears to be a trend towards less specialization, supported by the argument that in a rapidly changing world a broad education enables people to adapt to changing circumstances in work and leisure. But it is at least possible that the argument is entirely false, and that what is needed to enable people to adapt to a changing world are highly developed powers of judgment and imagination, which can only be acquired by specialization in subjects that demand these qualities. So by the year 2000, the Westminster

curriculum, far from proliferating with soft options, may have returned to an almost medieval simplicity and rigour.

Similarly in the life of the boys the future may disappoint expectations. Some Westminsters, like Whig historians, believe in an inevitable progress towards greater freedom; but they are assuming that the liberal ideal of individual freedom is here to stay, whereas there are signs that it may one day be regarded, as we regard the supersititions of the middle ages, as no more than a sentimental illusion. So the beginning of the twenty-first century may see, not every Westminster schoolboy doing his own thing in an individualist's paradise, but a reactionary headmaster struggling to preserve some respect for individuality in the face of the hostility of the boys and of society as a whole. Meanwhile there will no doubt be a number of superficial changes; I would be surprised if by the turn of the century uniform was still worn and compulsory attendance was still required at Abbey and Station.

Thirty years ago, few people would have been able to make an accurate prediction of what Westminster would be like in 1972. They would almost certainly have underestimated the sheer resilience of an institution that has had to adapt and renew itself over the centuries. Elizabeth's Westminster was, in its government, in its size, in the age range of its boys, in its curriculum and discipline, in its buildings and organization, almost entirely different from the present school; and yet a Queen's Scholar of the sixteenth century returning to-day would not feel himself to be in a totally alien community. In the same way, our ghosts haunting the Westminster of the future may well find that, although the school will have changed in all these respects, it nevertheless remains familiar. It is a mistake to ask more than that of the future.

J. M. Rae

Thessalonian Horses

Thessalonian horses are fine:
Their marble skin
And hooves of black diamond;
Their imprint's on my mind,
As they ride the mountain's
Steep descent beyond
The sun.

John Marenbon

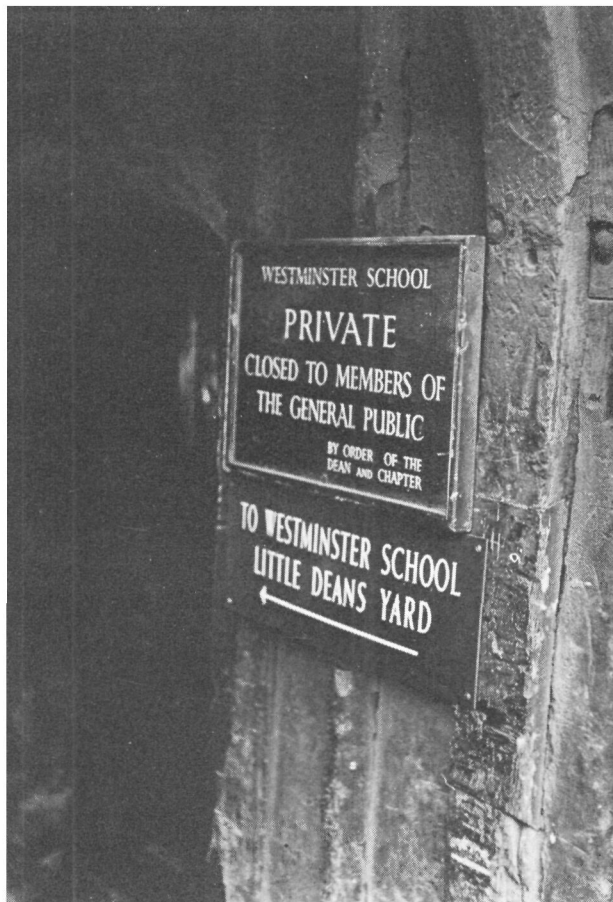
Comprehensive?

Favourable social environment + money = academic success.

At the age of eleven I stood in front of a mirror and took a good look at myself. Everything seemed to be normal; there were the requisite number of limbs and the usual quota of sensory organs. Then why was it, if there was nothing strange about me, that in September I was to go to one school, while most of my contemporaries were to go to another? This, it was explained, was because I had passed the eleven plus, a system of selection based on social discrimination but which let in a few working class children to prove that it was not really. So now I had avoided the first snake and was on the ladder that was to bring about the wondrous metamorphosis of a working class job into a whiter than white member of the professional middle class.

So now all was clear to me; we were living in an age of meritocracy; the only thing that mattered was your ability to be born in the right place and to jump through a few examination hoops. Either you went to a Grammar School, where they took more exams, or you went to a Secondary Modern School, where they did not take any. But wait a minute; that's not quite right; what about little Johnny? He's going to a school where they take the same exams as the Grammar School and where they have fewer boys in the class and better facilities; and he didn't pass the Eleven Plus. Ah, but his parents have money, they're sending him to a Public School. Now the great equation was resolved: **A FAVOURABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT + MONEY = ACADEMIC SUCCESS.**

A little while later along came a new contender, the Comprehensive School, which was hailed by many as the answer to all our problems. This had been a political shuttlecock for some time, but with the appearance of Circular 10/65 it looked as though something was about to happen at last. However, in my opinion we cannot yet make an objective assessment of Comprehensive education because we haven't yet got any Comprehensive Schools, although we have all sorts of strange creatures bearing that title. Most of them are, in fact, neighbourhood schools; which means that, if it is in a predominantly working class area, it will be very much like the old Secondary Modern School, and if it is in a predominantly middle class area it will be more like the traditional Grammar School. So much for social integration. Another favourite trick is the one that has been played on my own school. Supposedly a purpose-built Comprehensive, it stands on the site of the old Secondary Modern School, 350 yards from the local Grammar School. Consequently we are in competition with



the Grammar School for each year's intake; but under the present system the contest is an uneven one. Since the demise of the Eleven Plus exam, all pupils are graded from 1 to 7, 7 being remedial. The Grammar School selects from grades 1, 2, and 3, and the Comprehensive School from the entire range. So by the time the Grammar School has finished there aren't many of the top ability range left for us. In a second year class of thirty I had no grade 1s, one grade 2, but thirteen grade 6s. Then the detractors point to our exam results as an example of the failure of the Comprehensive School.

So what should a Comprehensive School be? Well, it should be truly comprehensive and not a neighbourhood school, because in some areas these schools are in danger of becoming social or racial ghettos. This can best be avoided by linking a number of "feeder" primary schools to each Comprehensive School to ensure a balanced intake. The Comprehensive School should not try to ape the Grammar School by placing emphasis on such things as school uniform or outmoded house systems. It does not belong to this tradition; it must form its own. The sight of a huddle of gowned masters looking like understudies for Batman would be totally incon-

gruous in my own school. The very size of a Comprehensive School allows much more flexible timetabling, and a vast number of subject combinations becomes possible. A limited form of streaming in the senior part of the school allows subjects to be studied at many different levels, and pupils can move from one to another, thus removing the horrible finality of the Eleven Plus.

And what of the Public Schools? As long as people can buy better staff/pupil ratios and better facilities than State education can offer, they will survive. If this were all you were buying and there were equality of opportunity with State pupils, then I would have no quarrel with Public Schools; but this would be a naïve view. Many colleges have places reserved for Public School pupils; and the old boy network is rife in the university system, the Civil Service, the Forces, and the City. In fact, what you are buying is a passport to success.

The only way for the Public Schools to go comprehensive would be for them to be compulsorily brought into the State system, and under the present government this is just a pipe dream. If you believe in Comprehensive education, you do not stop the building programme and then give £2 million to parents who wish to send their children to Direct Grant Schools.

The Labour Party is committed to the integration of private sector schools into the State system and the last Labour Government set up a Public Schools Commission under Sir John Newsom to make recommendations for the integration of the independent schools and, later, under Professor David Donnison, to make recommendations about the Direct Grant Schools. Unfortunately the June 1970 general election took place before any policy had been formulated on these recommendations. However, for those who are interested in the practicalities of integrating the Public Schools, Edward Short's personal view about the correct approach is to be found in the Spring 1971 issue of *Where?*.

What would you gain from becoming a Comprehensive School? Perhaps most important of all, a sense of reality. The world is not made up of respectable, affluent people. A Public School may be full of people learning to be leaders, but in a Comprehensive School you will come across people just trying to survive. So the next time someone mentions the word "Comprehensive", don't recoil in horror from a vision of the "rough" school down the road; just think of what a Comprehensive School could be and *should* be.

David Meaden
Head of English, Rutherford School





Co-ed ?

“Growing children need contact with the opposite sex.”

More and more Public Schools in Great Britain are now experimenting in the possibilities of co-education and beginning to drip-feed a number of girls into their life under the influence of new ideas and advances in modern educational thinking. Marlborough has the distinction of being the first Public School to turn partly co-educational, but the initiative of its forward-thinking Headmaster was quickly followed by many others, including Eton, the most static and traditional of all Public Schools, who very self-consciously dabbled in this region of educational progressiveness by inviting three girls into their “élite” community last Christmas. However, Mr Michael McCrum, its Headmaster, firmly declared “this is definitely not the start of a co-educational experiment”. Even Gordons-toun, which is renowned for its robust masculinity, threw itself into the arena with customary whole-heartedness by changing its annual intake of 100 boys to 70 boys and 30 girls. To accommodate this progress, Gordonstoun has officially abandoned short

trousers; for, as one member of the staff put it, “in short trousers the boys will be at a great disadvantage!”

It is generally accepted by psychiatrists today that co-education is psychologically beneficial to developing adolescents, because a mixed society creates a more relaxed and natural atmosphere, which helps children to sustain normal and meaningful relationships with the other sex, and because this atmosphere in its turn encourages them to work and learn. In fact, there is reason to believe that one-sex boarding schools isolated in the country encourage homosexuality. Growing children need contact with the opposite sex, but, if they are denied the company of girls for eight months a year (except, of course, at the annual school dance), it makes it all the more difficult to get to know and establish a relationship with a girl in the other four months. In many cases, other outlets are sought to relieve pent up frustration. Westminster, however, is in a class of its own, being extremely fortunate in its location, which provides boys with abundant opportunities to mix socially with the opposite sex.

At the moment there are usually some half-dozen girls at Westminster, but none of them boards at

the school. Therefore, there have been no major problems so far; but, if the school authorities decided to extend their present co-educational policy, then many difficulties would inevitably arise. The extent of these problems would, of course, depend on the number of girls entering the school, and whether they were to be regarded as full-time members of the school community or just part-time ones. (The girls presently at Westminster are still primarily members of a girls' school.)

Even taking into account the apparent merits of co-education, it is vital to explore the practicalities of introducing a completely new system with its obvious problems. Many Public Schools situated in the country have the space to facilitate and cater for an influx of girls, but Westminster, in the centre of London, is already hard-pushed for available space. If girls were to be admitted as full-boarders, it would be necessary to convert one or more of the present houses into an exclusively girls' house. For a scheme like this, many internal problems would have to be considered, such as the physical reorganisation needed to convert a house from a male den to a female residence; the various changes that would have to be made in our curricula; the many small but important details such as special sports amenities and recreational facilities; and the innumerable administrative problems that would have to be dealt with. It is also important to remember that by statute Westminster is a boys' school and is legally bound to remain so.

Though a proposal like this would be difficult, it would be by no means impossible. Of course the problems could be minimized, if girls attended Westminster on a daily basis. However, in my opinion, it is very unlikely that plans such as these would ever take place, for the simple reason that they are just not needed, and they would be an unnecessary burden on the school authorities (which again is not needed). At the moment a happy mean exists where complete co-education is unnecessary due to the present liberalism at Westminster, which allows boys a great deal of freedom in where they go and what they do; our weekly-boarding system which allows boys out of school at weekends; and our very privileged location in the centre of London, which gives boys plenty of opportunities to socialize.

I can see in the future a slight extension of the present system employed at Westminster, where an increased number of girls come to the school on a daily basis to study not only History, English, and the Science subjects, as they do now, but also other subjects such as Classics and languages. One improvement that could perhaps be made is to strengthen and develop the already existing ties between Westminster and girls' schools such as Francis Holland, St. Paul's, and Godolphin and Latymer.

Graham Balfour-Lynn

Gauguin's Questions

“‘Everything that lives is holy,’ as Blake says,”
Said the vicar in one long deep reverent breath;
And everyone gazed enraptured. He was a good man,
But unfortunately he couldn't pronounce the word
“death.”

The sun shone in through the church windows,
And all the romantics approved;
“He might have done it on purpose,” they said,
But the uncomprehending farmers weren't at all moved.

Outside among the tombstones
Life goes on as it does every day,
And beside the harvest hedgerows
Metal men make mountains of the murdered hay.

The organ had sighed its stringy end;
Crusader and Victorian glass were alone again;
The yearning images stared upwards
To the sky and hope's domain.

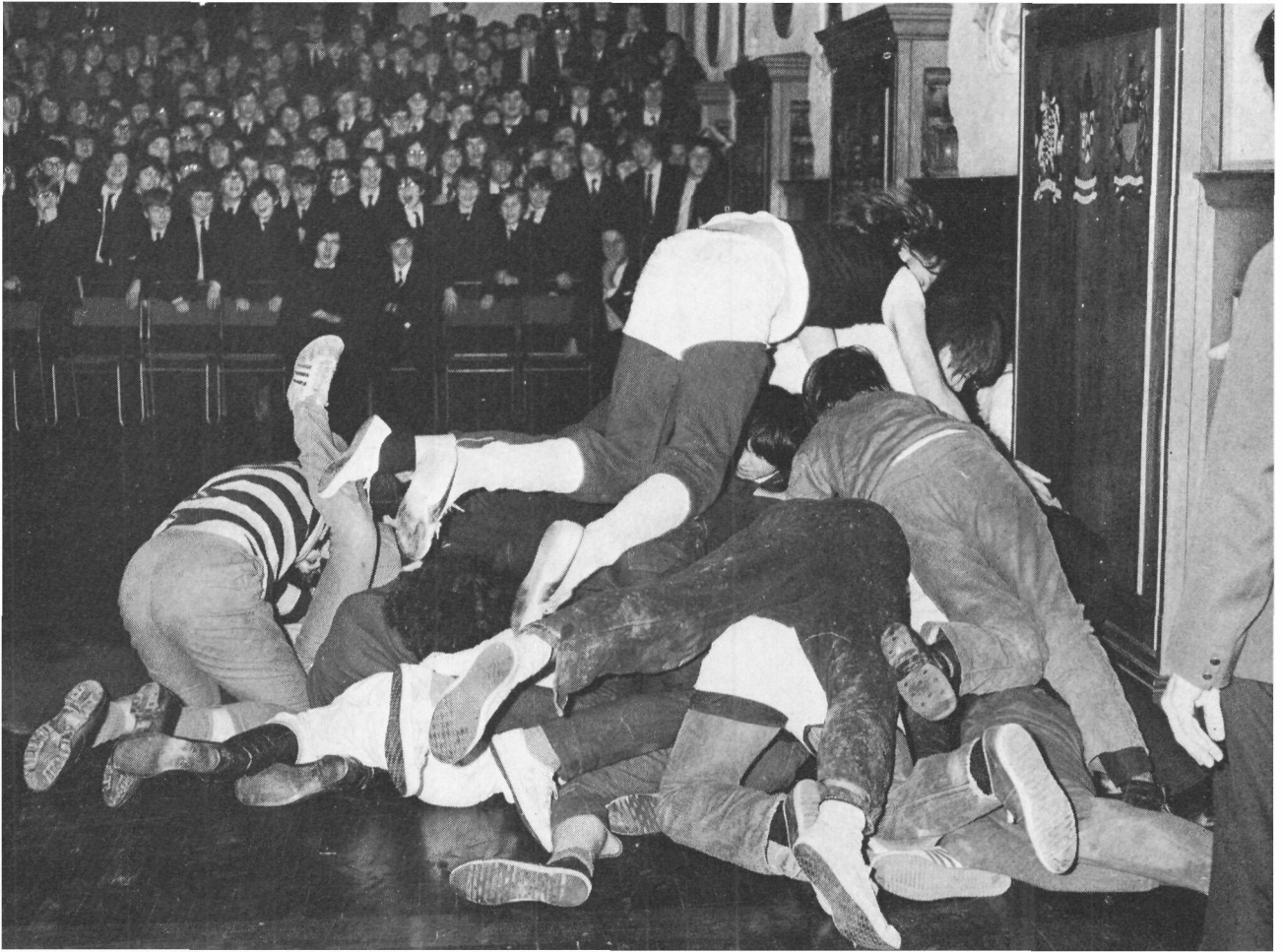
Over the valley, off Ordnance paths,
An old chapel hides somewhere,
The home only of the winds and the four riders,
Waiting, till their time should come, there.

* * *

One day a good man will take communion,
And he will perceive the truth, and pray;
Then we shall all answer Gauguin's questions,
And see the Resurrection Day.

Nicholas Rothwell





Pupil Participation

“The average Westminster has an intellect that is overdeveloped with a mentality that is underdeveloped.”

Student power is a phrase that has its roots in the politicizing and militarizing of students in the mid-1960's. In America student power was one of a countless number of phrases associated with anti-Vietnam, pro-integration factors in California and the North East. Suddenly, almost overnight, some academic institutions were faced with a type of student who felt the need to do something other than earn a degree. The gradual disappearance of patriotism was coupled with increased disenchantment first over universities and then the Government. The actions taken by students were not always gentle as shown by the uprisings at Berkeley in the first demonstration of what has come to be called student power. Many dismissed this because, they felt, California is California, and has always attracted some rather strange people.

In 1968, however, eyes glazed and jaws dropped when Columbia University, one of the bastions of the North Eastern, Ivy League, liberal establishment, underwent a bitter violent student strike over a proposed gymnasium. The complaints ran much deeper than a swimming pool, and soon vociferous protest was raised because of the recruiting of students by companies with contracts from the Pentagon—companies of, literally, the military-industrial establishment. Students had now become a force of their own, and soon there would be the Cambodian invasion, resulting in Kent State, Jackson State, martyrs. This story has been repeated in various forms all over the world, even at Westminster.

At the present time Westminster's "School Council" consists of the school monitorial, teachers, and administrative members; yet this is a corruption of the phrase, since members of this council are people who are all talking along more or less the same lines. Monitors, although they may be students, are, by the very nature of their positions, intended to aid the housemaster in the smooth running of the house by making sure people are at Abbey, lunch, or Latin

prayers. They are then permitted to take certain unwritten liberties, and are therefore not the average student.

Even before a real council is discussed at Westminster, there are certain basic changes which must be made. A re-investigation of student responsibilities should be carried out; for the average student does not have much more freedom when he leaves than when he arrived four years before. The average Westminster has an intellect that is overdeveloped with a mentality that is under developed. Though he can quite adequately discuss an English essay or physics problem in class, outside class he can do little else. The reason for this is that school demands too much of his time, leaving him no time to find what London really contains. The school has a duty to open its students' eyes to as many fields as possible; for so many go through Westminster with only one idea in mind, and while that idea is not always to be rich and/or powerful, it is up to the school to force its pupils to consider as many alternatives as possible.

For this reason it seems incredible to think that certain members of the community, both administrative and teaching members as well as some students, oppose the establishment of a student council. The question then arises whether Westminster should be merely an institution of book-learning; for denial of increased student responsibility would bring about such a situation. A school like Westminster should couple its high academic standards with greater student decision-making powers in order to produce a person who is able to assume leadership in any field. A school must be willing to take steps to increase the worldliness of its students, and a student council is one of the best ways to accomplish this.

