

# THE ELIZABETHAN



*DAT DEUS INCREMENTUM*



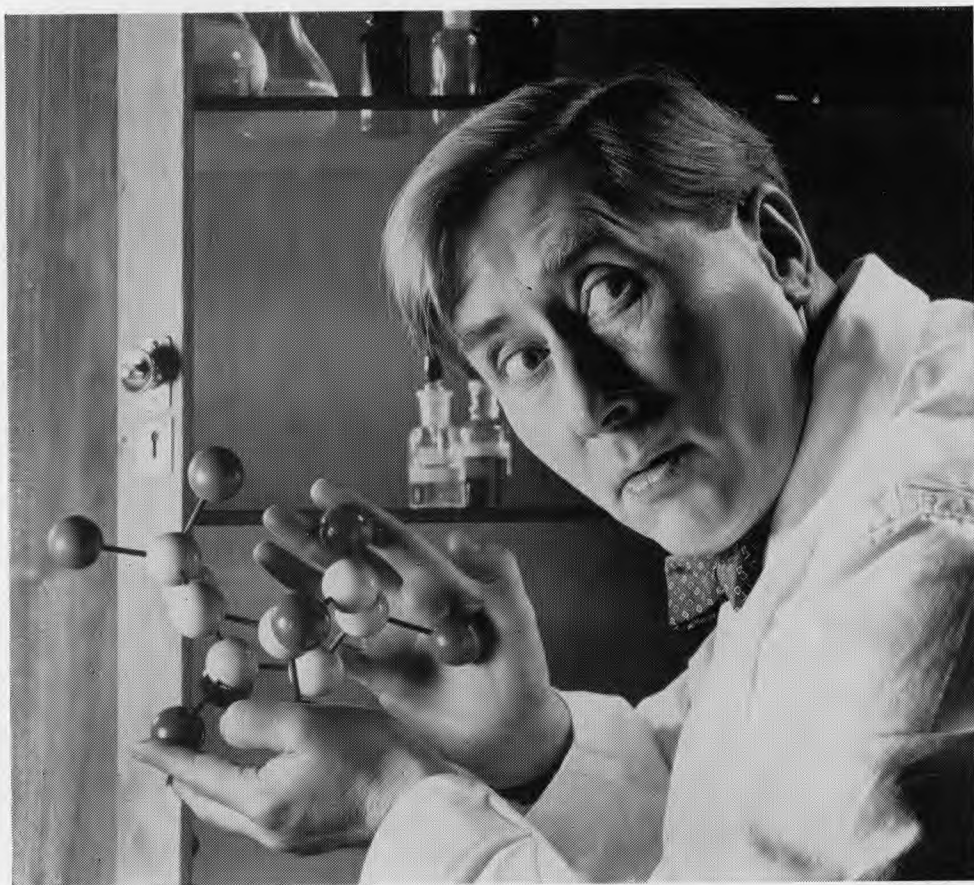
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# THE ELIZABETHAN

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*Photo: G. S. Townsley*

*The Phoenix, commemorating both the refounding of the School in 1560 and the restoration of School in 1960*

# THE THANKSGIVING SERVICE



*The start of the procession: Dr. Fisher arrives in the Abbey*

*Photo: Sport and General*

Since last September the School has seen many ceremonies: as well as the usual calendar of feast days, there has been the installation of a new Dean, the consecration of three bishops, a State Funeral, and a Royal Wedding. In spite of this competition the Thanksgiving Service was still a great occasion, striking in dignity, in sight and sound. Of course the surroundings and resources of a great collegiate church make it difficult not to produce something which is at least impressive; but since those for whom Abbey and School are still part of daily life were also able to feel involved as well as carrying through a rehearsed performance, perhaps the Service achieved something more.

Certainly it was organized in every detail; the half-inch thick instructions folders used by Mr. Rawes and his assistants were almost as overwhelming as those used at the Royal Wedding, and it was a sign of importance at the final rehearsal to be seen carrying a stopwatch. As a result the Queen's Scholars were to begin the Service by moving into Samaria only twenty seconds after the time aimed at; and the organ-

ization only broke down over the lady and gentleman who had come a week early for the New York Pro Musica Antiqua's *Play of Daniel*, and were able to get to the organ-loft before their mistake was pointed out to them.

Otherwise there were no accidents; Dr. Fisher was received, the fanfare was played (the influence of the Royal Wedding perhaps made itself felt here), and the procession moved off on time. The presence of Dean and Chapter as well as Head Master, masters, and Queen's Scholars in the procession expressed the identity of School and Abbey which the Dean emphasized in his address. There was an echo of Commem. in the processional hymn, an echo which reappeared in the hundred-and-fiftieth psalm; otherwise the service was completely different, reflecting the special nature of the occasion.

There was a manifest rhythm in the order of the service. The Head Master's studiously un sentimental introduction, King David's prayer for the building of the Temple read by Praefectus, and the Chaplain's prayers, all these were answered by psalm, anthem and hymns. Perhaps the most

impressive moment was the Lesson, read with power and dignity and suitably opposed to "the contemplation of one's own merits in a spirit of sophistication", as the Dean said in his address: "But who am I, and what is my people, that we should be able to offer so willingly after this sort?"

The Dean in his address had clearly faced the difficult task of speaking to the varied congregation of Old Westminsters, parents, and boys in a way which would mean something to all of them. His opening reference to the short time since his installation as Dean and Chairman of the Governing Body was graceful; then he went on to speak with authority of the relationship between Abbey and School. Most impressive of all was his discussion of the moral and spiritual ties between the School and its past or present members, which was positive and clear, without any note of sentimentality or idealization.

All this took place against a background of music; in a Church where an alternative to congregational singing was possible, the organizers showed some boldness in not depending entirely or even mainly on the Choir. There was, of course, a little hesitation at times, and some parts of the congregation seemed a little too drawn to

reverent silence; but three hundred boys of the School, forcefully rehearsed over a fortnight by Mr. Byrt, competed well with the organ and the trumpets, though it was perhaps at moments a matter of competition rather than co-operation. The music for the congregation, which was always loud, high, and glad, was in complete and effective contrast with the restraint of the spoken parts of the service; "We are assembled here in the presence of Almighty God to commemorate the refounding of this College in the year one thousand five hundred and sixty," said the Head Master, undemonstratively, and the congregation replied on the rather less modest note of "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord". The anthem expressed a different and more complicated emotion, again emphasizing the usefulness of music where speech would only be tasteless and embarrassing.

Finally, after trumpets and voices had competed for the last time in the Old Hundredth, Dr. Fisher blessed the congregation, the procession out of the Abbey was formed, and the guests moved to College Garden, in discreetly guided batches, for the less highly-charged celebration which followed.



*Photo: Sport and General*

*Old Westminsters in the Choir as the Head Master reads the Introduction*



# THE RECEPTION

The Head Master's Reception was in the nature of things a formal occasion; but the connections with the School of all the two thousand guests, whether they were Old Westminsters, Governors, masters or parents, provided a common interest which deprived the occasion of all pomposity or artificiality. College Garden and School were filled without any large collections of people in one place, though there were several points round which the function seemed to revolve; nor did anyone appear isolated except for those who were abandoning conversation to listen to the band of the Coldstream Guards playing refreshingly conventional and appropriate music, or to see the buildings round College Garden and Yard lit up.

