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THE ELIZABETHAN

VOL. XXIV. No. 6

JUNE, 1947

ISSUE No. 569

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THE NEW ROOF

Photo: J. F. Britten

SCHOOL NOTES

Mr. J. S. Rudwick is retiring from his House-mastership of Rigaud's in September. He is to be succeeded by Mr. J. R. Peebles, whose place as Housemaster of Ashburnham and Homeboarders is in turn being taken by Mr. F. R. Rawes.



Mr. L. H. Burd has retired from his position as Scoutmaster of the School Troop. Mr. E. Craven has succeeded him.



The Head Master recently spent ten days in the United States as a representative of the English Public Schools at the bicentenary celebrations of Princeton University.

The Rev. C. H. E. Smyth, Canon of Westminster, has kindly consented to repeat his five Lenten addresses on "Practical Christianity" for the benefit of members of the School.



At the end of last term the Senior Orations Prize was won by H. T. S. Brown and the Junior by M. C. Steele.



On Thursday, February 20th, Mr. Seton Gordon gave a talk on "Scottish Birds." He illustrated his talk with his own excellent photographs.

Will any Old Westminsters wishing to attend the School Concert, either this term or regularly, kindly write to "Westminster School Concerts," 19 Dean's Yard, enclosing a stamped, addressed envelope for the ticket.



"LAST LAP COMING UP"

Photo : Photopress Ltd.

ATTEMPT AT IMPROVEMENT

WHAT DO OUR READERS REALLY THINK?

THIS is the second ELIZABETHAN to be published "under new management," and represents, we feel, a stride towards a better school magazine. Yet our views on what the good school magazine should consist of are still far from crystallized, and we take this opportunity of putting before you a few of the aspects which have to be considered in the hope that you may perhaps be able to point out some considerations which we have omitted and so augment our present strictly tentative conclusions.

In the first place what is the purpose of a school magazine? Who are its readers and what do they want to read? The purpose would appear to be divided between providing material of current interest, and providing a record of school events for future reference. Its readers may be divided into four groups: contemporary boys, Old Westminsterers, those of some connexion with the school, and those of no connexion who open THE ELIZABETHAN out of curiosity or interest to learn about Westminster. It is reasonable to presume that each group will differ as to what it wants to read. The contemporary boy will want to see references to himself: would like to have his own articles or poems in print. The reader of no connexion with the school will look perhaps for points on which to judge what life here is like, will be especially interested in Society news—what topics were debated, what essays read, what music played or heard—and in the general standard of games as the "Fields" and "Water" notes convey. The requirements of the Old Westminster are still much disputed. Assuming that he does open his ELIZABETHAN, do its contents affect him in any way? Are cricket scores and other such factual record of school life all he wants to find, or would he not perhaps welcome the inclusion of "Home talent"—articles, poems or short stories by boys in the school? And do those amber-tinted reminiscences of Westminster twenty years ago and beyond, of which several have been published in recent years, really justify themselves in his attention? We would very much like to know.

Again, ought the requirements of each group to be catered for in proportion to their sizes? If this were so, THE ELIZABETHAN would be at least three quarters composed to suit the Old Westminster's tastes (whatever they may be); yet we are far from sure whether this would in fact make for the good school magazine.

We acknowledge the place held by cricket scores and society reports, Old Westminster news and the Entertainments Committee's Balance sheet, but we would like to give something more, something that is not fundamentally the same year in and year out. We would like for instance to publish at least two pages in every issue devoted to original work by boys in the school—poems, short stories, a survey perhaps of our religious or political trends at school, reproductions of pictures painted here. It may be pointed out that House Magazines are the place for these, and certainly few of their present day contributions would reach the standard required for publication in THE ELIZABETHAN, but while we would not be expecting a Dylan Thomas or a Sydney Keyes, we feel that the possibility of publication might stimulate the prose writers to tighten their periods, and might draw out those poets that may be amongst us.

Yet as we have already stated, our views on this subject are essentially uncrystallized. We believe we have taken a stride in the right direction, but we would like to know our readers' views—and especially those of the Old Westminsterers, as to what *they* think the contents of a good school magazine should be.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

July 2nd-5th	Henley Royal Regatta.
July 5th	1st XI v. Butterflies at Grove Park.
July 9th	The Music Competitions.
July 12th	1st XI v. Charterhouse at Godalming.
July 25th	The School Concert.
July 26th	1st XI v. O.W.W. at Grove Park. Finals of School Regatta.
July 27th	Election Sunday.
July 29th	Election Term ends.

CONTEMPORARIES

We acknowledge the receipt of the following and apologise for any omissions:

Boys' Magazine, Brightonian, E.S.A. Journal, Edinburgh Academy Chronicle, Eton College Chronicle, (4), Felstedian, Glenalmond Chronicle (2), Haileyburian, Hall Magazine, Kent News, Lancing College Magazine, Meteor (2), Marlburian, Ousel, Portcullis, Royal College Magazine, St. Edward's School Chronicle, Stonyhurst Magazine, Wycombe Abbey Gazette, Wykehamist (2),

SCHOOL CONCERT

RARELY-HEARD DVORAK MASS

MOST of those who listened to the End-of-term Concert on March 31st agreed that this was a peak in the musical traditions of Westminster School. The present writer who had anticipated the evening with a certain reserve caused by his experiences of similar occasions in other schools, was struck by the high standard reached and the polished perfection of the performance. To begin with the programme was well balanced in its variety. It led from the noble and lucid splendours of Handel's Polonaise, Arietta and Passacaglia, in the arrangement by Harty, via Dvorak's Mass in D and Mozart's Symphony No. 35 to the subtle spirituality of Vaughan Williams' Five Mystical Songs. Mr. Arnold Foster, the conductor, showed himself equally at home in every one of these musical regions, and the performers, both orchestra and choir, followed his lead in all the subtleties and intricacies of the various scores. If any of the orchestral groups deserves special praise, it is perhaps the 'celli whose playing had a deeply moving purity and expressiveness, and the trumpet, whose tone was both clear and forcible. On the other hand, the drum displayed an enthusiasm which was not quite equalled by the purity of the sound produced—but this may have to be put down partly to the inferior quality of the instrument or the acoustics of the hall.

The principal feature of the evening, Dvorak's Mass in D, gave an opportunity to become acquainted with a work rarely performed in this country. The simple melodiousness of the great Slavonic composer, the peculiar quality of his

Catholic idiom, may at first be rather unfamiliar to English ears. But the sheer power of the music soon wove its spell. Particularly the subtle piano of the choir in the Agnus Dei left a deep impression.

Unlike Dvorak, Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony is one of the standard works of the Concert Hall. The performance, therefore, was all the more praiseworthy, living up as it did to memories of other occasions. If a word of criticism is allowed, it is that the First Movement was taken too slowly. There was not enough "con spirito" in it to contrast sufficiently with the succeeding Andante. The Menuett and the Finale, however, were attacked with laudable vigour and raciness.

In the Five Mystical Songs by Vaughan Williams, the last item, R. J. H. Williams was the soloist. His voice is of a smooth and polished quality perfectly suited to the songs. If anything, it is still lacking in power—but this was probably partly due to the fact that the singer was placed rather far back, and was thus in danger of being drowned by the instruments. But whereas the orchestra was at times inclined to be too loud, the choir's accompaniment of the soloist deserves the highest praise. Altogether, the Lecture Hall was perhaps too small for this occasion, and was apt to swamp some of the subtleties of the performance.

This highly enjoyable evening was concluded by the communal singing of the National Anthem and the School Song.