The student council must have power for it to be effective. It is an insult to the intelligence of the student body to give its council petty responsibilities such as helping to decide what should be on the menu, for this merely dodges the issue it was intended to deal with. Students should have a strong hand in disciplinary decisions, for they are the ones who suffer by what are sometimes felt to be unjust actions. The students' vote should be counted the same as the teachers', and the number of students on the council should be equal to the number of teacher-administration members. Also, student members ought to sit with the Board of Governors, and have access to all the information any other Board member has. To keep information away from students is paradoxical, for who is to say that a piece of literary criticism is any more important than, say, the budget report, and since the function of a school is to educate, why are certain subjects greatly indulged, while other matters are taboo? Censorship is imposed out of fear

of the reaction that it may cause, yet, if it is necessary to hide something to protect it, then that thing would seem hardly worth protecting. A school must have faith in its students for several reasons, not the least of which is that one would hope that the school admitted people they felt would be sensible.

The crux of the whole student council issue at Westminster lies in a very simple necessity. If the school is to become an educational rather than an academic community, then all the boys filling these positions must be elected by the student body, and by the student body alone. No students should be barred from any position because of age, or any reason, since this council should be one with as large a base as possible within the student body. It must be a case of election not selection, if students are to have any confidence in the council.

Within the council itself, no student should be more powerful than another, and no student should hold more than one position. At the outset, much of the work done by the council would probably be fairly petty, such as re-examination of the dress code, etc., but one would hope that having cleared this underbrush the students would take on other issues and make innovative suggestions. In short, the council's accomplishments would be a function of the seriousness of its members.

The future for a student council at Westminster should be fairly bright, since it is in the best interests of all members of the community. One would hope that it would progress to issues of social importance in time, but, once again, this depends on its members. The principle of the council would, like the council itself, strengthen the school and make it a place for students to become involved in social, political, and educational discussion. It would make Westminster far more than a place from which to go to university, or a place where one passes exams. The council would go a long way toward bridging the gap of communication that exists within the Westminster community. It would make students more responsible and mature and the type of student power that would exist would be evolutionary rather than revolutionary.

Eric Schless

Another Poem

You've seen the cities;
Now look at yourself.
You've admired noble statues;
But now watch the elves
As they play in your mind,
Leaping problem stiles,
Skirting piles of party smiles
And laughing at the wake of lost ideals.

Jonathan Peattie

In A.D. 2000

Plus ça change . . . ou ne change pas?

For Mr. Brunard to venture out from his penthouse in the St. Alban's area of London was quite an occasion. But today was very important.

In choosing a school for his offspring he had been thorough to say the least. His Home Data Bank had given him a vast list of establishments. Even though he had wanted something not too far from the city, with London stretching from Guildford to Chelmsford, he had still had a wide choice. But after consultation with his cousin he had narrowed the list down to five, and today he was to visit Westminster.

At ten o'clock he left his flat in the convertible, and flew quite quickly over the humming buildings to the old sector. There he disembarked, and by ten-thirty he had spruced up his oxygen mask and canister, and was ready to enter this much acclaimed school. He was pleasantly surprised to see some green vegetation by the entrance, but recalled with great melancholy the abundance of grass when he was a boy. He then walked slowly under an arch where he met his guide, the Housemaster of Ashburnham.

"Good morning, you must be Mr. Brunard. I hope you had a pleasant flight. I'm afraid we're going to have to walk a bit. You see we haven't got the moving pavements yet."

"Oh that's all right; I think the exercise will do me good."

The two went on into a small yard enclosed on all sides by very old buildings, and, though Mr. Brunard walked stiffly, and lost his breath now and again, he liked what he saw.

"If I may ask, what's that white tent in the middle of the yard for?"

"Ah yes. Well, that's for meals while College Hall is being restored. It's only a temporary measure. But you know how these things always take longer than one expects."

"I see. There are one or two other questions I would like to ask, if I may."

"Certainly. Go ahead."

"I was wondering if you use modern teaching techniques?"

"Well, frankly, we don't much like this new idea of subliminal education, but we have had two language laboratories installed—quite recently."

"What about the social life for boarders? Are there any societies?"

"Oh yes; one of the biggest is Film society, which everybody has, I mean loves, to join. It shows very good films, some even with the right sound tracks. Once a term we have a Guilds Day, when we all go to Skegness for a paper chase."

"I suppose you do have sports, like billiards and table tennis?"

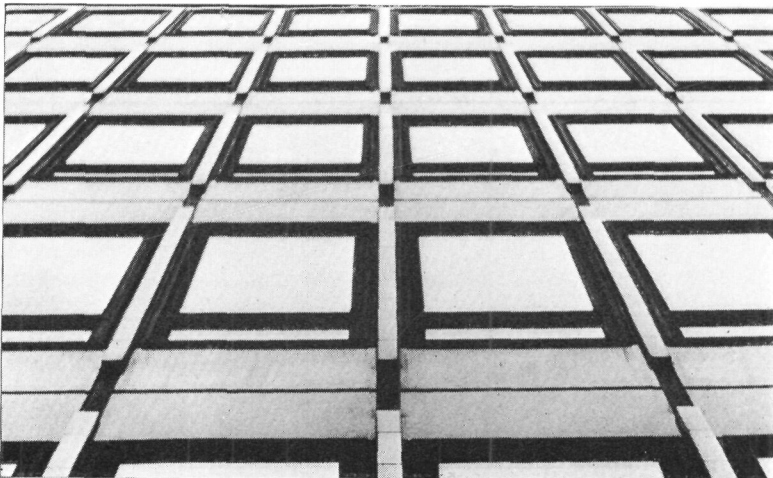
"Oh yes; but we also have a patch of land called Vincent Square, where we play more energetic games, like cricket. We're thinking of turning it into a Sports Complex, but we've been having a bit of trouble with the Planning Authorities."

"Well, it all sounds very good, even though the fees are rather high."

"Oh, only at first sight. If you think about it, £1000 a term is really quite a small price to pay for education."

"Yes, I can see you're right. Well thank you very much Mr. Craven; I'm sure Janet will love it here."

Marcus Alexander



Love's First Kiss or A Broken Heart Runs to Many Editions

The hour of parting is at hand
And I must leave the far away jungle.
But what matters that when I must leave you?
On the edge of oblivion I stand,
Looking in on Paradise.
My Eve, I must sample the forbidden fruit
Or suffer like a babe deprived of its mother.
Damnation may lie ahead; but temptation is too great.

I take my first bite of the apple of life
And it is sweet and luscious.
Never did I dream that it would be such as this.
For a moment I step into Paradise to hold my
temptress;

My spirit is jubilant but my soul is fettered.
I take a second bite
And it is sweeter than even the first.
But I will now be turned out of Eden.

I have seen Heaven, but now I see Hell.
I am in torment; for how can I live parted from you
even for an instant?
But an eternity of instants lies ahead
Stretching from here to infinity;
How can I go with that in front?
I have been in the warmth of the sun
But am now turned from it.
But for hope of the return of that sun, of that fruit,
I will survive.

Nicholas Alexander

Après Joyce, to Whom I Account

"Tell me no more of enchanted days"
Of days spent in an atmosphere
Of peaceful cheer
And dappled sunlight on the patronisingly smiling
Clichéd walls; of happy moments whiling
Away the time while the false academics nibble and
graze

In the boring meadows of Arcady:
"Oh tell me no more of enchanted days!"

"Are you not weary of ardent ways?"
Of afternoons of apathy
Dull sympathy
Lying in the daisied grass or chasing like apes the moth
Of peace through the August hay or both
Dreaming by the greenish pastures and still lifeless
days

Mirage

Eliot thought the cost too high
Parnassus more stern a mount than he
Could bear to climb, perhaps more dry
Than blossoming plant could bear to be.

Tired then from such a task,
He played confessor for the ghosts
Fallen, he could sufficient savour
Of the many-coloured coats.

To write his "Four Quartets", a minor
Masterpiece. Others, rasher,
More attract me, when the finer
Mind of mine salutes the brasher.

So their wandering eyes entice me,
So their thoughts and sighs invade:
They taste the milk of paradise;
Then suck the dugs of mortal maids.

A nausea of mind and body
Grows from these nocturnal thoughts;
This is the end of all my study
The dividend of so much taught.

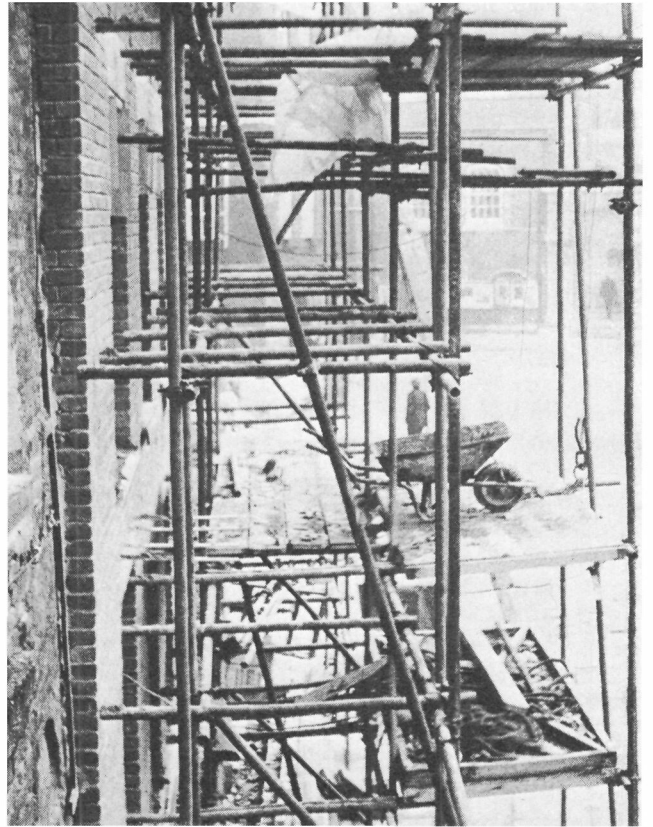
A place of custom, not routine,
Of perfect choice in perfect frame,
Where passion is an art serene,
And thinking still a holy game.

This vision, bitter as it seem,
Is pleasant, though it cannot rise
To status of a truer dream
And mocks, still full of grace, the eyes.

John Marenbon

Of the Indian summer?
Of sitting in a painting by Lorraine and musing
Melancholy over books of verse and losing
Your identity in random imitations of their ways,
Feeding them with lovelorn gaze;
Oh do you not tire of their pastoral lays?
"Are you not weary of ardent ways?"
Of wasted years of fervent praise
Of evenings lulled by the smoothing sea of com-
placent romantics
Dreaming with the blind pedantics while
Outside sacrificing hands upraise
The knife.
But even then as you lie dying, still half-dazed,
You try to remember the words of the poet.
"Oh tell me no more of enchanted days!"

James "Blaise de Penchant" Chatto



Financial

“Normally when I visit my son’s school, I go wondering how in the world I am going to find enough fees for him to carry on there.”

Mrs. Thatcher

The financial side of any Public School is of critical importance because, unlike government controlled institutions, it cannot operate at a loss in the long term without the certainty of closure. In considering the financial policy of the School it is necessary to examine certain historical and environmental factors which will always affect the School.

In comparison with many Public Schools, Westminster labours under two financial disadvantages. Firstly, contrary to popular belief, the School is not well endowed in the accepted sense of the word. This may seem strange for an ancient School, and one of the three, along with Eton and Winchester, having “Royal” scholars. The answer lies probably in the fact that until 1868 the School was part and parcel of Westminster Abbey, and had very little in the way of funds or other property of its own. Under the Public Schools Act of 1868, the School was separated from the Abbey, and the Abbey handed over to the School the greater part of the buildings which now comprise the School (to be held as long as the School remains within the City of Westminster) together with the revenues of certain properties for the upkeep of the Queen’s Scholars. As years went by, these revenues for the support of the Scholars proved inadequate, and are now supplemented by the major part of the income from the Quatercentenary Appeal Fund, raised more than ten years ago.

Secondly, the School is one of the smaller Public Schools, being somewhat smaller than Winchester or one third the size of Eton. It is a truism that overhead expenses bear more heavily on small institutions than large ones. For example, if twenty more boys could be added to the School this would involve no additional administration costs, fuel, light, rates etc.: the only significant expense to set off against the increased fee revenue would be the cost of one or more additional Masters, and some increased food costs. This lesson was learnt some years ago by Westminster, and over the past few years the size of the School has been increased by upwards of 100 boys. The limit of growth has, for a number of reasons, probably now been reached, unless a major building programme is mounted. In spite of the expansion which has taken place the School, therefore, still remains too small for financial comfort.

Why does an Educational Charity need to “earn a surplus” at all? This is a question many people ask. The answer is, of course, that the School does not make a profit in the commercial sense. In preparing a forecast of income and expenditure for any institu-

tion it is quite impossible to achieve an absolute degree of accuracy, e.g. the number of boys in the School, for reasons which cannot be foreseen, may not quite reach the estimate; rates or insurance premiums may rise more steeply than can be anticipated, and so on. To make sure that a loss is avoided, and to provide money for the annual repayment of instalments of capital borrowed for major building projects (examples are the new science building completed in 1959, and the Turle’s House classrooms in 1968), and also to finance minor works for improving the School (e.g. conversion of dormitories to bed studies, rationalization of heating and hot water systems), a surplus of some 4% of the fee revenue is provided in the estimates but not, unfortunately, always achieved. Any surplus remaining after dealing with expenses of the nature mentioned is used to reduce the bank overdraft, which was incurred years ago, when after the war, the School was running at a loss over a considerable period.

In the absence of endowment (aside from having the free use of most of the extensive School buildings and Vincent Square) the School has to meet all its current expenditure from the fees paid by parents. It is the aim of the Governing Body to keep the fees as low as possible consistent with the operation of a first-class school, and to earn no greater surplus than is essential for the reasons outlined above. The three main items of expenditure (in order of size) are Masters’ salaries, College Hall (feeding costs) and Establishment (largely maintenance expenditure on the buildings). These together absorb three-quarters of the fee income, and it follows that any significant rise in any of these items must result in an increase in fees. Until a few years ago it was found possible to hold fees for two years (or on one occasion 7 terms). However, more recently, teachers’ salaries under the Burnham Scale have been increased each year (instead of every two years as formerly) and Public School salaries have to keep pace. The steep rise in food, and indeed all other, costs owing to inflation has been obvious in recent years, so that the Governing Body has reluctantly had to increase fees each year for the past three years. The only alternatives, reduction in the number of teaching staff, or reduction in the quality and quantity of food, or neglect of the fabric of the buildings, are of course quite unacceptable. The Governing Body has, in spite of the financial handicaps inherent in the situation of a smallish school with little cash endowment and located in an expensive area for costs of all kinds, kept the fees on a level with other Schools of similar standing much more fortunately placed from the financial standpoint. One thing remains paramount, namely to maintain the excellence of the School and the high reputation which Westminster enjoys.

W. M. Lyons, Bursar

Meanwhile

Westminster Notes

Undoubtedly, the most delightful story of the term has been the announcement that an American, Mr. Leon J. Galloway, has decided to award an annual scholarship of 250 dollars to Westminster boys. Mr. Galloway, whilst on holiday in England, was apparently so impressed by the kindness and politeness of a boy in Ashburnham who showed him around the school that he offered to express his gratitude in true American style by offering this Foreign Aid. To the bemusement of many masters, he also remarked favourably upon the tidiness of the boys. Though 250 dollars may only appear as a small drop in the ocean of our £900 fees, we should be deeply grateful to Mr. Galloway for presenting the opportunity for a boy to come here, who for financial reasons might not otherwise have been able to.

College Hall, that arena of many gastronomic surprises, is being restored, something of which the 14th century building, and the sagging Minstrel's Gallery in particular, is in great need. We understand that this highly technical and skilled process will take some time: consequently, many meals are being served in a specially erected marquee in Yard. With the arrival of the Latin Play and its stand for the audience, one wasn't able to move for tarpaulin.

Schemes for a replacement for the present Edwardian Science Block are also making progress, though the same cannot be said for the much-vaunted Sports' Complex which seems to have ground to a halt over obtaining building permission from the relevant committees and V.I.P.s. However, the Administration Block has managed to take the major step from the drawing board to bricks and mortar. The building, designed in a similar style to Singleton's House, which had been on the site until it was demolished in the late 19th century, is intended to centralise the administrative side of the school under one roof. One result of this is that the Accounts Office will now be used as a Careers Room.

Spurred on presumably by the Head Master's energetic example, many masters, including Messrs. Cogan, Murray, Hughes, Boys, and Bevan have recently increased the size of their families. We offer our congratulations on what appears to be a new school policy.

Readers may mutter "people who live in glass-houses . . ." but, if *The Elizabethan* of 1970 was right in saying "most of the school's magazines are in a bad way", they must be little short of non-existent at the present time. *The Clarion's* breathing has for several years been growing fainter and fainter. *The Trifler*, last heard of in 1968, is merely a name to most Westminsters, if that; whilst *Rustle*, which produced two very promising and intelligent issues, has collapsed owing to the familiar "financial problems". *Free Press*, once claiming a circulation of 5,000 and that it was a vital link between London Secondary Schools, turned out to be merely the work of two people who were at the same time enjoying themselves but without whose energy the magazine has ceased to exist. A pity.

Nothing much has emerged to fill the gap. *WOT*, and its radical politics attacking "Milk-Snatcher Thatcher", hardly has a broad basis of support here, though it may well do so elsewhere. There are plans to produce an Arts magazine named *Alph* with creative work, drawings etc; yet Westminster is essentially left in the depressing situation of having only two permanently active publications, both of which are official organs, namely *The Granite* and . . . *The Elizabethan*.

Morning Abbey, it seems, is brightening its image. The changes may not be exactly dramatic, but nevertheless it is clear that it has seeped through to those responsible that all is not as it should be with this daily event, which recently had fallen to an all-time low of non-participation. As a major concession to those who have been strenuously demanding abolition of compulsory school worship, it has been decreed that there will be voluntary services . . . on alternate Tuesdays. Further thrilling innovations include the replacement of many psalms by hymns; oboe, French horn, and organ recitals; as well as an excerpt from "Drama in Court" about the McCarthy witch hunt, and even readings from the Koran. Abbey's fundamental problem of the limited belief in Christianity existing among boys may never be fully overcome, but these changes are a sensible yet rather timid attempt to add more imagination and interest to the otherwise immensely rigid and predictable proceedings. An indication of the serious concern felt is the very full discussion in the May issue of *The Clarion*.

Patrick Wintour

Highlights of Society Meetings

September 71—March 72

Till recently Societies at Westminster looked as if they were much on the decline. A sad reminder was a drawing done by a member of a junior society, London Transport Society, showing an LT bus slowly sinking into a river. Not enough people had bothered to attend. The major societies—Political and Literary, Poetry, William Thomas, Jeremy Bentham and Debating—met less and less frequently, and the numbers went correspondingly down. Then in the Play Term of 1971 a new lease of life was injected.

The most successful event was Poetry Society's coup in managing to obtain one of Britain's most eminent poets, Robert Graves. Mr. Graves made us greatly privileged by reading extracts from two unpublished books of his poems and by entertaining us with some of his unusual yet stimulating theories. So engrossed were many of the audience that, when the usual time came to an end, there were pleas of "Go on! Go on!", and the meeting continued for what must be a record length of time. It was a meeting which may well prove as momentous as when Political and Literary Society got Gandhi to come and speak.