Burlington's façade seemed pleasantly different in the light of the floodlamps, and the trees, also illuminated, reflected the light so as to give an impression that the whole garden was covered by an even larger marquee than the one which had been put up for the occasion.

Through the gate into College Garden came many of the parents who had been received up School, whilst other guests moved under the red and white striped awning through into the Little Cloister and thence to admire School. In Yard, the experts had calculated that geraniums indeed look best by the light of floodlamps, whilst the

windows of College, with a hint of chandeliers, stood out brightly against the unlit walls.

The Head Master and Dr. Fisher seem to have managed to go everywhere, though it is to the credit of the organizers and of the Head Master himself, as host, that though not everyone was able to talk to them, nevertheless there was no reason for anyone to feel offended. After all, the guests were there because of their interest in the School, and with kind weather, beautiful surroundings, hard work and imagination, the School was able to offer its best.

This apparently is the first time such a lighting display had been arranged. In contrast to the flat, pasteboard effect of ordinary floodlighting, the effects designed by Lucas and Pyke, the consulting engineers, under the direction of Mr. Gordon Spry, O.W., gave a different, and almost theatrical impression. The kindness of the General Electric Company, who were also responsible for the ingenious lighting of the north side of the Little Cloister, and of Associated Electrical Industries in providing the cables, made an ambitious plan much easier to carry out; no less impressive, at least to those who were in some sense hosts as well as guests, was the speed and efficiency with which T. Clarke's of Sloane Street installed the equipment.

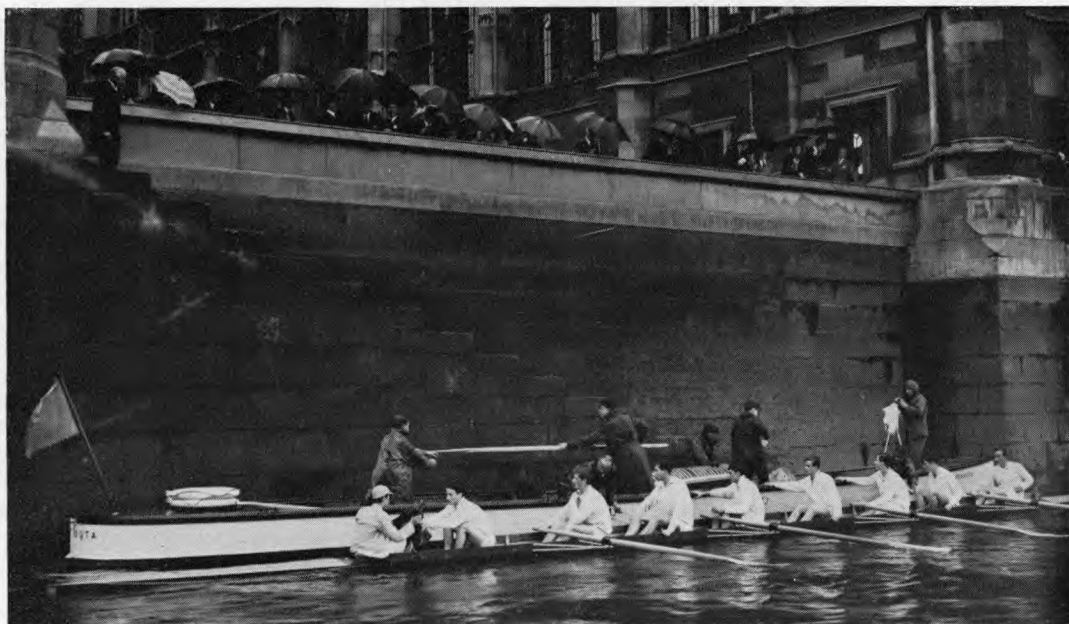


*The façade of College floodlit*

*Photo : M. C. Nerbury*



# THE FIRST EIGHT AT THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER



*Sir Brian Horrocks waits to greet members of the First Eight at Black Rod Stairs* *Photo: Sport & General*

A Westminster crew was seen in Westminster reach for the first time since the war when the First Eight rowed down from Putney to be greeted at the Houses of Parliament by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Sir Brian Horrocks. This pleasant little ceremony first took place in 1935, after it had been discovered that the School had a right of way to the Thames, obtained when the present Houses of Parliament were built, so that members of the School could continue to enjoy themselves on the river.

It was a pity that the day was so wet as to make necessary all the umbrellas seen in the photograph; all the same, Sir Brian bravely came forward, without any protection against the weather, to greet the First Eight after its five-mile row downstream. Indoors the crew met Old Westminster M.P.s of all parties, who seemed a little surprised and in some cases disappointed to find no Grantites in it; the Head Master and Praefectus were also present. In sharp contrast with the energetic sportsmanship of earlier Westminster watermen, the crew were allowed to go straight to the School instead of rowing back; their boat was towed back by a launch.



*Sir Brian with the Head of the Water and Mr. Ross* *Photo: M. C. Norbury*

# THE INSPECTION

On May 31st as part of the School Quatercentenary and the centenary of the cadet movement, the contingent was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester. The interest aroused by the occasion was manifested by the large numbers who accepted invitations to be present. The occasion was blessed by perfect weather, the brilliant sun contrasting with the rain that had marred the early rehearsals. Music played by the regimental band of the Scots Guards welcomed the spectators as they arrived for coffee, and the informal note on which the day started seemed to put everybody at ease.

His Royal Highness was received by the Head Master, and took the royal salute, when the royal standard broke over the dais. The inspection in line followed, during which the contingent showed commendable steadiness on a hot day, and a number of senior boys were presented. The naval section led the march past, when the contingent managed to overcome many of the hazards of marching on grass.

Whilst the troops were preparing for the second part of the inspection, the Duke toured the static display, which illustrated the work of the three service sections with special emphasis on the recent camp in the Cairngorms. After meeting the glider team, His Royal Highness watched a series of demonstrations illustrative of some of the C.C.F. training. A volunteer drill squad demonstrated drill with the bayonet and fired a *feu de joie*. This was followed by members of the naval section rigging a sheerlegs for the crossing of an imaginary chasm—an evolution carried out with verve and skill. Next came a tent-pitching competition in which four two-man teams of members of the Arduous Training Camp demonstrated speedy pitching and accurate handling of bivouac tents. Finally, the R.A.F. section gave a display with Sergeant Lodge at the controls of the primary glider, after which all cadets carried out normal training which the seven hundred and fifty spectators up Fields were able to walk round and watch.

*With sheerlegs, block and tackle, the navy swing their raft over the "chasm"*

*Photos: Photo-Reportage*







*The glider in the air, before landing in the very middle of the cricket pitch*

Before leaving, His Royal Highness was entertained to drinks and the contingent officers were presented together with some former members of the Corps including Mr. Fisher, Mr. Troutbeck and R.S.M. Stewart. All were sorry that Mr. Wigram was prevented at the last minute from attending the parade.

Thus ended a memorable occasion for the Corps; all are grateful to the Duke of Gloucester for honouring us with his presence and for taking such an obvious interest in all that he saw. The contingent rose to the occasion and acquitted itself well, showing confidence and ease on an occasion which could so well have been marred by tenseness and strain. Further ceremonial duties now await the Corps: it is to find a guard of honour when the C.C.F. Banner is dedicated and handed over at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, and it will provide three boys for the parade at Buckingham Palace when the C.C.F. Centenary Book is presented to the Queen; finally, sixteen boys from the contingent will be lining the path from the Great West Door of the Abbey during the Thanksgiving Service the same afternoon.



