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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part I

CATHOLICISM AND EASTERN POLAND*

THE invasion of Eastern Poland by Soviet Russia is, like that of Western Poland by Nazi Germany, a terrible blow to Christianity in general and to Catholicism in particular, be it of the Latin rite or of the Graeco-Slavonic Uniate.

For several centuries already the Russian government and Orthodox clergy—both by the traditions of the great Eastern Schism and by their political aims—in order the more easily to “de-Polonise” the regions annexed in the course of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries—for with the majority of the inhabitants nationality and religion were very strongly united and often even identified—had considered the Catholic Faith and allegiance to the Holy See as the greatest obstacles to the power of Tsarist Russia and had treated their Catholic subjects and the Roman Church accordingly. With the advent of Bolshevism, to these old motives new factors were added, a thousand times more dangerous and more terrible—the ideology of the Communist doctrine, hatred of all religions, a fanatical and furious atheism joined to boundless perfidy and cruelty.

But the Soviets also, like all the enemies of Christianity in all times as a rule, realize that Catholicism is the strongest and most impenetrable bulwark which they have to face in their struggle against God. So, as a Catholic and a Pole, it is with a doubly intense sorrow and anxiety that I picture to myself what is happening and will still be happening for some time in my unfortunate country. How many Catholics massa-

* Translated from the French by Mr E. A. L. Cossart.

cred, deported and submitted to dreadful privations and sufferings? How many churches, convents, schools and charitable institutions of all kinds ruined and destroyed? And above all how many consciences perverted? How many children and young men from whom the idea of God will be rooted out?

Although as a Judge in the Supreme Court of Poland and a Professor of Jurisprudence in the High School of Agriculture I lived in Warsaw, where from 1918 to 1927 I was President of the Municipal Council and a Senator, I was actually born in Eastern Poland, and every year I spend my holidays there, in the country, with one of my sons, John Balinski-Jundzill, a landowner in the "voyevodstvo" of Novogródek and President of Catholic Action in the diocese of Pinsk. I was therefore in a position to follow with my own eyes the rebirth and recovery of the Catholic faith in these regions after the restoration of Poland, in spite of the existence of an adverse Bolshevik propaganda and the sometimes hostile indifference of a certain section of elementary schoolmasters imbued with Marxism.

The two Polish Constitutions, that of 1921 as well as that of 1935, grant and guarantee liberty of conscience and cults with absolute tolerance, excepting only a few sects with doctrines contrary to the most primitive morality and the Penal Code.

The Russian Orthodox Church, administered with the consent of the Patriarch of Constantinople on the model of the Balkan countries by the Metropolitan of Warsaw, indeed enjoys greater independence from the State than in Tsarist Russia. Its clergy is even better remunerated than the Catholic clergy.

Now we must remember that before the dismemberment of Poland most of the inhabitants of our Eastern provinces professed the Catholic religion according to the Graeco-Slavonic rite and that a hundred years ago the Tsar's government abolished this rite and ordered that all those who belonged to it, both clergy and laity, should be registered as Russian Orthodox, dependent on the Holy Synod of St Petersburg, in spite of the resistance of many of the faithful, chiefly among the peasants—a resistance broken by all the means at the disposal of the authorities, often even *manu militari*. All the

churches of this rite with their dependencies became Russian Orthodox churches.

But the Catholics of the Latin rite, especially after the insurrections of 1830 and 1863, which proved their national patriotism as well as the patriotism of the clergy, were submitted to all sorts of vexations and persecutions. The number of parishes was reduced by more than three-fourths, with as many churches closed. The religious orders and convents were dissolved and their property was confiscated.

On the other hand the fact that children born of mixed marriages had to be brought up in the Orthodox religion and that it was absolutely forbidden to leave the Orthodox Church, as well as the expulsion of Catholics from all public services coupled with vexations of an economic nature, considerably diminished the number of Catholics in these regions and weakened the faith, which facilitated the penetration of subversive doctrines, particularly among schismatics.

The restoration of Poland, with liberty of conscience and freedom of cults, was the beginning of a new era—even in spiritual matters—for this country which, after more than a hundred years of oppression, was again in 1919 and 1920 a special scene of terrible struggles—military, political, economic and social.

The Catholic Church has not only the right but the duty to try and reconquer for the true Faith the minds of those whose ancestors were deprived of it by force, guile or ignorance. She has also the legitimate right to claim some of the churches and of the property which were taken from her or confiscated.

The task was difficult, especially at the beginning, after so many years of wars and continual struggles. All contributed to it till the 17th of September, 1939, the day on which the Soviet armies launched their attack—all, bishops, regular and secular clergy, religious orders that had returned and been reinstated, as well as a large number of Catholic laymen and women belonging chiefly to the Catholic Action founded by His Holiness Pope Pius XI. The State on its side, in conformity with the Constitution, ordered that in every elementary

and middle school at least two hours a week should be devoted to religious instruction according to the religion of the pupils.

As I with my family had only half an hour, during an aerial bombardment, to leave our house situated near the Russian frontier, I am sorry not to have any books and to be unable to draw from diocesan statistics and Catholic Action accounts. By way of examples I shall just mention a few facts, imprinted on my mind, concerning the nearest districts—those of Novogródek, Baranovichy, Stolpce and Slonim.

CHURCHES.—Before the restoration of Poland the churches in this region were from 75 to 100 kilometres apart, and now only from 10 to 20, without counting the chapels dependent on them. Most of these churches were recently built by the local clergy and the faithful—the landowners giving the necessary funds and materials and the peasants providing transport and manual labour.

SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.—Beside the elementary and middle schools kept by the State and municipalities, the number of which was insufficient—elementary education being compulsory between the ages of 7 to 14—several religious orders set up their own schools in the towns as well as in the country, taking boarders at very low fees and often even gratuitously. The Jesuits have a large seminary and a college at Pinsk and a house at Albertin near Slonim. At Réginovo on the river Srerara, on an estate of over 642 acres given by my family and bearing our name as founders, the Salesians have a school which already numbered more than a hundred boys, besides a school of mechanical arts at Dworzel. The Ursulines, who were under the direction of Mother Ledo'chowska who died in 1938, conduct a school at Lubez on the Niemen on a farm of about 32 acres with an old castle and a park given by the Landowners' Association of Novogródek, and another nearer Pinsk, at Molodov on an estate bequeathed by the Skirmunts family, one of whose members was Polish Ambassador in London. The two sisters and two brothers of this family were killed by the Bolsheviks immediately after their invasion.

The Sisters of Nazareth have a large school at Novogródek, recently built, and the Sisters of the Immaculate Conception a public school for girls at Slonim in the old convent of the Sisters of St Bernard. At Rayco near Novogródek, on a large farm with a park given by the Zoltowski family, the Pallotine Sisters opened a house which has more than fifty nuns and novices.

There are, besides, many schools and libraries, even circulating ones, controlled or subsidized by a wealthy private society, which is very popular, called "Polska Macierz Szkolna," whose activity spreads all over Poland and which is profoundly Catholic.

If we take into consideration the influence of the popular clubs in the villages, of the courses, lectures, missions and pilgrimages to Rome and Lourdes organized by the clergy and Catholic laymen's associations, we cannot be surprised to find that the number of people returning to the faith of their ancestors and of new converts was increasing. The same movement was taking place in the diocese of Luck in Volhynia, in spite of a certain opposition for political reasons from some Ukrainian elements, as well as in the other dioceses.

* * *

Suddenly, like a bolt from the blue, the Bolshevik whirlwind swept over these regions, while the German invasion was already advancing.

Having sought refuge in Lithuania, I actually saw an attack by a Russian detachment on a fairly large number of Polish civilians with their families who, arriving too late, were unable to obtain permits of admission from the Lithuanian government and so had to remain on the other side of a river which in this place forms the boundary between the two countries. Among the refugees was a Pallotine priest who early in the morning on Sunday, September 17th, on his motorbicycle brought us the terrible news that the Bolshevik armies were approaching. He said the last Mass in the church erected two years previously by my son, and closed its emptied tabernacle.

This priest did not avail himself of the permission to cross the frontier which was given him, but decided to stay where he was in order to help the victims of the enemy's cruelty. I have not heard what his fate eventually was.

* * *

During the month which I spent in Lithuania, not far from the frontier, I collected the information and news which reached us.

The first weeks of the invasion were the most terrible: massacres, summary executions, men deported to do hard labour in Russia, women and children evicted from their homes, goods and chattels confiscated or plundered. The chief victims of these atrocities were the landowners, judges and officials, merchants and manufacturers as well as professional men, not excepting the ecclesiastics.

The Catholic and Orthodox parish clergy and members of religious orders did not on the whole try to seek refuge in Lithuania, but remained faithful to their duty and stayed at their posts, except a few who happened to be in this district on holiday or as tourists and several aged priests who had returned from Russia after passing through the hands of the OGPU. Some had been imprisoned in Solovtis, a rocky islet in the White Sea, one of the most frightful places of moral and physical tortures on earth.