Debating Society too was partially resuscitated. The Chairman, Mr. Woollett, instituted a knock-out competition, with the idea, never actually carried out, that the last speaker would go on to the Observer Debating Competition. Several debates took place, and numbers did go up; but unfortunately some of the subjects were rather abstruse, so the attendance was not as high as expected. But the standard of debating went up, with speeches ranging from those unintelligible to ordinary minds to speeches which made everyone laugh. By far the best speaker was Philip Wareham; and the best coordinated team, who won the prize, was that of Nicholas Snobel with Christopher Catherwood and Nicholas Rothwell.

The Lent Term saw the Society progress still further, with debates on "Christian Morality and its Adequacy", on "Whether Governments should always tell the Truth" (with the most amusing speech heard for a long time by Nicholas Alexander) and on "The Avoidance of Reality". This debate, which was the best attended, was under a new Chairman, Mr. Michael Crane, and had a touch of drama when Andrew Stott and Giles Keating censured the officers and managed to obtain a long overdue democratisation of the Society, and, hopefully, less esoteric and more popular subjects.

Easily the best attended Society meeting was that of Political and Literary Society when Lord Longford came to talk on his Commission on Pornography.

Ashburnham Drawing was crowded as never before; most people had to stand or sit on the floor, and it was certainly a record attendance. The meeting was further enhanced by the presence of sixteen Danes, though unfortunately they made no contribution in the way of questions. Lord Longford was able to dispel some of the myths as to the true nature of his work, and, with the exception of one or two facetious ones, the questions were lively and added to the interest of the occasion. The meeting was talked about for some days after and holds great hope for Society meetings at Westminster in the future. Certainly they are an enormous improvement on the recent past, but one must remember that it is on the interest of the average Westminster and his willingness to attend that they depend.

Christopher Catherwood





**Sir Bernard Lovell and Dr. Thomas Paine
arriving at the Tizard Lecture**

Photo: Christopher Parkes

Tizard Lecture

Dr. Thomas Paine gave the tenth Tizard Memorial Lecture in the Lent term, the chair being taken by Professor Sir Bernard Lovell. Once Director of the United States' National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), he developed his subject, "Man's Future in Space", into a mass of loose predictions and expositions of vague policies.

One felt that he dwelt too much on the factual aspects of the projects, and hardly touched on the social implications of these ventures: he made it clear that space "spin-off" technology was a secondary concern to the space technocrat, but he did not seek

to justify the case for or against continued development. His voice carried a slight note of nostalgia when he spoke of the mid-60's, the halcyon days of NASA, when money was as plentiful as needed, and he felt that, once the public interest was aroused again, money would be available as before. At this point I would disagree with him; for surely a great deal of the money for the mid-sixties was taken from defence funds in the hope that something with a military usefulness would evolve. As space becomes much more of an entity in itself, the money will not be spent on devices with a side military capacity,

but instead on devices purely concerned with space technology. Money will not be forthcoming from the environmental lobby either, as the rewards of space investment are both long-term and uncertain.

He alluded several times to United States-Soviet Union co-operation in space, the dream of those who believe in an "international community" of scientists: however, Dr. Paine adopted a realist's view, recognizing that, although there was a long way to go to reach agreement sufficient for a joint mission, economic necessity would soon force these nations to cease duplicating their activities and strive toward some common goal. Of course, these two nations need not have a monopoly of space, and he felt that eventually truly international projects would occur. In this context it is interesting to note that NASA has offered certain European countries a share in developing the "Space Shuttle", though, as recent experience in Europe itself has shown, multinational projects can

have mixed success.

To conclude, Dr. Paine gave a clear and concise résumé of the probable direction of future space research, development, and production. However, though by no means his fault, a great deal of the information he gave in moderate and controlled tones has been shouted at us many times by the mass media in the last ten years. Indeed, if the semi-gossip column "Feedback" of the journal *New Scientist* ("Tom Paine and the Age of Unreason", 30th March 1972, p. 699) is to be believed, his expositions to the press corps over refreshments in Ashburnham library after the lecture touched more on the "gut issues" of American life, for instance the conflict between the big business community (Dr. Paine is a Vice-President of General Electric) and the environmentalists. Still, the lecture did give the audience an insight into the mind of one of the great administrators of our time.

Andrew Stott

Westminster School in the Community

I am writing this article in response to Mr. Martin's letter in the last issue. He is quite correct in saying that this aspect of school activities is generally ignored. This may well be part of the general apathetic Westminster way of life; but, for those of us who strive to use our energy productively, to be ignored is perhaps worse than to be mocked. To those who regard us, volunteers within the school, as a group of self-righteous do-gooders, I have only one thing to say: "Look at those members of the school who are involved in some kind of social work and you will see how wrong you are." Further, we are no tiny minority within the school. We have a right to claim attention. Well over a hundred boys pursue an activity which could come under the heading "Community Service". To some it is an interesting and profitable way of filling in an hour or two of spare time per week; but to a few of us it is more of a full-time occupation. Voluntary work is becoming more than just another thing to put on one's UCCA form. Visiting an old lady once a week will not get you into Oxford, but it may change some of your attitudes to society.

For those who do not know much about the projects with which the school is involved, I will try to write a short informative paragraph on each. This does not claim to be a complete coverage; there are probably individual boys doing their own thing without publicising the fact.

To begin with I will outline the workings of Task Force, first, because it is the organization with which most members of the school work, and secondly because it is the organization with which I myself have mainly worked over the past couple of years.

Task Force was founded in 1964 by an Old Westminster, Anthony Steen. Its original aim was to alleviate the loneliness of old people. Since 1964 it has become involved in other fields of social work, but we still work primarily with old people. Task Force operates in ten London Boroughs, each with its office, staffed by professional social workers, which acts as a clearing-house between jobs and volunteers. All the volunteers are young; some are organized in school groups, others work individually. The Westminster School unit is, in fact, the largest group in South Westminster, and the work of Task Force in the area tends to be dependent on the school's efforts. The major aspect of this work in the school is the regular visiting of old people. This often leads to a strong friendship between the volunteer and the old person. At the moment some 40 old people are regularly visited by about 60 boys. Meetings are held between house representatives every fortnight to discuss individual cases. There are also decorating weekends, when, together with volunteers from other schools, we decorate the house of some elderly person. There is also a party every Christmas for those old people visited by volunteers at the school. Outings to plays and so forth are also organized.

But Task Force has developed beyond this. At the moment we are working on three community projects, all to a certain extent connected. Firstly, we set up last term a system by which old people in the area could refer any odd jobs they needed done direct to volunteers at the school. This is speedier than the previous clearing-house system, which was operated from Paddington. The old people return simple forms,

using the freepost service, stating the jobs they need done, and volunteers are sent out. At the moment we have about four boys working on this project, in co-operation with Mr. Brown's Hospital Guild; but the volunteer force would have to be enlarged if this valuable service is to be extended. Secondly, we are working on a plan for a concerted social effort in a specific area—the Old Pye Street estate. This idea is still in the planning stage, but contacts have been made with the various parties involved in the welfare of the area, e.g. the Old People's Welfare Association, the Westminster Health Society, and St. Andrew's Boys Club, and the project is beginning to appear viable. Its aim is that the school should act as a catalyst in the development of community feeling in the estate, with specific attention being paid to the numerous isolated old people in the area. The third project could be called an "Old People's Rights Campaign". Due to the development of the Welfare State, there are numerous benefits and services available to old people, but they don't really know about them. In co-operation with the Citizens Advice Bureau, we hope to explain to the old people we know just what they are entitled to. Claimed benefits often alleviate unnecessary suffering.

There are two Friday afternoon Guilds concerned with voluntary work. Firstly, there is the Hospital Guild organized by Mr. David Brown. A group of sixth-formers spend their Guild afternoon helping out at either Westminster or St. Thomas's Hospital; jobs can vary from washing out test-tubes to serving tea to out-patients. To some it may appear that these volunteers are just doing the jobs for which doctors and nurses are paid; but the boys themselves will tell you that the jobs just would not be done if they were not there. The other group is Mr. Christopher Martin's Immigrant English Guild. A group of Sixth Formers spend Friday afternoons taking out Primary School boys whose ages range from five-eight years. The children are from a Wandsworth Primary School and are, in the main, children who benefit from the individual attention that our boys can give them. The main aims are to help them with their spoken English, to form friendships, and to take the youngsters to parts of London they might not otherwise see. Their teachers do find that this helps their boys with their spoken English.

Mr. Brown organizes a similar project for more senior boys in their spare time. Each boy is given a single immigrant schoolboy to talk to and to take on trips around London. Again, the aim is to help the boy's English. The volunteer becomes, however, more of a friend than a teacher.

These are all the permanent school-based groups. Certain masters have at times used a form to help a specific charity; for example, Mr. Martin and Budiriro,

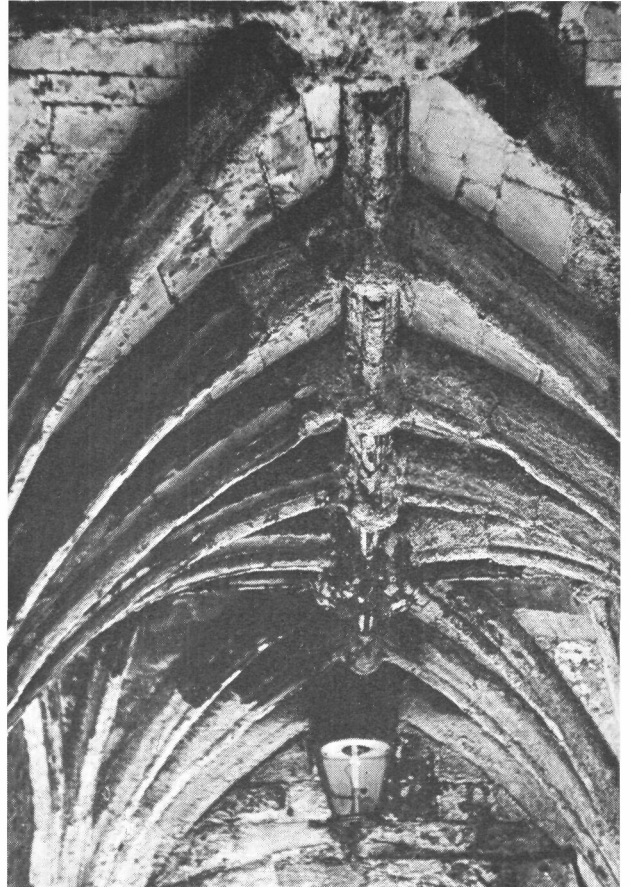
Mr. Field and the World Wildlife Fund. There is also perennial fund-raising for such charities as Christian Aid, Cancer Research, and REHAB, either by tin-shaking or by sponsored walks. Many boys will remember the OUTSET project, which raised money for "single homeless people" through sponsored social work. There was also the massive fund-raising bazaar held up School last term for the refugees of Bangladesh. This was organized by the ladies of Westminster and achieved a great success. However, the school's contribution to the community consists not only in sending cheques but also in the practical work we do in the locality. This is an education for the members of the school just as much as a service to the community.

The fact that there are so many projects, organized by different people, makes co-ordination difficult. A newly-formed committee of boys working on the various projects meets once a term, but it is really administration that is needed. In an academically orientated school like Westminster, both boys and masters are preoccupied with work. Exams always appear to be imminent, pressure from parents and masters is often intense, and spare time can be taken up by sporting activities. It is also important to state that over one third of the boys at Westminster are day boys. How then are we to make a concerted social impact on the community outside the school when leadership is lacking? This is not intended as a criticism of masters; many have academic departments, football teams, and Guilds to look after; and some of the younger masters are noted anyhow for their efforts in the field of community work. But at Westminster individual boys seem to take the initiative in new projects; but they do not get very far without some support from the Common Room. No wonder so many members of the school are apathetic and cynical. If the school is to play a more substantial rôle in the community, without masters or boys having to spend so much of their time working in this field that their academic work suffers, the school has no choice but to employ a social worker to organize the school projects. His work could dovetail with teaching, say, Economics, with emphasis on constitutional developments, a subject which is at present lacking. If the Common Room regards the employment of such a colleague as wasteful and unnecessary, I can say from my own experience that there is work for a full time social worker in the school's Task Force unit alone. Surely the school could employ a project-organizer, giving him a room which could serve both as his office and as a meeting place for volunteers. This would bring about valuable results both within and outside the school, quite apart from enhancing the School's image.

Duncan Bowie

Westminster House Boys Club

The Club is enjoying a period of lively expansion. The full-time Leader of the Club, Eric Quilliam, is proving to be an outstanding success. There are at the moment well over 100 members with at least 25 boys in the Club every evening of the week. Eric has two paid assistant leaders and has been lucky enough to find five expert coaches in football, basket ball, boxing, snooker, and badminton, as well as introducing the boys to canoeing. Ken Dymond has been involving boys in practical work in the art room. The Club won the London Federation of Boys Clubs' Colin Cowdrey Cricket Cup in 1971, and this year the Chess Championship and the Fishing Competition, both individual and team prizes, with a remarkable 2 lb. 10 oz. bream. Groups of boys attend Hindleap for weekends at the Federation Activity Centre and canoes are being made and purchased for use on these weekends away. The two-year-old Ford Transit minibus may soon be towing 12 one man canoes the length and breadth of S.E. England. The floodlighting and fence of the outside area have been improved, and much football is played at all times by all ages both inside and outside. But boys are not only joining the Club to play football: many are joining specifically in order to participate in the outdoor weekend activities. Eric is particularly keen to stress to boys that football should not be their only activity and he is progressively widening the boys' horizons. He has made many contacts at Nunhead, and the Club premises are now used by an old people's association one afternoon a week, by a children's play group three mornings a week, and occasionally by local people for parties on special occasions. In this way the reputation of the Club is reaching a wide range of people in the community, and offers of help from adults have been a pleasing result of the opening up of the premises to such groups. I think it is fair to say that all this adds up to the Club becoming more of a Nunhead Club than a Westminster Club. Contacts with the school are, however, still close. The School is represented on the Management Committee, which is run almost entirely by old Westminsters. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster kindly present the Club with the collection at one July Matins Service. The annual sports fixtures are played at Vincent Square. Moreover, the Head Master, Dr. Rae, has visited the Club and shown considerable interest in all its activities. The Woodrow Weekend two years ago was a great success; but this sort of joint activity, when boys from the School and the Club spend a weekend together at Woodrow enjoying a wide range of outdoor and indoor activities, may not retain its appeal for the present generation of boys. Eric Quilliam and masters of the School have met to



consider ways of bringing Club and School together again and the Club Leader feels that a possible area of co-operation might be drama and debating. There is no doubt that the present Westminsters are just as involved in community work as their predecessors, but the current involvement tends to be along the lines of helping old people through Task Force, helping young immigrants with learning English, and helping in hospitals. Almost a hundred boys in the School are involved in one or more of these community services; there is an article about this elsewhere in this issue. The very siting of the Club, five miles away, at Nunhead, S.E.15, does not make contact any easier. The Club is thriving meanwhile and the Management Committee feel that there is a great opportunity to put the Club among the very best in South London. The premises are in dire need of some modernization and we feel that the present expansion in Club membership is the cue for us all to appeal to Westminsters of all generations to support the Management's plans for it. The new vigorous leadership must be backed up by cheerful and attractive buildings. All offers of help and all enquiries should be addressed to the Chairman: Robert Adler, 38 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

David Brown

Music

Fidelio

Despite the sententious chin-waggings from the School's shrewd music critics, who so carpingly deprecated this noble challenge to Westminster music, even the most fastidious music lovers were profoundly moved by the performance itself, a creative fusion of the School's many resources that one is tempted to call unparalleled. It is true that there hung in the air the murmur that perhaps this was more the work of the professionals (a cry so frequently aimed at School music), but if one is to value a performance as a creative whole rather than a haphazard attempt by boys alone to produce by their own blowing, bowing, and bellowing, something approximating to an opera by Beethoven, the addition of more experienced musicians would seem to add to the final effect rather than detract from it. The proportion of boys involved was a cheering sight; about thirty in the Orchestra and another thirty in the chorus, many of whom found the energy to engage in both singing and playing. But as well as this there was a similarly large number contributing to the mechanics of the production. Special praise must be given to John Ogden who provided the most sensual and stimulating illumination. The mammoth task of overall production and direction on stage was undertaken for the most part by Simon Mundy and moreover with much success.

The quality of the performance improved steadily during the three nights and that achieved on the last was outstanding. The soloists all gave colourful and highly musical performances. From Janet Edmunds came a very beautiful sound and a very sensitive rendering of Leonora's taxing aria from Act I. None could fail to be impressed by the virile vibrancy of Keith Stoppard's Pizarro from whom came the most exciting singing and a warmly mellifluous tone. Emlyn Ellis' Florestan was surely the most full-blooded, romantic rendering of the part one could hope to hear! Richard Pawcett regaled us with a sound performance of Rocco. There was equally attractive singing from Pamela Petts, Keith Darlington, and Gordon Stewart. The complete purist with the score on his knees may well have raised eyebrows here and there, but the overall effect was of professional confidence.

Where, you may be asking, was the creative dynamism that brought itself to bear on the inertia of

Westminster School to produce that sound from the Chorus, to rally the Orchestra to play with more than their customary expertise? Who was it that "bowl-derized my favourite opera" by the "unscrupulous" English version of the "spiel" and the addition of a narration executed with the imposing yet impressive panache of Gavin Griffiths? It was John Baird, the man to whose untiring diligence is owed the debt of a production well appreciated and enjoyed by audience and cast alike.

Simon Ubsdell

Adrian Boult Music Scholarship

For the first time a music scholarship has been established at Westminster, and thus a notable deficiency in the school's music has been rectified. The scholarship, worth £400 p.a., will be awarded by competitive examination in June this year and subsequently every five years.

Westminster should be, and I hope is on the way to becoming, one of the country's leading schools for music. Situated at the heart of the world's acknowledged musical capital, and rich in potential, it should obviously do all it can to attract musical boys, and I very much hope that further funds may be quickly found to enable our single music scholar to be joined by others.

Meanwhile, we are pleased and proud that Westminster's new scholarship should bear the name of its most distinguished musician.

David Byrt

Concerts

The concerts in the Play and Lent terms were very similar. Both provided a large and varied programme, displaying many different aspects of music at the school.

The Play Term concert opened with an atonal performance by a Brass Ensemble of works by Gabrieli and Wagner. The School Abbey Choir followed with three works. The first, an unaccompanied Motet by Byrd sensitively sung, was followed by a lively setting of Psalm 117 by Telemann. In this the choir was accompanied by a small group of instrumentalists, who produced sustained and polished playing. Finally the whole orchestra joined in for the rousing "O Clap your Hands" by Vaughan Williams, in which the trumpets' echoes of triumph fully expressed the feelings of everyone present. The third and fourth movements of Mozart's Clarinet Quintet were then played, Philip Somervell taking the solo part in the third movement and Anthony Wilson, in the fourth. Both soloists played well, showing considerable command of their instruments. The first half ended with the male voice chorus under the baton of John Baird. They sang songs by Brahms, Beethoven, and Gilbert & Sullivan, and what they lacked in musical ability they more than made up for in enthusiasm.