THE ELIZABETHAN CLUB

The Ball will be held at the Dorchester Hotel on Friday, December 12th. The Executive Committee will be:—Lt.-Col. H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O., Chairman, D. M. M. Carey, J. D. Carleton, W. E. Gerrish, E. R. B. Graham (Hon. Secretary), A. C. Grover, F. N. Hornsby, G. V. Salvi, M. W. Thompson.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of those interested in Entertainments and Social Activities

The first Annual General Meeting under the new rules was held in the Lecture Room, Westminster School, on Thursday, the 1st May, 1947, at 5.30 p.m.

Lt.-Col. H. M. Davson, C.M.G., D.S.O., took the Chair at this well-attended meeting, and invited the Head Master, who was very kindly present, to say a few words.

While apologising for the fact that School was

not yet quite completely restored, Mr. Christie welcomed all those present back to Westminster, and said that he was genuinely glad to see Old Westminsters meeting there again.

Colonel Davson was then unanimously elected President, and Mr. J. Poyser, O.B.E., and Mr. E. R. B. Graham similarly elected Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary respectively. Seven members were chosen as the Executive Ball Committee, and were given power to add five more names to form the Entertainments Committee for the current year.

The Ball will be held on the 12th December, 1947, at the Dorchester Hotel, and members were asked to let the Honorary Secretary know their views on dress, the Band, and whether it was better to include buffet supper rather than dinner. They were also reminded of the assistance that would be given by taking tickets early and not at the last minute.

The meeting broke up after votes of thanks had been passed to the Chairman and to the Head Master for his kind permission to hold the meeting at the School.

S. H.

THE JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

NEW ADVANTAGES ON BEING CALLED UP

TOWARDS the end of last year, the War Office announced that cadets who had passed both parts of Certificate A would be granted certain privileges on joining the Army. Briefly these are: cadets to be specially watched at Primary Training Centres and given accelerated training; the time spent at Primary Teaching Centres to be reduced; cadets to be allowed to state preference for arm of Service and, in the case of infantry, for a particular regiment. These concessions will give holders of Cert. A the chance to get on quickly, but equally important is the fact that the training given by Cadet Units is considered as part of preliminary Army training. A more recent War Office letter states that a recruit's activities and training as a cadet are to be recorded when he joins the Army, and it points out that it is open to a recruit who finds that his work as a cadet has been ignored or the value of cadet training decried, to make a complaint through his J.T.C. or Cadet Unit to the War Office. These announcements by the War Office emphasize the value attached by the Army to Cadet Units, and should do much to answer the criticism, still sometimes heard, that Cadet Training is valueless, and a waste of time.

At Christmas we had a small but keen entry for Certificate A. All candidates were successful (S. E. Smith, Enfield, Murray, Chamney, J. R. Smith and Nagle in Part II, and S. E. Smith, Guymer, Watts, Lees, Morris and Chamney in Part I). The standard reached in the Bren gun, after only a term's work, was particularly encouraging. We had a larger entry in March. Some 28 candidates took Part I, and with one unfortunate exception, all passed. The Part II candidates (Montchiloff, Carmichael, Carr-Saunders, Guymer, Johnston-Noad, O'Brien, Steward and Watts) all passed, and once again

the standard reached in Weapon Training was particularly high. The drill was not as good as we would like it to be, but this we can largely blame on to the bad weather which severely restricted practice.

Five members of the contingent applied to go on an artillery course last Christmas holidays. We had to be content with two vacancies, and L/Cpl. Wall and Cadet Momtchiloff were selected to attend. Unfortunately, at the last moment Momtchiloff developed 'flu and could not go. This has proved an interesting and popular course, and we sent two more cadets, Jones and J. J. Potter, on a similar course during the Easter holidays.

Sgt. C. R. T. Edwards, senior N.C.O., left at the end of the Play term, and the senior N.C.O. is now Sgt. J. A. Davidson. The other five platoon commanders are Sgts. F. Almond, Morton, Anderson, Chambers and Lapage.

We welcome as a new officer to the contingent Mr. S. Lushington, who served with the R.A. during the war.

There was no miniature range shooting at all last term. We had to forsake our temporary range up School when work on the roof started, and before the old pre-war range in Ashburnham Garden could be reconstructed, the bad weather arrived.

We have now completed the move to our new armoury in 20 Great College Street and we have received our full allotment of rifles, which enables us to issue each cadet with his own rifle. Nearly every cadet now has a pair of boots and this has improved the general appearance of the Contingent. Equipment is no longer the problem it was—we have even been offered a field gun and an anti-tank gun.

SCHOOL LIBRARIANS MEET AT WESTMINSTER

A meeting of the School Library Association was held at Westminster on June 7. The meeting, at which the Head Master took the chair, was held in the College Hall, and afterwards members were conducted round the School Library where a small exhibition of rare books from the Busby Library had been arranged. Among the books exhibited were the English translation of Hilton's *Scala Perfectionis*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde; the very rare first edition of Sallust's *Jugurtha*, printed about 1520 by Richard Pynson; and the *Callimachi Cyrenaei Hymni* presented to the School

in 1586 by Mildred, Lady Burghley, wife of Elizabeth's famous Minister, which bears on its title-page the autograph of Roger Ascham, Elizabeth's tutor, who has added a number of marginal notes. Among other books interesting for their associations were a Baskerville Terence which belonged to James Boswell the younger when he was a boy at Westminster, and a Book of Common Prayer in Greek with a curious cipher inscription showing that it once belonged to Charles Wesley which was presented to Westminster by Lancing in 1938.

OUR AMERICAN CONTEMPORARIES

A REFRESHING COMPARISON IN METHODS

ONE of the most fascinating and instructive studies that an Editor, or indeed anyone at the School, can make is an examination of our "contemporaries." Quite apart from the information it is interesting to see how different schools set about the problem of a school magazine. But of all those we receive, the English are the least interesting. Their methods are all similar to our own and their differences are only of degree. For differences of kind we must turn to the magazines which reach us from across the Atlantic.

The first thing which strikes us is the idea of a School Newspaper, such as, for example, THE KENT NEWS or THE LOG (Tabor Academy). Its aims are completely different from a magazine such as ours. Their techniques are those of the regular press and their style of reports is livelier than we can afford to make ours. Moreover the whole business of editing must be more complicated. An 8 or 12 page paper appearing, as I believe some do, once a week, must keep even a large staff fairly fully occupied. One wonders how much time they have for work.

In contrast to the newspapers we find the Literary Magazines including articles of general interest, stories and poems. The literary element seems to have disappeared from THE ELIZABETHAN during the war, though not so in many other English school magazines. In English magazines where the two are combined, it is the literary which gets the worst of it. However, in American magazines like the PENN CHARTER MAGAZINE (whose

comments on THE ELIZABETHAN a few months ago stimulated this article) a fair balance seems to have been achieved. But we do not know enough of the details and the publics for which they cater to be able to make anything more than comments. We do however, gather from the size of the Editorial Staff, that the Editors are responsible for writing as well as collecting material for the magazine.

One notices of course, the different phraseology of the United States. They call their own best eights "Varsity crews"; they speak of baseball "squads," "netmen" and "track" teams. I think we may be excused for finding some accounts such as this a little difficult to follow: "The Blues added a point in the Orange Rush but the Yellows won six straight points when their Sexta team won the Basketball Relay, their Quinta team won the Shuttle Relay and Thomas Merwin won the Fruitgathering Race for the eight captains of Tertia and Upper Quarta." Many of the difficulties which PENN CHARTER found in THE ELIZABETHAN were due to the use of Westminster slang. Most English schoolboys are as puzzled as they when faced with references to "Lamp-probatics" or "The Pancake Greaze." We should be interested to know if American schools also develop a considerable private vocabulary.