Unfortunately I have not been able to obtain any information about the fate of the priests, religious and nuns of the Novogródek district, whom I have mentioned above. A rumour had it that some Bolshevik hordes even tore out the tongues of the priests. But the fate of the Bishop of Pinsk, Mgr Casimir Bukraba, former dean of Novogródek, and of his auxiliary Bishop, Mgr Charles Niemira, a former canon of the Metropolitan Chapter of St John's cathedral in Warsaw, whom I had known for many years, is tragic. They were both shot at the beginning of the invasion. At Pinsk the cathedral, the big seminary, the Jesuit college and bishop's place, forming an imposing block in eighteenth century baroque, which stood

on the bank of the river Pina, overlooking the famous Pinsk marshes covered with water as far as the eye can see, were burnt down and are now a heap of ruins.

In the cathedral, in one of the side chapels, is the tomb of the first Bishop of Pinsk, Mgr Sigismund Lozinski, who died in the odour of sanctity a few years ago. From 1918 to 1920 he had suffered terrible persecutions at the hand of the Bolsheviks. As it happened, it was not far from Pinsk and quite near Molodov, where the Skirmunt family was massacred, that some three hundred years ago Orthodox Cossacks murdered the Jesuit Father St Andrew Bobola, recently canonized by Pope Pius XI as a martyr for the Faith, who ever since his death has been venerated in Poland.

I feel I must report what I heard from Bishop Bukraba himself when he was staying with my son at Sieniergce last August. During his visit with Mgr Niemira *ad limina Apostolorum* in 1936 the Holy Father Pius XI said to them near the end of the audience: "Be ready for martyrdom." These words disturbed them greatly and never left their minds. Their death has proved how true they were.

It appears that now the Soviet authorities no longer order and do not even allow massacres and summary executions. They introduce the Bolshevik régime as it exists in Russia in less barbarous and cruel a manner. But we know very well what that means as far as all religions are concerned, especially Christianity. All Catholic and Polish schools and institutions are suppressed, the teaching of the Catholic faith is forbidden, most of the churches are closed or used for secular purposes, and those that are tolerated overburdened with restrictions and taxes.

In spite of the theoretic declaration that the State is completely indifferent to questions of religion and cults provided they do not interfere with politics and the doings of the central and local authorities, the interpretation of this principle is such that every catechism lesson, every religious help, every Mass and even a prayer in common may be considered as crimes against the State, liable to fearful penalties and often even punishable by death.

It is probable that at first Orthodox and Catholics of the Graeco-Slavonic rite will be treated in less radical and cruel a manner than the Catholics of the Latin rite, in order to win over the Ukrainians; but this difference will not be of much value nor of long duration by reason of the ultimate aim of Communism, which is to destroy all religion and root out of men's minds the very idea of God.

* * *

In all European capitals monuments have been erected in honour of the "Unknown Warrior" in order to glorify symbolically the thousands of heroes who died for their country and whose names posterity will never know. How many heroic defenders of the Catholic faith and of their country, how many "unknown martyrs" Poland has and will still have?

The tragic events of 1939 and their consequences are a new historic proof that Poland and the Poles were not and are not only the defenders, but also the harbingers of Western civilization, and that conjointly with the penetration of their political and cultural influence towards the East there takes place also that of Catholicism, whilst the weakening and temporary eclipse of Poland delays and even stops the spread of our religion.

It is also thanks to this sacred connection that Poland, in spite of the terrible disasters which she has experienced since the middle of the seventeenth century, frees herself, pulls herself together and rises up like the Phoenix from its ashes.

Fortuna variabilis. Deus mirabilis.

IGNACY BALINSKI.

AMPLEFORTH BUILDINGS

II

THE GYMNASIUM

(continued).

IN the years 1909 and 1910, during the building of the Theatre, there was much discussion whether the next development should be a Preparatory School. Several changes in 1911 conspired to give that place to the Gymnasium. In 1907, for the first time in its history, the school had been inspected by the examiners from the Oxford and Cambridge Board. The Headmaster was encouraged by Mr Laffan to join the Conference of Public School Headmasters and it was in 1911 that he was elected to the Conference and thus in 1911 Ampleforth became a Public School. In 1911 also, the Ampleforth Contingent of the O.T.C. was officially recognised. The Inspectors from the Oxford and Cambridge Board were to examine the school again in 1912 and the Headmaster was anxious that he might be in a position to tell the examiners that an architect had been instructed to draw out plans for a Gymnasium. Permission to do this was given by the Abbey Council in October 1911.

It should be remembered that it was only in the early years of this century that gymnastics began to find a place in a school curriculum. Hitherto they had been regarded merely as a form of recreation. At Ampleforth this is shown by the fact that Mr Bernard Smith in his general plan of 1893 did not make any provision for a Gymnasium, nor does he use the word in his description of the plan. This omission seems to have been forgotten in the discussions which took place on the plan for the Gymnasium submitted by the architect in January 1912. In that discussion it was again urged that there should be a comprehensive plan for the development of the College, and that a fixed policy as to numbers should be determined upon. Previous to 1890 the rooms under the Study Hall had been: (1) Senior Boys' Library, (2) Playroom, (3) Reading Room

(4) Lower Library. In January 1890, in order to make the Playroom into a Junior Library, the gymnastic apparatus was taken out and erected at the lower end of the Passage. This apparatus, consisting of the bridge ladder, the plank and the horizontal and parallel bars, remained in the Passage until the Midsummer of 1911 when it was removed to facilitate the replacing of the old flags with a "terrazzo" floor. The apparatus in the Passage could not be called a Gymnasium but its removal emphasised the fact that Ampleforth did not possess one.

In January 1912 the architect submitted and explained five plans for the proposed Gymnasium. Plan No. 5 was accepted as a basis for further consideration. Various sites were shown to the architect and he chose the one to the south of the Theatre. On this very site there still existed in the eighties some gymnastic apparatus, but the ladder and planks had seen better days and they were not regarded as too safe. They were removed in order to make room for the new building.

The final plan for the Gymnasium matured very slowly. The O.T.C. petitioned for a Miniature Rifle Range to be in some way incorporated in it and the Games Master put in a request for Fives Courts. In the correspondence with the architect it soon became evident that there was a great difference of opinion throughout the country concerning the best type of building, apparatus and the best system of drill. There was also much difference of opinion about the kind of Fives Courts most suitable for us. In June 1912 Rugby, Eton, Winchester, Cheltenham and Wellington were visited to ascertain the types most in favour in these schools.

In July 1912 Council passed a plan for a Gymnasium which should be 80 feet long by 40 feet wide and constructed in such a way as to be suitable for Swedish drill. On the south side of the building provision was made for two Rugby Fives Courts: on the east side for a Miniature Rifle Range. The architect forecasted a cost of approximately £1,500. Various firms were invited to tender but the lowest estimate was found to be £3,300. This figure caused further delay. Certain reductions were found possible and a contract was signed in January 1913

by Messrs Birch and Sons of York. The contractor did not begin work until the last week of February, but he made rapid progress during the first three months. The building was then held up for lack of stone. It soon became evident that the contractor had sub-let the stone-work and that the sub-contractor obtained the Pateley Bridge stone from a middleman. From one cause or another (it was difficult to discover), building dragged on until the end of the year.

In the Spring and Summer terms of 1914 the Gymnasium became a place of great activity in school life. Swedish drill and boxing under Sergeant Andrews gained immediate popularity. On Exhibition Day, June 9th, 1914, after the distribution of prizes in the Theatre, the guests assembled for lunch in the Gymnasium and later in the afternoon it was formally opened with a gymnastic display by a picked team of boys.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

As far back as 1872 Prior Bede Prest had a scheme for a Preparatory School and from 1885 to 1895 Prior Burge gave special attention to the Preparatory forms, but it was not until 1908 that a project of a Preparatory School, staffed by members of the Ampleforth Community, entered into practical politics. In 1908 a Preparatory section of the school was started with Fr Aelred Dawson in charge as House Master rather than merely assistant to the Prefect. Rumour became busy that Ampleforth was going to have a separate Preparatory School, but in what part of the country this Preparatory School should be was still a matter for consideration. In 1910 a property in North Oxford was offered to us and in the same year another property was offered in Great Malvern. Both these offers engaged the attention of the Abbey Council which was prepared to accept one of them if permission could be obtained from the Bishop of Birmingham to establish a Preparatory School in his diocese. These offers did much to forward the case for a Preparatory School.

At the Conventual Chapter of 1910 a discussion took place on the general question of Preparatory Schools and a practically

unanimous vote was given on the desirability of establishing one. When the permission was at last given by the Bishop, it included a condition which made it impossible for us to proceed further in the negotiations about the properties in North Oxford and Great Malvern. Since efforts to secure a Preparatory School elsewhere had failed, the Conventual Chapter of 1913 was asked to sanction the building of one at Ampleforth. The demand for such development induced the Chapter to give again an almost unanimous vote for the undertaking.