The second half featured four works. The first, Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, was perhaps a little too well-known to be a success. The second was the first movement of Beethoven's Second Piano Concerto with John Brisby as soloist. He showed technical skill and feeling for the music and was suitably supported by the orchestra. Next came what was for many people the high point of the evening, "Little Suite For Orchestra" by Malcolm Arnold. By most standards it is an unassuming work, but it provides more opportunity for the amateur orchestra to shine than do many larger ones. The School Orchestra rose to the occasion and much of their obvious enthusiasm was transmitted to the audience. The evening ended with a concession to the imminent arrival of Christmas, A Fantasia on Christmas Carols by Vaughan Williams. The choir and the orchestra, still glowing from their success in the Malcolm Arnold, provided a fitting ending to the evening's entertainment.

The Lent term concert in Westminster Abbey was overshadowed somewhat by Fidelio, which had been a great success. No one expected an outstanding evening, as much of the musical energy had been expended in the opera. The concert began with a token performance of Beethoven's Prometheus overture in which the orchestra were obviously still feeling their way in a relatively unfamiliar score. Next, the choir sang an anthem "O sing unto the Lord a New Song" by Purcell, in which the soloists

more than excelled themselves. It made a refreshing change to hear soloists from the school, and they tackled the problems of the music and of providing enough sound to fill the Abbey with considerable professional flair.

Next came the Brass Ensemble who again were unable, alas, to achieve a sufficiently high standard of performance. I feel that more rehearsal time is necessary before their next public appearance, although I appreciate the difficulties presented by their instruments.

However, things were set right by Graeme Kirk and Ian Pearson who played the Concerto for Two Violins by Bach. Both soloists were capable of playing the often difficult music with confidence and produced an excellent performance which everyone appreciated. The choir sang two settings of "Ave Verum Corpus", and there then followed a performance of a work by an Old Westminster. It was Nicholas Ingman's version of Samson and was completely rescored for our concert. It consists of four readings interrupted by movements for orchestra. The music is varied and commercial, being obviously influenced by many sources. Those who could not appreciate the music could listen to the narration or indulge in a light-hearted attempt to "Spot the theme". The Concert ended with two sombre anthems by Gustav Holst.

Both concerts showed that it is wiser to attempt simpler works which have a bigger chance of success. One can hardly expect a school orchestra of little experience to be able to make a success of large, difficult works; and it seems unfair both to them and to the audience to attempt them. The only way that large works can be successful is to supplement the orchestra with hired professionals, an action which is generally unpopular. Although the number of professional musicians in the orchestra is decreasing, it is still noticeable that in works such as the Purcell and the Bach professionals were more numerous than boys. However, it seems that our strength lies in the smaller orchestral and chamber works and I hope that the Music Department will include more of these in the future.

Tom Crichlow

Ying Ch'ing

How sad those who see
This celestial blue,
To whom bears she
Perfection true.

For then the sky is grey,
Its limits low,
When this they lay
On the pale snow.

John Marenbon

Drama

Plays

James Joyce's *Portrait of the Artist* is bound together by a series of motifs, one of which is the blindness motif, which involves all images of light and dark. This same motif seems to bind together the plays performed at the school over the last two terms. Whether this is coincidence, a sign that we are searching for a motive, or that I am searching for a motif, it is hard to be certain.

Originality has been rampant on the stage both in the choice of play and in production techniques. *Under Milk Wood* was particularly rich in this area, and a Victorian melodrama was a highly novel choice for the Wrens house play. Even in *Fidelio*, which on its acting merits hardly warrants inclusion in an article on drama, there were some really new, imaginative and effective lighting permutations.

Under Milk Wood was not a school play in the proper sense nor was it a house play, containing members of Grants, Wrens, College and, inevitably, Francis Holland. It was Simon Mundy who was the driving force behind the production, directing, starring and producing in full Orson Welles tradition.

The play was performed up School in the round; a line of rostrums was placed along each side of school and the two narrators sat on platforms at the back. This led to some problems of audibility, perhaps of a psychological origin, in that it is hard to listen to someone directly behind you. The low level of the stage made it difficult for the majority of the audience to see the limited amount of action that there was, which consisted of the actors speaking while standing or sitting in different places and on occasion while moving from one place to another; in some cases this was because of a lack of position cues. One felt that a greater attempt might have been made to adapt for its new medium a play written for radio. As it was, the only memorable actions of the performance were Kate Macnair raising her skirt above her "dirty pretty knees", and the "Gweenie, Gweenie" scene, which was brilliant.

The climax was Mr. Waldo's song, sung seductively and well, if somewhat erratically, by Stephen Earle. It received loud, and much deserved, acclaim. However its positioning *vis-a-vis* the rest of the play was un-

fortunate in that it entirely shattered the atmosphere of the gathering darkness.

The play contains a great many parts and, as the cast was only nine strong, each actor had to take several; this led to its not always being quite clear which character was supposed to be speaking. The confusion of the audience was further increased by the fact that in a few cases two actors would portray the same character at different times. This did not make the play any easier to follow.

Some comment on the lighting is important, as it played as large a rôle as many of the performers. The lighting effects in the main consisted of either turning all the lights off or all but one. This, if you will forgive the puns, left the audience in the dark and did little to add to the play's black comedy, whereas lighter lighting might have helped to brighten some of Thomas's darker suggestions. For the darkness, which in theory meant that the audience could concentrate on the beauty of Thomas's words, in practice led to wandering minds wondering who was going to appear where next, or which member of the cast was going to fall off or trip over which rostrum, while feverishly trying to get into position. The entire cast wore black to enable them to travel unseen, if unheard, from one part of the stage to another. Also, it was noticeable that no serious attempt was made at reproducing Welsh accents.

Simon Mundy took the part of the First Voice and was ably assisted by Nick Alexander as the other narrator. Stephen Earle was excellent as the Reverend Eli Jenkins and Kate Macnair, perhaps type-cast as Gossamer Beynon, was captivating. But it was really James Chatto who shone brightest. His portrayal of Captain Cat was masterly. It is a great shame that we do not see more of him on the Westminster stage.

The Rigaud's house play, *After Magritte* by Tom Stoppard, was interesting. It started with a briefing from Major French on the process behind the choice of the play and on some of its mechanics. This succeeded in making the whole event last fifty minutes, which would appear to be the minimum length permissible for a serious house play.

When the curtain went up, the remaining members of the audience were somewhat taken aback because there, standing on a table, on the middle of the stage

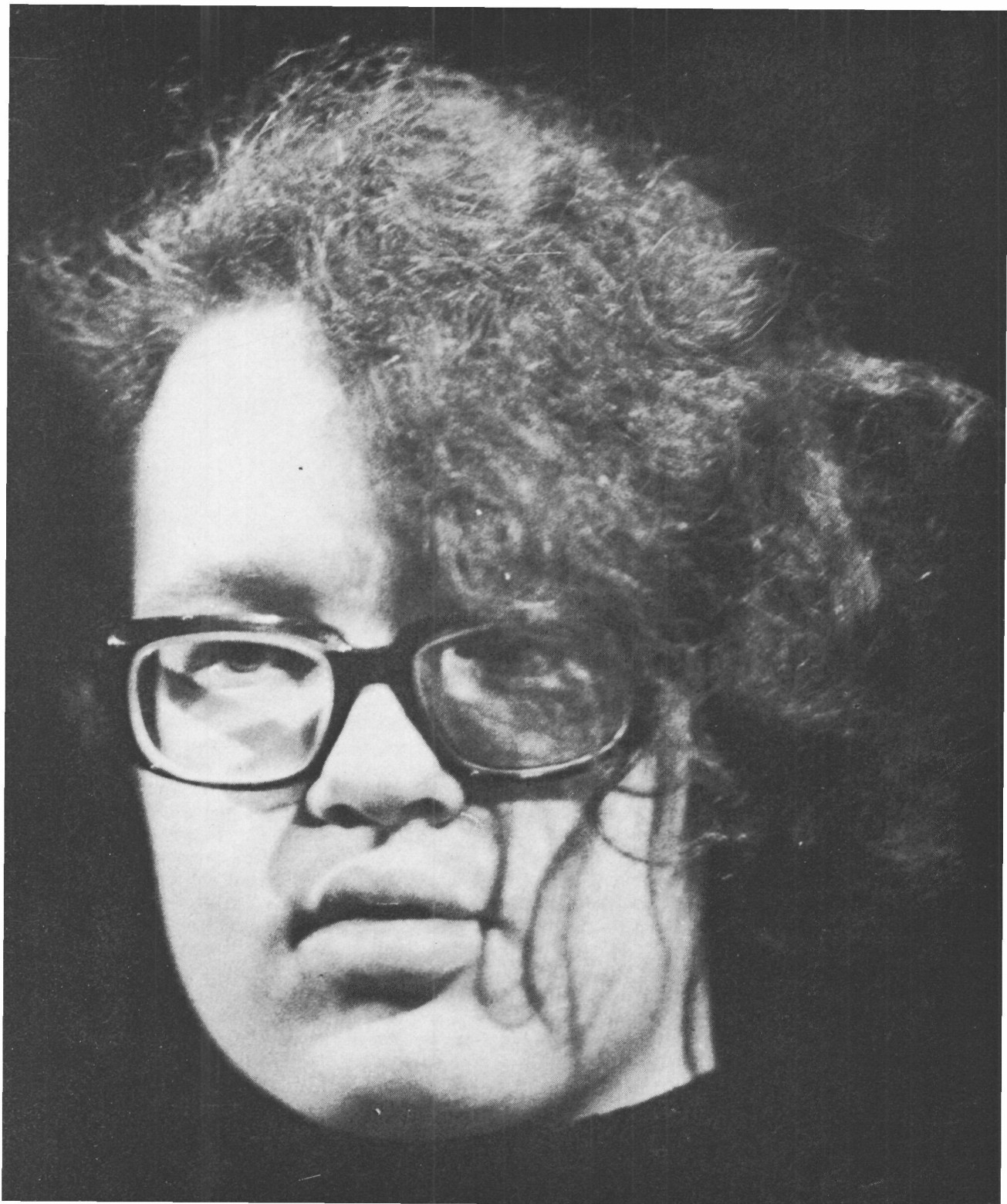


Photo: Andrew Stott

wearing only trousers and a pair of waders was Andrew Weir, fiddling with a light bulb. One could let it rest there saying merely that the play continued in a similar vein, but, in order to bring out its full character, it seems necessary to mention some of the other happenings involved. A policeman, Nick Longford, stared onto the set through a window at the back for minutes on end. For some time after the curtain rose a scantily clad lady, Robert Ledger, crawled around the stage on all fours to the sound of a record slowly grinding to a halt, and an old woman with very hirsute legs and an extraordinary voice played a trombone while wearing a night-dress.

The story was centred around an old one-legged footballer, who had been seen holding a football—or was it bagpipes?—and who, it finally turned out, was Inspector Foot of the Yard, who had put both his legs down one pyjama leg and had shaving cream on his face. The reasons for all this are now impossible to remember, but the tortuous ins and outs were hysterical, indeed at times they verged on hysteria. The main action of the play consisted of lighting cigarettes, cigars and pipes, and smoking them. It has been suggested that this was the sole motivation behind the production, but this is unfair to all concerned.

The play was funny, and its objective of amusing the audience was achieved if not surpassed. Its choice was a dubious inspiration, but then how do you follow Joe Orton's *What the Butler Saw* which was the controversial contribution from Rigaud's last year. The acting was good all round, but Malcolm Bowden, as Mother, stood out particularly.

If one was left slightly bewildered at the end and wondering if some deep point on the futility of human suffering or some allied subject had been missed, it is comforting to know that the author admits that it was merely meant to be funny. One wishes other playwrights would be as honest; for many, when flattered by some pretentious critic who claims to have found hidden depths due to fear of missing them (remember the Emperor's new suit), pretend that those depths do exist.

Oh the gullibility of the intellectual!

The Wren's house play, *Maria Marten* or *The Murder in the Red Barn*, a Victorian melodrama, was produced almost as a pantomime, falling only slightly short of the "Oh yes I can!" and "Where?" "Behind you!" syndrome. There was the customary pan o dame, James Sinclair, the arch villain, William Corder, who so nearly appeared in a puff of smoke, the two funny men with the unlikely names of Flat-catcher and Tobersloper, as well as the inevitable chorus of villagers, gypsies, or whatever. There was even a chase sequence. One might think that this would lead to a tortuous evening of embarrassing

boredom but on the contrary the play was great fun.

Nearly all of the credit for keeping the play on the right side of the subtle boundary between good entertainment and dull cliché must go to the director Mark Griffiths; he was, however, on occasion stopped from overstepping that boundary by his stage-manager, who saw the impracticality of his intermittent Pinter-cum-Benny Hill suggestions.

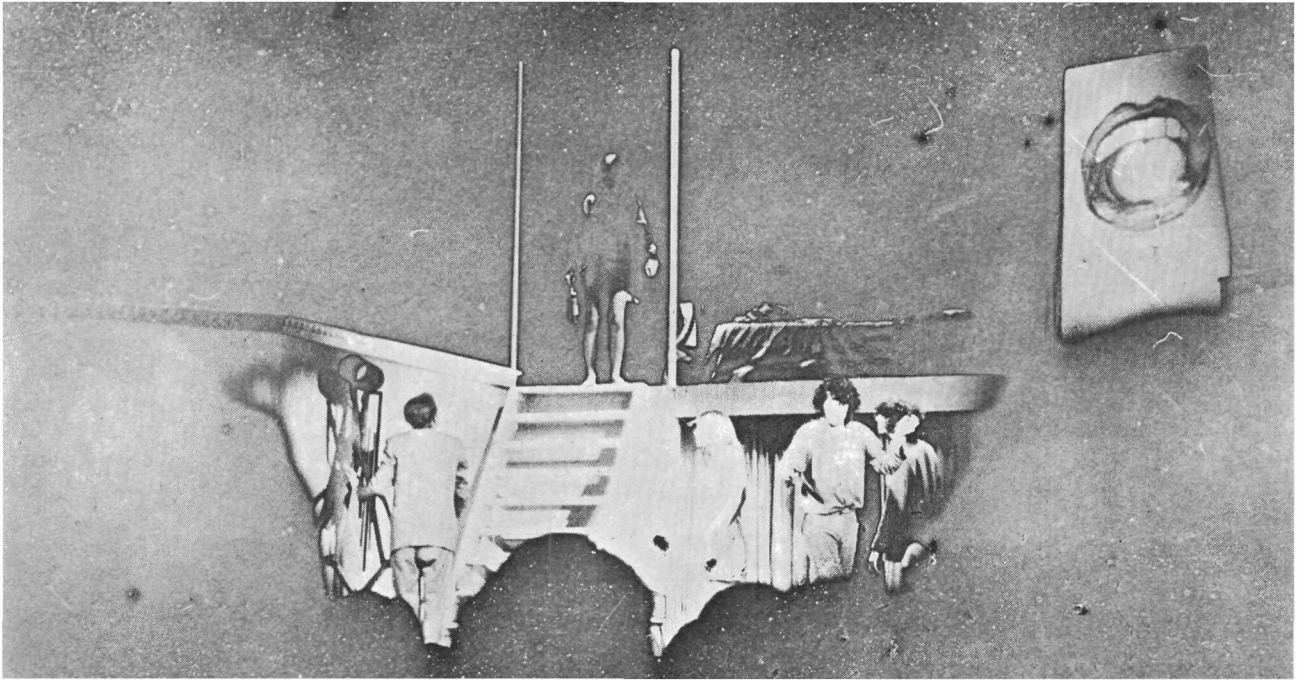
The standard of the acting was surprisingly high, bearing in mind the fact that only one member of the cast was above the Sixth. He was Andrew Johnston, who very nearly stole the show in his one short, poignant but funny scene where he spanned the tragi-comic band in a most surprising way. Miss Jan Gregory, who is studying to be a professional actress, took the title role. Though small in stature, she exuded a wealth of atmosphere, bringing out much of the necessary pathos of the play. Her part did not have the colour of many of the others, but she managed to capture and hold the sympathy of the audience.

Julian Evans as William Corder, the villain, was diabolical, in its purest sense of course. At times he seemed to embody all the evil on earth, and he handled well the tricky transition to remorse after he had murdered Maria. Throughout his performance was most professional, as was demonstrated by the manner in which he dealt with the gun, which would never go off at the right time.

Christopher Graves and Robert Murphy as a boy-girl double act were both superb. There is always a danger of self-consciousness in a transexual rôle, but Master Murphy's performance showed no signs of this at all. The father-mother combination of Henderson and Sinclair also deserves mention. The murderous speeches, presumably intended seriously by the Victorian author, were finely delivered by Richard Henderson but were naturally played for laughs. The "mood" music, composed or adapted by Paul Caplin, helped tremendously on these occasions. The use of a small orchestra, two pianos, violin, clarinet, and saxophone, was a novel idea and added much to the colour of the production, as did the exquisite programmes based on elaborate originals of the period.

The Busby Play was yet another lavish production, way beyond the means of other houses. This year it was Moliere's *The Miser* that received the treatment; and exceptionally good it was. It is all too easy for this French seventeenth century drama to become static and dry when presented on stage; but the directing skill of Stewart Murray, which has won us many tactical 1st XI victories, prevented this from happening.

The set was ornate, and quite a change from the usual rather staid scenery that one sees; the back drop was particularly impressive. The costumes and make-up were on a par with the set, and the whole



thing was something of a spectacle. The play itself is superficially a comedy—full of caricatures, embarrassing situations and romance. Yet underneath there is great pity for the Miser as well as criticism for his almost paranoid meanness. This is particularly apparent in the lengthy soliloquy where Harpagon becomes so worked up about the loss of his money-box that he threatens, in order to get it back, that he will hang himself. It is an exceptionally fine piece of writing and was done more than justice by Roger Cohen's portrayal of the Miser; he handled the part of great size with a large amount of versatility and skill, using his voice and hunched up walk with great success throughout.

Patrick Wintour and Rupert Paget, Patrick Bolton and Matthew Mars-Jones, as the two pairs of lovers, were excellent, and also managed to be different; the former flustered and worried, the latter genteel and formal. When boys play girls' parts, there is always some loss of realism, however good the actors; and in this production some, but by no means all, of the romantic drama was lost. Graham Balfour-Lynn as Jacques, the exasperated Jeeves-like figure, should not be forgotten.

The play's finale, though typical of all Moliere's and most seventeenth century plays, was really rather unconvincing. It seems almost as if Moliere had suddenly become tired of the play and decided to finish it then and there. The result is almost Brian Rixian in its naïveté with everyone discovering their long-lost relations. As each person makes his extended revelation of his true identity, the coinci-

dence becomes totally ridiculous. However, we can hardly blame Busby's for Moliere's failings. Indeed measures of the success of the play were the large amount of money that the audience left behind in the hats provided expressly for the purpose and the comment of one classics master that it was the best production on the London stage at the time.

One expects more from a school play than a house play and in *Black Comedy* one most certainly got it. The production was one of the more professional to grace a Westminster stage in recent years.

The set was cleverly designed and built by Robin Schute and Paul Hooper, whilst the make-ups were works of art; people one had known for many years disappeared and re-emerged as millionaires or aged colonels. But, above all, the standard of acting was very high. It has to be because the play demands such a level to get it fully across to its audience. The reason for this is that the vast majority of the play takes place in the dark, rather like *Under Milk Wood*. But, to enable the audience to see, the device of having the lights on when they are supposedly off and vice versa was used. This meant that when School was in total darkness the actors had to walk confidently about the stage without banging into a variety of exotic props, while for the rest of the play they had to blunder around as though blind, which is not easy. The fact that this was conveyed to the audience so well says a lot for both cast and director.