Incidentally, few people seem to realise that contemporary School Magazines are kept in the Library and can be seen at any time.

THE UNDER SCHOOL

WITH only two leavers—one to Canada and one to a preparatory school in the country—and four new boys, our numbers are now up to 57. In the main, the Play term's arrangements remained unchanged and for once boys did not have to get used to a new time-table.

Two football matches were arranged in December. Unfortunately both were played under very poor weather conditions. A junior Westminster XI, containing a number of recent Old Boys, won fairly comfortably 7-3, their extra years and weight telling in the mud. The following week the Under School defeated a team of French boys from the Lycée in London, 2-0. In spite of the rain and slippery ground, our first "international" was very enjoyable, though our forwards did not make the most of their chances. Houston, our captain, was away for both matches because of an appendix operation.

With the help of a generous supply of B.U.'s from parents, a Play party was again possible this

year. The loan of the Lecture Room and form-rooms in Ashburnham House made arrangements easier without increasing numbers. Games and competitions preceded tea and crackers. We then saw for the first time some of the Under School acting talent in two short plays under Mr. Hamerton's direction. They were great fun and most entertaining. Two or three films, including some shots of the Under School Camp in the Isle of Wight in the summer, were shown in the interval and the evening ended with more refreshments.

Two expeditions were made last term on afternoons when football was impossible, one to the United Services Museum in Whitehall and the other to the Sheep, Police and Army Dog Society's Championship Show in Vincent Square. About 40 boys went on each occasion and both outings were interesting in very different ways.

ATHLETICS

TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS · THE WATER · FENCING · BOXING

THE start of the athletics season, due on March 1st, was delayed for over a week owing to deep snow on the ground, with the result that the Standards competition had to be abandoned. There was no track on which to practise, but jumping pits were made up Fields and in Green, and a 100 yard stretch was cleared up Fields, where practice was also possible for the weight and discus.

The Senior Long Distance race, which was run from the U.B.R. stone at Mortlake to the Boathouse, was won collectively by Grant's with Busby's second and Rigaud's third. The individual winner was W. J. Frampton in 23 minutes 52 seconds. The Junior race, run from Chiswick Steps to the Boathouse, was won collectively by Busby's with Grant's second and Rigaud's and Ashburnham and Homeboarders third equal. The individual winner was A. J. Allan.

It was decided this year to have a Junior long distance race against Felsted at the same time as the Senior which was held this year at Putney on March 22nd. Owing to floods the Senior Course had to be considerably shortened. Felsted won by 41 points to 39, the individual winner being K. Dodd (Felsted) with R. A. Lapage (Westminster second and W. J. Frampton (Westminster) third. In the Junior division Westminster won by 44 points to 34. The individual winner was A. J. Allan (Westminster) with F. D. Hornsby (Westminster) second.

The Bringsty nine mile relay was again held on Wimbledon Common. Grant's took the lead after two miles and maintained it to win with Busby's second and Ashburnham and Homeboarders third.

Unfortunately the general matches with Eastbourne College and the Achilles Club had to be cancelled, the former owing to epidemics and the latter as the result of damage caused to the running track at Herne Hill by the cold weather.

The Finals and Relays were held at Grove Park on Friday and Saturday, March 28th and 29th. The ground was very muddy and as no one had been able to practise over the middle distances, times were bad. The Relay Cup and the House Athletics Challenge Cup were both won by Grant's. Mrs. Christie kindly consented to give away the prizes.

The school long distance teams were made up as follows:—Senior: W. J. Frampton, F. R. H. Almond, R. G. Anderson, R. A. Lapage, D. L. Almond, M. D. S. O'Brien, J. A. Davidson, E. R. Enfield. Junior: A. J. Allan, F. D. Hornsby,

R. W. Beard, P. Makower, M. C. Steele, G. R. Smith, R. J. Cantrell, C. S. Cullimore.

During the season the following colours were awarded:—Pinks: F. R. H. Almond, R. G. Anderson, R. A. Lapage. Colts: A. J. Allan, F. D. Hornsby, R. W. Beard, J. C. B. Lowe.

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS

100 yards: (1) F. R. H. Almond, (2) R. G. Anderson, (3) W. J. Frampton.

440 yards: (1) W. J. Frampton, (2) F. R. H. Almond, (3) A. P. Graham-Dixon.

880 yards: (1) W. J. Frampton, (2) R. A. Lapage, (3) D. L. Almond.

*1 mile: (1) R. A. Lapage, (2) F. R. H. Almond, (3) D. L. Almond.

High Jump: (1) R. G. Anderson, (2) J. A. Davidson, (3) J. M. R. Griffiths.

Long Jump: (1) H. T. S. Brown, (2) D. L. Almond, (3) D. V. D. Steward.

Weight: (1) F. R. H. Almond, (2) J. R. Wall, (3) D. L. Almond.

Discus: (1) G. G. Skellington, (2) A. P. Graham-Dixon, (3) P. R. Roney.

Long Distance Races:

Senior: (1) W. J. Frampton, (2) R. A. Lapage, (3) F. R. H. Almond.

Junior: (1) A. J. Allan, (2) P. Makower, (3) F. D. Hornsby.

House Long Distance Challenge Cup:

(1) Grant's, (2) Busby's, (3) Rigaud's.

Relay Cup:

(1) Grant's, (2) Colledge, (3) Busby's.

Athletics Challenge Cup:

(1) Grant's, (2) Colledge, (3) Busby's.

F. R. H. A.

THE WATER

TRIAL EIGHTS

THE Trials Eights Race took place on Thursday, February 27th. The race was rowed in clinker boats from the U.B.R. Stone to Hammersmith Bridge. Both crews had suffered severely from lack of practice owing to illness, and the cancellation of a number of stations. The standard was therefore not sufficiently high for the crews to row in best boats. "A" crew, coached by Mr. Fisher, progressed slowly at first, but later came on well. "B" crew, coached by Mr. Hamerton improved rapidly from the start and on most occasions showed themselves to be the faster crew. The race took place on a flow tide under good conditions. After a restart, "A" crew went off well at 30, but "B" crew failed to get together and lacked rhythm. "A" crew, rowing better than they had done before, with good drive and rhythm, went ahead slowly but steadily, till by Beverley they led by half a length. Between Beverley and the Mile Post, "A" crew

gained a further half a length, but gained very little more before Harrods, when "B" crew put in a last effort. The crew, however, failed to respond, and "A" crew went home to win by a length and a half. As a race it was disappointing. The result was almost certainly decided by Beverley and consequently "A" crew was not pressed hard. "B" crew rushed, and did not row as well as they had in practice.

ELECTION TERM

1ST VIII V. ST. PAUL'S 1ST VIII ON MAY 17TH

This race was rowed from Hammersmith to the U.B.R. Stone and was the first of the season. St. Paul's on Middlesex started faster than Westminster, striking considerably higher, but they gained little, and both crews were level all the way to the end of the fence. Here Westminster spurted but failed to gain appreciably. St. Paul's spurted very hard at Beverley, and drew ahead slowly to win by half a length.

2ND VIII V. ST. PAUL'S 2ND VIII ON MAY 17TH

The course was from Harrod's to the Stone. St. Paul's on Middlesex started better than Westminster and by the Mile Post led by three-quarters of a length. They then steered rather out of the tide and this combined with an excellent spurt from Westminster reduced their lead to about a canvas at Beverley. In the rest of the race there was little to choose between the two, St. Paul's eventually winning by two feet.