It was further decided to ask Messrs. Powell and Westly to prepare plans for an entirely independent house at Ampleforth. Full and minute instructions were given to them for what they should provide. At the end of November the architects were able to explain to the Council their first small-scale plans. They were asked to make several alterations and to submit alternative elevations. The site which the Building Committee had proposed was on the edge of the Abbey property west of the new Monastery. The trial hole on this site satisfied the architects and the Council gave its approval. The plans and elevations were ready for the January Council. These were approved and the architects were instructed to proceed with the Quantities. On the 19th of May 1914 the tenders of four firms of contractors were considered. That of Birch and Sons of York was the lowest but the architects recommended that of Ullathorne of Selby on account of this firm's greater experience in stonework. When the architects interviewed the contractor various difficulties were raised and it seemed probable that we should have the same trouble as had occurred during the building of the Gymnasium if the contract were given to any of the firms that had already tendered. At this juncture Mr Corballis put us in touch with Messrs. Lumsden and Son of Jarrow who consented to tender for the work. This was accepted on July 23rd. On July 29th the first shots of the Great War had been fired and on August 4th England entered the war. In this crisis our York Bank was consulted on the advisability of going forward with the contract, and as the instructions which they had received from London were to

advise their patrons to carry on as usual so as not to throw the country all at once into confusion, this advice was followed. The first sod was cut on August 10th, the feast of St Laurence. Mr Lumsden sent an excellent foreman to take charge of the work, and he saw that his workshop in Jarrow prepared all the joinery and forwarded it as required. In the Spring of 1915 sickness, which proved fatal, deprived us of our architect, Mr Daniel Powell. Mr Worthy, his Quantity Surveyor and partner in the business, was fortunate in having such a firm as Lumsden's to see the contract carried out without Mr Powell to refer to.

The building made such good progress that hopes were raised that the opening of the Preparatory School could be fixed for January 1916, but, from July 1915 onwards, the war called away all the younger men and made certain building materials difficult to obtain. Some materials that had been specified could not be had. Teak floor-boards had to be substituted for pitch-pine. Lead was not available for the valley gutter on the roof. This was overcome by the use of tiles in place of the Westmoreland slates. During the Spring of 1916 a very much reduced staff struggled along as best it could and it was not till Midsummer 1916 that the contract was fulfilled.

The new building was blessed by Abbot Oswald Smith on September 22nd, 1916. Fr Basil Mawson and Fr Maurus Powell began the first term of the Preparatory School. One of the class-rooms on the first floor was used as a chapel but before the end of the term a temporary building, to be used as a chapel, was asked for. It was not till the Spring of 1918 that the disused tin chapel of the Catholic undergraduates of Oxford was given to us and erected at the west end of the school. From 1915 onwards there were repeated requests for more accommodation, but so many were the demands on the Abbey funds that the Preparatory had to wait till July 1921 before the completion of the west wing was sanctioned. The architect was instructed that the ground floor of this wing should be a chapel and sacristy.

(To be continued).

NOTES

WHATEVER the effect of the outbreak of war might have been upon individuals we must admit with gratitude that it has affected Ampleforth as an institution but little so far. Two of the monks from the parishes, Dom Gabriel McNally and Dom Aelred Perring have joined the Army as chaplains but the novices who were already accepted were allowed to enter the novitiate.

The School arrived in force and only eighteen boys were unable to return from abroad. The only obvious changes were the "Black-out" and the presence of Bootham School.

The "Black-out" involved a lot of work. Some 6,000 windows had to be dealt with in a very short time and about forty members of the community and workmen were kept busy. Once the temporary arrangement was completed it then became necessary to set up more permanent fixtures and this occupied four or five men for the greater part of the term.

The Bootham School authorities approached the Headmaster to see if arrangements could be made to accommodate their school and staff at Ampleforth. The Junior House, being a separate building, was lent to them; certain minor changes in the internal arrangement of the school then became necessary.

The Junior School was left as a unity but reduced to thirty boys. For a study and playroom they were given room in the old centre building while the old Infirmary was converted into a dormitory. Three Upper School houses yielded up their studies and the Big Study was again brought back to its original purpose. Some of the older boys who would normally have remained in the Junior School were absorbed into the Upper School and a number of younger boys remained at Gilling for a further year. To accommodate the larger number of boys at the Castle, part of the vast Infirmary was brought into use for the Preparatory Form. The lavish room space throughout the school has enabled us to meet this emergency undaunted and proved its wisdom in a somewhat unexpected manner.

AN interesting outcome of the War in our neighbourhood has been the establishment of Mass centres at Oswaldkirk, Brandsby, Sutton-on-the-Forest, Aldwark, Linton, Coxwold and Kilburn. Accordingly early each Sunday morning an elderly automobile struggles to leave Ampleforth with a complement of priests bound on missionary endeavour. Teachers and children from Hull and Middlesbrough have been the main recipients of their attentions. In fact an opportunity has thus

been provided of bringing back the Mass to villages which for centuries have been denied that privilege. Is one guilty of extreme optimism in formulating a pious hope that some lasting good may result from the evils of our time, that the faith may again be permanently cherished in the countryside we know so well?

RECENT changes in the parishes include the appointment of Fr Augustine Callaghan as parish priest of Barton-on-Humber, Fr Philip Willson to Easingwold and Fr Dominic Willson to St Mary's, Brownedge. Fr Richard Wright and Fr Cyprian Broomfield were appointed in September as curates at Grassendale and Harrington. Fr Dominic Allen was appointed as assistant at St Anne's, Liverpool, at the beginning of the Summer Term.

COUNT BALINSKI, who has very kindly contributed the article on Poland, took a prominent part in the resurrection of Poland after the Great War and was one of the leading Catholic laymen. He was Lord Mayor of Warsaw from 1918 to 1927 and is a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of Justice of Poland. He and his son, Count Jan, who was President of Catholic Action in the Diocese of Pinsk, managed to escape from Poland after the Russian invasion and both are at present living in England. Two other sons are attached to the Embassies in London and Paris.

THE Librarian wishes to express his thanks to Mr John Barton for the gift of a number of books; and especially for copies of *Manuductiones to the Pallace of Trueth* by Richard Francis Britton, O.S.F., Mackline, 1616; and *An Abridgment of Christian Doctrine* by Henry Turberville, ouay, 1649.

THE present number of the JOURNAL has changed its name from Autumn Number 1939 to January Number 1940. The change, which is indeed a reversion to earlier practice, has been made because the former designation, intended as a description of the matter contained within, has caused some confusion and made it appear that the Journal was very much behind the times. Future numbers will be known by the name of the months in which they appear, viz.: January, May and September. They will appear at the beginning of the school terms as usual.

OBITUARY

DOM CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMS

WE regret to record the death of Father Edward Christopher Williams on the 20th October, 1939, at the age of 46, after a long illness very patiently borne. Father Christopher was the fifth of the six brothers of his family to be educated at Ampleforth and the third of them to join the Community—his two elder brothers, Father Iltyd and Father Raphael Williams, having preceded him. He came to the School in 1908 and left to join the Noviciate at Belmont in 1913. After three years there, he returned to Ampleforth and went up to St Benet's Hall in 1916. At Oxford he read chemistry in his final schools and gained a creditable class, although it was not a science to which his natural inclinations would have drawn him, had not the exigencies of the School staff required it of him. Father Christopher was at St Benet's Hall until 1921, and in the Oxford of the war and immediately post-war years his great gift for loyal and disinterested friendship found much scope. He had a wider and somewhat more eclectic circle of friends in the University than is, perhaps, usual among the members of St Benet's Hall, and it is an undoubted fact that his quiet and unshowy, yet rock-like, Catholicism, combined with an attractive independence of mind, was the means, under God, of showing more than one of his undergraduate friends the way to the Faith. Returning to Ampleforth, Father Christopher taught chemistry on the School staff and in 1923 was ordained priest. In 1930 he went to assist his brother, Father Iltyd, at the Junior House, formed when the Preparatory School moved to Gilling, and many who passed under his charge will recall his unfailing kindness, his skill in photography and his love of the country-side and all country things. In 1933 Father Christopher went out to the parishes and was stationed successively at Workington and St Mary's, Warrington. In 1935 his health, which had never been robust, broke down altogether and for the rest of his life he was a complete invalid—called upon to endure much suffering both in mind and body, but withal showing a most exemplary and very touching resignation to the Will of God. May his gentle and ever loyal spirit find in Heaven the rest which was denied on earth.

W.P.

EDWARD NEVIL PRESCOTT

Nothing brings home to us so vividly the horrors of war as a great personal loss: and it was with the deepest sorrow that we at Ampleforth heard towards the end of October of the death on active service of Edward Prescott. A Flying Officer in the Auxiliary Air Force, he met his death returning from a reconnaissance flight.

"Copper" Prescott, as he was always called, was the elder son of Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Prescott of the Clock House, Salfords. He came to the Ampleforth Preparatory School in 1920 and was with us till July 1930. When the House system was started in 1926 he joined St Oswald's House. He had a notable athletic career in the School; he was a bowler in the 1st XI, a fast wing threequarter in the 1st XV, and in the Athletics Meeting of his last year he won the 100 yards, the 220 yards, and the quarter mile. He passed the School Certificate with five credits in July 1930.

His outstanding accomplishment at School was his work in the Art Room; and when he left he proceeded to take up art as a profession. He studied in turn at the Kensington Royal College of Art, at the Central School of Art, at Stuart's Advertising School, at Clement Danes's Studio, and finally in 1937 he joined Pritchard Wood and Partners. In July of the same year he married Miss Imogen Powell Edwards at St Mary's, Chelsea.