*His Royal Highness with Major French and the Head Master*

ON January 28th every year, the School is called upon in Morning Abbey to give thanks for "our Foundress, Queen Elizabeth the First", and also for our Benefactor, King Henry the Eighth. There is a certain satisfaction in belonging to a school which can at the same time celebrate its four-hundredth anniversary and claim a history perhaps as long as that of the Abbey itself, and in being able to feel that we might just as well have held our Quatercentenary in 1560 as to-day. There seems, indeed, to be a public-school sense of modesty in this division of our history into half, as if it were not quite in the best of taste to boast of mere age; but this modesty is also justified by the immense change in the nature and purpose of this School which took place during the reign of our Foundress.

A certain spirit of urbanity and tolerance, perhaps also of protest, is recognizable throughout the last four centuries of the School's history, and one might even go so far as to identify some still-extant 'Westminster types': little Christopher Wren, precocious and uncomfortably adult in his interests, the eight apologetically tough-looking 'Gentlemen of Westminster' who were photographed after beating Leander eight years after the Great Exhibition, and also that inconvenient boy Robert Southey, whose determination to get on the wrong side of the Establishment went too far in the end. All this is understandable to-day, but for us to imagine a medieval Westminster, out of town, dedicated to monastic education, and where ideas were imposed rather than suggested, is an impossibility.

So it is right that we should view only the last

four hundred years of the School's history as a whole, though there remains an unworthy pleasure in the use of the word 'only'. But the preservation even for this period of the urbane and liberal characteristics which, one hopes, prompted Lord Chesterfield to send Philip Stanhope here, is perhaps something distinctive among the great Elizabethan public schools. This continuity of atmosphere has been bought at a price—of almost complete anarchy at certain times in the School's history, and of near-extinction during the last century, because of a refusal to cater for middle-class tastes in education. Having remained obstinately aristocratic in its ideas, Westminster is now one of the few public schools which still provide anything like the old 'Liberal Education'; and now that the 'Stalky & Co.' ideal has gone out of fashion, the reward of this conservatism has arrived.

From the most mundane point of view, therefore, it looks as if Westminster must be beginning a period of popularity and prosperity; this is the more encouraging in that the aristocratic world which first conceived the idea of a liberal education is now more or less dead. There are schools to-day which seem to exist merely in order to get their pupils through successive examinations, or as federations of sports clubs, or to pursue the factitious ideal of education for leadership; and this is why a school like Westminster makes a positive contribution. The feeling that Westminster is exceptional among schools is best expressed by the general verdict of those who have gone there, a verdict in which lies its best hope for the future: "I don't think I would have liked it much anywhere else."

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## A WESTMINSTER NOTEBOOK

R. W. PETTIT has been appointed Head of Rigauds.

P. C. S. MEDAWAR, Head of Grant's,

J. K. LEDLIE,

W. L. PAVRY, and

M. D. BROUGH

have been appointed School Monitors.

Head of School Music: M. R. MACKENZIE.

Concert Secretary: P. A. B. PRAG.

Bibliothecæ Monitor: G. G. LEWIS.

Editor of *The Elizabethan*: S. J. H. BADDELEY.

\* \* \*

The following University award has been announced since our last issue:—

J. T. WYLDE (Grant's), Open Demyship in History, Magdalen College, Oxford.



Praefectus, N. Bevan, and the First College Monitor, D. R. Myring, were among those closest to the royal marriage ceremony on May 6th. They had the task of removing the faldstools used by the Bride and Bridegroom after the vows had been exchanged. Eight Queen's Scholars walked in the procession with the Head Master and the Under Master, while the remaining Queen's Scholars and the School Monitors acted as ushers. Gracious messages of commendation were received from Clarence House, from the Palace and the Lord Chamberlain's Office, in three impressively titled letters to the Head Master. By kind permission of Canon Stancliffe, a large body of the School watched the processions to and from the Abbey from St. Margaret's Churchyard; others, with a healthy respect for television, and, perhaps, a pardonable wish to get away from it all, took part in the occasion from a distance. As is to be expected in a school so close to the great events of the realm, the Wedding was preceded and followed by a flattering but in some ways inconvenient invasion of sightseers, who left behind a good deal more than seven basketfuls.

\*            \*            \*

### THE CHALLENGE

The following boys have been elected into College:—

S. V. TWILLEY,  
 R. A. YEATES,  
 C. J. CHEADLE,  
 W. M. WRIGLEY,  
 W. CRAN (Liddell's),  
 R. M. P. HALL,  
 A. W. A. PETERSON,  
 K. C. HOUSTON,  
 D. J. DICKSON,  
 G. StC. MANNERS.

Exhibitions have been awarded to:—

A. P. WRIGHT,  
 D. N. SEDLEY,  
 S. T. LOVENBURY (Ashburnham).

\*            \*            \*

Since the completion of School was announced in this magazine last Election Term, a great deal of further work has been done on decorations and equipment inside it. Although progress has sometimes seemed a little hesitant, School now looks as if it really was almost ready for its official opening next term, fifteen months after it



*Photo: M. C. Norbury*

came into use. The Shell has been painted and coats of arms placed above it; the bronze Phoenix is clear of its scaffolding and is already almost accepted by the conservative taste of the School. Frescoes are being painted on the walls of the anteroom, and the organ, shown in the photograph above, is now being voiced and tuned.

Perhaps the most impressive sign of progress is the final disappearance of the stockade behind which the builders carried out their operations. Without this defensive perimeter inside it, Yard looks curiously bare; even the cement streaks left on the paving-stones have been removed with an obtrusive little electric drill, the last of a series of building noises which have for some time presented a challenge to boys and masters in rooms overlooking Yard.

\*            \*            \*

There has been universal sympathy for Mr. Simpson in his serious and most untimely attack of influenza, which has obliged him to spend the Quater-centenary so far in hospital. Before his illness, he had been able to contribute a great deal to the arrangements. We are sorry that he has already missed several of the celebrations, and very much hope that by the time this notice appears, he will have been able to take part as Senior Master in the events he has been so much looking forward to.

## THE TRIFLER, 1960

The Editors of *The Trifler* would like to remind all Old Westminsterers and parents that should they wish to obtain a copy of the Quater-centenary edition, they should send a postal order to the value of 3s. od. (postage included) to:—

The Editors,  
*The Trifler*,  
3 Little Dean's Yard,  
London, S.W.1.

*The Trifler* will also be obtainable at the Latin Play and at the School Concert.

\* \* \*

The Ascension Day Play was not such an active affair as usual this year; though the Science Society took a party to see the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough, the visits arranged by Mr. Keeley and Mr. Moylan in past years did not take place. No doubt preparations for the Quater-centenary celebrations, and of course

the Challenge, interfered with activities on Ascension Day; on the other hand, the desire to honour the Foundress has also caused the authorities to add a day to the Exeat.

\* \* \*

The Quater-centenary Cricket match between Westminster and the Old Westminsterers is to be held up Fields on July 8th and 9th; parents and Old Westminsterers are especially welcome. Applications for tickets for tea on July 9th should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Old Westminsterers' Cricket Club, 17 Dean's Yard, London S.W.1.

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The School Concert is to be performed twice, on Thursday, July 21st, and Friday, July 22nd; applications for tickets should be addressed to The Concert Secretary, Westminster School, 17 Dean's Yard, London S.W.1.