Headed by Marcus Campbell, with his unspectacular but vital role, the entire cast should be congratulated. The part of a Camp Antique Dealer, who, to compli-

cate matters further, was a Northerner named Harold Gorrige, was handled superbly by Stephen Earle, avoiding the temptation of caricaturing the role. For once Francis Holland did not have a complete monopoly of the female parts. Miss Charlotte Rowe of Godolphin and Latymer also took part in the later stages of the play. She appeared somewhat revealingly clad and one is tempted to think that the director was unwilling to over-expose Francis Holland at Westminster. Louise Belson also had an exacting part to play, that of an aged lady who becomes very drunk. She performed it so well that it is easy to imagine that a stage career as a drunken old lady lies ahead of her.

If one had to make any adverse comment, it would be, perhaps, that Roger Cohen was slightly mis-cast as Colonel Melkett. He certainly looked and moved the part, but his accent and intonation were entirely wrong. At the risk of sounding snobbish in today's classless society, it had not the tones of a gentleman-colonel. However, in contrast, Mandy Redington's squeals and associated vocal mannerisms, which were so horribly "debbie", were entirely right.

David Harding, still fresh from his triumphant Richard II, must be congratulated on producing another success; and surely everyone must eagerly look forward to his next offering.

Finally, it should be said that all those concerned backstage in all productions should be thanked. They do a very hard job and share little of the glamour.

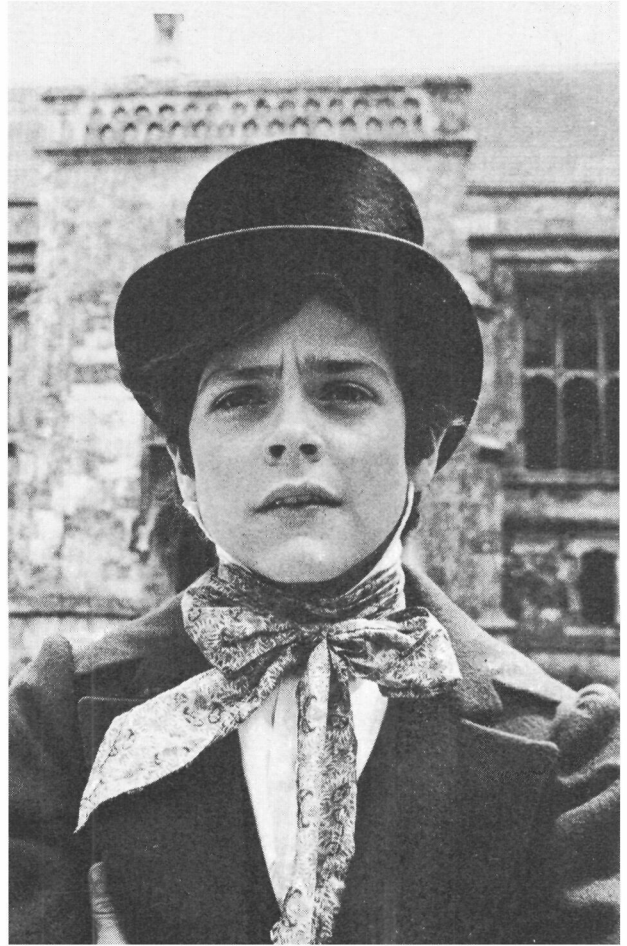
Nicholas Alexander

Orations

Since a review or record of Orations over the year is a new request from *The Elizabethan*, with the utmost brevity let me take the opportunity to air a few opinions.

At the preliminary rounds for these short dramatic pieces masters wisely sift out the nauseating, the dull, and the under-rehearsed, some always pleased that more competitors for the Senior Orations have appeared, others angry that they are not more serious. But on the whole they credit us with far less patience and sense of humour at the last hours of a term than the audience in fact displays. Some hiss and clap and cheer as energetically as the celebrants of any Greek Dionysiac festival, while other individuals preside more blindly, like Teiresias.

At any rate both manic and wise were glad to forego the religious part of the festival in the Easter term, when "Evil" was the subject for Orations. No doubt they applauded the Head Master so loudly at that announcement partly because they felt Latin Prayers



Tom Brown (Q.S. 1970-)

Photo: BBC

too sacerdotal for these exciting contests, and partly because they are not sacred enough.

The topics for English Orations are usually an abstract noun or Shakespeare; any French, German, Russian, Spanish, Greek or Latin noises qualify for foreign Orations. But far-seeing masters always trim the latter to an absolute minimum, to fit the occasion.

Though there are competitions and oral work in all languages in the school already, Orations are too valuable to be wasted either on the last day of term or on a rushed and unassisted audience. Every master knows the particular value of recitation in his own language.

Besides, if every agricultural community has festivals of its produce, for which every member has worked long and hard, why not the same in an academic community? Or, to the extent that we do academic or schoolwork here, do we live solely from tins?

Sports Reports



Football

1st XI—A clinically analytical examination of that footballing enigma.

A combination of an incontrovertibly superb Colts record and the ruthless encouragement of Mr. Murray meant that this year's 1st XI started the season in a mood of arrogant confidence—a mood that is indeed not untypical of a new Westminster XI, but which this year seemed to be better founded than usual. And we did, in fact, begin in ebullient form with a well-judged 1-0 victory over the Westminster Hospital staff. Disaster, however, ensued as the team and Ben Rampton's face were smashed by the musclemen of the Police; Metropolitan, of course. The defeat (0-4) was less important than the loss of our captain, who was unable to play for the rest of the season and whose outstanding goal-keeping might well have inspired and stabilized the team. However, under its new skipper, and notwithstanding injury to such solid stalwarts as R. Grant, the team proceeded to enjoy a stirring unbeaten run of two matches—a win against St. Edmund's Canterbury (3-1) and a draw with Forest (2-2).

Despite increasingly strenuous training and dieting, despite increasingly phrenetic pre-match, mid-match, and post-match, talks in which the multifarious secrets of the game were clearly expounded, despite repeated team reshuffles and substitutions, despite all this and even the inclusion of an Oxford award winner in goal, we failed to win for the next eight matches. Eton were too clever (lost 1-4); Aldenham were too brutal (drew 1-1); Winchester were too solid (drew 0-0); Ardingly were too lucky (drew 2-2); Repton, from the North, were too tough (lost 1-4); Lancing were too keen (lost 0-3); John Lyon were too sharp (lost 1-3); Alleyns were too good (lost 0-6); Highgate were too much (lost 2-3) for the suffering, never-say-die Westminster boys whose team-spirit was, however, unshakeable.

The decisive move of Jeremy Lascelles into mid-field and of Ian Mackinnon (from Hampstead) to centre-forward caused the team to rally and end on a high-note. A win against King Edward's, Witley (2-0) and a 1-1 draw against the Old Wets—more wet than usual—were only interrupted by a 1-3 defeat at the hands of St. Clement Dane's.

The first part of the season was over and ruined, as was the XI's incipient confidence in their ability. Still, twinkle-toed Westminsters are renowned for their resilience (especially where their pride is concerned) and in the first match of the Lent Term we moved into unforgettably top gear and comprehensively walloped City of London by 10 goals to 2. Here indeed was the Westminster football machine oiled and greased in all its parts and respects, and moving with a smooth and fluid rhythm which prompted an idle spectator to

ejaculate, breathtaken, the words, "Poetry in motion!". A memorable sight indeed for those who saw it. Rust, however, was evident in a faltering but efficient 3-1 dismissal of Chigwell, and the works were decidedly clogged as Charterhouse took us apart 6-2 in one of those games we certainly should have won. Our former consistency was now quickly resumed and the season ended with two more defeats against Brentwood and Battersea G.S., and a muddy lumpy windy draw 1-1 with U.C.S. Hampstead.

So all in all it was a disappointing season. Flashes of outrageous brilliance were quickly followed by lengthy patches of totally unco-ordinated and spiritless football, during which it became painfully manifest that we were simply not as committed as our opponents. Here was the root of the problem; every one of the players enjoyed his football greatly, but the approach of such teams as Repton and Lancing plainly showed the varying degrees of importance which can be attached to a match. Where they ran tirelessly, tackled ruthlessly, and called ferociously, we tended to lapse into silent and immobile musings on our ill fortune. For most members of this team football was essentially an enjoyment, for many other teams it was a question of victory at all costs. This is not to say that we did not go into every match utterly determined to win: but the determination of the Westminster temperament, born of plush city dwelling and good living, is rather different to that of a boy reared in a country boarding school for whom football is a daily activity, equivalent, perhaps, to the Westminster's visit to the cinema.

All players deserve mention, but I will limit myself to those who merit adulation. Martin Orbach, despite working terribly hard, did a clean job in goal; Patrick Wintour was tireless in mid-field and ran about more than anyone; Jeremy Lascelles was always cool and Marcus Campbell always delicate: Anthony Macwhinnie maintained a fine balance between incredible goals and misses: Ian Mackinnon (from up North) was good in the air and so was Pete Yellowlees (from further North); Steve Earle (from Golders Green) was less so, but knew how to pass a ball; the two most improved players were Piers Murray-Hill and Pete Foggin, with "Smudge" Longford a close fourth. Finally a word for the tireless and beneficent efforts of Mr. Murray, whose task is so thankless and exhausting. Anyway it was not all so bad. After all the 1st VIII did not win the Head of the River, nobody was booked, and Mark Newlands decided his future lay in Tennis. As the captain said so poignantly, crystallising the situation, "We were chuffed about the victories but, overall, more often choked than chuffed."

Played 22, Won 5, Lost 10, Drew 7. Goals: for 39, against 56.



2nd XI

Considering the fact that some of their players regularly contracted strange and unaccountable illnesses and muscle strains early on rainy Saturday mornings, and that last minute call-ups to the 1st XI were not unusual, the 2nd XI's achievement this year was a creditable one, especially in the first part of the season. There were some notable victories, zealously masterminded from the touch-line by Mr. Martin and often based on the rock-like foundation of their outstanding player, left-back, Pete Gysin. There were also some notable defeats.

Colts

Inspired by the goal scoring flair of Albert Kinn, the astute captaincy of Sam Harding, and the industry of Romily Jones, the Colts had an excellent season, including a remarkable run of successes in the Lent Term. Sound goalkeeping, an extraordinarily solid defence (in which Will Wates was outstandingly tough, and Simon Ubsdell breathtakingly calm), allied with tireless running (as exemplified by Dimitri Antonatos) and shrewd skill (of which the quint-essential illustration is perhaps found in the slender frame of Dave Ekserdjian), all added up to a powerful team and repeated victory. Dave Brown is coach of the year by unanimous consent.

Roger Cohen

Fencing

Fencing station continues to flourish under the expert coaching of Professors Harmer-Brown and Imregi. A major change happened in December when Mr. A. W. Livingstone-Smith finally sheathed his weapons and handed over to Dr. C. E. Evans. His seven years as an administrator, and as a gentle but firm mentor, were characterized by supreme efficiency, innovation, and tact. Fencing station owes much to him; we sincerely thank him for his invaluable services and wish him well in the future.

To date we have won our matches against Mill Hill, Harrow, Magdalene College School, St. Paul's, and Queenswood, and have lost to City of London, Highgate, Dulwich, Brentwood, and Alleyns. The London Schoolboys' Championships had, unfortunately, to be cancelled because of the electricity dispute.

Pinks were awarded to Oliver Denniss (Secretary this year), half pinks to Edward Goslett and Vangh Crichlow, and Colts colours to Adam Pappworth and Daniel Chatto.

We rejoice in the success of John Deanfield (now at Churchill College, Cambridge) on his marvellous achievement in being the first Englishman to reach the finals of the Under 20 World Sabre Championships, held this year in Madrid.

Andrew Wilson



Water

National Junior Champions 1971—Westminster School

Having won the Junior Senior Pennant at the Tideway Head of the River Race in March and the Schools' Head three days later, the VIII started its pre-term training at Cambridge confident that a good regatta season lay ahead. Unfortunately illness and bad weather upset plans for victory at the National Schools Regatta but the term ended with a major win in the National Youth Championships; a win that was all the more remarkable because of the lightness of the crew.

Morale had been somewhat lowered at the first regatta of the season by a defeat at the hands of London Rowing Club. A week later things were put right by a splendid win over Eton in the final of the

Junior/Senior VIIIs at Wallingford Regatta. A second victory in two months over Eton must be unprecedented in the long history of rivalry on the river between the two schools. The crew rowed one of their best-judged races, winning by a little over a length and recording the fastest time of the day.

Cambridge Regatta over the Exeat provided a lot of racing experience in VIIIs and IVs, but with only a mild success in the clinker IVs. The disqualification of Pangbourne in their race with Westminster led to their school magazine referring to their "arch rivals—Westminster"; this, in a year in which they won the Princess Elizabeth Cup at Henley and in which we twice defeated them. This just might have been Westminster's year at Henley, did not "A" levels prevent us from entering.

The Head of the Water, Peter Fabricius, was ill for some time before the N.S.R. and the crew arrived in a rather unsettled state. The floodwaters then put paid to any of our hopes as the regatta developed into a shambles. The Colts salvaged a little pride by reaching the finals, only to succumb on the centre station, in the teeth of the flood.

This was a thoroughly unsatisfactory end to the school rowing season; and so the VIII decided to remain in training over "A" levels and enter the Youth Championships with the aim of selection to row for Great Britain in the World Championships in Yugoslavia.

Few crews can have trained as hard as the Westminster VIII during this period and they deserved their resounding win over Radley in the Championships. A canvas lead was gained in the first minute, leaving the stake-boats at a rate of fifty strokes a minute. A burst at 800 metres, beautifully judged by Douglas Gifford and Hugh Watkins at stroke and seven, took the lead to three-quarters of a length. By taking the rate up to forty-one in the last minute the lead was held to give us victory by two-thirds of a length.

The selectors had difficulty in believing their eyes having virtually booked the Radleians their seats on the plane to Bled. So a trial was ordered for the next day against a combined crew from Eton and Pangbourne, and a St. Paul's VIII. Suffering from reaction Westminster went off too slowly and were a length down in a minute. Fighting back all the way they lost a thrilling race by 6 feet. On that slender evidence the composite VIII was selected, despite protests from the Westminster coach who felt that at least two or three of his crew should have been included. But it had been a fine season with probably the best record of any Westminster crew ever. A combination of determined and dedicated boys and a coach anxious to prove his theories correct showed that lightweights can win races and that the handicaps of

rowing only four days a week can be overcome.

The crew: Simon Woods (bow)
Peter Nicol
Simon Foster
David Lloyd
Peter Fabricius (H.O.W.)
David Somervell
Hugh Watkins
Douglas Gifford (stroke)
George Moncrieff (cox)

Coach: N. V. Bevan

Play 71—Lent 72.

At the start of the Play term it was found that only two of last year's VIII would be available for the season; and so, with the seven Colts moving up, we were left with a rather depleted and youthful squad of nine. This augurs well for the 1973 season but means that this year we shall have a struggle to remain in the top class.

The Play term was taken up with Sculling races and Trial VIIs. In the former Simon Woods came consistently in the top ten schoolboys, while a great improvement was shown by the rest of the squad.

A successful Trial VIIs day was held with many exciting races, especially amongst the Junior Colts.

The selected 1st VIII trained hard for the first few weeks of the Lent term with much of the rowing in pairs and sculls. The first "Head of the River" race was at Bedford. In foul conditions and with an indifferent row the crew came third in the Schools Division. Heartened by the knowledge that they could do better, the Schools Head was approached with some confidence. Starting first and with a tremendous effort until the "Mile", Westminster kept the pursuers at bay. Then lack of weight and inexperience told, and Hampton Grammar School and Eton began to close up. Westminster crossed the line first, but with the others overlapping. The placing in eighth position was disappointing but not too surprising. The Boat Club as a whole did better than ever however. The Junior Colts came third in their age group, only just behind the Colts. With the two heaviest boys in the club aboard, the Junior Colts must be set for a fine season.

In the last two races of the term the 1st VIII rowed much better. At Reading, Oundle, fifth in the Schools Head, were well beaten, and at Kingston, with no crews to push them along, the crew came second to St. Paul's by only four seconds.

This must be a year of crew building and for gaining experience for what promises to be another Championship year in 1973. Meanwhile we shall be again trying for the 1972 National Championships but probably only in IVs or pairs.

Simon Woods

Squash

Squash is becoming increasingly popular, as indeed would be expected in a school where the more traditional sports suffer from lack of playing space. There are now thirty-five boys playing twice a week and a further forty-five once a week. Westminster is not the only school where squash is played considerably more than perhaps five years ago; consequently difficulty has arisen in trying to find squash courts. At present, however, Dolphin Square and Thames House provide the necessary number of courts, while negotiations are at the moment in progress for the use of another squash court not many minutes walk from the school.

Squash is fortunate in that it attracts several masters, whose coaching has been the cause of better match results. The first match of the Lent term, against Aldenham, was in fact rather disastrous, because we failed to win a game. But from then on the team went from strength to strength, being only narrowly beaten by Eton and defeating Highgate in every game. The team for the successful match consisted of Yuille, Binswanger, Thomson, Leggett and Hunt, all of whom will be playing next winter.

Nicholas Denniston

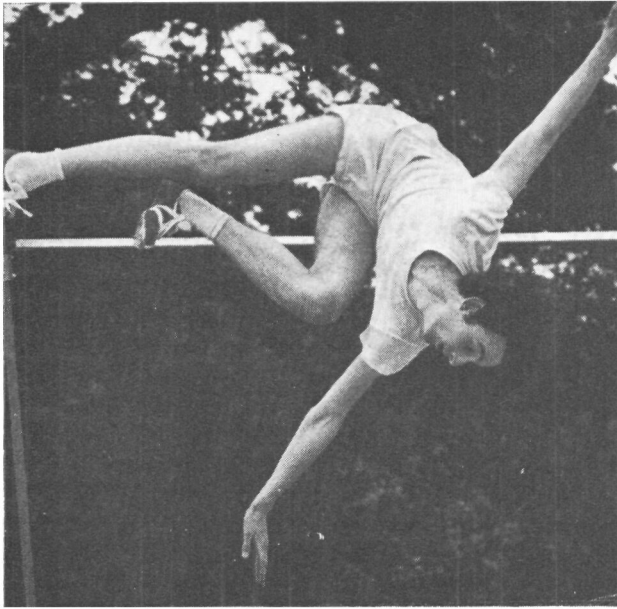
Judo

In Play Term 1971 the Club reached something of a peak. We won all our matches, sometimes by considerable margins, had three Brown Belts in the Club, and awarded our first full Pinks. With the loss of Simon Crome, Mark Peters and Oliver Frankel we have found the going more difficult. As always, one of our main problems is that our opponents (such as King's Canterbury) are often a good deal stronger physically than we are. We are now even considering whether weight training might help!

Joe Nunns, Andrew Weir, Mark Hartman and Phil Alexander have been the mainstays of the team in the Lent term; the last even insisted on playing in matches with a chipped ankle! Of the Juniors, Robinson has had a very successful term, and was the only really consistent fighter. Quayle did well in the short time he was here, and Brooks, when he found someone his own size, showed his potential. The recruiting to the Club recently has been excellent, and the Captain and Secretary have both been to Black Belt Gradings (though without immediate success!). If we can build up strength again, the prospects for next year look very healthy.

Matches: Seniors: Won 9 Drawn 1 Lost 5
Juniors: Won 1 Drawn 1 Lost 2.

Nicholas Hildyard



Athletics

Last year Athletics became a full-time summer station under the auspices of Mr. Michael Brown. In previous years the season had lasted for one month at the end of the Lent term; but it was felt that this did not provide confirmed athletes with full scope for development, and compulsory participation in the Standards Competition was certainly not appreciated by the majority of boys.