Such is the record in dates and achievements of his all too short career. His art is well known to the public at large, especially his famous advertisements for Churchman's Cigarettes, and his series of sketches on the third page of *The Times*; but it is the man behind all this whose loss we feel so deeply.

It is not often that we can write of one who has recently died, however much we may have loved and admired him, without having to slur over some weakness or blemish of character out of respect for the dead. But Copper Prescott is an exception to this rule; there is nothing to conceal or to gloss over. To those who did not know him it must seem that we exaggerate; but those who knew him best know that there is no exaggeration; and this in itself is perhaps the greatest praise a man can receive.

What struck one most about Copper Prescott was his extraordinary gentleness and sweetness of disposition; and yet it would be misleading to use these words if they suggested any kind of softness or effeminacy in what was actually a strongly virile character.

As the years went by those nearest to him were amazed at his unfailing kindness and consideration; and in his art he had the supreme gift of being able to caricature his "victim" without hurting him. He had,

too, a rare simplicity and purity of mind; and though, as a caricaturist, there was no one with a keener eye for the freaks and fashions of "modern" life, he remained completely natural and unspoilt.

His religion was always the greatest reality to him: and perhaps we can sum him up most truly by saying that he was the best type of young Catholic layman.

We realise how deeply his wife and parents must miss him, all the more as they had such reason to be proud of him: to them and all his relations we offer our most sincere sympathy. God rest his dear soul.

The following was sent by a correspondent to *The Times* of October 26th:—

"In the death of Flying Officer Edward Prescott, the R.A.F. has lost an officer of exceptional ability—fighter pilot, fine athlete, charming companion, and one of the most promising young artists in the country. He worked in pen and charcoal with an exquisite sense of fun. Generally too modest to sign his work, his Press illustrations and drawings for famous advertising campaigns have endeared him anonymously to millions of people all over the world. He drew with irrepressible good humour—delicately, quietly, and easily. To-day more than ever the swift loss of a man so kind, so gallant, and so happy is hard for his friends to bear."

NOTICES OF BOOKS

THE LOVE OF GOD. By *Dom Aelred Graham* (Longmans) 7s. 6d.

This valuable and stimulating book is defined in its sub-title as "An Essay in Analysis," and this taken in conjunction with the main title indicates fairly clearly the subject matter and treatment to be expected.

Although it was written before the outbreak of war, no subject could be more apt for the present time, as is well expressed in the author's introduction:

"If the religion of Christ be true, then the love of God to which it invites us is still the most important thing in life. At a time when men's minds are filled with foreboding at the prospect of the future, and that peace which is the tranquillity of order seems almost an idle dream, there is some comfort to be found in turning our thoughts to the two abiding realities; God and our own souls."

The truth expressed in this sentence should ensure for the book the attention and interest of a serious public, and the objective and essentially intellectual treatment of its theme is especially to be welcomed in a time of so much vague pseudo-thought and false emotion.

Dom Aelred is clearly a master of his subject; the learning and scholarly method of his work call for the appraisal of a theologian, but apart from theological scholarship, there is much that can be appreciated by the inexpert but "thoughtful" laity for whom, we are told in the introduction, this learned treatise is in part intended, and Dom Aelred has an eloquence and power of expression on the rather rare occasions when he seems to let himself go that make us regret the almost excessive "prudence" with which he has, in the main, subdued his style.

The following passage, among others, illustrates it:—

"The end to be achieved in some measure at least, even in this world, is a union with God in knowledge and love by comparison with which the closest of earthly unions is but a shadow and a symbol. This is the fundamental truth of Christian morality; it should be the light of all our seeing. The shedding of vices and acquirement of virtues, the more or less painful processes of asceticism which are part of the law of life, take on a new meaning when seen from this angle. They are no more than the tests of the lover in search of his beloved, the trials of the wayfarer on his journey home. The strife and stress of our present existence are not to be avoided on the plea that we are citizens of another world, but they must be viewed in relation to that world: '*sub specie aeternitatis*,' with an eye to eternity. Grace surrounds our actions with an eternal weight of glory, but it never substitutes itself for them. Even though we be raised to a participation in the divine life we have as yet no security of tenure. The vision by which each man lives, the love of his heart, and the deeds which reveal both are the surest sign-posts of the way in which he is travelling. Our everyday actions are the instruments by which we fashion for ourselves an immortal destiny and climb to the summit of the everlasting hills."

This is a language which conveys its meaning directly to the reader, but these poetical passages are rare; the main presentation of the subject is, as

we should expect from the title page, a critical and detached analysis of the spiritual and mental process involved in the love of God.

It is not easy reading; the uncompromisingly intellectual approach, however admirable, and the use of technical terms, however necessary, present difficulties to the unlearned reader which it is hard for the learned to realise.

It is no doubt true that, theologically, man is a rational animal, but, as the author himself admits, he is rarely fully so in practice, and we feel that insufficient allowance is made at times for this element of irrationality in the reader. A freer use of illustration or simile might facilitate very greatly the points to be expounded, and the few cases where Dom Aelred allows us this concession are welcome.

The approach of the whole work is avowedly Thomist, and so far as the present reviewer is able to judge, it would seem to be an excellent exposition of St Thomas, but, in spite of the introductory assertion that "It is not as necessary, as some suppose, to 'adapt' his teaching to the mentality of the layman," we believe that to a rather large proportion of even the 'thoughtful laity,' the extreme intellectualism of St Thomas is forbidding, and even, if we are sincere, at times repellent. It is not after all the only way in which religious truth may be expressed.

We have the authority of Father Walker, S.J., among others, for the view that the change in the thirteenth century from the Platonic to the Aristotelian method of approach, as expressed in St Thomas, was ill advised, and that the line of thought represented by Plato and St Augustine is still not only possible but preferable. One of the arguments advanced by Father Walker is that "The modern mind, in its search for God, prefers to rely rather on experience than on metaphysics"; Dom Aelred is rightly contemptuous of the 'modern mind' as such, but I think it can be argued that this statement is of far wider and more general application; not only to minds that can be described as modern, but to many serious and intelligent minds of all ages, the Platonic way is more intelligible.

Dom Aelred is clearly justified in mistrusting the soft-headed and irrational emotionalism of so much that counts as religion outside the Church, but this is surely but a wrong use of what is in itself a good. The intuitional element in religion may be a dangerous and difficult ingredient to deal with, but it is important and potentially valuable, and it must be given due consideration.

In paying tribute to St John of the Cross, Dom Aelred emphasises the identity of his ultimate conclusions with those of St Thomas, but is this surprising? Final objective truth must be the same, however reached; surely it is the extreme difference of approach which is remarkable in this connection, and in spite of the austerity of St John's ascetical teaching we venture to suggest that his presentation of truth is less forbidding, in some respects, than the pure intellect of St Thomas.

Again, in the chapter on prayer, the statements that "prayer is an activity of the practical intellect consisting essentially in petition," and that "purely mental prayer, both on account of its individualism and the fact that it leaves one of the noblest of man's faculties, that of speech, unengaged, is not so complete an act of worship as vocal prayer," are surely in direct contradiction to many noted authorities on the subject. To limit ourselves to masters of the same Order, both Father Augustine Baker and Abbot Chapman would seem to differ fundamentally.

On the subject of Art also, there is much to be said from another point of view. The connection between truth and beauty, if debatable should still, we feel, be more fully considered.

The number and importance of the objections raised in the mind of the reader by this book, are in themselves a tribute to its interest, and to the forceful presentation of its main theme. Dom Aelred has prepared us in the introduction for the fact that one point of view alone is stated in the many cases where alternative views are allowed to exist, and it is true that a full discussion of all such points would necessitate almost another Summa; as it stands it is a notable piece of work.

The book is dedicated to "All who would love God," and I think it can be said, without hesitation, that all those to whom it is addressed will be grateful for it.

ROSALIND MURRAY.

MERRY IN GOD. A Life of Fr Doyle, S.J. (Longmans & Co.) 2s. 6d.

The lives of Saints and holy people are not always attractively written, but here is a book which is eminently readable. It is the story of an Irish Jesuit who was killed in the war. Unlike the larger biography of Fr Doyle by Professor O'Rahilly, upon which it draws, it is not a scientific study, but a story, the story of one who was as gay as St Francis in his search for God.

His childhood spent in Ireland and schooldays in England at Ratchiffe College near Leicester, Fr Doyle unexpectedly entered the novitiate of the Irish Jesuits. After the usual studies and teaching in the colleges, he was ordained priest and spent the next five years preaching missions and retreats; then in the first year of the Great War he offered himself as military chaplain. He was killed at the Front in 1917.

It was a short but crowded life and the author has told his tale well, and the naturally attractive character of Fr Doyle stands out sharp against the narrative background of his life. In boy and man alike we see the same irrepressible gaiety, the same unflinching self-sacrifice in God's service. The chapter entitled "A Human Saint" while revealing the intensity of his spiritual life and his desire for God, dwells no less on the imperfections natural to such an impetuous character as his. Almost half the book, well over a hundred pages, deals with his life as an army chaplain. It is an absorbing story; always in the front line, ever cheerful and showing no sign of the fear he admitted to feeling, Fr Doyle showed a bravery and self-devotion which compel us to agree, in substance at all events, with the emphatic statement of one of his own men that he was "the bloodiest bravest man in the War."