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## MUSIC

The Orchestra and Choir have a particularly difficult task this term in preparing for the School Concert, which, it is hoped, will be a successful contribution to the Quater-centenary celebrations. There seem to be more competent musicians in the School than usual, and, contrary to common belief, the School Orchestra now consists mainly of boys from the School. There are as many as seventeen boys who have been regularly attending orchestra rehearsals, although not all of them will be playing in the Concert. The real problem which prevents there being an Orchestra composed entirely of members of the School is the dearth of string players; but all schools find this difficult to avoid. Wind instruments usually hold the greater attraction for boys at the age when they come to Westminster, and very soon afterwards it becomes too late ever to take up any other instrument with a serious hope of becoming proficient. The obvious solution is to supply the Orchestra with as many boys as possible and invite outsiders to fill the missing parts.

In the choir the trebles are better than they

have been for some years and there is some good weight in the basses, but the shortage of tenors which is striking almost every amateur choir in the country has not left us unaffected; and outsiders, as usual, have to be called in to help with the alto part, since it is always unsatisfactory for a boy's voice to sing alto. However, the choir has potentialities and should be capable of a good performance in Vaughan Williams' *Sea Symphony*. The only enemy that strikes hard is time. At the time of writing, most of the musicians in the School were busy practising for the Music Competitions which were to take place on June 8th, one week after the Thanksgiving Service; the choir was thus to be deprived of two consecutive rehearsal periods. Apart from this, it is difficult ever to get the whole choir together, because of pressure of other activities. But we are told that the School Concert is to take place on two nights, for the first time; this is a great improvement on the previous one-night system, and we hope that advantage will be taken of the additional seating available.



# THE SCHOOL PLAY

On March 9th *Yesterday's Enemy*, by Peter Newman, was produced up School in aid of World Refugee Year. It was the first School Play since the 1956 *Cherry Orchard*, and the first since the War to be produced, lighted, designed and managed entirely by boys.

This is a war play which asks awkward questions. When do you abandon the wounded? When do you shoot civilians in cold blood? How far, even under extreme pressure, do vital ends justify dubious means?

The first act was slow and too long, and some of the early brutality, before the situation had stated its necessity, distasteful. For these faults the author must take part of the responsibility (one critic remarked that he kept feeling the unseen pressure of semi-colons). But both the situation and the acting warmed up considerably through an interesting second act to a really exciting third.

The producer, M. Lushington, Q.S., kept things moving admirably and the actors, as

*The Times* critic remarked, really seemed to listen to each other, and speak and act accordingly. Sometimes, however, reality was gained at a sacrifice of audibility: the timing of particular points was not always successful—the play hasn't much humour and we badly needed to enjoy what little there was. Finally, one or two of the characters shouted too much.



*Captain Langdon interrogates a Burmese villager*

*Photos: M. C. Norbury*

*Major Yamazaki confronts Paul*



The earliest exception to these vocal criticisms was M. Elwyn-Jones (Busby's), who spoke very clearly in the small part of the dying Brigadier. N. Greenhill, Q.S., as Paul, the young Lieutenant "of a somewhat nervous disposition", never allowed emotion to blur his lines, though he had plenty to express, and he was a good contrast to the solid, reliable Scots Sergeant played by G. S. Congreve (Grant's).

The leading part of Captain Langdon, the C.O. upon whom all the responsible decisions fall, was played as an extremely tough character by P. J. Jenner (Wren's). Though inexperienced and not gifted vocally, he so lived the part that he gradually compelled us to believe in him and to feel his moral dilemma as violently as he did himself. The climax of the play was the verbal duel between Langdon and the Japanese Major Yamazaki, played by G. G. Lewis, Q.S., with great skill and variety of mood, so that he too became a real person and avoided the easy pitfall of caricature. The set painted by James Heard (Grant's) was an outstandingly vivid jungle scene.

# PHOENIX SOCIETY

It was a great honour for us and also for the School when the President of the Royal Academy, Sir Charles Wheeler, came on February 23rd to speak to us on 'The Academy in the Modern World'.

Sir Charles, who began by describing himself as a "square", then gave a historical account of the founding of the Academy, starting with Hogarth and dealing fully with Reynolds' and George III's intentions as to what it should be. Its aims, he said, were twofold: to exhibit the best work that was being produced at the present, and by means of the Academy Schools to promote a notion of the technique of painting. In more general terms, the Academy believed that it was possible to learn something from the work of past painters. One could not, he said, learn how to produce great art from the old masters, for that depended on the individual, but without copying one could evolve. Central to this ideal of painting he placed the knowledge of nature, nature being an integral part of art.

Of course, one could not be blind to the movement which had grown up in the last fifty years, and which tended to deny the past; no institution could survive by keeping itself to itself. The Academy therefore tried in its summer exhibition to bring the best of both worlds together, for nothing which was really sincere in painting could be rejected.

Nevertheless, he inferred, modern art has in many cases made mockery of liberty. Often it was destructive, and lacked knowledge of form. He recounted sympathetically how a Scotsman enclosed in the modern art room at the Tate Gallery hammered at the door, crying, "Hoots, let me oot, let me oot, I'm beginning to like it". Sir Charles' approach had, nevertheless, a note of optimism: modern art was a reaction, and because it denied nature by distorting it, could not survive. His remarks advocated, perhaps, a synthesis of modern art with traditional form. On being questioned as to whether modern art always denied nature or whether, up to now, all art had been natural, the President defended himself with firmness.

On May 23rd the Society met to hear Mr. Furneaux-Jordan talk on 'The Guilty Men of Architecture'. As architectural critic of *The Observer*, he had played a major part in attacking the Monico site plans at Piccadilly, and the news that they had been rejected came, appropriately, only a few days before the meeting.

Without going back to Rome, Mr. Furneaux-Jordan began, we can say that the great age of town planning was the eighteenth century. He gave an account of the eighteenth-century relationship between the architect and the landowner: this was an age when a single man had the confidence of an artistically educated employer. It was followed by the town-planning of the Regency, led by Nash. Yet the tendency of the last century had been toward piecemeal planning—by the industrialist. The rise of other factors in building had lessened the influence of the individual designer, and because of the bombing during the last war, sites were now more disjointed. These were the causes which produced Piccadilly Circus as it is to-day.

Mr. Furneaux-Jordan continued that the reason why his colleagues had not criticized the plan earlier was that they thought it was too ridiculous to succeed. The designers met with criticism for a tower plan which would have destroyed the idea of enclosure, set up a rival central pivot to the square, and produced neon lighting visible, for instance, from Downing Street and Buckingham Palace. What was wanted, he said, was a flat background on the north side to fit in with the original scheme, perhaps a little like the *Piazza del Duomo* at Milan.

The struggle, which Mr. Furneaux-Jordan described in substantial detail, was finally won. It showed the general awakening of interest in architectural problems. Whether many other similar cases will not have to be fought out as Piccadilly spreads eastwards remains to be seen.

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## THE CLASSICAL SOCIETIES

On the last Sunday of the Play Term the *Cena Classica* was held in Ashburnham Dining Room. The excellent meal, prepared under Mrs. Stancliffe's direction, was followed by Mr. Simpson's speech, witty and erudite as always. The Junior Classical Society performed the *Spudium*, an adaptation of Virgil's *Georgics*, the John Sargeaunt Society a "Quasi-*Phormio*", the Seventh a "Character" of Theophrastus and a hilarious chorus from a hypothetical *Anti-Antigone*, and a group of non-classics "The Fall of the Capitol". This *Cena* was an exceptionally happy one, and was universally popular.