W. S. B. C.

FENCING

Since the last issue four matches have been fought. The first on February 20th was against the City of London School and was won by ten fights, and the second, on February 27th, against Whitgift School, was also won, by seven fights. Both were fought at Westminster, the latter in the lecture room owing to electricity cuts.

The third match on March 8th in foil and sabre was against Merchant Taylors' School at Moor Park. Again we won fairly easily by six fights. The last, against the London Fencing Club, on March 22nd, was lost by nine fights.

The Colts fought against the City of London School and Merchant Taylors' School, beating the former and losing to the latter, both by one fight.

We have been unfortunate in being without Clarke, who, owing to knee trouble, could not fence in these matches.

Against the City of London School, Webb did well in the foil, and Beard and Kelemen in the sabre.

The senior foil was won by 3 fights, the junior by 1 and the sabre by 7.

Against Whitgift School the fighting was of a high standard. The foil and épée were closely fought but we had another easy victory in the sabre.

The foil was won by 1 fight, as was also the épée, while the sabre was won by 7—2.

Against Merchant Taylors' School we started well by winning the Senior Foil 7—2, against fencers using pistol grips which we had not come up against before. Bateson won all his fights quite easily and showed much more calmness than usual. The Junior Foil followed and was more closely fought. The score reached four all when Petrie lost the last fight 4—3 to a left-hander (of which there were two in the Junior team).

In the sabre the score again reached four all, but Kelemen settled matters by winning the last fight 4—0, thus giving us the victory.

The London Fencing Club sent a very strong team and without Beard and Clarke we stood very little chance. The foil was disappointing even though they were very good, the team being beaten 9—0. The épée was not so bad as we lost 6—3 to a team containing Dr. Signy and Mr. P. C. Dix, now British épée champion. The sabre was, however, won by three fights and we were saved from complete disgrace.

The following colours were awarded :—

Thirds : R. W. Beard. Colts : P. C. Petrie.

Seniors were won by Busby's by one point, King's Scholars being the runners-up. R. W. Beard won the individual Foil and J. F. Kelemen the Épée and Sabre. Mr. E. R. B. Graham very kindly presented the cups.

In the Public Schools Championships on April 10th, 11th and 12th the School did very well in comparison with last year's effort. The senior foil was disappointing as only Bateson reached the semi-finals, where he was eliminated. In the junior foil C. Williams was knocked out in the semi-finals, having won his previous pools, but Beard went on to finish second.

In the épée Bateson and Kelemen cleared the first round easily, but Webb just scraped out on two wins in a pool of seven. In the second round, however, Bateson and Kelemen were knocked out, Webb getting through quite easily. In the semi-final he picked up well and won his pool. By the final, however, he was tired and came second to Cotton (Cheltenham) whom he had beaten the round before.

Until the sabre championship we could proudly boast that none of our competitors had failed to clear the first round, but here, in opening pools of nine, Webb, Bateson and Petrie were all eliminated on counts of points. Beard and Kelemen went on through two more rounds until they reached the semi-finals. Here Kelemen fell out, leaving Beard to tie with three others for



"...TIMES WERE BAD"

Photo : Photopress Ltd.

first place. In the consequent barrage he was placed fourth.

With two placings, giving us 8 points, we came third in the competition for the Graham-Bartlett Cup, having had a coach for only two teams. This, if not quite up to pre-war standard, at least gives good hopes for next year with Kelemen the only member of the team leaving.

S. L. H. C.

BOXING

For the first time since the war, a school boxing competition was fought. The fights were for individual championships since there were not sufficient entrants from each house to justify house matches.

A large audience crowded the ringside giving the competitors great encouragement. The fighting was hard, if not extremely skilful, and several discoveries were made.

Result of finals :

Under 7 stone : W. J. McCallum beat R. Evans.
 Flyweight : A. J. Allan beat J. M. J-Noad.
 Featherweight : V. Herbert beat T. P. Owen.
 Lightweight : J. P. Watts beat J. A. Guymer.
 Welterweight : R. W. Beard beat F. R. H. Almond.
 Middleweight : R. A. Lapage beat R. G. Anderson.

QUADRANGULAR MATCH

Fought at Aldenham between Felsted, Aldenham, Westminster and Berkhamsted on March 5th.

From the school competition we were able to choose the team to represent us in the quadrangular match ten days later. This was our first

school match and the team, though young, was very keen. The whole match seemed doomed to failure through bad weather and our team gradually dwindled. Beard went out of school with chicken-pox ; Allan was not allowed to box because of quarantine and to make matters worse we could raise no Bantam weight. J. R. Wall filled Beard's place after hard training, but Allan's weight had to be withdrawn.

Thus we started the match with two men short. The first man to fight was McCallum, who was light even for his weight of under 7 stone, and was beaten after three hard rounds. J-Noad and Owen in their respective weights both won their first fight. Watts, our lightweight, was beaten after easily winning his first round. Wall was beaten by a larger and heavier opponent and Lapage won after his fight was stopped in the third round.

The finals were fought after lunch, and out of our six men in the team, three had reached the finals. Hopes soared even higher when J-Noad stormed through his final to win in his weight, but suffered a setback when Owen's fight was stopped in the second round. Lapage after a hard, well-fought fight won by virtue of a very hard straight left.

Thus the first of a series of yearly quadrangular matches was terminated, Felsted winning with 27 points, Aldenham second with 25, Westminster third with 16, and Berkhamsted fourth with 12.

After the match, half pinks were awarded to R. A. Lapage and Thirds to J. P. Watts and J. M. J-Noad.

R. G. A.

NEWS OF THE SOCIETIES

POLITICAL AND LITERARY · DEBATING · ESSAY

THE POLITICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY

L. A. G. STRONG ON THE MODERN NOVEL

ON February 3rd, Mr. L. A. G. Strong gave an excellent talk on "Experiment in the Modern Novel." The novel, which he defined as anything the booksellers would accept as such, provided the author with his easiest way of getting a hearing, a function formerly fulfilled by the drama. There were two types of novel, the traditional and the experimental; the first induced the reader to accept the "impossible hypothesis," for instance to accept the Time Machine, after which the rest followed logically; whereas the second, the experimental novel, adopted an unusual point of view from which the reader had to look as well.

Mr. Strong illustrated his meaning by reference to Joyce. The traditional novelists had failed to consider the whole of their subject; they were like men playing a searchlight on a certain patch of coast, and regarding all that was unilluminated as non-existent. Joyce tried to add more with each segment until he got a complete picture, to get clear of the time sequence and to use a bigger unit than the left-to-right reading of a sentence. The effect was to be produced by the whole of the book, and the experimental novelists were to write "out of their imperfections"—all the writer to all the audience—as Joyce did by using methods of dreams to reach the buried parts of the reader's mind. Mr. Strong further illustrated his talk by readings from "Finnigan's Wake."

LEONARD WOOLF AND THE "TRADE OF LITERATURE"

THE Society was addressed on March 3rd by Mr. Leonard Woolf, who spoke on "The Trade of Literature." The speaker said that literature was very definitely a trade, not merely a profession, and comprised the writing, publishing and selling of books, but emphatically not journalism. The publishers were the pivots of the trade; they determined to a great extent what the writer wrote and the reader read; the actual "reading life" of their books had gone down in 30 years from about four months to two, because of the introduction of best sellers. Most publishers were convinced that the public taste was irretrievably bad, and so pressed authors to write and rewrite second rate work.