DOM BRUNO DONOVAN.

A CHRISTIAN'S CHRISTMAS. Edited by Lord Clonmore (Burns Oates & Washbourne). 7s. 6d.

An anthology necessarily has limitations. This collection is limited to extracts from works already published by Messrs, Burns Oates and Washbourne. Yet it must be admitted that the limitation set is a very broad one. Extracts from writers of every age appear in these pages, a striking proof of the catholicity of its Catholic publishers.

It is to be regretted that this review will not appear before Christmas since the book would make a very fitting present. But its merits are not bound up with one particular season. As a collection of readings upon the Incarnation it would be difficult to find a better within its 244 pages. The Editor has made a varied choice and the reader will find both new and old, the familiar and the less known. Poetry, sermons, memoirs all find a place. The book, as is fitting for an anthology, is attractively set out save for a somewhat dreary wrapper.

L.A.R.

MEMORIES OF POPE PIUS X. *By Cardinal Merry del Val.* Forewords by Cardinal Hinsley and Cardinal Hayes. pp. xvii+81 (Burns Oates & Washbourne) 3s. 6d.

This is not a biography of Pius X. It is a series of short and intimate sketches, covering the eleven years of his pontificate, by the one who knew him better than any other during that period, his own Secretary of State.

Not only that, but Cardinal Merry del Val was half an Englishman, and must have a special fascination for English readers.

There is a simple homeliness in these chapters which is particularly attractive, if not unique. We get here many delightful glimpses of the simple friendship of a great Pope and his Cardinal Secretary.

But more than that, we can justifiably feel that here we have memories of a saint by a saint. Cardinal Hinsley compares it to St Bonaventure's account of St Francis of Assisi.

All who seek first hand information on Pius X should be sure to read this little book. Those who do not know much about him will learn all the most important things. It has a charm of its own.

D.M.R.

A WAR-TIME PRAYER BOOK. *Arranged and compiled by Robert Hugh Benson* (Longmans) 2s. 6d.

Those responsible for reissuing the late Mgr. Benson's *Vexilla Regis* in the form of "A War-Time Prayer Book" are to be congratulated on their sense of the occasion. It should prove a comforting companion both to those who are called upon to fight and those who remain behind. Fr Martindale has written a preface characteristically wise and to the point.

The book is compact—it is less than a hundred pages in length—and refreshingly scriptural. Each day has its appropriate petition: On Sunday, "For a happy and just issue"; Tuesday, "For the dying and wounded, and those who tend them"; on Wednesday we find, with touching realism: "Give fortitude, O Lord, to all who are afraid, and confidence to those who have no trust." There are prayers for our friends, our allies, and, happily, our "enemies." None of us will fail to make his own the concluding prayer for Friday: "O Prince of Peace, who goest in dyed apparel, go with our armies and direct our battle array, that, guided by Thine all-seeing Providence, we may attain Thy purposes and establish a peace that shall endure."

A.G.

THE SUNDAY COLLECTS SIMPLY EXPLAINED. *By Rev. E. C. Messenger, Ph.D.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne, Ltd.) 6s.

This book is a collection of short sermons that have already appeared in serial form in *The Universe*. Their chief claim to praise is in the constant and good use made of Scripture quotations and references. The price is high—6s. for 150 pages.

BOOKS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A further batch of children's books from Messrs. Burns, Oates and Washbourne contain two additions to the familiar Shilling Series (St Thomas of Canterbury by George Mills; St Dominic by a Dominicaness of Headington) which are worthy of a place with the rest. Both stories are simply told but the former writer might, on occasion, be accused of "talking down" to his readers.

For the very young Madge Polkinghorne has written an attractive collection of fairy stories entitled *Bee Wing and Other Stories* (2s. 6d.) It is suitable for reading aloud. For older children Major Douglas Duff has written a sequel to *The Desert Knight* called *Desert Peacemaker* (3s. 6d.) The author is an authority on affairs in Palestine, having lived there some years in an official capacity. He combines a gift for spinning a good yarn with a first hand knowledge of his subject. Captain Cook is or ought to be a hero for English boys. Edith Hawes has written the story of his life most attractively in *Drums of the Sea* (3s. 6d.)

Another, if legendary, "national hero," Robin Hood forms the subject matter of another good adventure story, *Robin Hood to the Rescue* (3s. 6d.), by Agnes Blundell is for younger people again. All these books, as is very right and proper, are illustrated.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

Downside Review, Pax, Buckfast Chronicle, De Rebus Hispaniae, Edmundian, Ushaw Magazine, Journal of the R.A.F. College, St Peter's Net, Oratory Parish Magazine, The Limit, Raven, Corbie, Stonyhurst Magazine, Oscotian, Prior Park Magazine, Peterite, Lorettonian, Denstonian, Giggleswick Chronicle, Scardeburgian, Cottonian, Sedburgian, Dunelmian, Priorian.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Dom Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Dom Placid Dolan | Dom Anthony Ainscough |
| Dom Dunstan Pozzi | Dom Peter Utley |
| Dom Hugh de Normanville | Dom Bernard Boyan |
| (<i>House Master, St Bede's</i>) | Dom Hubert Stephenson |
| Dom Sebastian Lambert | Dom Austin Rennick |
| (<i>House Master, St Cuthbert's</i>) | Dom Aelred Graham |
| Dom Stephen Marwood | Dom Alban Rimmer |
| (<i>House Master, St Oswald's</i>) | Dom Bruno Donovan |
| Dom Raphael Williams | Dom Andrew Romanes |
| (<i>House Master, St Edward's</i>) | Dom Robert Coverdale |
| Dom Ignatius Miller | Dom Wilfrid Mackenzie |
| Dom Laurence Bévenot | Dom Mark Haidy |
| Dom Oswald Vanheems | Dom Cuthbert Rabnett |
| (<i>House Master, St Dunstan's</i>) | Dom James Forbes |
| Dom Sylvester Fryer | Dom Jerome Lambert |
| Dom George Forbes | Dom Sigebert d'Arcy |
| (<i>House Master, Junior House</i>) | Dom Barnabas Sandeman |
| Dom David Ogilvie Forbes | Dom Hilary Barton |
| Dom Columba Cary-Elwes | Dom Gabriel Gilbey |
| (<i>House Master, St Wilfrid's</i>) | Dom Denis Waddilove |
| Dom Paulinus Massey | Dom Charles Murtagh |
| Dom Terence Wright | Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart |
| (<i>House Master, St Aidan's</i>) | Dom William Price |

Lay Masters:

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Classics, etc.</i> | <i>History.</i> | <i>Mathematics.</i> |
| L. E. Eyres | T. Charles Edwards | M. F. Harrold |
| W. H. Shewring | J. McDonough | T. W. White |
| L. H. Bond | | C. C. Ricketts |
| T. Watkinson | <i>Modern Languages.</i> | W. H. Osborne |
| R. A. Atthill | E. A. L. Cossart | R. Butcher. |
| H. P. Dinwiddy | P. C. Blackden. | |
| J. F. M. Hutchinson | | <i>Music.</i> |
| C. J. Acheson | <i>Science.</i> | H. G. Perry |
| A. T. Morison | R. A. Goodman | W. H. Cass |
| | S. T. Reyner | Miss E. Groves |
| | C. N. Watson | |

SCHOOL NOTES

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THE School Officials this term have been :—

| | | |
|---------------------|---|------------------|
| Head Monitor | | M. A. Sutton |
| Senior Monitors: | F. J. Jefferson, G. V. Garbett, J. L. Smyth, J. F. Conan, T. H. Faber, C. C. Hare. | |
| Junior Monitors: | J. G. C. Ryan, M. Cambier, B. A. McSwiney, P. V. G. Sandeman, P. D. Parker, J. J. Kean, P. R. Boyd, D. M. Gaynor, F. P. Hughes, H. de Wend Fenton, O. O. Lamb. | |
| Captain of Games | .. .. . | P. D. Parker |
| Master of Hounds | .. .. . | J. L. Smyth |
| Captain of Shooting | .. .. . | T. H. E. Ashworh |

THE following boys entered the School in September :—

J. T. Angier, J. A. Armour, R. J. Austin, J. A. Campbell, R. Y. M. Dawson, K. G. Dowling, C. A. Emmet, R. A. Fraser, K. W. Gray, T. A. Grehan, P. B. Grotrian, H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple, P. W. Hickey, A. R. Hodson, C. P. Hoyle, J. Kerr, A. P. G. Knowles, W. D. Lamborn, P. N. Mathews, I. M. Maxwell-Scott, A. R. McKechnie, M. J. McNulty, J. H. C. Miles, A. C. B. Millar, B. C. Moore, R. W. O'Kelly, J. J. A. Patron, I. K. Peddie, J. T. Radcliff, G. Q. B. Stewart, J. F. Sutherland, P. H. Trafford, W. E. Vaughan, M. H. Vernon, H. M. A. Wace, D. J. S. Wilson, P. J. Wright.