After the unambiguous success of the *Cena* at the end of the Play Term the Junior Classical Society began the Lent Term soberly by reading the *Ajax* of Sophocles in modern translation in front of a large and appreciative audience. These play-readings are certainly well received, and when the parts have been well prepared, as they were on this occasion, they have a real value.

On February 15th Mr. Mackintosh, of King's School, Canterbury, read a paper to the John Sargeaunt Society on A. E. Housman with reference to his work both as a classic and as a poet; it was very well attended.

On February 29th the Junior Classical Society sponsored a well-documented lecture on the architecture of the Greeks and Romans, illustrated with excellent slides which were most kindly provided by the Institute of Hellenic Studies.

On March 7th the two societies combined for an expedition to see the *Dyskolos* of Menander at King's College, London. The Misanthrope himself and one or two other members of the cast provided some movement in an adequate if hardly outstanding performance.

So far this term each society has held one meeting. On May 11th the Junior Classical Society arranged an expedition to the Institute of Archaeology to hear a talk on "The Bronze Statues of the Piraeus", given by Professor Papadimitriou. These statues are unquestionably the most exciting examples of Greek sculpture to have been found in recent times.

John Sargeaunt Society was addressed on May 20th by Mr. Walter Raeburn, Q.C., father of Mr. David Raeburn who is a frequent visitor to the School and to our meetings. Mr. Raeburn spoke on "Justice and Mercy in the Courts", giving us the legal viewpoint with authority and

every sign of long experience. This meeting was exceptionally, and deservedly, well attended.

Several more meetings are planned for this term, and this account of their activities will indicate that interest in both societies is being happily maintained.

## MODERN LANGUAGES SOCIETY

At the end of the Play Term the Society spent a very enjoyable evening listening to some German verse-speaking. Two actors from the B.B.C., Walter Hertner and Marianna Waller, read selections from Goethe, Eichendorf and Heine, and a delightful Grimm fairy tale. The renderings were excellent and often very moving. This was followed by the *Liederabend* on December 12th, which has now become an annual event. This requires a great deal of organization, but on the whole the results seem to justify the effort.

On March 2nd the Society met to read Hoffmannsthal's *Jedermann*. This went off well, everyone reading with interest and a good accent; it was followed on March 12th by the main meeting of the term, when Mr. Edward Crankshaw of *The Observer* lectured on "Recent Developments in Russia". He started with Lenin and went on to Stalin, "the great administrator", who saw the danger of Germany and decided to strengthen his country. He used brutality to achieve his aims, and by 1941 he had made unbelievable progress. War threw Russia right back, but in 1946 Stalin inaugurated his fifteen-year recovery plan; by 1952 he had driven Russia to a standstill. He left no successor, but only a group of frightened men, all unwilling to take the lead, so that a collective government came into existence. Mr. Krushchev eventually came to full power in 1958; the main question he has to ask himself in internal politics is, "how can he control a complex and constrained society and still allow freedom?" This was a fascinating talk, adding much to our knowledge of Russia as it is to-day.

It is worth noting that members of the Society, among others, went to the Savoy Theatre to see the impressive productions of *Phèdre*, *Britannicus* and *Bérénice* given by the Compagnie Marie Bell.

The only meeting so far this term was held on May 13th, when the Society heard Mr. John



Weightman, of King's College, London, talk on "Le Nouveau Roman". This was naturally a subject which very few members knew anything about. Mr. Weightman dealt with three novelists, Robbe-Grillet, Michel Butor, and Madame Sarraute, who form a new group of experimental writers. They are not interested in moral problems but in problems of technique, details, factual description, and limited situation. These novels contain no story and have no order of presentation, so the reader finds a certain difficulty in assimilating them. However, Mr. Weightman had no difficulty in explaining them to us very lucidly, and we all went away feeling less ignorant of if not convinced by the idea of 'Le Nouveau Roman'.

## THE BUSBY'S FILM GROUP

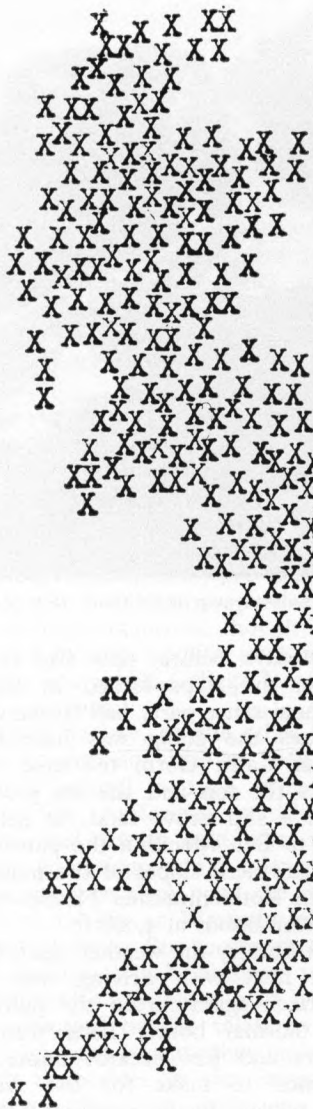
Film-making has appealed to a number of Westminsterers in the past; a short film of School life was made by Mr. W. J. W. Sharrard in 1939, and a more ambitious one about the evacuation was made by Mr. Richard Cawston in 1940. Films were also shot after the war but none of them led to the establishment of a permanent film society. Two years ago such a society was formed up Busby's. Its first production was an experimental colour film with a tape-recorded sound track. The success of this first production encouraged the expansion of the Busby's Film Group to include all members of the School interested in film-making. At the same time an extremely generous gift from the Westminster School Society enabled the Group to buy its own 16 mm. Paillard Bolex camera and other essential equipment. This year the first films have been produced with the new equipment.

Handling a 16 mm. camera with colour film has brought new scope and new problems. Fortunately the Film Group has had the very great benefit of advice and assistance from Mr. J. M. Archibald, O.W., head of J. Walter Thompson's advertising film department. His help and that of his technicians has been invaluable. Nevertheless, unsuspected difficulties arose when filming began. The gay new curtains in the Science Library came out a dirty grey instead of bright yellow; on the other hand, the walls of the Head Master's study, normally cream, turned out in the film to be a rather attractive eighteenth-century green. There are moments of anxiety too: leaning out of the bows of a rolling launch photographing the

First Eight is uncomfortable but not quite as terrifying as leaning over backwards on top of thirty feet of swaying scaffolding trying to film the shields on the roof of School. Fortunately the Film Group's equipment is fully insured. Filming can also be frustrating. A whole weekend was spent in setting up lighting equipment and in planning shots of the procession out of the Abbey after the Dean's installation. All was ready. As the procession moved down the West Cloister the lights went on, the camera started and almost immediately jammed, because of a faulty spool. The makers replaced the film but nothing could replace the occasion.

The chief aim of the Film Group is to make a year-by-year record of life at Westminster, and in this way it is hoped that a most valuable series of films will eventually be built up. Training films for sports, educational films and indeed any other sort of film are also projected. Last year was one of trial and error, of learning how to use the equipment and how to avoid making fundamental mistakes. But for this year the group has more ambitious plans. The events of the School year, notably the Quater-centenary celebrations, gave plenty of scope for the record of 1960. In addition, Major French has commissioned a full-length colour and sound film of the C.C.F.; this will cover all the C.C.F.'s varied activities at Westminster. Shooting began at the Arduous Training Camp in the Cairngorms in April, and the inspection by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester was also filmed. Probably the most interesting film at present in contemplation is one of the history of the School, with which Mr. Lawrence Tanner has generously agreed to help. There is material for a superb film here but to make it really well would cost about £100, and we have at present insufficient financial backing. Further training films, of rowing and athletics, are planned.