David Walker captained a rather tentative and inexperienced team in the summer; only two matches were arranged in all. In May we took part in a triangular match against St. Paul's and Mill Hill, but success came only to one or two individuals. However, in June the Junior Team won outright against Cranleigh, with very reputable performances by Woods, Wates and Gardam on the track. Although the Seniors lost overall, Walker won the 800 m. and 1500 m., Harvey the 400 m., and Low the high jump. In order to encourage good performances, the team had participated throughout the season in the A.A.A. five star award scheme, and at the end of term individual best times and distances were collected; many four star awards were won, but unfortunately no fives.

In the winter terms cross-country running was instituted as a full-time station, and 13 matches were arranged. Woods and Gardam were the mainstay of the team, but Macmillan as a junior proved that he has many good performances yet to come. So far this term we have only competed in an A.A.A.

meeting at the Crystal Palace, but three encouraging results emerged. Woods ran the 800 m. in 2m. 9.6 sec., and Low jumped 19 ft. 1½ ins. in the long jump and 5 ft. 6 ins. in the high jump, all personal bests. During the next three months matches have been organized against Cranleigh, St. Paul's, Mill Hill, Lancing, Eastbourne, City of London, Allyn's and the O.W.W., so it is hoped that the overall standard of performance will be greatly improved. We now have the occasional use of the running tracks at Battersea and the Crystal Palace, and the City of London School very kindly allow us to use their facilities down at Grove Park; this arrangement is proving most satisfactory.

The general prospect is encouraging. The station has been consolidated, and as most athletes are under 16, youth is on our side. With many matches against other schools and various national championships at the Crystal Palace, we hope to end the term with a fine record.

Timothy Woods

Results

Play Term 1971

Long Distance Races

Senior: 1. Gardam (G) 19 m. 6.7 s., 2. Gysin (B), 3. Foster (A).

Junior: 1. Woods (G) 15 m. 23.7 s. (best time), 2. Ryder (L), 3. Oliver (A).

Senior House Cup: 1. Grant's 2. Rigaud's, 3. Busby's.

Junior House Cup: 1. Grant's, 2. Rigaud's, 3. College.

Cross-Country: Lost to Winchester (Home)
 Defeated City of London (Home)
 Defeated St. Paul's (Home)
 Lost to St. Alban's (Home)

Lent Term 1972

Cross-Country: Towpath Cup. 1. O.W.W., 2. School, 3. Common Room.
 St. Alban's Meeting. 1. St. Alban's, 2. Berkhamsted, 3. Westminster, 4. Mill Hill, 5. Bishop's Stortford.
 Lost to St. Paul's (Away)
 Lost to U.C.S. (Home)
 Lost to Latymer Upper (Away)

Haberdashers' Aske's Inter-Schools Relay: Westminster 22 out of 25

Ranelagh Harriers' School Race: Westminster 9 out of 12

Oxford University Tortoises' Club Road Relay: Westminster 16 out of 38

Bringsty Relay: 1. Grant's, 2. Rigaud's, 3. Ashburnham.

Inter-House Relays Cup: 1. Grant's, 2. Busby's, 3. Wren's.

Cricket in 1971

1st XI: Played 12. Won 5. Lost 2. Drawn 5. Cancelled 2.

Last year, the 1st XI had its best season for over twenty years, with wins against Lancing, St. Edmund's, U.C.S., Westminster City, and the Old Westminsters. Captained by Stephen Ruttle, the team owed much of its success to the coaching of John Mortimer O.W., whose enthusiasm for fielding and help in other departments proved invaluable. The batting, despite two failures, was characterized by its consistency; Roger Cohen, Ian Mackinnon, and Antony Macwhinnie all ended the season with more than 250 runs, and they were well supported by Peter Yellowlees, Mark Deighton, and Stephen Ruttle. The bowling honours were shared by John Sanderson, Antony Macwhinnie, and Tim Petzold, who between them accounted for 92 of the 102 wickets taken. The side was full of talent, but its *esprit de corps* helped it greatly on its way to success.

The **2nd XI** also had a good season, winning three of its six games and drawing a fourth. The first group was not large enough to provide two full teams, but the gaps were filled by keen, if not invariably successful, part-timers. Notable in the 2nd XI was Nick Longford, with two scores of over 80 at the beginning of the season. The **Colts** too had more success than usual. After an excellent start, the side came across stiffer opposition and eventually succumbed to a strong K.C.S. team. The two main batsmen were Alan Yuille and the captain, Nick Brown, who both had averages of over 30; the mainstay of the bowling was Charles Colvile. The fielding was good on the whole, with Hugh Simon outstanding. With only four members of the 1st XI leaving, prospects are therefore good for 1972.

1st XI scores:

- v. Lancing: Lancing 130. Westminster 131-5.
- v. Bradfield: Westminster 66. Bradfield 67-8. J. Sanderson 5-25.
- v. St. Edmund's: St. Edmund's 105. J. Sanderson 9-22. Westminster 106-8.
- v. Lords and Commons: Lords and Commons 187-7. J. Sanderson 6-63. Westminster 163-4. I. Mackinnon 67.
- v. U.C.S.: U.C.S. 76. A. Macwhinnie 4-20. T. Petzold 4-13. Westminster 77-3.
- v. Sherborne: Sherborne 162-9. Westminster 91-4. R. Cohen 40 not out.
- v. Westminster City: Westminster City 49. J. Sanderson 5-18. Westminster 50-2.
- v. Ardingly: Ardingly 131. T. Petzold 7-40. Westminster 93.
- v. Butterflies: Westminster 236-5. I. Mackinnon 86. A. Macwhinnie 70. Butterflies 158-8.
- v. O.W.W.: O.W.W. 232-4. J. Mortimer 125. F. D. Smith 71. Westminster 234-6. P. Yellowlees 52. R. Cohen 62 not out.
- v. Charterhouse: Charterhouse 203-7. Westminster 151-6.
- v. Free Foresters: Westminster 164. R. Cohen 51. Free Foresters 144-9. A. Macwhinnie 4-47.

John Sanderson

Fives

The last Fives season was relatively successful; we played 20 matches, won 10, lost 9, drew 1. The 3rd pair, John Sanderson and Philip Wilson, played extremely well, winning every match except one during the last term and were awarded their half pinks. Julian Brigstocke, with his steady play in the 1st pair, added to the success of the team and gained his full-pinks.

The Inter-House Fives competition was a great success, with over 80 entrants. Many new players were encouraged to take up Fives. Each House is now equipped with its own stock of Fives gloves, so that anybody can play whenever they like, as Fives is the only sport which has facilities on the school premises.

Hugh Simon

The Elizabethan Club

Changes of address
should be sent to
The Secretary, Westminster School Society,
5a Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1.

The Club Dinner

The Annual Dinner will be held at the **Army & Navy Club**, 36 Pall Mall, S.W.1. on **Monday, 16th October, 1972**, at 7.00 for 7.30 p.m., immediately following the Annual General Meeting.

The President of the Club, Sir Henry Chisholm, will preside and the principal guests will be the Dean of Westminster and the Head Master.

Accommodation is limited and members are invited to make early application for tickets to the Hon. Secretary, F. A. G. Rider, 2 Brechin Place, London, SW7 4QA (tel: 01-373 9987).

Tickets: £3.50 each (inclusive of wines during Dinner). Cheques to be made payable to THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

Dress: Dinner Jacket.

Members are reminded that it is only possible to invite guests who are members of the Governing Body, masters of the School and the Under School, or those who are connected with the School's administration. Within these categories, there are a number who would appreciate an invitation, and, if any member is willing to entertain a guest, will be kindly inform the Hon. Secretary.

O.W. Notes and News

Lord Cross of Chelsea (K.S. 1917-22) has been elected to an Honorary Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge.

V. J. G. Stavridi (G 1919-24) is Master of the Carpenters Company.

Sir Douglas S. Miller (A 1920-25) has been appointed K.C.V.O.

A. N. Wedgwood Benn (B 1938-42) is Chairman of the Labour Party.

F. A. G. Rider (R 1938-43) is Master of the Tylers and Bricklayers Company.

Susanna (née Pawson) wife of R. R. Davies (G 1945-49) gave birth to a daughter on June 19th 1971.

A. M. Howard (B 1946-52) has been appointed Editor of the New Statesman.

J. E. Deanfield (A 1964-68) was a finalist in the Under 20 World Sabre Championships. He is the first Englishman ever to reach the finals.

L. D. J. Henderson (Q.S. 1965-69) and M. J. Brindle (L 1965-69) have been placed in the 1st Class in Classical Moderations. Mr. Henderson has also been awarded the 2nd Craven Scholarship.

The Annual Shrove Tuesday Dinner for Old Westminster Lawyers was held on 15th February at the Waldorf Hotel. Mr. M. H. Prance was in the chair and twenty-nine O.W.W. were present. The guests were the Head Master, who spoke after dinner, and Mr. John Carleton.

The Old Ashburnham Society's annual Cricket Match against the House will take place at Vincent Square on Sunday afternoon July 9th. All members interested are requested to contact the Secretary: Hugh Samuel, 2 Cardinal Place, London SW1S 1NX.

Election of Members

At meetings of the General Committee held on the dates shown, the following new members were elected to Life Membership under Rule 7 (B):

October 27th, 1971

House	Date of entry	Name and address
B	1967 ¹	Balfour-Lynn, Richard 24a, Holland Park Road, London, W.14.
B	1966 ³	Beresford, John Raymond Sinclair The White House, Tilford Road, Hindhead, Surrey.
A	1968 ¹	Bradford, Richard Howard Mulberry House, Urchfront, Wilts.
G	1966 ³	Brown, John Dominic Weare 3, Alma Terrace, Allen Street, London, W.8.
R	1968 ³	Cary, Robert Anthony Joyce Wood Farm House, Fressingfield, Diss, Norfolk.
L	1969 ¹	Colville, Charles Edward Neate Fairway House, Forest Road, Pyrford, Surrey.
R	1966 ³	Creedy, John Maddock 8B, Bowen Hill, 12, Peak Road, Hong Kong.

- A 1968¹ **Deller, Mark Edwin**
105, Cadogan Gardens,
London, S.W.3.
- R 1966¹ **Dribbell, Peter Richard**
Dalkeith,
Chester Avenue,
Richmond, Surrey.
- A 1967¹ **Durie, James**
3, Delamere Road,
Ealing,
London, W.5.
- G 1966³ **Earle, Timothy James**
Coombe Lea,
37, Ridge Hill,
London, N.W.11.
- L 1966³ **Fabricius, Peter John**
Old Byeways,
Upper Court Road,
Woldingham, Surrey.
- R 1967¹ **Fair, Hugo Murat Kerim**
8, Addison Crescent,
London, W.14.
- L 1967² **Gibbs, John Lister**
Glendale,
Holwood Park Avenue,
Farnborough,
Orpington, Kent.
- L 1967¹ **Godden, Brian David**
Chalfont House,
Chalfont St. Peter,
Bucks.
- G 1967¹ **Hadden, Abel Robert**
Elizabeth Farm,
Foxhold,
Nr. Newbury, Berks.
- G 1966³ **Havers, Timothy John Kingsley**
Friday's Cottage,
Reydon Smear,
Nr. Southwold,
Suffolk.
- W 1967³ **Hull, Philip Veryan**
Luxters,
Coombe Hill Road,
Kingston-on-Thames,
Surrey.
- L 1967³ **Janni, Nicholas Roland** **Guy**
31, Burton Court,
London, S.W.3.
- G 1967² **Lascelles, The Hon. James Edward**
2, Orme Square,
London, W.2.
- L 1967¹ **Ledingham, Julian Angus**
41, Dollis Avenue,
London, N.3.
- R 1967³ **Lipson, Stephen James**
Black Beams,
30, Canons Drive,
Edgware, Middlesex.
- B 1966³ **Mackechnie Jarvis, Jonathan Philip**
19, Sloane Gardens,
London, S.W.1.
- C 1966³ **Margerison, Neil James**
70, Pymers Mead,
Croxted Road,
Dulwich,
London, S.E.21.
- W 1967¹ **Masterman, Simon Fairless**
7, Alma Square,
London, N.W.8.
- L 1968¹ **Miles, Andrew Jonathan**
10, Douai Grove,
Hampton-on-Thames,
Middlesex.
- R 1967³ **Moon, Richard John**
Balhomie,
Cargill,
by Perth, Scotland.
- B 1966³ **Moore, Undrell Joseph**
153, Old Hall Lane,
Fallowfield,
Manchester, 14.
- B 1967¹ **Osborne, Nicholas Daniel**
61, Eccleston Square,
London, S.W.1.
- W 1966³ **Pearcey, Julian Victor**
15, Southway,
Carshalton, Surrey.
- R 1967² **Petzold, Timothy Charles Clement**
The Old Cottage,
Trodds Lane, Merrow,
Guildford, Surrey.
- R 1968¹ **Riviere, Jonathan Byam Valentine**
4, Stanford Road,
London, W.8.
- G 1966³ **Robinson, Patrick John**
Flat No. 4,
5, Onslow Square,
London, S.W.7.
- C 1966³ **Ruttle, Henry Stephen Mayo**
West Lodge,
West Side,
Wimbledon Common,
London, S.W.19.
- W 1969¹ **Samuel, Tom Conrad**
99, Southwood Lane,
London, N.6.
- R 1967² **Smeaton, Robert Gibb**
7, Broadway Gardens,
Peterborough,
Northants.
- R 1966³ **Somervell, David Robert**
Sidegarth,
Staveley,
Kendal, Westmorland.
- R 1966³ **Somerville, David Ronaldson**
39, Lower Road,
Fetcham,
Leatherhead, Surrey.
- W 1969¹ **Thompson, Joseph Harvey**
37, Dunoon Road,
London, S.E.23.

A	1969 ²	Tweddle, Michael Robert Alexander 31, Manor Road, Cheam, Surrey.	A	1967 ²	Cotton, Christopher Robert Muirfield, 46, Queen's Road, Weybridge, Surrey.
G	1968 ²	van Lynden, Carel Diedere Aernout Lange Voorhout 48, The Hague, Holland.	A	1967 ¹	Crome, Simon Francis Anthony 57, Cheyne Court, London, S.W.3.
A	1967 ¹	Walker, David Austin 104, Burdon Lane, Cheam, Surrey.	A	1966 ³	Crowley, David John 15, Thurlow Road, London, N.W.3.
R	1967 ¹	Watkins, Hugh Richard 11, Erskine Hill, London, N.W.11.	G	1966 ³	Deighton, Mark Andrew Thomas 31, Priory Avenue, Bedford Park, London, W.4.
G	1966 ³	Wormald, Richard Piers Leslie The Cedar House, Caxton Lane, Foxton, Cambridge.	L	1967 ²	Derrick, David Thomas Little Orchard, Sudbrook Lane, Petersham, Richmond, Surrey.
February 9th, 1972					
House	Date of	Name and Address			
	entry				
L	1967 ¹	Abrahams, David Jacques 53, Woodstock Road, London, N.W.11.	B	1966 ³	Friedlander, Richard Timothy 32, Nassau Road, London, S.W.13.
W	1967 ³	Aitken, Andrew John 14, Kylestrome House, Cundy Street, London, S.W.1.	W	1968 ¹	Furber, William James 8, Pond Road, London, S.E.3.
G	1965 ²	Aggs, Christopher Hanbury Warminghurst House, Ashington, Sussex.	L	1966 ²	Garratt, Marvyn James Arthur Woodruffe, Claremont Lane, Esher, Surrey, KT10 9DR.
R	1967 ³	Beelaerts van Blokland, Willem Reinier "De Kemnade", Witnbergen bij Doetinchem, Denmark.	W	1966 ³	Glynn, Michael John 30, Langley Park Road, Sutton, Surrey.
R	1968 ¹	Bennett, Adam Gordon Greverus 42, Netherhall Gardens, Hampstead, London, N.W.3.	W	1967 ²	Gore, Charles David Flat 3, 35, Elm Park Gardens, London, S.W.10.
L	1967 ³	Bergsagel, John Eric 79, Redington Road, London, N.W.3.	R	1967 ³	Grant, Richard John Pendle, 17, Stone Road, Bromley, Kent.
A	1966 ³	Bevan, Paul 2, Phene Street, London, S.W.3.	G	1967 ³	Harden, David James Nanhoran, Pwllheli, North Wales.
R	1967 ³	Beys, Chester Horsington Hall, near Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire	B	1967 ³	Harvey, Adam Benedict 12c, Gledhow Gardens, London, S.W.5.
R	1967 ³	Bowden, Malcolm Gilbert Scott 34, Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.1.	B	1966 ³	Harvey, John Justin 12c, Gledhow Gardens, London, S.W.5.
G	1967 ¹	Brittain-Catlin, Daniel Edward Brucefield, Clackmannanshire.	B	1967 ¹	Hayward, Charles Edward John Ockham Cottage, Ockham, Surrey.
C	1967 ¹	Burnett-Rae, Jeremy Alexander James Frazer 115, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7.	W	1968 ¹	Johnston, William Andrew 98, Hamilton Terrace, London, N.W.8.
W	1968 ¹	Chase, Howard Allaker 16, St. Margaret's Drive, St. Margaret's, Twickenham, Middlesex.	R	1968 ¹	King, Nicholas Peter 15, Langley Way, Watford, Herts.
G	1967 ¹	Chopra, Patrick Mohan, Courtney House, 55, West 14th Street, New York, NY 10011.	B	1968 ¹	Klein, Derek Alan 6, Briardale Gardens, London, N.W.3.
G	1967 ¹	Christie, Jonathan Charles St. Edward's School, Oxford.	A	1966 ³	Lloyd, David John Sayes, West Byfleet, Surrey.
			W	1966 ³	Matthews, Patrick Charles 1, Edwardes Place, London, W.8.

- G 1967² **Mason, Thomas Heath**
The Terrace, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
- W 1968¹ **Mosse, Charles Alexander**
28, Clifton Hill, London, N.W.8.
- A 1967³ **Oliver, Peter John**
50, Arthur Road, London, S.W.19.
- A 1967¹ **Parker, Peter Manandi Clynes**
93, Lansdowne Road, London, W.11.
- R 1966³ **Paterson, Nicholas Hugh Kinneir**
Woodcote House School,
Windlesham, Surrey.
- A 1967³ **Paul-Huhne, Christopher Murray**
Flat 2, 69, Courtfield Gardens,
London, S.W.5.
- W 1967¹ **Peters, Mark Andrew Charles**
10, St. Leonard's Terrace,
London, S.W.3.
- L 1967³ **Peters, Roland Keith**
12, Southwood Lane,
Highgate Village,
London, N.6.
- B 1967³ **Pickering, John Justin Mark**
35, Eaton Terrace, London, S.W.1.
- B 1966³ **Rampton, Benjamin Michael Helyer**
Gort Lodge, Petersham, Surrey.
- W 1968¹ **Rothschild, Richard Anthony**
18, Holly Lodge Gardens,
London, N.6.
- A 1967³ **Russell-Cobb, Piers Andrew Conrad**
25, Alderney Street, London, S.W.1.
- L 1967² **St. Clair-Stannard, Matthew Peter**
Wildfields Farm, Wood Street, near
Guildford, Surrey.
- R 1967¹ **Shillingford, James Hugh**
6, Hurlingham Court, Ranelagh
Gardens, London, S.W.6.
- C 1967³ **Snobel, Nicholas Steven**
The Spinney, 4, Croydon Road,
Keston, Kent.
- A 1968¹ **Solomon, Andrew William**
4, Tideswell Road, London, S.W.15.
- L 1967³ **Sugden, Andrew Morris**
The Tithebarn, Great Barrow,
Chester.