WE are pleased to be able to record the following successes :—

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| C. W. Fogarty | State Scholarship. |
| H. de Wend Fenton | Domus Scholarship in Mathematics at Balliol College. |
| J. J. A. Kean | Major Scholarship in Modern Languages at Peterhouse. |
| C. M. Davey | Minor Scholarship in History at Queens' College. |

P. B. DE NORMANVILLE has been awarded a Higher Certificate in Physics and Chemistry on the examination held in July.

AMPLEFORTH boys who matriculated recently at Oxford are :—C. W. Fogarty and P. C. Foster, Christ Church; A. H. James, Trinity; D. L. Nicoll, Exeter; J. V. F. Gregg and P. Liddell, Wadham, P. J. Kelly, The Queen's; T. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, New College; R. E. de Blaby, Hertford; P. B. Dowling, Worcester; A. Potez, Oriol.

And the following at Cambridge: H. Nevile and J. G. Cramer, Trinity; M. J. Jennings, Pembroke; J. W. Ritchie, Clare; R. Chisholm, Queens'; D. M. Pearson, Peterhouse; J. P. Magrath, Fitzwilliam.

BOOTHAM SCHOOL gave a performance for the School of their play, *Bird in the Hand* by John Drinkwater, which was much appreciated.

A NEW organisation to help the neighbouring farmers was made, chiefly due to the inspiration and energy of J. G. G. Elwes. An account of its work is given in this number.

THE piano-recital by Kathleen Long on the evening of Sunday, December 10th, provided an hour of as good listening as could be desired.

Here was a concert-pianist displaying a brilliance of the first magnitude. One was left wondering at the mastery that made light of first creating and then controlling such diversely joyous things as: the effect of clarity shining through the Polonaise of Chopin; the riot of rhythm in Ponlenc's Toccata; the tender and healing counterpoint that gathers itself in the Cantata movement of Bach.

In introducing the pianist, Fr. Bernard McElligott explained that, in spite of numerous professional engagements, Miss Long was acting as Hon. Secretary of the Catholic Musician's Guild. She was doubly welcome at Ampleforth.

When it was made known that Miss Long was to play again, informally, later the same evening, a large crowd reassembled in the Theatre for the enjoyment of hearing her do so.

THE cinema operators this term have been A. J. Blake, T. C. N. Carroll, D. Cumming and J. Reid. Whenever it has been possible two shows have been given on cinema days, the earlier one at 4.15 being for Bootham and the Junior House. The two most popular films were Hitchcock's "The Lady Vanishes," and "Modern Times"—Charlie Chaplin is practically unknown except as a name to the present generation; "This Man is News" was also much appreciated. Other films shown were "Alf's Button Afloat," "That Certain Age," "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer," "Men with Wings," "Old Bones of the River," and "Hey, Hey U.S.A." on the last day. A Disney cartoon and a Newsreel completed each programme. A new speaker has been bought since last season and sound has been good except on one night, when the fault was eventually traced to an earthing of the supply to the first-stage amplifier. Since there was no sung Dirge on November 13th the School filled the theatre to take part in some community singing, to see a News-

reel and cartoon, and old School films and slides, and to hear Ainsworth Davis playing his accordion and Broade his saxophone.

On October 11th. Dr Hugh B. Cott, lecturer in Zoology at Cambridge, lectured on "Camouflage in Nature and in War." Dr Cott has made special study in many countries of the principles made use of in nature, and he illustrated his lecture with many excellent slides. The value of his work has been recognized by the R.A.F. for whom he has been working on problems of camouflage.

THE weather at Ampleforth during 1939 does not call for any particular comment. The rainfall, 27.6 ins., was rather less than we usually obtain, and the sunshine, 1400 hours, was rather above our average. Statistics seldom give a clear impression but one can recall a very wet January with almost no sunshine. However from May 22nd till June 11th there was no rainfall and at the Exhibition week-end, June 4th and 5th, we had ideal weather with the thermometer at 80° rising to 83° on June 7th which equals the station record. The weather broke at the end of the summer term when it was oppressively hot and damp. This was trying during the Public Examinations except, perhaps, for those who were asked to describe the monsoon climate in their geography papers. It actually rained on 26 days in July. August and September were not exciting and the remaining autumn and winter months remarkable only for their dryness; there were only twelve rainy days in December. From a school point of view 1939 may be called remarkably dry since although the total number of days rain, 194, was quite average, it managed to fall at such times and in such quantities that our normal out-of-door activities were hardly affected.

INTER-HOUSE MUSIC COMPETITION

SINGING CONTEST.

It was a great pleasure to be listening to the singing of these seven Houses because it was obvious that they were prepared to please the audience (a most critical one) as well as the adjudicator. There was an enthusiasm in the singing which went a long way to covering up the occasional defects.

With each House rendering an entirely different programme from the others, and the fact that there was little to choose between the several groups, I found the task of allotting marks a difficult one, and if you feel that an injustice has been done to your House because it didn't come top you will have to forgive me this time.

However, I feel sure St Cuthbert's deserved to top the list. Their trebles gave an outstanding performance of "Ariel's Song" by Arne,

and were a credit to their trainer. Phrasing and tone were remarkably good. This House also gave a rousing performance of Coward's "The Stately Homes of England," besides singing "Charles Stuart's Farewell" with musical feeling.

Other chief items which I remember with pleasure were St Wilfrid's "Johnny come down to Hilo" because of its good part-singing; St Oswald's "Good Ale" because of its good tone and liveliness; St Dunstan's "The Admiral's Broom" because of its joyful spirit; St Aidan's "We be three poor Mariners" because of its characterisation; St Edward's "Tramp, tramp, tramp," for its grand rhythmic swing under a very capable conductor and accompanist; St Bede's "Lilliburlero" for its strong tone, expression and splendid words.

MELVILLE COOK, F.R.C.O.

THE AMPLEFORTH LAND ARMY

A proposal was made at the beginning of the Autumn term that the School should give some assistance to the farmers of the neighbourhood. It was hoped that not only would such assistance be useful as National Service but that it would promote an interest in, and some knowledge of agriculture. Accordingly a committee was set up to decide on organisation. The Agricultural Society, now beginning its second year, offered co-operation and the new organisation was called The Ampleforth Land Army.

A permanent committee was chosen to arrange the details of the work. It comprised as "foremen" C. H. Hatton, J. E. J. McSheehy, J. D. Misick, R. A. Coghlan, F. R. Dugmore, J. A. Kevill and J. N. Gilbey. E. J. Mostyn, G. V. Ryan and R. V. G. Elwes (with others on occasion) acted as assistant foremen.

All the neighbouring farms were visited by the Secretary, J. G. G. Elwes. The majority of farmers were enthusiastic about the work, and arrangements were soon made. During the three months of the term the School gave great help, especially on voluntary working days. The statistics given below will show the amount of work done by the School on the nine different farms that were helped.

On an average seventy-five boys have gone out to the farms per week, there being ten working weeks of four days each during the term.

SOME OF THE WORK DONE

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Slashing hedges | 3½ miles. |
| Digging out and clearing ditches | 1½ miles. |
| Grubbing up potatoes | 22 tons. |
| Pulling, capping and lifting roots | 61,000 head |
| Pulling and sorting apples | 5 tons. |
| Sawing up and carting wood | 3 tons. |

In addition to the work on the farms a plot of land at Ampleforth has been prepared for vegetables. It is hoped to give the lie to the Frenchman who said that the English know only three vegetables and two of them are cabbage!

It would be fitting to place on record the gratitude of the committee to those whose co-operation has been so valuable.

'I KILLED THE COUNT'

By ALEC COPPEL

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Count Victor Mattoni | D. G. M. MANSSEL-PLEYDELL |
| Polly | J. E. FORSTER |
| Divisional Inspector Davidson | J. G. C. RYAN |
| Detective Raines | J. P. J. BEVAN |
| Martin | J. R. DOWLING |
| P. C. Clifton | G. H. HUME |
| Louise Rogers | A. W. A. BYRNE |
| Renée La Lune | D. D. BOULTON |
| Samuel Diamond | J. A. KEVILL |
| Johnson | G. D. CARROLL |
| Mullet | C. BELLINGHAM SMITH |
| Bernard K. Froy | J. D. MISICK |
| Viscount Sorrington | P. V. G. SANDEMAN |

Stage Electricians J. P. BARTON, D. P. WINSTANLEY, W. D. MANGHAM

It is a great pleasure for a visitor to Ampleforth, witnessing a College dramatic production for the first time, to be asked to write a notice of this play. The fact that the present writer is a visitor should be borne in mind—it means that he has no personal knowledge of any who took part and no idea, beyond the evidence of this production, of their previous acting experience.

Looking back on the performance as a whole, one was struck above all by the completeness and thoroughness of the production—the setting was good and suitably furnished, the properties were fitting and in the right places when wanted (a great point this—I shall never forget in one play being served with two eggs and no spoon to eat them with), the costumes were nearly all adequate, the lighting was imaginatively handled and there was little hesitation about movements and words. The play, therefore, being on solid foundation, could be enjoyed without that background of fear that something is going to go wrong that so often pervades an amateur performance, and nothing was lost of a skilful and exciting plot.

To come now to some details! The parts of the play which were outstandingly successful were the three scenes depicting the murders. Actors and producers seemed to find more to bite on here and there was a fine vigour and drive in these scenes which was sometimes lacking elsewhere. Not only did D. M. Mansel-Pleydell as the Count give a most convincing portrayal of a man who deserved to be murdered as many times as he was, but the three murderers, P. V. Sandeman, J. D. Misick and C. Bellingham Smith all acted better here than in the other scenes, where the last two especially lacked strength and precision.