The Film Group has now reached the stage when it needs more equipment to augment the Westminster Society's generous gift. We still have no 16 mm. editor or titler. If any Old Westminster has any old equipment which he does not want, we would be most grateful for it. In order to take more interesting shots we would be specially grateful for a telephoto or better still a 'zoom' lens. We have already received Mr. Cawston's film of the evacuation from which we intend to have a copy made, and if any other Old Westminsterers have films taken at the School we would very much like to have copies made of these as well.



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# THE ARDUOUS TRAINING CAMP, 1960

Planning for the Arduous Training Camp held this April began as far back as September 1959, for it was clear that conditions in the Cairngorms would be very much more testing than in the Berwyns where the last camp was held. Preparations for the camp involved an expedition to Snowdonia in the November Exeat as well as a course of lectures throughout the Lent Term. But eventually the advance party arrived in the Cairngorms after an overnight drive, and pitched camp at Derry Lodge, to be followed the next morning by the main party, including the Busby Film Group which was soon making good use of the fine weather.

For the next three days the party split into five groups, reconnoitring routes, snow conditions and camp sites in preparation for the three-day exercise; various patrols climbed Ben Macdhui and Cairn Gorm in the course of their activities. On Thursday all groups drove from Derry Lodge to Loch Bulig on the eastern side of the Cairngorms, and on the following day began the three-day exercise; they carried full rations for three days and emergency rations for another three. After early morning sun the weather deteriorated, and before the top of Ben Avon was reached the clouds came down, forcing the patrols to close up. After the midday break came the long ascent to the North top of Beinn a' Bhuid, and Loch Avon was reached in unpleasantly variable weather. Rain and wind made pitching uncomfortable that night.

Saturday was to prove how quickly a change in the weather can affect snow and river conditions. The River Avon, which had been easily forded



*Cairngorm scenery: Castle Rock above Loch Avon*

three days before, now had to be crossed by ropes; the steps kicked in the snow by the reconnaissance party had frozen over and without ice-axes the going was hazardous. Near the top of Cairn Gorm the mist froze as it blew across the top and the icy ground would have made a slip prove fatal, so instead of crossing over to Ben Macdhui the patrols descended the long northern slopes of the mountain to a camp site in Rothiemurchus Forest—a haven of calm after conditions at 4,000 ft.

On Sunday the weather again deteriorated, and thick mist with driving hail and sleet over Braeriach again forced the patrols to close up. The normal hourly halts were abandoned as fingers and feet became numb, and the party hastened to make for less Arctic conditions. The patrols finally reached Glen Feshie to be greeted by the Bursar in the full habiliments of "The Compleat Angler". On Monday, camp was struck, and everyone arrived back at King's Cross the day before the new term began.

Because the patrols had to stay close together for most of the three-day exercise, fewer boys had been able to take the lead than in the Berwyns last year; on the other hand, conditions were more arduous and the ascent of Cairn Gorm and Braeriach in bad weather provided a real element

*Photos: J. R. Evans*

*C. Patrol leaving Loch Bulig*





of danger. About forty-two miles were covered in the three-day exercise, and everyone felt some sense of achievement as well as learning much

about mountaineering; finally, this visit to the Cairngorms must surely have left most with a wish to return there.

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## SOCIETIES AT WESTMINSTER

In 1918 a motion "that the School suffers from a superfluity of societies" was defeated in the Debating Society (Deb. Soc. in current terminology); there were then five societies in the School: Deb. Soc., Science Soc., Photographic Soc., a philatelic society, and an institution run for an unspecified purpose and known as "the Flea Club".

There are now over twenty bodies in the School with a claim to be active societies; one could decrease the number by differentiating between societies and what might be called, by no means derogatorily, activities. The latter tend to arise of their own accord; Phot. Soc., Gym Club, and Model Rail Soc. (Chuff Soc.) are examples. These also tend to rise and fall in proportion with the enthusiasm of their organizers, though some, like Chuff Soc. with its large 'capital investment' and its permanent site under College Roof, can be consistently prosperous.

A genuine School Society, on the other hand, has no connections with activities as such. Of the societies which existed in 1918, only Deb. Soc. and Science Soc. conformed to this rule, and as Deb. Soc. had always held what might be termed select gatherings while science was much less important than now, the contribution of societies to life at Westminster was perhaps small at that time. But to-day there are at least twelve societies which conform to our definition. These twelve are able to exist because they are each supported by the solidarity of a specialist "side", and also because they have been able to establish themselves in the School; in practice this means that they each own solid leather bound ledgers from the Army and Navy Stores, and each have a master associated with them.

At the head of the twelve comes the Political and Literary Society whose President is the Head Master and whose Chairman is the Head of the History Department, both *ex officio*. Its great advantage is its name: there are so few eminent people who cannot be found to have some connection either with literature or politics.

Unlike Science Soc., Mod. Lang. Soc., and John Sargeant Soc. (the senior classical society), it can claim a proprietary right over any distinguished speaker, and so it was able to outstay an ephemeral Philosophical Society simply by claiming trespass. Moreover, Pol. and Lit. Soc. can be said to carry out the functions of all societies in that it provides the apathetic with a termly dose of "society"; thus it salves the conscience of those who might otherwise feel guilty at the thought of some worthwhile speaker addressing an almost conspiratorial group in a draughty room, because they have ignored an Hon. Secy's frantic invitations.

A society which could claim precedence through age is Deb. Soc., founded in 1889, long before Pol. and Lit. Soc. in 1931. Deb. Soc. has never had attendances to equal those of Pol. and Lit. Soc., and its success depends very much on its Secretary, but not even at the worst times has it disappeared; such is the power of the leather bound ledger and titled notepaper.

Other societies could claim precedence not by age or popularity but by exclusiveness: this group is unquestionably headed by the Head Master's Essay Society, which meets a few times every term to hear a dissertation from one of its members. Another is the Religious Discussion Group (God Soc.), started by Canon Stancliffe in 1958; its membership is in fact limited because it is felt that otherwise discussion would be too wide-ranging. A society which hovers between exclusiveness and popularity is Phoenix Soc. (Visual Arts Society), whose meetings are sometimes open and sometimes "by invitation only".

Most societies at Westminster have been started since the war, and though they are hardly on a University scale, it is pleasant to see the rapidly changing layout of the Societies notice-board which caters for twelve societies where once there were two. Whether this is a credit to the School or to the enterprise and resolution of Secretaries is not clear; one hopes that it is to the credit of both.

## CRICKET

With only one hundred and sixty cricketers in the School, it is always difficult for Westminster in an average season to achieve really consistent results; and because of this, the 1st XI has too often been unconsciously on the defensive from the start. This year an exceptionally experienced and well-balanced side is finding it hard to rid itself of this complex. In particular, the match against the Butterflies would seem to support this theory; after our opponents had reached 215 on a slow wicket we allowed the game to stagnate and eventually missed victory by one run with two wickets in hand. There would have been ample time to win the game if the batting had been a little more determined, and as it was the game ended in a flurry of wild strokes; but by then it was too late.