- R 1967³ **Thatcher, Adam Charles Kendall**
Flat 5, 109, Philbeach Gardens,
London, S.W.5.
- A 1967³ **Utley, Thomas Dermot**
60, St. Mary's Mansions,
St. Mary's Terrace, London, W.2.
- W 1967³ **White, Peter-John Spencer**
2, Meadway, London, N.W.11.
- B 1968¹ **Zilkha, Michael Elishu Selim**
86, Eaton Square, London, S.W.1.

May 3rd, 1972

House	Date of entry	Name and Address
A	1968 ¹	Foley, Martin Laurence 58, St. George's Road West, Bickley, Kent.
B	1968 ¹	Henry, Simon Robin Patrick 09 Collingwood House, Dolphin Square, London, S.W.1.
G	1968 ³	Lascelles, The Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh 2, Orme Square, London, W.2.
C	1967 ³	Mars-Jones, Adam Henry 3, Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1.
C	1968 ³	Orbach, Martin John Albert Smalls Farm, Horsmonden, Kent.
C	1967 ³	Pritchard, Thomas Huw Mortimer Hethe, Bicester, Oxon.

Honorary Life Membership

The following have been elected Honorary Life Members of the Club:

Mr. G. R. H. Boys, Mr. J. A. Cogan, Mr. T. P. Francis, Mr. A. W. Livingstone-Smith, Mr. D. G. Munir and Group Captain W. M. Lyons, R.A.F. (Retd.).

Obituary

- Allen**—On October 26th, 1971, Ernest Geoffrey Moir Allen (1918-23, H.), aged 67.
- Allpress**—On November 7th, 1971, Anthony Lawrence Allpress (1918-19, R.), aged 67.
- Andrews**—On November 5th, 1971, Norman Palmer Andrews (1913-17, G.), aged 72.
- Bailey**—On January 23rd, 1972, James Albert Norman Bailey (1924-29, A.), aged 61.

- Bedell**—On November 28th, 1971, Benjamin John Bedell (1913-15, A.), aged 72.
- Calkin**—On April 20th, 1972, John Bernard Calkin (1906-11, C.), aged 80.
- Chandos**—On January 21st, 1972, Oliver Lyttelton, 1st Viscount Chandos (1904-06, R.), aged 78.
- Cobbold**—On October 5th, 1971, Felix Rudolf Chevallier Cobbold (1909-13, R.), aged 76.
- Courtenay-Evans**—On January 29th, 1972, Dr. Nisbet Courtenay-Evans (1917-22, H.), aged 68.

Cowan—On March 18th, 1972, Horatio Alexander Cowan, F.R.C.S. (1915-18, R.), aged 71.

Friedberger—On September 7th, 1971, Brigadier John Cameron Friedberger (1913-16, H. later K.S.), aged 72.

Fulton—On December 27th, 1971, Forrest Fulton (1927-30, R.), aged 58.

Hansford-White—On October 18th, 1971, Willoughby Hansford-White (1915-18, A.), aged 71.

Harrison—On January 8th, 1972, the Reverend James Harrison (1899-1902, G.), aged 86.

Hepburn—On November 5th, 1971, Rodger Bawtree Hepburn (1920-22, R.), aged 66.

Houstoun—On January 11th, 1972, Hugo Henry Houstoun (1896-98, R.), aged 88.

Howell—On October 23rd, 1971, Maj. Edmund Arthur Evelyn Howell (1918-20, R.), aged 68.

Jewesbury—On November 28th, 1971, Reginald Charles Jewesbury (1892-97, R.), aged 93.

Lindo—On January 11th, 1972, Geoffrey Marcus Lindo, (1907-11, A.), aged 78.

Massingham—On December 26th, 1971, Hugh Massingham (1919-22, H.), aged 66.

Palmer—On July 16th, 1971, Cecil William Palmer (1902-5, H.), aged 82.

Perkins—On Nov. 15th, 1971, Alan Christopher Temple Perkins (1910-15, A.), aged 74.

Plaistowe—On February 7th, 1972, Thomas William Plaistowe A.R.I.B.A. (1927-31, H.), aged 58.

Rutherford—On April 21st, 1972, Walter Rutherford (1893-98, H.), aged 91.

Shannon—On February 17th, 1972, Edmund Cecil Boyd Shannon (1912-16, A.), aged 73.

Sedgwick—On January 20th, 1972, Richard Romney Sedgwick (1908-12, C.), aged 77.

Synge—On December 10th, 1971, Wilfred James Millington Synge (1924-27, G.), aged 60.

Tancred—On September 20th, 1971, Christopher Humphrey Tancred, O.B.E. (1901-2, A.), aged 83.

Troutbeck—On September 28th, 1971, Sir John Monro Troutbeck (1907-13, K.S.), aged 77.

Waterfield—On January 5th, 1972, Ottiwell Waterfield (1916-20, R.), aged 69.

West—On January 5th, 1972, Gordon Escourt West, (1910-17, H.), aged 72.

Whitlamsmith—On January 27th, 1972, Gerard Kime Whitlamsmith (1917-22, H.), aged 68.

Mr. N. P. Andrews

Norman Palmer Andrews died last November while attending a Lodge meeting in Ashburnham House. Love of Westminster had always played an important part in his life and less than three weeks before his death he had entertained a legion of friends with many witty sallies as retiring President of the Elizabethan Club. His School record, 1913 to 1917, would be hard to equal. School Monitor, Head of Grants, Captain of Cricket and Football, Sergeant-Major of a wartime Corps, and regular contributor to School Concerts combine to illustrate character in early days.

He was commissioned in the Grenadier Guards and always maintained this contact. Engaged in the leather trade he became managing director of a leading company in that industry. For a time activities were centred on Northampton and before he returned to London after the war he had commanded the local Home Guard Battalion and become a Justice of the Peace. In later years he devoted much time and thought to his work on the Bench and to Masonry; he became Chairman of the Penge Bench and senior Deputy Chairman at Bromley; and as an active member of the O.W.W. Lodge he was for many years its Director of Ceremonies. But the affairs of Westminster were never far from his mind. Having continued to play games until middle age, including some appearances at cricket for Northamptonshire, he held every possible office in his two favourite Old Westminster sports and was still a member of the Games Committee. The School Society and the Elizabethan Club greatly benefited from his advice and the Club Presidency was a fitting reward to his devotion.

Norman never claimed high academic distinction, but his qualities of common sense, human sympathy, kindly

humour, unstinted energy, complete reliability, and utter probity made him an outstanding leader to whom Westminster owe a very real debt. His home life was a very united one and deep sympathy goes to Elsie after 49½ years of married happiness and to his two daughters.

Brigadier J. C. Friedberger D.S.O., D.L.

J. C. Friedberger entered Westminster as an Exhibitioner up Homeboarders in 1913, becoming a non-resident K.S. the following year. He left at the end of 1916 to join the Army and saw service in both wars, being awarded the D.S.O. in 1945. On his retirement in 1951 as Brigadier in command of the Solent Garrison, he became Bursar of Portsmouth Grammar School, a post he held for ten years, and was a Deputy Lieutenant for Hampshire. He was a distinguished horseman, being a member of the British Show Jumping teams from 1937-39, and after the war a judge of mounted events at the Royal Tournament and a number of Horse Shows; he was also an Examiner of potential Riding Instructors at Pony Clubs and Riding Schools.

He was known to all his friends as Dick, short for Dick Turpin, a nickname he acquired while an instructor at the Cavalry School at Weedon from his habit of schooling his horses over every gate he could find.

He always retained an interest in Westminster and its affairs, being first a member of the War Memorial Committee and then of the Council of the Westminster School Society from 1948 to 1970, where his advice was highly valued. He had a wide circle of friends and was conspicuous for his concern for the welfare of others.

Mr. R. R. Sedgwick C.M.G.

Richard Romney Sedgwick entered Grants in September 1908 and was elected to College a year later. He was elected head to Trinity (with Samwaies), and after gaining a First in both parts of the History Tripos and the Gladstone Memorial Prize, became a Fellow of Trinity in 1920. After a career principally in the Colonial and Dominions Offices, he became Assistant Under-Secretary of State at the Commonwealth Relations Office from 1949-54.

He was a historian of great distinction, an authority on the 18th century, and joint editor of the History of Parliament at present being published, to which in 1970 he contributed two volumes entitled *The House of Commons 1715-1754*, covering the period in which his real interest lay. In 1939 he had published *Letters from George III to Lord Bute* and in 1931 a largely unexpurgated edition of Lord Hervey's *Some Materials towards Memoirs of the Reign of King George II*. This work which is of the greatest value for the history of the 18th century had previously been available only in the bowdlerized edition published by Croker in 1848. The three works jointly form a very substantial contribution to history.

His son, Adam, was up Busby's from 1954-59.

Mr. H. Massingham

Hugh Massingham, who was up Homeboarders from 1919-22, was the brother of H. J., who had been in the same house from 1901-06. Their father, H.W., was the well-known editor of *The Nation*. A journalist by inheritance, he worked first in Norwich, and then on the *Manchester Guardian* under C. P. Scott, until in 1930 he joined *The Observer*. He returned to this paper after the war which he spent in the R.A.F. and was its Political Correspondent until the end of 1961. From then until his death he was literary adviser to *The Sunday Telegraph*.

On arriving in London in 1930 he went to live in the East End to see for himself the poverty and distress of the working classes. This resulted in his book *I Took Off My Tie*, and left-wing sympathies. His most successful period as Political Correspondent was during the post-war Labour Government, several of whose leaders he knew well. He published several other books including *The Best Days*, and *The Wandering Eye*; and in 1932 edited jointly with his brother *The Great Victorians*.

Mr. F. R. C. Cobbold

F. R. C. Cobbold was a member of a well-known Suffolk family, and was up Rigaud's from 1909 to 1913. By taking ten wickets for 91 he played a leading part in Westminster's historic victory over Charterhouse in 1913, when, after being 139 runs behind in the first innings, Westminster won by 62 runs. Cobbold, who was Vice-Captain, in his last two years at school took 108 wickets at an average of 15.7 and was described as the best slow medium school-boy bowler that had been seen for many years. The wounds he received during the First World War prevented him from playing further cricket.

Sir John Troutbeck G.B.E., K.C.M.G.

Sir John Monroe Troutbeck was a son of John Troutbeck (O.W.), formerly Coroner for Westminster and Secretary of the Governing Body, and a grandson of the Rev. John Troutbeck D.D., sometime Minor Canon and Precentor of Westminster Abbey. G. L. was his elder brother. He was in College from 1907-13, when he went up to Christ Church. After serving throughout the First War in France, Gallipoli, and India, and being mentioned in despatches, he joined the Diplomatic Service in 1920. His career took him to Turkey, Ethiopia, Brazil, and Czecho-Slovakia, his final appointment being Ambassador to Iraq from 1951-54. From 1956-62 he was Chairman of the Save the Children Fund.

Rev. J. Harrison

The Reverend James Harrison, who was up Grants from 1899-1902, joined the Bank of England in 1904, where he was well-known for his administrative work at their Roehampton Sports Club. On his retirement in 1949, he took Holy Orders, and was Curate and Vicar of several parishes in the North of England until 1961, when he became Chaplain to the Community of St. Mary the Virgin at Spelthorne St. Mary in Surrey.

Mr. E. C. B. Shannon

Edmund Cecil Boyd Shannon spent 27 years in the Indian Army, retiring as a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1945. On his return to this country he became a frequent contender at O.W.W. Golf Meetings.

Dr. R. C. Jewesbury

Reginald Charles Jewesbury, who died in November at the age of 93, was probably the oldest surviving O.W. He was up Rigaud's (1892-97), and was sometime Physician in charge of the Children's Department at St. Thomas's, Hospital.

Viscount Chandos K.G.

Oliver (Lyttelton) 1st Viscount Chandos, who died in January, was up Rigaud's from September 1904 to Easter 1906 when he left to go to Eton. His maternal grandfather and four of his uncles were at Westminster.

Mr. H. A. Cowan F.R.C.S.

Horatio Alexander Cowan, who came from a medical family, qualified at University College Hospital in 1924 and gained his F.R.C.S. (Ed.) in 1939. Shortly after the war he was appointed surgeon to the Ear, Nose, and Throat Department of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Bournemouth, and held this post until his retirement in 1966. He was Chairman of the Bournemouth Division of the B.M.A. in 1968-69, and President of the Wessex Branch in 1970-71. He was a Liveryman of the Society of Apothecaries.

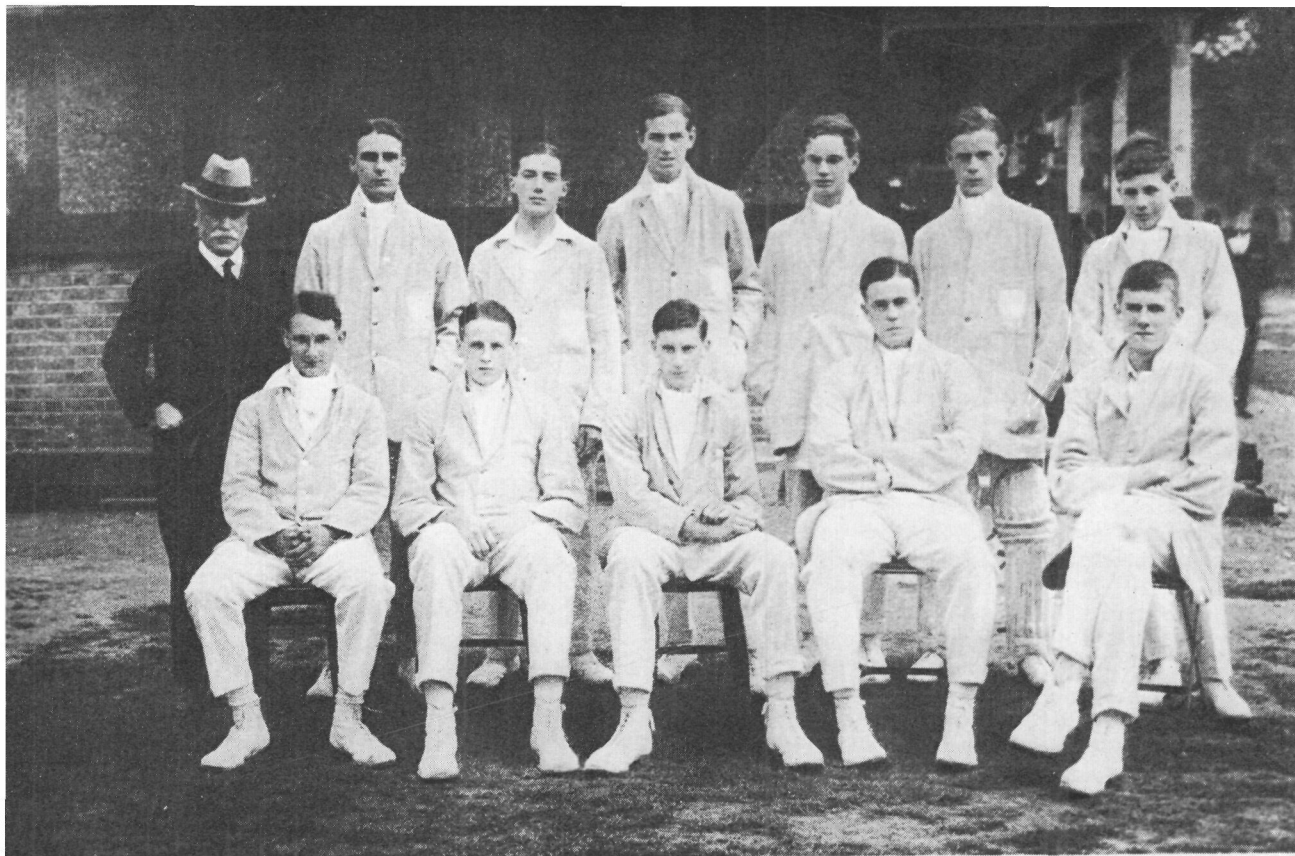
A Cricket Jubilee

July 8th 1972 will be the 50th Anniversary of the greatest day in the history of Westminster cricket; for on that day in 1922 C. H. Taylor (6 for 15) and R. G. H. Lowe (4 for 7) bowled out Charterhouse at Vincent Square for 25 runs. These two then passed the Charterhouse score without loss, winning the match by 10 wickets in a total playing time of less than an hour and a half. Rarely, if ever, can two players have so completely dominated a match. Six Charterhouse batsmen were bowled, two were caught and bowled; thus the rest of the Westminster side contributed no more than two catches, one at mid-on and one at short leg. Lowe opened the bowling, and off his first ball, a long hop, the opening batsman was caught by Munt at mid-on. Charterhouse struggled to 18 for 3, and at that score six wickets fell, five of them to Taylor. The innings should have ended at 18, but Number 11 was missed by McBride, a difficult running catch in the deep, and the ball went through for the only boundary of the innings.

Contemporary accounts and 50-year-old memories differ considerably about the state of the pitch, but Clare's recollection that "it was drying out slowly to become one of the great wickets prepared by Elson" (the Groundsman) is probably accurate, since this would have assisted both Taylor's leg breaks and googlies, and also Lowe's fast medium outswingers; but not even "*The Carthusian*" suggests that it was ever a really difficult wicket.

When Westminster batted Taylor might have been caught off the first ball, but he and Lowe took the score into the thirties before Lowe played on. A very old Old Westminster arrived during the lunch interval, and seeing the primitive scoreboard showing 34 for 1, chided Taylor for scoring only 34 runs before lunch. ("In my day we used to HIT the ball, m'boy").

The rest of the match was of course anti-climax, and when rain stopped play at tea time the score was 151 for 7. Both Jacomb-Hood and Munt had themselves exceeded the Charterhouse score, and



CRICKET XI., 1922.

Photo: Euse B. Baker Street, London.

EISEN, J. G. THAKS, J. H. BEAR, E. R. MUNT, L. CLARE, R. W. HARDEN, J. W. JACOMB-HOOD
G. W. STONER, R. G. H. LOWE, C. H. TAYLOR (Captain), W. L. HARTLEY, W. N. MCBRIDE

Lowe and Clare got close to it. When the match ended, some of the Charterhouse side caused raised eyebrows by going off to the Savoy Hotel to a "Thé Dansant" rather than face the less sophisticated meal awaiting them in College Hall.

An unusual feature of the Westminster side was that the first four batsmen became consecutive Captains, in that order, from 1922 to 1925, and each of them had been vice-Captain to his predecessor. Lowe opened the bowling in all matches that season, but only once before had Taylor put himself on first, although not surprisingly, he did so in the four subsequent matches. The complete domination by these two players was not confined to the Charterhouse match; for in five inter-school matches they made between them nearly half the total runs scored (475 out of 1013, which included McBride's 102 against Wellington). Almost unbelievably they also took 45 wickets, Taylor 24 at 6.86 and Lowe 21 at 7.70, while the rest of the bowlers could muster only 8 wickets between them at a cost of 25.5 each. In the Sherborne match, Taylor and Lowe put on 203 for the first wicket (Taylor 163, Lowe 91) to win by an innings (Taylor 8 for 57 and Lowe 6 for 60).