Others concerned with the trade were the literary agents, who, according to Mr. Woolf, fulfilled no purpose at all, the bookseller, who was devoted to the best seller, and the critic, who assisted with advertisement. To improve the general standard of the books issued, Mr. Woolf recommended the issue of state licences and the loan of state money, subject to a review at the end of five years. If this could not be done without political discrimination he could foresee no improvement in publishing.

PRACTICAL SOCIALISM

On March 3rd the Society met to hear Mr. Alfred Edwards, Labour M.P. for Middlesborough, give a talk on "Practical Socialism." Mr. Edwards held that Socialism was needed to remedy the inefficiencies of Capitalism, but people had been allowed to believe that there was a pool of capitalist wealth that Socialism would be able to distribute. The only real wealth lay in the labour, and the only way Socialism could increase wealth was by making industry more efficient; enlightened ownership of certain industries would benefit the other industries that depended on them, eliminate waste and cut down the very heavy "price of poverty." America would have to learn that, as labour was wealth, she would have to import as well as export to enable other countries to keep working. In England, the nationalisation of the coal mines and railways would benefit and stabilise other industries, as well as improving conditions for the miners and railway workers.

E. R. E.

THE DEBATING SOCIETY

THE following meetings of the Society have been held recently: 7th February, "That patriotism is an outmoded allegiance" Proposer: H. T. S. Brown, Seconder: J. A. Guymer, Opposer: E. R. Enfield, Seconder: P. Webb. The motion was defeated by acclamation. 21st February, "That the failure of modern man is due to his search for a leader," Proposers: O. Kerensky, A. P. Graham-Dixon, W. J. Frampton, Opposers: A. M. Allchin, R. J. H. Williams, E. R. Enfield. The motion was defeated by acclamation. 25th February, Inter-debate with the City of London School. "That the greatest disaster in modern history was the Industrial Revolution," Proposer: Mr. Vale (City of London)

Seconder : Mr. Kasher (City of London), Opposer : O. Kerensky, Seconder : A. M. Allchin. The motion was carried by acclamation.

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The proposer said that only two events, the two last wars, were comparable in importance to the Industrial Revolution: and this was the original cause of these two wars. He described the bad, insanitary conditions and long working hours of the workers brought about by the Industrial Revolution, which had been accepted by the public and the church. The Industrial Revolution had caused a debasement of the value of human life, and destroyed craftsmanship. The Opposer believed that the Industrial Revolution had been an inevitable stage in man's advancement. The development of machinery will lead to more time and more opportunities for the people to follow other pursuits. He said that although the Industrial Revolution had caused misery, good planning would utilize its potentialities and make the new system work.

The Seconder for the proposition further described the misfortunes brought about by the disaster and the unbalanced economy now prevalent. The Seconder for the Opposition described the bad conditions existing in 1600 and before the revolution. The country has developed and is now resting "between steps of civilization."

Mr. Gomm (City of London) quoted Lord Palmerston's saying that "progress is an illusion." He believed that the Arts had suffered and that man could no longer have pride in his work. W. J. Frampton said that reform was fifty years behind the revolution, which had brought more evil weapons of war and had been a disaster because of its slow process. Mr. Kessle (City of London) instanced Russia as having a planned not gradual, Industrial Revolution. P. Webb described the culture of peasants and believed that the peasant either works or becomes bored. A. P. Graham-Dixon said that the Roman Empire collapsed when the equality of man was denied.

The Opposer, summing up, described the growth of opera and ballet since the revolution. He believed that the benefits outweighed the disadvantages and that this instrument of great power had been misused by man. The Proposer said that man's object was work. The revolution is over and has caused man to think of his own ease and comfort too much. The motion was carried by acclamation.

This was the first inter-debate with another school since the war and was a great success. It was a good debate and the Society welcomed the opportunity to hear new speakers and new views.

EDUCATION AND REVOLUTION

On March 4th, a team from the Society were the guests of the St. Paul's School Union Society to debate the motion, "That the education of the proletariat has made bloody revolution inevitable." Mr. Ballard, the Proposer (St. Paul's), said that the proletariat had gained political conscience without discernment. People always wish to improve their conditions and the inability of Governments, owing to the present economic situation, to satisfy their needs will lead from strikes to revolution, not in Britain, but in areas such as the Balkans. A. M. Allchin, Opposer, believed that education gave people an appreciation of the advantages of peace and the dire results of war. Revolution only occurs in countries where there are large uneducated masses; those who are educated understand the value of constitutional government. E. R. Enfield, Seconder for the Opposition, believed that the potential leaders of revolutions now enter Parliament or the professions and only agitate peacefully. Summing up, the Opposer said that any future revolutions will occur owing to starvation not education. Everyone will eventually regard work as the key to pleasure. The Proposer stressed the possibility of revolution abroad, and described education as a necessary but painful process.

On being put to the vote the motion was defeated by 13 votes to 8.

S. J. S.

THE ESSAY SOCIETY

CHINESE ART

THE Society met on December 14th last term to hear P. Webb read an essay on "Chinese Painting." The essayist began by expounding the inner ideals of Chinese Painting. The primary requirement can best be described as Rhythmic Vitality. The artist is concerned with Nature and must try to get in harmony with the Life Force. Although landscape was his main subject, self expression and not representation was the end in view. The artists were generally amateurs, literary men, as calligraphy is the basis of Chinese painting. Not till the colour printers of the eighteenth century did Art spread to the masses and become a matter for professionals. A brief survey was then given of the epochs of Chinese Art, and the essay concluded with the hope that, granted peace, China would assimilate Western techniques into her own artistic tradition. The essay was extremely interesting and the style, though tending to be colloquial, fluent and easy.

SURREALISM

The President, H. T. S. Brown, read an essay on "Surrealism" on March 7th. The surrealist movement was an outcome of the disillusion

following on the 1914-18 war, although the seeds of surrealism are present in all art; Hieronymus Bosch, Blake and Goya were mentioned as typical of this aspect of art, and the Marquis de Sade, Baudelaire and Rimbaud in particular, foreshadowed surrealism. The first Surrealist Manifesto appeared in 1924, but this had been preceded by six years of Dadaism. The ideals of both movements may be summed up as the exploration of the sub-conscious and the break-up of the rational approach to life. The Dadaists however applied their ideas to everyday life more rigidly than the surrealists. The latter movement became increasingly mixed up with Communism. The essayist doubted the value of surrealism as an ideology but stressed its importance in its relation of the subconscious to art. Though no longer a compact movement, Surrealism had had a great effect on modern writers and painters. The essay was satisfactory in its dealings with a difficult subject in so far as it did not explain away, but like all true explanations made its subject more complicated rather than less. Altogether it was a fascinating essay.

BALLET

The Society met on March 14th to hear O. Kerensky read an essay on "Ballet." The essayist first traced briefly the history of ballet from the 17th century. In the 19th century the tradition of the romantic ballet begins and from this period dates much of what is now classical ballet technique. The end of the 19th century saw a decline

of the ballet in Europe, and so during the first years of this century the Russian ballet burst in upon Europe and took up its headquarters at Paris. This Russian ballet has broken up and given rise to a number of national ballets of which England's is the most flourishing. We have now the beginnings of an English tradition of choreography and dancing.

ENGLISH FURNITURE

The first meeting of the summer term was held on May 9th to hear C. C. C. Tickell read an essay on "English Furniture." Gothic furniture, the writer said, developed from the utilitarian to flamboyant decoration and led finally to the Elizabethan which was extravagant and in bad taste. The Caroline period saw a move towards greater simplicity. The 18th century saw the height of English furniture-making. Mahogany offered greater possibilities than walnut, and the period saw the humanising and eventual romanticising of furniture. Elegance and comfort were combined in the pieces of Chippendale and Hepplewhite. The Victorian period lapsed into a tastelessness paralleled only by the age of Elizabeth. From this we are now recovering and striving towards another 18th century. The writer was perhaps too certain of his theories of decline and fall but these made the essay none the less interesting. The meeting was held in Ashburnham Garden and we look forward, weather permitting, to further open-air meetings this term.