Against the Household Brigade a different approach was shown. After reaching a modest score of 183 of which Hall made 86, the side stuck well to its task, and, helped by some accurate bowling by Ledlie and Broadhurst, achieved a satisfactory victory.

Encouraged by this success, we started confidently enough against Radley, who have been unbeaten in school matches for over four years; three of their wickets down for twenty runs on a not too helpful wicket was a promising beginning. But unfortunately their later batsmen played with great determination, and in the end we faced a total of 239 for 8 declared. Then once again the batting failed to come up to expectations, and only Broadhurst stayed in for long. Herein lies the side's main weakness: too much responsibility is put on individual batsmen, and only Hall and Broadhurst have shown themselves capable of consistent scoring.

Two days later the team was away to Sherborne, where on our last visit we had experienced an overwhelming defeat. At tea on the first day a similar disaster seemed all too possible; after losing the toss our bowling in the morning was so erratic that by three o'clock Sherborne had amassed 263 for 4, at which score they declared. By tea we had lost our first four wickets for forty-four runs, and it seemed unlikely that we would avoid the follow-on. But with seven wickets down for 80, Presbury and Ledlie came together and stayed together for a century partnership, thus ensuring that we would reach a respectable score. Presbury's innings was one of the best for a long time by a Westminster player. In all, the last three wickets put on 157,

Smith also batting sensibly. Our total of 237 made a draw inevitable, for neither side showed itself inclined to take undue risks.

It is apparent, then, that our success so far has been limited, but there is no reason why the side should not settle down and do well, provided that the batting becomes more consistent, and is not forced to depend on the performances of two or three individuals in each game.

## FENCING

The past year's results are perhaps misleading, for although the first team have lost only one match, they have scored few easy victories. This is partly because we have a well-balanced team only in foil; in the other weapons the fencers are not all equally experienced. This is the consequence of our unfortunate tendency to specialize in one weapon, which has made it difficult to build up a strong all-round team. However, recent results suggest that the balance has been restored, and that we are nearly as strong in épée and sabre as in foil.

One of the outstanding events of the Lent Term was the match with Wandsworth School, who only began fencing a short time ago. Nevertheless their standard was very high, especially in foil, and the only weapon which we won was épée. However, we finally won by fifteen fights to twelve, largely because of Baddeley's and Halsted's success in épée. The next match was with Dulwich, and this clearly demonstrated the weaknesses of the team. The foil was lost 4-5, and so was the épée with the same scores; only Borg was successful in the sabre, so we lost our unbeaten record with a convincing defeat of seventeen fights to ten. The second team was also defeated, after losing one other match, against Whitgift, earlier in the term.

The Public Schools tournament was held after Easter, in the magnificent gymnasium of the newly-built Holland Park School. In a competition of this sort stamina counts as much as skill, and although Baddeley, Borg, and Halsted all reached the semi-finals of the foil, none of them managed to reach the final. The épée was fought on the second day, and in this weapon Baddeley did succeed in reaching the final, where he came fifth. But it was the sabre which, unexpectedly, proved to be our most successful weapon, for in this Halsted reached his third semi-final, and both Baddeley and Borg reached the final, coming sixth and fourth respectively. The final order

was the same as last year's, Westminster coming third, behind Merchant Taylors' and Dulwich. This result was satisfactory but also a little disappointing, for another two points would have put us second.

The team has entered more competitions this year than usual, and these have provided much valuable experience, besides some very encouraging results. Baddeley's success in the National Junior épée, where he came fourth, was a striking achievement, and the Granville Cup and the Sabre team competition, although we were eliminated in both, gave us useful knowledge of first-class fencing. Indeed it is to be hoped that the School will be able to take part in more events of this kind, as they do more than anything else to raise our standards.

## SHOOTING

The .22 shooting season has undoubtedly been one of the best in the School's history, and has brought great satisfaction to the masters in charge, to whom a great deal of the credit must go for the steep rise in the standard of shooting over the past few years.

The outlook in September was not at all bright, as only two members of last year's VIII, Bevan (the Captain) and Chadwick, remained. The remaining places were filled by members of the 2nd VIII with the addition of Pooley, who had had a very promising .303 season.

Despite a disappointing position in the Stainforth Cup competition, the VIII maintained a steady record on N.S.R.A. "Tin Hat", targets, and achieved a record score of 773 against Bromsgrove—only to find itself beaten by one point. Gill shot especially well throughout, and finished with an impressive average of 97.4, closely followed by Heaton (96.2) and Bevan (96.0).

The Waller Cup was retained by a very good Lancing team (who later came thirteenth in the Country Life Competition), but Charterhouse were comfortably beaten for only the second time. The VIII also won against Aldenham, Malvern, and King Edward's.

In the Lent Term a very substantial win against the Honourable Artillery Company was followed by a disappointing match at Charterhouse, whose range seems to have a bad effect on our VIIIs. But this was soon forgotten in the run of victories which followed, against Winchester, Lancing, and Highgate. Against Lancing a new record

score of 766 was established, although one man was absent and his substitute did not shoot as well as the others. Special credit for this score goes to Gill (100), Heaton and Brough (98).

As always the climax of the season was the Country Life Competition, and for once the team was at its best. With a final score of 931 out of 992 the VIII was placed eighteenth out of 147, compared with a previous best of thirty-ninth. Bevan became the first Westminster ever to score a 'possible' in the Competition, and Pooley came very near to doing the same thing with a 99. From the fact that the 1st VIII scored 50 more points than last year gaining twenty-three places, while the 2nd VIII scored 100 more gaining fifty places, it can be seen how much the standard of shooting has risen.

The 2nd VIII had an average season, coming sixty-sixth in the Country Life Competition with 868 points, but Botterill has shot very well throughout.

The Bulgin Cup went to M. C. C. Heaton with an average of 96.14, and the Queen's Scholars won the House Competition for the second year in succession, beating Grant's by two points in the final.

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# ATHLETICS

“Nothing can disguise the fact that Westminster is not keenly athletic. As a consequence results are rarely outstanding, and too often compare lamentably with those of the schools we meet in matches.”—*The Elizabethan*, 1955.

It can safely be said that Athletics at Westminster have progressed very much since this bad state of five years ago: for example, more records have been approached or broken than ever before, and this has been achieved not by one outstanding athlete but by the team as a whole.

The season started with the Long Distance races at Putney; Brown won the senior race in a time only 1.3 seconds outside the record, and Orr won the junior. The four cups available were all won by different houses, which showed that there might be a close finish for the House Challenge Cup.

Having beaten St. Paul's regularly for the last four years we went to Hammersmith with a certain amount of confidence, which was soon justified when we won the 100 yards and the Mile against experienced opposition. In the Weight, Medawar won with a record put, while Evans and Housden fought for first place in the High Jump. This produced what must have been one of the finest

exhibitions of jumping seen by Westminster for many years. Both jumpers cleared 5 ft. 7 in., breaking a record which had stood since 1894. In addition, Alderson won both the sprints, and in all Westminster won seven out of ten events, thus gaining a comfortable victory of 53-37. The Colts match was lost, although Forrest won the 880 yards and Barnes the High Jump for Westminster.