In all matches the record was 7 won, 5 drawn and 2 lost, a remarkable feat in view of the strength of the club sides which came to Vincent Square in that season. These visiting teams included at least 15 County Cricketers, four of whom played in Test Matches. Taylor headed both sets of averages with 611 runs at 47 and 41 wickets at 12.73. Lowe came a good second, scoring 529 runs at 40.69 and taking 44 wickets at 14.25. The nearest approach in batting was Clare, who averaged 19 and Stonier took 22 wickets. Taylor and Lowe both played for the Public Schools XI at Lords, and of Taylor's 56 against the Army, Wisden says "The way he made his runs greatly impressed all those who were lucky enough to see him."

At Oxford Taylor, in 1923, became the first freshman to score a hundred in the Varsity match; and three years later Lowe did the hat-trick for Cambridge, his first victim being McBride, who owed his blue, rather surprisingly, to his bowling. On coming down from the Universities both players became schoolmasters. Taylor returned to Westminster for a few years, but little more was heard of either in first class cricket, although Taylor played for a few seasons for Leicestershire with reasonable success, and Lowe had a few games for Kent.

I am grateful to the six known survivors of the Westminster side who answered my letters of enquiry so promptly, including Blair who wrote from Australia. Taylor, the Hartley Brothers, and Munt are now dead, and I have been unable to trace Stonier.

Detailed Score

Charterhouse

F. L. Barker	c Munt b Lowe	0
C. H. Harker-Taylor	c & b Taylor	3
S. F. Peel	b Lowe	9
H. C. Crawford	c & b Taylor	4
C. G. Varcoe	b Taylor	0
J. T. Morgan	b Taylor	0
C. J. Quiney	b Lowe	0
G. T. Kenyon	c Stonier b Taylor	0
R. A. Chettle	b Taylor	0
A. N. Morgan	b Lowe	2
W. H. Lambert	Not Out	4
Byes 2, Leg Byes 1		3

Total: 25

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
Lowe	8.4	4	7	4
Taylor	8	2	15	6

Westminster

C. H. Taylor	b Varcoe	16
R. G. H. Lowe	b Varcoe	23
W. N. McBride	c Peel b Varcoe	9
L. Clare	b Lambert	22
R. W. Hartley	c Crawford b Barker	(?) 4
J. W. Jacomb-Hood	b Varcoe	28
W. L. Hartley	st. Chettle b Quiney	1
E. R. Munt	Not Out	28
G. W. Stonier	Not Out	8
Byes 9 Wides 2 No Balls 1		12

Total for 7 Wickets

151

J. H. Blair and J. G. Tiarks did not bat.

Bowling

	O	M	R	W
A. N. Morgan	7	1	22	0
Lambert	10	3	18 (?)	1
Quiney	16	0	33	1
Varcoe	14	2	51	4
Barker	10	5	8	1
Peel	2	0	8	0

Some records show a Westminster total of 149 (10 Extras instead of 12.) There is doubt whether R. W. Hartley scored 4 or 5 and whether Lambert gave away 17 or 18 runs. In all records which include the bowling analysis, this differs by one run from the aggregate runs scored from the bat.

Findlay Rea

Games Committee

The **Annual General Meeting** of those interested in Games of the Club will take place at 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday, October 3rd, 1972 at the School, by kind permission of the Head Master.

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

Agenda

1. Chairman.
2. Minutes.
3. Matters Arising.
4. Correspondence.
5. Hon. Secretary's Report for the year to May 1st, 1972.
6. Accounts for the year to May 1st, 1972.
7. To receive the names of the Section Hon. Secs.
8. Election of Officers and Members for the year 1972-73. (The retiring Committee will make a proposal for this item, but any member wishing to propose any alternative or additional names for election to the Committee should send such names to the Hon. Secretary at least three days before the Meeting supported by the names of the proposer and seconder.)
9. Any other business.

After the General Meeting the new Committee will meet.

Athletics

The Club had an excellent match against the School on the City of London track, which was won by 25 points to 16.

In the Inter Old Boys' Tournament, the Club finished fourth out of eleven teams despite the loss of several members at the eleventh hour. John Goodbody (Shot), Nick Nops (Discus) and Jim Forrest (3,000 metres) were all placed second in their respective events, whilst Mark McNair gained a third and fifth place in the two Middle Distance events.

In the Old Boys' Cross-Country Championships at Roehampton, Mark McNair gained sixth place. In the Barnes to Putney Towpath Cup race in January, the Club defeated the School team and the Masters' team. The individual O.W.W. Championship went to J. Forrest, followed home by Mark McNair and the evergreen Michael Brown.

Cricket

The season's results, although unimpressive, nevertheless belie the Club's overall success. During the season,

ten matches were played, of which two were won, five lost and three drawn.

In the past the Club has relied on a small nucleus of players but this year 40 members played and most of them appeared on at least two or three occasions. Another most encouraging aspect has been the number of younger members who have turned out.

The summer started on a gloomy note and in the first round of the Cricketer Cup we were beaten by Bradfield, our batsmen being unable to force the pace against tight bowling. The match against the School was a high scoring one with the Club declaring after lunch at 235-3; the School reacted splendidly to the challenge and won by 4 wickets with four overs to spare.

The "Fortnight" at Vincent Square proved a huge success. The cricket was good, the weather fine with the result that the Club won both Saturday games, that against Free Foresters giving victory by 3 wickets with fifteen minutes to spare.

Notable performances during the season were achieved by John Mortimer, who scored two centuries, Geoffrey Lewis with three innings over fifty, Desmond Perrett with five wickets against C. J. Broadhurst's XI and Richard Pain who took five wickets against both the Eton Ramblers and the Old Citizens.

Fives

The Club maintained their customary activity with a full fixture list against Schools and Old Boys' Clubs. After 24 years of great work for the Club, Jack Gerrish has retired from the secretaryship: he has been succeeded by Charles Wakely.

Football

The 1971-72 season was the worst the Club has experienced for a number of years. The complete playing record was as follows:

	Goals					
	P	W	D	L	For	Against
1st XI	25	4	6	15	31	75
"A" XI	16	8	1	7	37	38

For the Club to be successful again greater co-operation will be required between older members and those who have recently left school.

The 1972-73 season starts with a practice game at Vincent Square on Saturday September 16th. Everybody is welcome and anyone who requires further details should contact the Hon. Secretary: D. A. Roy, 49 Peabworth Road, Harrow. Training will take place at Vincent Square on Thursdays starting on August 31st at 6.15 p.m.

Golf

The year was rather disappointing with the number of people attending the Society's meetings being somewhat lower than usual, particularly at the Spring Meeting. However, the Autumn Meeting produced sixteen members and it is hoped that this support can be maintained in future.

All the usual knock-out competitions were entered. In the Halford Hewitt we lost in the second round to Cranleigh, after beating Ampleforth in the first round. The Society did not progress beyond the first round of the Bernard Darwin, but qualified for the knock-out finals of the Grafton Morrish, where they lost to the holders, Sedbergh, in the first round. A team was also entered for the Royal Wimbledon Putting Competition and just failed to qualify for the finals.

In the Inter-Society matches, those against Cheltenham and Repton had to be cancelled, due to other commitments by both sides; the match against Uppingham was won and that against Radley was drawn.

It is encouraging to see the revival in School golf, several boys now playing once a week at Royal Mid Surrey, and it is hoped to arrange a match against the School in the near future.

Lawn Tennis

The Club entered again for the D'Abernon Cup and were beaten by the Old Paulines in the third round.

In the match against the School, the Club was successful by six matches to three. The following day, the annual American Doubles Tournament took place at Vincent Square.

A match was also played against the Old Etonians at Queen's Club, resulting in a win for the Club by 4-2.

Sailing

The Club is unable to report any activity during the year but thanks to the enthusiasm of the President, Sir Henry Chisholm, it is hoped that there will soon be signs of a revival of interest.

Swimming

The Club competed in the Old Boys' Relay Races; the match against the School was won by 46-33. The fixture against the Old Chigwellians had to be cancelled owing to adverse weather conditions.

Tennis

The Club entered for the Henry Leaf Cup and were defeated by the Etonians. Three other matches were played during the year, one notable result being achieved in beating the Royal Tennis Club at Hampton Court by 5-0.

A. P. M. Woodward was the losing finalist in the Lathom-Browne Handicap Singles at Hampton Court, and G. P. W. Cashell the losing finalist in the Penthouse Cup Handicap Singles at Petworth.

It is regretted that no activity can be reported during the year in the Boat Club, Fencing or Squash Sections.

All Section Secretaries would gladly welcome more playing members, particularly those who have recently left the School.

On behalf of the Committee
F. A. G. RIDER
Hon. Secretary

Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Elizabethan Club will be held at the Army & Navy Club, 36 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1., on Monday, 16th October, 1972, at 6.30 p.m.

July, 1972

F. A. G. Rider
Hon. Secretary

Agenda

1. Apologies for absence.
2. To approve the Minutes of the Annual General Meeting held on 19th October, 1971.
3. To receive the General Committee's Report.
4. To receive the audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1972.
5. Election of Officers*
The General Committee desires to propose for appointment as:
Chairman R. Plummer
Hon. Treasurer C. M. O'Brien
Hon. Secretary F. A. G. Rider
6. Election of General Committee*
Under Rule 13, F. B. Hooper, N. Bevan and R. G. H. Hinton are ineligible for re-election.
The General Committee desires to propose for appointment:†
†1923-28 Dr. P. C. F. Wingate
†1927-31 R. W. P. Hare
†1950-55 J. A. Lauder
†1953-58 D. J. A. Williams
†1954-59 P. L. M. Sherwood
†1932-37 D. F. Cunliffe
†1955-61 M. B. McC. Brown
†1959-62 A. J. T. Willoughby
1916-21 F. N. Hornsby
1956-61 Dr. D. G. C.
Presbury
1955-59 M. C. Baughan
1955-61 D. A. Roy
7. Appointment of Hon. Auditor.
8. Any other Business.

*The name of any other candidate for any of the Club Offices, or for the General Committee, must be proposed and seconded in writing and forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, F. A. G. Rider, 2, Brechin Place, London, SW7 4QA, so as to reach him not later than 9th October, 1972.

†Members of the 1971-72 General Committee eligible for re-election.

Annual Report

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

The Committee records with deep regret the deaths of the following Club Members:

N. P. Andrews (President 1968-71), E. G. M. Allen, A. L. Allpress, J. A. N. Bailey, A. E. C. Ball, A. G. Beach, H. B. C. Carter-Locke, K. H. L. Cooper, Dr. H. A. Cowan, N. D. Dunscombe, Dr. C. N. Evans, K. G. Fraser, Brigadier J. C. Friedberger, F. Fulton, W. Hansford-White, Rev. J. Harrison, H. W. L. Haynes, R. B. Hepburn, Sir Gerald H. Hodgson, C. Hogg, J. C. W. Horne, Major E. A. E. Howell, Dr. R. C. Jewesbury, G. D. Johnston, D. R. Lorimer-Thomas, W. F. Lutyens, C. H. C. Mabey, H. Massingham, Major E. Moore, C. W. Palmer, T. W. Plaistowe, G. M. Rambaut, C. A. Rowland, W. J. M. Syngé, Sir John M. Troutbeck, G. E. West, and G. K. Whitlamsmith.

One hundred and thirteen new members were elected during the year ended 31st March, 1972.

At the Annual General Meeting held on 19th October, 1971, Sir Henry Chisholm, C.B.E., was elected President in succession to Mr. N. P. Andrews, and D. M. M. Carey was elected a Vice-President. F. N. Hornsby, C. M. O'Brien and F. A. G. Rider were re-elected Chairman, Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively. D. F. Cunliffe, M. B. McC. Brown and A. J. T. Willoughby were elected new members of the Committee. Tribute was paid to the retiring President for his splendid service to the Club during his term of office.

The Annual Dinner was held at the Army & Navy Club, through the courtesy of V. T. M. R. Tenison, immediately following the Annual General Meeting and was attended by over 100 members and guests. The retiring President, Norman Andrews, presided. The toast of "Floreat" was proposed by the Dean of Westminster and replied to by the Head Master. D. F. Cunliffe proposed the health of the retiring President.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Games Committee, J. A. Lauder, P. G. Whipp and D. A. Roy were re-elected Hon. Treasurer, Hon. Secretary and Hon. Assistant Secretary respectively.



The Elizabethan

BALANCE SHEET

1971		£	£	£
	CAPITAL FUND			
7,745	Balance 1st April 1971		8,060	
315	Add: Termly Instalments (proportion)		310	
—	Life Subscriptions (proportion)		10	
			<hr/>	
8,060				8,380
	ENTERTAINMENTS FUND			
	Balance 1st April 1971		376	
	Add: Gross Income		28	
			<hr/>	
			404	
	Deduct: Grant—Westminster House Boys Club	30		
	Taxation	11		
		<hr/>	41	
376				363
	INCOME ACCOUNT			
	Balance 1st April 1971		1,239	
	Less: Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year		36	
			<hr/>	
1,239				1,203
	C. M. O'BRIEN Hon. Treasurer			
<hr/>				<hr/>
<u>£9,675</u>				<u>£9,946</u>

Report of the Honorary Auditor

I have audited the above Balance Sheet and annexed Income and Expenditure Account which are the Income and Expenditure Account give a true and fair view respectively of the state of affairs
6 Eldon Street,
London
26th April, 1972

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT 31st MARCH

1971		£	£
	ADMINISTRATION		
201			278
53	HONORARIUM—Miss Francis		75
222	TAXATION		229
	GRANTS		
700	The Elizabethan	700	
550	The Games Committee	650	
		<hr/>	1,350
111	EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		<hr/>
<hr/>			<hr/>
<u>£1,837</u>			<u>£1,932</u>

Note: The Club hold £300 $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ War Stock under the Henderson Bequest, the interest on which transferred to the School Prize Fund.

Club

31st MARCH 1972

1971		£	£
8,113	INVESTMENTS (as valued at 1st June 1945 or at cost if purchased since, less proceeds of realisations)		8,113
	£1,300 8½% Treasury Stock 1980/82		
	£2,000 3% Savings Bonds 1965/75		
	3,600 City of London Brewery & Investment Trust Ltd. Deferred Stock Units of 25p each		
	1,700 International Investment Trust Limited Ordinary Shares of 25p each		
	1,700 Investors Mortgage Security Co. Ltd. Ordinary Shares of 25p each		
	4,200 Merchants Trust Limited Ordinary Stock Units of 25p each		
	£315 Merchants Trust Limited 4% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1990/95		
	1,591 Scottish National Trust Company Limited Ordinary Stock Units of 25p each		
	The value of the Investment at middle market prices on 31st March 1972 was £18,569 (1971 £12,802).		
	CURRENT ASSETS		
	Balances at Bankers	1,860	
	Less: Sundry Creditors.	27	
		<hr/>	
1,562			1,833
<hr/>			<hr/>
£9,675			£9,946
<hr/>			<hr/>

to the Members of the Club

in accordance with the books and records produced to me. In my opinion the Balance Sheet and of the Club at 31st March 1972 and of the Income and Expenditure for the year ended on that date.

H. Kenneth S. Clark, F.C.A.
Hon. Auditor

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

1972		£	£
3	ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS		2
—	LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS (proportion)		43
1,260	TERMLY INSTALMENTS (proportion)		1,240
—	DONATION		5
569	INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS (gross)		590
5	PROFIT ON CLUB DINNER		16
—	EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE OVER INCOME		36
		<hr/>	<hr/>
£1,837			£1,932
<hr/>			<hr/>

provides prizes to go with the Henderson Challenge Cups. The income for the year of £10.50 was

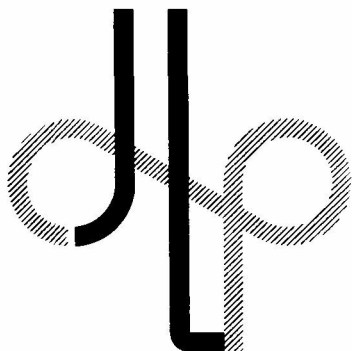


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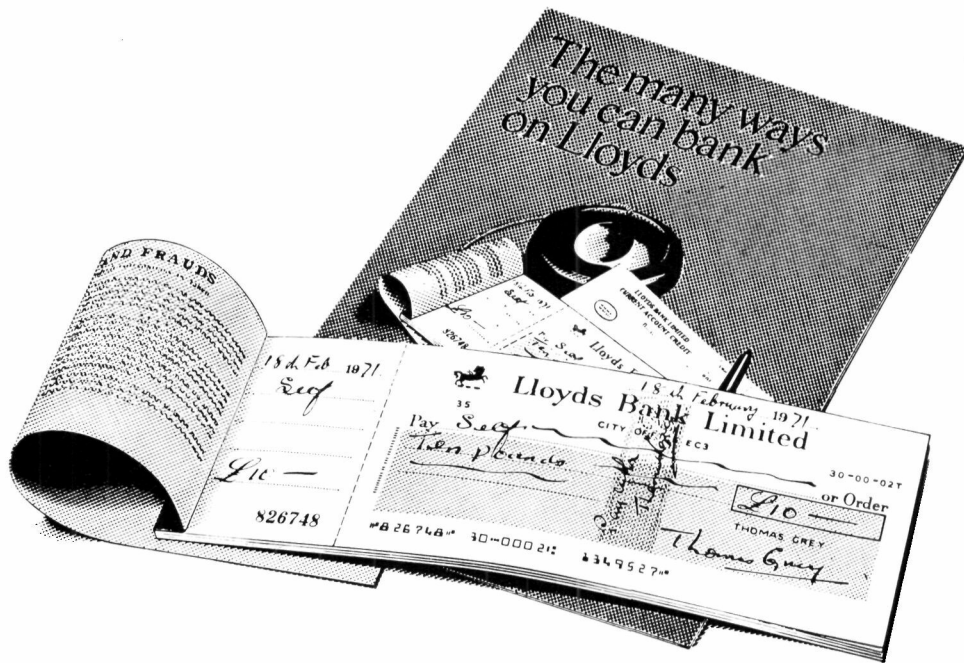
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The Director of Personnel,

John Lewis Partnership, Oxford Street, London W1A 1EX

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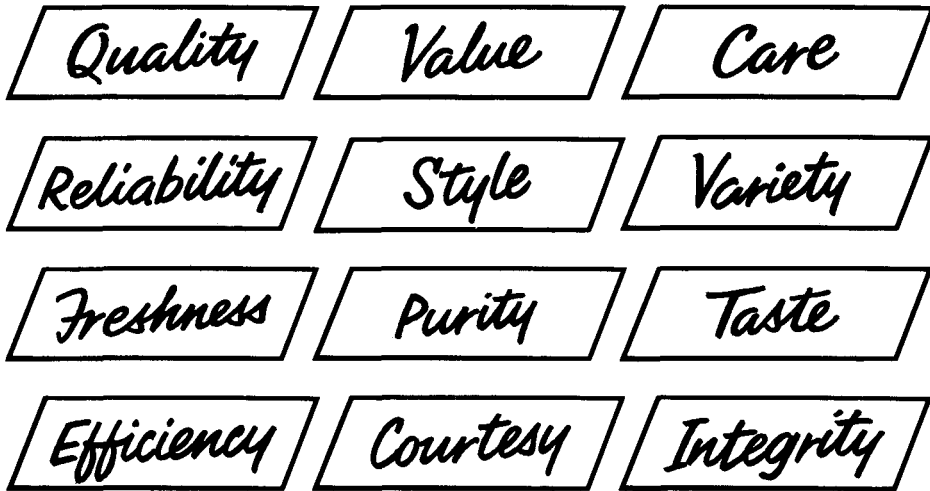
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