A. M. A.

O. W. W. GAMES COMMITTEE

Secretary: W. E. GERRISH

CRICKET

The following O.W.W. fixtures have already been arranged for 1947:

July 13th	v Wimbledon.
July 20th	v Old Millhillians.
July 26th	v Westminster School.
August 2nd-4th	v Old Chomleians.
August 12th	v Eton Ramblers.
August 13th	v Old Rossallians.

The games on August 12th and 13th will be played on the Bank of England ground at Roehampton, who have very generously lent us their ground for what we hope will be the embryo of a new and better "Fortnight" in future years.

Any communications regarding Cricket should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, F. E. Pagan, Esq., 3 Worples Road, Epsom, Surrey. (Telephone No. 9503).

GOLF

The Spring Meeting was held at Worplesdon on May 7th, with the following results:

Scratch Prize, B. Norden	78
Graham Challenge Cup, J. H. T. Barley	79-1=78
Circuit Memorial Trophy, Lt.-Col. E. C. B. Shannon	82-3=79
Barnes Foursomes Goblets, A. C. Grover and G. Blaker	Four down

O.W.W. wishing to join the Old Westminsters' Golfing Society should communicate with the Hon. Secretary, J. H. T. Barley, 3A Court Downs Road, Beckenham, Kent. Annual subscription is 10/- (Life Membership £3. 3s. 0d.), but no subscription is payable until attaining the age of 22.

CORRESPONDENCE

WESTMINSTER ABBEY ANECDOTE

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs—The December number of ELIZABETHAN, which you were kind enough to send to me, contained an anecdote about Westminster Abbey, submitted by a former member of your School and related to him by a former Dean of Westminster. You requested further information, and, as some return for your courtesy, I gladly supply this.

The anecdote which you printed has been in print since 1938. It concerns Canterbury not Westminster. It may be found on page 19 of the REMINISCENCES OF PREBENDARY GEORGE GILBERT (a boy at this school from 1808 to 1814), privately printed for Canterbury Cathedral and the King's School, and edited by our present Headmaster, Canon F. J. Shirley, Ph.D., F.S.A. I regret to say that the details of the story in this little book exactly correspond to the details contained in your article. The Canon concerned was Dr. Stores, a Canon of Canterbury from 1769 to 1804. Prebendary Gilbert describes it as "an old story."

I think it improbable that Prebendary Gilbert, who was writing about 1870, at the end of a long and exemplary life, should have copied the story and invented the name of the Canon, when the facts that he recorded for posterity could at the time be so easily checked by his remaining contemporaries.

The alternative explanation would appear to be a theft by a Dean of Westminster of a story already copyright by this Metropolitan Church.

Let not this incident, however, weaken the relations of our two Schools. At our ages, and in our homes, we should know better.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID L. EDWARDS.

Editor of *The Cantuarian*.

King's School, Canterbury.

THE WEARE PRIZE BADGE

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs—During the war, the Weare Prize Badge for fencing has apparently disappeared. This badge was presented by the Rev. Thomas Weare in 1862 for the best foilist of the year. If any of your readers have any information regarding the whereabouts of this badge I should be glad to receive it.

Yours etc.,

S. L. H. CLARKE.

Captain of Fencing.

19 Dean's Yard., S.W.1.

MR. JAMES RADFORD

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs—Though I am sure that such was not his intention, the fact remains that in his article, *Mr. James Radford*, Mr. Yglesias tends to create the impression that the man who succeeded Mr. Radford as Art Master was in some way a person of less worth. During my years at the school, from 1909 to 1913, I was in close and frequent contact with Mr. William Kneen whom I shall always be happy to acknowledge as a very good friend, a most capable painter and an excellent teacher. I grant that there may have been about him a certain brusqueness of manner but that only masked a nature of great kindness, of which I had many instances; coupled with immense patience when dealing with people who he knew were sincere in their attempts to

profit by his instruction. The ones who regarded the drawing lesson as a mere excuse for fooling or idling he merely ignored—or threatened with a T-square but, for myself, I owe to him an understanding of the fundamentals of painting and drawing which has been of immense value to me throughout my life.

I am, Sirs, Yours faithfully,

C. NEVILLE BRAND.

104 Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.

SPEAKING IN LATIN

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs—Your article in the March number on *Speaking in Latin* reminds me of an incident which may interest you. I was travelling from Paris to Marseilles and found myself in the corridor in conversation with a Belgian priest, who could only speak French. We got on without difficulty till he asked me what was my profession and, when I told him I was a parson and schoolmaster, he asked me what subjects I taught. Amongst other things I mentioned Latin, to which he replied, "Ah, then we can talk Latin," and he promptly started off in something, which might have been Chinese, as far as I was concerned. I tried to reply in the orthodox new pronunciation of Latin, which I had been ordered to use as an Assistant Master at Bradfield, but found I was equally unintelligible to him, and at last in despair, we returned to French, in which I was then fairly fluent.

An amusing sequel is that, when we returned to our compartment, we found an American who remained very silent. I asked him whether he spoke French and he replied in his traditional accent, "No! I speak American and a little English and I think two languages are enough for any man."

Yours faithfully,

H. W. WATERFIELD

(Westminster 1878—83).

Little Grange, Lamberhurst, Kent.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs—So far as I understand the somewhat diffuse article on *Speaking in Latin* in THE ELIZABETHAN for March, I understand that the author is trying to establish that the Westminster pronunciation of Latin is a traditional English one. He produces little to support this save bare assertion, and when he does quote any authorities they tend to disprove his thesis.

Latin as spoken in different countries does differ a certain amount—but not very much. It must have been a peculiarly unintelligible Bishop of Poitiers whose Latin was incomprehensible to an Italian bishop in 1870—for the average English Catholic, whose Latin approximates closer than any other to the Italian pronunciation (which itself is more likely to be correct than any other), has little difficulty in understanding the Latin of the average French priest. There are differences of pronunciation chiefly of "c," "g" or "cc" before "e" and "i"—but, like the Westminster pronunciation, to give it its due, they all agree on a soft pronunciation as opposed to the pseudo-scholastic German so-called reformed pronunciation, with its *Kikero* and *Kaysar*.

But all agree amongst themselves, and differ violently from the Westminster in their vowel values.

The vowel values of modern English are peculiar to English, Icelandic, and some dialects of Persian, I believe I am right in saying. Yet it is clear that these vowel values are relatively new to English—certainly Shakespeare would appear to have been unaware of

them. Further, the author of your article agrees that pre-Reformation Latin differs considerably from the modern Westminster Latin. And since he also agrees that within two generations of Elizabeth's death, Westminster Latin sounded most peculiar to the ears of educated Englishmen, there seems very little doubt that there was a sudden change in the school pronunciation of Latin. Surely it is not too fantastic to suppose that it was the spread of this new pronunciation of Latin amongst the educated classes which caused the vowels of English itself to be modified? It is worth remembering, in this connection, that many, though not all, of the still surviving dialects of English use the old, or Continental vowel values, and not those of the B.B.C.