Training opportunities for the important match with Eastbourne were few, and we started the afternoon with the knowledge that our opponents had some very competent athletes, especially in the middle distance events. This was proved when Eastbourne won the mile and the long jump, an event which we lost in both matches. However, Medawar's win in the Discus and Alderson's in the 220 yards made up for this; Medawar also won the Javelin, whilst we gained an unexpected victory with Jackson and Maclean in the 440 yards. These, together with another first and second in the High Jump, gave us the advantage in the match. When Alderson won the 100 yards and Medawar broke his own record in winning the Weight, victory was certain. It was by the same margin as the St. Paul's match:

*B. A. Jackson wins the Senior 440 against Eastbourne*





*J. R. Evans in the Open High Jump*

*Photos: L. H. Burd*

53-37. At last Westminster had beaten Eastbourne—for the first time since the war. Unfortunately the Colts were not so successful, losing heavily against a stronger opposition.

With the matches over, we all concentrated on the Standards and the Finals. Finals day was fine, and records were broken in the 220 yards by Alderson and yet again in the Weight by Medawar, who was also very close to the records in the Discus and Javelin. His Weight performance is particularly noteworthy for its steady improvement throughout the season: he broke the record in the Heats, against St. Paul's and Eastbourne, and in the Finals, with puts of 42 ft. 5 in., 43 ft. 1 in., 45 ft. 1 in. and 45 ft. 9 in. For this success he was awarded the George Day Henderson Cup for the outstanding athlete. The fight for the House Challenge Cup was close, as had been forecast, with Grant's just winning from Wren's. On the following Monday, Liddell's only just retained the Relay Cup from Rigaud's and Wren's.

This has undoubtedly been the most successful Athletics season since the master in charge was himself at Westminster. The amount of work which Mr. Brock and Mr. Murray put into preparing the team was well rewarded. The Standards Competition, too, was keenly contested, Ashburnham just beating Rigaud's with Busby's third; as usual Mr. Moylan's organization of it left nothing to be desired.

*The Eastbourne match:*

*P. C. S. Medawar throwing the javelin*



# THE WATER

At the time of writing the summer rowing season had only just begun, and it remained to be seen how successful the training of the previous two terms had been for the School's racing eights. Perhaps a brief outline of events at Putney so far this year will serve as a guide to the fortunes of the crews in this season's regattas.

Last Play Term—which now seems very remote indeed—provided some very enjoyable rowing; individual members of the Boat Club entered for the Weybridge Head of the River Race for scullers, while normal training for the senior oarsmen culminated in a very successful race against the Elizabethan Boat Club and in the small London Rowing Club Regatta. These both gave useful early racing experience to the crews.

After the Christmas holidays the Boat Club started on the long training programme for the major event of the Lent term, the Schools' Head of the River Race. For the first month the sixteen senior oarsmen were divided into two equal eights and coached through the wind and sleet of early February for a trial race later in the month. This race was unsuccessful in so far as one of the crews won much too easily, but it

fulfilled its main purpose of giving a guide to the selection of the two senior eights, which then took place. The 1st VIII was at last brought together and coached for the Head of the River Race. In spite of illness the crew seemed to be shaping well and to have good stride, winning very comfortably against a heavier crew from Canford School on March 19th. There were high hopes for the "Schools' Head" on the following Wednesday, but something went wrong and the crew dropped from ninth to sixteenth. It was a bad day for the Boat Club, as all the crews except the Junior Colts dropped in position.

By the beginning of the Election Term much lost ground had been made up in training the 1st VIII, and three days at Henley did much to help. The 1st VIII began the term's racing well with a two and a half length win against Chiswick Grammar, while the 2nd VIII were unlucky to lose to City of London School when one of their swivels was broken. The Colts rowed well to hold a crew from Ealing Grammar to three-quarters of a length, but could not get past to win. On the whole, prospects for the rest of the season looked moderately encouraging.

## THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

The Annual Dinner of the Club will be held in the House of Commons on Monday, 17th October, 1960, at 7.15 p.m., for 7.45 p.m.

Dress: Dinner Jackets. Tickets will be 30/- (exclusive of wines).

Tickets will be available about the end of August, but members who wish to reserve tickets now are invited to apply to the Hon. Secretary, R. Plummer, 55/61 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

### MEMORIAL TO D. J. KNIGHT

It is proposed to erect a memorial up Fields to the late Mr. D. J. Knight. Will any Old Westminster who would like to contribute please send a donation of not more than 10s. to:—

J. D. Percival, Esq.,  
The Bembridge Hotel,  
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London N.W.1.

### GAMES COMMITTEE

At the Annual General Meeting of the Games Committee the following were re-elected officers of the Committee for the year 1960-61:—

*Hon. Secretary:* P. G. Whipp  
*Asst. Hon. Secretary:* W. J. Gerrish  
*Hon. Treasurer:* N. P. Andrews

Regulation No. 1 of the Games Committee has been amended by the addition of two new sections, "The

Old Westminsters' Sailing Club" and "The Old Westminsters' Swimming Club". Mr. Charles Doxat of 2, Sutherland House, Marloes Road, W.8, has been appointed the Hon. Secretary of the swimming section.

Mr. C. Doxat is very anxious to hear from all members who are interested in swimming.

Would members please note the following changes of Hon. Secretaries:—

- |             |                                                                                 |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Football .. | B. Peroni, Sandy Lodge, 51, Albert Drive, Wimbledon, S.W.19. Tel.: Putney 5903. |
| Golf ..     | R. A. Bulgin, 5, Mount Pleasant Road, Chigwell, Essex. Tel.: Hainault 2945.     |
| Shooting .. | E. Palmer, 92, Elm Road, Reading, Berks.                                        |
| Rowing ..   | Denys V. W. G. Franzini, 75, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7.                           |

### CRICKET

To celebrate the Quater-centenary of the School, it has been decided to make the School match a two day game—Friday, July 8th and Saturday, July 9th.

It is hoped that as many Old Westminsters as possible will make a note of this date in their diary, and will come along to make it a really enjoyable match. A marquee will be erected, to make the tea arrangements easier.

The usual "Fortnight" Up Fields will take place this year starting Thursday, July 28th with a game against the Old Cliftonians. D. G. Higgins is once again the Match Manager for all games in the 'Fortnight'. The final match is on August 6th against Wimbledon C.C.





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

## Choosing a career

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

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

**PROSPECTS.** A salary of £3,000 or more is attainable if you possess good personal qualities together with the character and powers of leadership necessary

for eventual promotion to executive rank.

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

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

# Lloyds Bank

CHURCH OF ENGLAND  
**CHILDREN'S SOCIETY**

FORMERLY  
' WAIFS AND STRAYS '

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HEADQUARTERS :  
OLD TOWN HALL, KENNINGTON, S.E.11  
*Chairman of Executive Committee : Dr. Carruthers Corfield (O.W. 1888)*  
*Two other O.W.W. on this Committee*



**METHODS.** Adoption. Boarding out. Small Family Homes.

**ACHIEVEMENTS.** 75,000 children have been provided for. Nearly 4,500 now in our care. 1,500 are boarded out, including diabetics, etc.

**FACTS.** We have 109 Homes, including Babies, Toddlers, Cripples and Diabetics. For years our work has been planned on lines similar to the provisions of the Children Act (1948). We are a Registered Adoption Society. We are not eligible for Family Allowances.

LEGACIES CAN HELP US TO CONTINUE OUR WORK IN THE YEARS TO COME

*A VOLUNTARY SOCIETY . NOT STATE SUPPORTED*

*Increased income urgently needed to meet rising costs*

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