I have written all this to support the thesis that there was in fact a change in Latin pronunciation by order, during, or shortly after Queen Elizabeth's reign. I have no books with me at present, but so far as my recollection serves me, I recall seeing when I was at Westminster, a copy of a document ordering a new pronunciation of Latin so that the "scholars should have no opportunity of learning of the dreadful heresy (sic) of the Mass." I am sure my recollection can be verified—and even if it cannot, I submit that the preceding paragraphs of this support the very high probability on common sense grounds, that there was such a change.

Lastly, I suggest that it is beneath the high standard of THE ELIZABETHAN, when your author makes facetious remarks about conversations with French ticket-collectors. Not only did the UNIVERSE make no such suggestion as your author implies, but even if it had, your author must either have deplorably little Latin, or have travelled hardly at all "from China to Peru," if he has really found a cigarette and "O.K." the equivalent of a little Latin. The Latin that the UNIVERSE had in mind was not, in any case, of the *Kikero*

sort, but rather of the *Cheecheero* variety. I have taken your author quite seriously, you will see.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
ROWLAND BOWEN
(H.B.B. 1929—1933).

c/o Messrs. Grindley & Co., Ltd.,
54 Parliament Street, S.W.1.

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN.

Sirs—The following anecdote supports the contention in the article on this subject in the March ELIZABETHAN. It was told me by my father as having occurred in the 1860's when, as a youth, he was visiting friends in Portugal.

He was asked by his hostess to go with another boy to a nearby Monastery, famous for its preserved fruits, to collect a jar of this delicacy which had already been ordered. As he spoke no Portuguese, my father decided he could best make known in Latin the purpose of his visit. This he did in the following words, using the traditional English pronunciation:—

"Venimus ut apportemus Marmaladam,
ante hoc mandatam."

He was immediately understood by the monk who received him; and successfully completed his mission.

Yours faithfully,
Itchenor, Sussex. JOHN SHEARMAN, O.W.

WESTMINSTER BALL

To the Editors of THE ELIZABETHAN

Sirs—I have to-day received an Air Mail letter from India asking me to reserve four tickets for the Westminster Ball to be held on December 12th.

I am very glad to be able to oblige!

Yours sincerely,
E. R. B. GRAHAM,
222 Strand, W.C.2. Hon. Sec., The Westminster Ball.

OLD WESTMINSTERS

Sir Henry Tizard, Chairman of the Defence Research Policy Committee, has also been appointed Chairman of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, which is to advise the Government on scientific policy on its civil side.

Mr. I. I. Bowen has been appointed to the chair of Economics and Commerce at University College, Hull.

At Oxford, Mr. R. M. Bannerman has been awarded the Welsh Memorial Prize in Anatomy; and the Hon. A. Wedgwood Benn has been elected President of the Oxford Union Society.

Sir Cecil Bigwood, a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of London, has, on medical advice, resigned all his appointments.

Mr. W. B. Frampton has been appointed a Metropolitan Magistrate.

Mr. E. J. A. Freeman has been called to the bar; Mr. E. H. Ball and Mr. K. Norden have been admitted solicitors.

Mr. John Gielgud has just concluded a season of 13 weeks in New York, which won great praise from both audience and critics.

Mr. R. M. Barrington-Ward has been elected an honorary Fellow of Balliol College.

Wing Commander A. C. Johnson has retired from the chairmanship of the Liberal Publicity Committee to become Press Adviser to the Viceroy of India.

Mr. J. H. Freeman has been appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War.

The Rev. Wilfred Browning is now on the staff of St. Deiniol's Library, and is also chaplain of Heswall Nautical School.

Mr. W. G. R. Oates has been appointed Registrar under the Veterinary Surgeons Act.

The Rev. A. C. P. Ward, lately chaplain R.N.V.R., has been appointed Vicar of Craghead, Durham; and the Rev. F. D. Kidner has been appointed Vicar of Felsted, Essex.

BIRTHS

- ARNOLD—On February 22nd, 1947, to Joan, wife of the Rev. C. H. Arnold, a son.
- BEEMAN—On February 17th, 1947, at Emsworth, Hants., to Maida, wife of Captain Philip Beeman, R.M., a son.
- BOGGIS-ROLFE—On April 9th, 1947, in London, to Anne, wife of Hume Boggis-Rolfe, a daughter.
- BULL—On October 23rd, 1946, at Redhill, to Ruth, wife of C. F. Bull, a son.
- BURY—On January 23rd, 1947, in London, to Anne, wife of J. B. Bury, a son.
- BYRNE—On January 14th, at Bath, to Ruth, wife of Dr. John Byrne, a son.
- CARNWATH—On January 16th, 1947, in Edinburgh, to Margaret, wife of T. D. Carnwath, a son.
- COCKS—On January 19th, 1947, at Marlborough, to Tressie, wife of Wing-Comdr. Adrian Cocks, a daughter.
- EVANS—On January 22nd 1947, in London, to Audrey, wife of Briant Evans, a son.
- FROST—On January 20th, 1947, at Dane Hill, Sussex, to Alice, wife of Richard Frost, a daughter.
- GODBER—On February 10th, 1947, at Kuala Lumpur, to Gwendolen, wife of Dr. Greville Godber, a daughter.
- HARE—On April 3rd, 1947, in London, to Peggie, wife of R. W. P. Hare, a son.
- HARVEY—On February 13th, 1947, at Henham, Bishop's Stortford, to Daphne, wife of Air Commodore G. D. Harvey, C.B.E., D.F.C., a son.
- HAWORTH-BOOTH—On February 10th, 1947, at Salisbury, to Mickey, wife of Wing. Comdr. R. Haworth-Booth, a daughter.
- HICKS—On February 5th, 1947, at Nuneaton, to Agnes Mary, wife of the Rev. E. J. Hay Hicks, a daughter.
- HORNSBY—On February 7th, 1947, in London, to Bévé, wife of Jack Hornsby, a daughter.
- HUXLEY—On March 28th, 1947, in Bermuda, to Anne, wife of D. B. Huxley, a daughter.
- JAMES—On March 16th, 1947, at Oxford, to Elizabeth, wife of R. C. T. James, a daughter.
- JOUBERT—On April 18th, 1947, at Johannesburg, to Diana, wife of Dr. L. E. D. Joubert, a son.
- LYNE-PIRKIS—On April 28th, 1947, at Bushey, Herts, to Maureen, wife of R. M. G. Lyne-Pirkis, a son.
- NOTCUTT—On January 14th, 1947, at Harrow, to Kathleen, wife of E. V. Notcutt, a daughter.
- PARSONS—On April 8th, 1947, in London, to Gweneth, wife of J. C. Parsons, a daughter.
- SAMUEL—On March 21st, 1947, in London, to Sheila, wife of D. E. Samuel, a son.
- WAGSTAFF—On February, 19th 1947, at Ealing, to Jane, wife of S. L. Wagstaff, a daughter.
- WINCKWORTH—On February 6th, 1947, at Exeter, to Frances, wife of Douglas Winckworth, a son.

MARRIAGES

- BATTEN : FOWLE—On December 9th, 1946, at Ogbourne St. George, Captain H. H. E. Batten, R.A.M.C., M.B., B.Ch., to Mary, daughter of the Rev. N. G. Fowle, Vicar of Ogbourne St. George.
- BEALE : ALLEN—On March 29th, 1947, at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, Ian Beale, to Molly, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Allen, of Middleton-St. George, Darlington.
- CUNYNGHAME : PENROSE-FITZGERALD—On January 26th, 1947, at Epping, Ian Cunynghame to Eugénie, widow of Rear-Admiral J. U. Penrose-Fitzgerald.
- DAUBER : GREY-TURNER—On April 26th, 1947, at Burnham, J. A. G. Dauber to Hilary Grey-Turner.
- GATES : MACLEOD—On January, 23rd, 1947, at Walsall, Major Lionel Gates, Royal Lincolnshire Regiment to Catherine, second daughter of the late John Mcleod and Mrs. M. Macleod, of Braesclet, Isle of Lewis.
- GEFFEN : GRAY—On April 2nd, 1947, in London, I. E. Geffen to Pauline Kyra, elder daughter of Cecil Gray and of Mrs. Michael Majolier.
- KEYMER : GRAY—On January 23rd, 1947, at Khartoum Cathedral, R. C. Keymer, O.B.E., to Mary, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Gray, of Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
- KNOWLES : SIMMONS—On January 25th, 1947, in London, Sqdn.-Ldr. G. C. Knowles, R.A.F., to Joan Elizabeth, daughter of Major David Simmons and the late Mrs. Simmons of Sway, Hants.
- LEIGHTON : POTTER—On February 6th, 1947, P. L. Leighton to Nancy Potter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Limmer, of Thames Ditton.
- MOON : ORR—On April 12th, 1947, at Marlow, W. E. P. Moon to Elizabeth, only daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. A. B. Orr, of The Old Parsonage, Marlow.
- PLOWMAN : BRISTOW—On March 8th, 1947, at East Horsley, J. F. Plowman to Elsie Frances, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Bristow, of Effingham.
- REA : CLEMENCE—On January 24th, 1947, in Chelsea, Findlay Rea to Eileen Clemence.
- REID DICK : MANNING—On March 22nd, 1947, in the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, Maj. J. F. Reid Dick to Marie Gulielma Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Brigadier-General Sir William Manning and Lady Manning.
- SCRIVENER : DRAKE-BROCKMAN—On February 20th, 1947, at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, R. S. Scrivener to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vyvyan Drake-Brookman, of Cottesmore Court, Kensington.
- WALTER : DOVEY—On February 19th, 1947, at Bristol, W. G. Walter, sc.d., to Vivian Joan Dovey, M.S.R.

OBITUARY

WE regret to announce the death of a number of Old Westminsters.

OF CLIFFORD GORDON BIRD, whose death took place recently in South Africa, a correspondent writes: "He was at School 1890-1894 when he went up to Oxford to St. Edmunds Hall and took his degree 1903. Then he joined the Cape Civil Service. Little was heard of him and his doings in the Great War I, but afterwards he sat as additional magistrate at Windhoek and later acted as Master of the High Court. When he resigned from the service he went to live at Cape Town and entered the property business as consultant and broker. He had always been a keen amateur actor, but on returning to Cape Town he gave it up and took up broadcasting, and for 17 years he was senior announcer at the Cape Town Studios of the S.A.B.C. Gordon Bird's mellow voice was loved by all and it took veteran listeners' memories back through the years to the beginning of 'listening in' and was an almost immutable part of radio. Now his voice is silent for ever, but it will be remembered by many with affection who never knew him personally, while those who did, will cherish the memory of his ready smile and good fellowship, not to mention his attractive good looks. Bird was also an enthusiastic painter. He is survived by his widow."

EDMUND BALSIR CHATTERTON, who died on April 22 at the age of 84, was at Westminster from 1876 to 1878. He became a journalist and was on the staff of the *Morning Post*. He was married.

ALBERT WILLIAM GANZ, who died on February 5th, was at the School from 1887 to 1892, and went up to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1897, and served on the South Eastern Circuit. He was for many years a regular and vocal attendant at the meetings of the Elizabethan Club.

MATTHEW WILLIAM GLOAG was admitted in 1894 and left school in 1897. He served in the South African and First Great Wars, and held a commission in the Black Watch. He was a member of a firm of wine and whisky merchants in Perth. He married in 1908 Nellie Beatrice Hubbard.

PATRICK HENRY JOHNSTON was born in 1911 and entered the School in 1924. He died at sea on November 4th, 1946, while serving with the forces.

ALFRED HENRY LEFROY was the son of an Irish Q.C. and County Court Judge, and a grandson of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. He came to Westminster in 1868, and thence proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1881, and went on the South-Eastern Circuit. He married Geraldine Mary, only daughter of Patrick Panton, of Rodmersham Court, Kent. He was 91.

FREDERICK ELLERKER LEWIN was the third of four brothers at the School. He entered as an exhibioneer in 1876, and went into College in the following year. He went up to Christ Church and began training as a doctor, but had to go to Australia for reasons of health; where he eventually settled, after he had worked for four years as a solicitor in London. In 1908 he took Holy Orders, and first held a curacy at Maryborough, Victoria. In 1916, he was appointed Vicar of Portarlington. He married Grace Lilly, daughter of Joseph Hindle, M.I.C.E., and younger sister of Mary Edith Hindle who married Lewin's exact contemporary at Westminster, H. Rosher James.

LT. COLONEL WILLIAM MARTIN-LEAKE, who died at the age of 81, was with his two brothers at the School in the 'eighties. He received a commission in the Cheshire Regiment, and saw active service in the East, in the South African War, and in France during the first Great War.

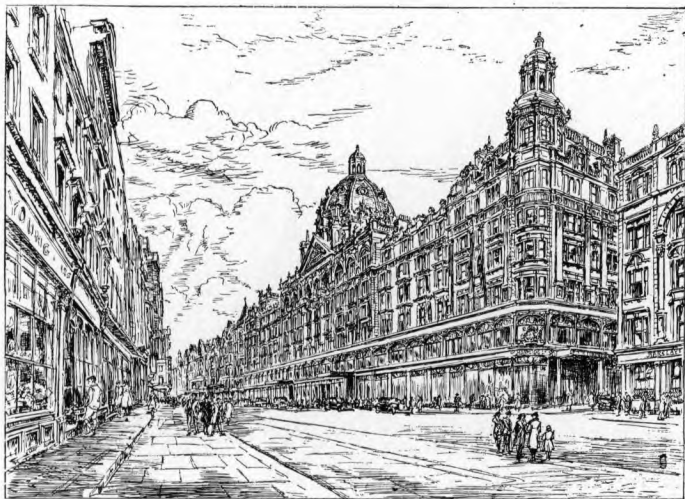
ARTHUR CECIL MORGAN was admitted to the School in 1914. After serving with the Royal Garrison Artillery he took his degree at Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple. In 1923 he married Gladwys, daughter of John Hughes

EDWARD HENRY MORRIS was born in 1862, and came to Westminster in 1877. He went to Christ Church, and was ordained in 1886 to a curacy at Grantham. In 1896 he was appointed Vicar of Willen, and held a succession of livings, finally becoming Vicar of Bethersden, Kent. He was married.

SAMUEL REGINALD GLANVILLE MURRAY died recently at Bath, at the age of 78. He was at the School for five terms in 1883 and 1884, and went to King's College, London. He was ordained in 1892, and much of his work was done as a prison chaplain in London and elsewhere. Latterly, he was Vicar of St. Mary's Freeland, Oxford.

DONALD JOHN EDWARD SHAW was the son of D. P. Shaw, who was for some years a master at the School and housemaster of Grant's. He was admitted in 1938 and left in 1943. He took a commission in the 21st Lancers, and was killed while on active service in Palestine on April 9th.

We have also to record the death of HUBERT ARTHUR WOOTTON, who was science master at Westminster from 1906 until the outbreak of the 1914 war, when he left to join the army. In 1919 he was appointed Head Master of Kingswood School, Bath, and in 1928 of the Perse School. He married Eileen Mary Masaroon, and had two daughters.



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