The rest of the play consisted mainly of long spells of cross questioning by Detective Inspector Davidson. J. G. Ryan in this very exacting and not very interesting part deserves enormous credit for keeping his end up so

well. Only a professional actor, with nothing else but his part to think about, could have maintained the steady speed and drive necessary to prevent such long stretches of dialogue from being dull.

Fortunately the cross questioning suffered serious interruptions and they provided most of the humour as well as some of the best acting. T. E. Forster as Polly was a favourite from the first shriek and D. D. Boulton was uncannily convincing as Renée La Lune, an American cabaret artiste. J. A. Kevill, though not the racial type which the author probably intended, got plenty of fun—or, rather, we did—out of the growing crisis of his bilingual business dealings and there was no doubt what a bad time J. R. Dowling was having as the owner of the flats where the play was set. These were all most satisfying performances.

I thought that the two lift men, Johnson (G. D. Carroll) and Mullet (C. Bellingham Smith) were not smart enough in uniform or bearing to hold their jobs for long, though both of them conveyed the right atmosphere of suspicious sullenness when facing the detectives. A. W. Byrne, not very satisfactorily dressed as the dark horse Louise Rogers, behaved suspiciously from the start and was sufficiently mysterious to keep us guessing to the very end—a good piece of quiet acting in effective contrast to the other ladies in the cast. J. P. Bevan, exquisite in dress and lofty in manner, left us in no doubts about the success of recent experiments in the training of the modern detective, and G. H. Hume got his witnesses on and off the stage with signified efficiency.

A difficult lighting plot was efficiently managed by those at the switchboard, but at times the front part of the stage was inadequately lit.

The play was enthusiastically received and I have indicated a few defects here chiefly in the hope of seeing them remedied very soon in another production.

J.A.K.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

IN spite of its late beginning the Autumn Session has been particularly successful; the size of the meetings, the number of speakers from the floor of the House and the somewhat turbulent introduction of a Third Party have all made for a memorable term.

The Society was more successful than usual in keeping to the point in its discussions; none of them petered out in irrelevant repetitions and many of them took a surprisingly serious turn.

J. G. C. Ryan was elected Leader of the Government, and proved a clear-headed and able speaker; at most of the meetings he was represented by M. Cambier whose speeches were forcible and convincing especially when he abandoned his notes. C. M. Davey again led the Opposition; he is more easily heard than he was, and his speeches are generally clearer; only when he was defending intellectual snobbery did he return to the obscure rhetoric of last year. His chief supporters, H. de Wend Fenton and J. L. St J. Bamford (the Secretary), did much to win him the support of the House by entertaining or convincing the members.

The following motions were debated during the term:—

That the House views with concern the threat of a war-time dictatorship in Britain. (*Lost*, 11—17).

That Caxton was the modern Eve. (*Lost*, 12—35).

That the only sane war aim is the destruction of Germany (*Lost*, 20—36).

That this House approves of intellectual snobbery (*Lost*, 40—9).

That the attitude of America to the present conflict is despicable, deplorable and damnable. (*Lost*, 30—15).

That the rugged fields should be put under the plough. (*Lost*, 13—16).

That Russia has abandoned her policy of World Revolution. (*Won*, 30—15).

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE officials of the Society were: Hon. Secretary, J. E. Forster, and the Committee: A. E. Boylan, R. Smyth, C. R. Graves. This Christmas Session may be considered a success, because the ground work of the art of speaking in public has been learnt quite satisfactorily.

Among the members mention must be made of R. Smyth who developed his subject well, of J. H. New who put much thought into his speeches; of J. S. M. Grotian who always had a new line of approach;

of D. C. Barrett and P. A. Slattery. As usual the more difficult subjects provided the better debates.

The motions discussed during the term were:—

That Mr Chamberlain has involved his country in a state of unnecessary warfare. (*Lost*, 10—17).

That wood is of greater use to man than metal. (*Won*, 23—7).

That life before the Industrial Revolution was preferable to that after it. (*Won*, 14—11).

That the machine is of greater service to man than the animal. (*Lost*, 5—27).

That strength, in war-time, is more beneficial than intelligence. (*Lost*, 3—20).

That country-life is better than town-life. (*Won*, 21—3).

That monarchy is the ideal form of government. (*Lost*, 10—12).

That personality has a greater influence over man than trepidation. (*Won*, 10—7).

That the art of photography is surpassed by that of drawing and painting. (*Lost*, 9—10).

THE SENIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE Society has undergone a reformation under the aegis of a new President and Secretary. Membership has been raised to twelve, rules have been codified and meetings regularised. The Society would further like to express its gratitude to the authorities for converting the Tower Classroom into a comfortable well-furnished History Room.

The first paper, on the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," was by Mr Morison. He showed how the barbarians swept into the Empire at a time when that was in a state of moral, physical and intellectual degeneration. The paper was overflowing with a wealth of detail and a neatness of epigram which the Society has learnt to expect from its reader.

Mr Dinwiddy's paper on the "Bourgeois Mind" was a great success. He traced its development from the Lutheran revolt against authority up to its culmination in the Victorian Age. A lively discussion followed which centred round the exact definition of snobbery.

The term's activities closed when J. G. C. Ryan amused the Society with readings from two obscure writers: a "polygraphist" of the seventeenth century and a bishop of the nineteenth. The extracts from the quack doctor's book were astonishing in the boldness and originality of his claims to knowledge. The second book provided pleasant readings on the history of our sturdy island race since it was first discovered

(covered with woad) by the Romans. The reader's comments were not the least amusing part of the business.

Several papers were planned, but for various reasons had to be postponed until next term.

THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MEETINGS for papers and discussions were held regularly throughout the term. The papers were as follows:

| | | |
|---|-------|------------------------|
| Germany's Raw Materials | .. .. | The President. |
| The attitude of British Fascism towards the | | |
| War | .. .. | T. D. Fenwick |
| The Jews | .. .. | N. J. Braybrooke |
| The Abdication of King Edward | .. .. | P. W. Comyns. |
| Prince Charles Stuart and the Jacobites | .. .. | J. E. Sutherland. |
| Newgate Prison | .. .. | J. A. Rigby. |
| London's Traffic Problems | .. .. | A. H. Wettern. |
| Belgium and the War | .. .. | D. G. Mansel-Pleydell. |

The last meeting of the term was the 300th meeting of the Society.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

THE Society returned to find its room pleasantly re-decorated, for which it is grateful. When the black-out screen was ready, all was perfect; all that is save for the radiogram which refused to work until the addition of new valves and the expert attention of McSheehy restored it to order.

Several meetings were held and the members are especially grateful for recitals by Mr Cass (violin), and Mr Butcher (clarinet), both accompanied by Mr Perry. Papers were given by Fr Bernard McElligott, Dalglish and Cambier, and Mr Atthill kindly lent his records of Mozart's *Don Giovanni* for a recital.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

AT a business meeting on November 2nd. H. C. Radcliff was elected Hon. Secretary. A. S. Eills and J. C. Young were chosen for the Committee.

The Society met four times this term. On November 7th Ian Appleyard, of Bootham School, lectured on "Birds on an island observatory."

Other lectures were: H. Radcliff on "The Breed of the Racehorse"; A. Eills on "Otters and Otter Hunting"; T. Mostyn on "Wheat."

H.C.R.

OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES

Owing to censorship restrictions it is only possible to publish names, ranks and regiments. A register is being kept of full details and addresses; Old Boys and friends are asked to help in making both the register and this list more complete by sending information of promotions and changes of address to the Rev E. O. Vanheems. Any information received will be gladly supplied on request.

AHERN, D. M., M.B., Capt, R.A.M.C.
 AHERN, T.M.R., M.B., Capt, R.A.M.C.
 AINSCOUGH, O., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt (Liverpool).
 ANNE, F. J., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 ANNE, R., R.A.F.V.R.
 ARMOUR, W. S., 2nd Lieut, West Yorks. Regt.
 BAGSHAW, A. G., O.C.T.U.
 BARKER, R. P., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.
 BARRY, J. H., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 BARTHROPP, P.C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 BARTON, L. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BEAN, J. R., Lieut, R.A.
 BECKWITH, J. W., O.C.T.U.
 BELFIELD, E., O.C.T.U.
 BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Cadet, Royal Navy.
 BENNETT, K. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 BEVAN, A., O.C.T.U.
 BIRTWISTLE, M. A., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs. Regt.
 BLACKLEDGE, E. G., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt (Liverpool).
 BLACKLEDGE, J. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BODLEY, M.
 BOULTON, C. H. E., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
 BOYD, A. J., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 BRAYTON (SLATER), A., O.C.T.U.
 BRISKER, J. G., Pay. Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 BROMILOU, J. B. B., Lieut, K.O.S.B.
 BROUGHAM, H.G., Lieut, Royal Welch Fusiliers.
 BROWN, C. E., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
 BROWNE, J. R. C., Capt, Royal Marines.
 BRUNNER, R. H., Mid., Royal Navy.
 BURFIELD, B. J., 2nd Lieut R.A.
 BUXTON, A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BUXTON, J. W., Capt.
 CAIN, A. C.
 CAMPBELL, W. M., Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.
 CARDWELL, M. St J., Mid. (A.), Royal Navy.
 CARROLL, B. G., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Lieut, Lincolnshire Regt.
 CAVE, R. P., L.-Cpl, Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.
 CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.
 CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., M.A., Major, Army Educational Corps.
 CLARKE, D., O.C.T.U.
 CLAYTON, P. F., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 COGHLAN, H. St J., R.A.F.
 COGHLAN, P. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 COGHLAN, R. St J., R.A.
 COLLINS, B. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CONROY, J. T., 2nd Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers.
 CRAIGEN, W. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CRAWSHAY, C., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 CRICHTON-STUART, LORD R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 CUBITT, M. F. V., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 DALGLISH, D. R., 2nd Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.

OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES 35

DALGLISH, J. S., Lieut, Royal Navy.
 DANVERS, A. A. J., Capt, P.A.V.O. Cavalry (I.A.)
 DE GUINGAND, F. W., Major, West Yorks. Regt.
 DE GUINGAND, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.
 DE GUINGAND, N. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Cadet, Royal Navy.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt, Royal Marines.
 DORMER, H. E. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
 DORMER, Hon. J. S. P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Dragoons.
 DOWLING, G. S., Gnr, R.A.
 DOWNEY, E. G. R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 DUNMAN, C.
 DUNBAR, H. C. F. V., Capt, Royal Tank Regt.
 DURACK, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 ELLISON, D. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Ulster Rifles.
 ERSKINE, HON. D. ST C., O.C.T.U.
 FAIRBAIRNS, R., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. St J., Lieut, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 FALKNER, L. L., Capt, Oxford and Bucks L.I.
 FANE GLADWIN, P. F., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 FAWCETT, W. H. M., Capt, 16th Punjab Regt (I.A.)
 FEENY, W. B., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 FERRIER, J. I., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M. F., Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 FLOOD, C. J., Sq. Ldr., R.A.F.
 FOWKE, F. H. V., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FRASER, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 FREEMAN, G., Gnr, R.A.
 FULLER, F. H., Capt, 6th Rajputana Rifles (I.A.)
 FULLER, L., Pte, Royal Signals.
 GALLWEY, H. D., Lieut, R.A.
 GARBETT, H. N., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 GARDNER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.
 GERRARD, B. J. D., Major, Gordon Highlanders.
 GERRARD, R. A. H., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GEORGE, L., Lieut, The Rhodesian Regt.
 GILBERT, C. H., Capt, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.
 GILLOW, H.,
 GILLOW, W.,
 GORDON, A. J. E., Capt, Grenadier Guards.
 GRIEVE, C. F., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GRIEVE, E. H., Pte.
 GUBBINS, P. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 HAGREEN, J. D. V., Pte, R.A.M.C.
 HAIGH, P., 2nd Lieut, K.O.S.B.
 HALL, F. M., O.C.T.U.
 HARE, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HASTINGS, J. W., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 HAY, J. M., Capt, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAY, MALCOLM, Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAY, R. C., Lieut, Royal Marines.
 HAYWOOD-FARMER, P. R.,
 HENRY, G. F. MC. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 HILL, J. R. D., Lieut, Welch Regt.
 HODSMAN, J. B., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 HODSMAN, S. F.,
 HOLLINGS, H. A. J., Acting Sub. Lieut, Royal Navy.

- HOLLOWAY, P., 2nd Lieut, Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
 HORNYOLD-STRIKLAND, T. H., Mid., Royal Navy.
 HOWARD, H. E., Mid., Royal Navy.
 HOWDEN, R. B., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 HOWELL, G. R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HUNTER, H. B. DE M., Lieut, Royal Signals.
 JAMES, B. B., Sergt, R.A.F.
 JARRETT, C. J. B., O.C.T.U.
 KEOGH, E. R., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 KEOGH, J. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 KELLY, W., Pte, Royal Signals.
 KELLY, T. F. H., O.B.E., Major, Central India Horse (I.A.).
 KENDALL, D. N., R.A.F.
 KERR, F. R. N., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.
 KILPATRICK, I., L.-Bdr, R.A.
 KING, E. H., A.-P.O., R.A.F.
 KNOWLES, C., Major, Royal Signals.
 KING, G. ST L., Capt, Royal Signals.
 LAMBERT, J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LAMBERT, R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LEACH, L. H. R. G., Lieut, R.A.
 LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.
 LEASK, P. O., Canadian Artillery.
 LEE, W. V. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 LEES, M., 2nd Lieut, Dorset Yeomanry, R.A.
 LEESE, J. F. M., Major, R.E.
 LEESE, K. H. R., Lieut, Suffolk Regt.
 LIND, J. M., Capt, Camerons.
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 LOVELL, A. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LYONS, C. F., Royal Fusiliers.
 McCANN, G. J., Capt, Royal Marines.
 McCLURE, D. A. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 MACDONALD, A. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 MACDONALD, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Major, Green Howards.
 McKELVEY, T. P., Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
 MACLAREN, I., R.A.
 McCELLIGOTT, N., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 MAHONY, A. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MANSSEL-PLEYDELL, J. A. M., 2nd Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.
 MANSSEL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Cadet, Royal Navy.
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G., Lieut, R.A.
 MARNAN, J. F., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 MAUDE, S.N.L., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 MAXWELL, M. C., A.-P.O., R.A.F.
 MAY, H. S., Cadet, Royal Navy.
 MITCHELL, 2nd Lieut., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 MOBERLEY, G. E., R.A.F.
 MONTEITH, I. J., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 MONTEITH, M., Lieut, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.
 MOONEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 MORGAN, D. R., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.
 MORRIS, A. J., M.C., Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MORRISSEY, J. J., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 MORROGH BERNARD, J. G., M.B.E., Major, East Yorks. Regt.
 MURPHY, B. J., Capt, R.A.
 MURPHY, E. P., O.C.T.U.
 MURRAY, W. B., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 NOLAN, A. R., Lieut, Royal Navy.
 NORTHEY, G., 2nd Lieut, The Rangers, K.R.R.C.
 O'DONOVAN, P., O.C.T.U.
 O'DRISCOLL, D. M. D., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 OGILVIE, J. J., 2nd Lieut, Somerset L.I.
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 OGILVIE, N. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 OGILVIE FORBES, M. F., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 OXFORD AND ASQUITH, EARL OF, O.C.T.U.
 PALAIRET, A. M., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 PARKER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, 6th D.C.O. Lancers (I.A.).

- PARR, G., Royal Australian Air Force.
 PATERSON, J. G. H., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 PETIT, M. J., 2nd Lieut, East Surrey Regt.
 PETRE, M. S. E., Lieut, D.C.L.I.
 PILSWORTH, O., A.-P.O., R.A.F.
 POTTS, G. B., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.
 PRESCOTT, A., O.C.T.U.
 PRICE, J. T. N., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 RABBIT, A. P., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 RAPP, A., Royal Armoured Corps.
 RATCLIFF, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Worcester Regt.
 RATHBONE, R. A. F., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.
 REA, C. P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 READ DAVIS, G. V., Mid., Royal Navy.
 REDFERN, J., Lieut, R.A.
 REDFERN, T., O.C.T.U.
 RICHMOND, R. S., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 RIDDELL, R. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 RIDDELL, R. H., Capt, Royal Berkshire Regt.
 RITTNER, S., Capt, Somerset L.I.
 ROCHFORD, L. H., D.S.C., D.F.C., Flying Officer, R.A.F.V.R.
 ROCHFORD, M., O.C.T.U.
 ROCHFORD, S.C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 ROOKE-LEY, B., Rfn., 1st Queen's Westminsters.
 ROONEY, G. S. P., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 RUDDIN, P., Cheshire Regt.
 RYAN, E. F., Pte, R.A.M.C.
 RYAN, G. L., Capt, R.A.
 RYAN, M.
 SCOTT, E. J., 2nd Lieut, East Yorks. Regt.
 SCROPE, A. C., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 SEDGWICK, M. F., Lieut, R.A.
 SETON, R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 SHAW, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 SILVERTOP, D. A. H., Lieut, 14-20th (King's) Hussars.
 SIMONDS, D. N., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 SIMPSON, C. R., B.A., Major, R.E.
 SMITH, E. A. U., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.
 SMITH, G. B. U., L.-Bdr., R.A.
 SMITH, M. W. L., Capt, R.E.
 SPEAKMAN, R., King's Regt. (Liverpool).
 SPENDER, J. A., Mid., Royal Navy.
 STANTON, J. R., Major, R.A.
 STANTON, F. D., Capt, D.L.I.
 STAPLETON, G. J. K., Capt, 1st Qumaon Rifles (I.A.).
 STEVENSON, M., 2nd Lieut, Welch Regt.
 STIRLING, A. D., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STIRLING, H. J., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STUART DOUGLAS, J. S., Cadet (A.), Royal Navy.
 SUTTON, S. P. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 TAYLOR, C. L., Mid., R.N.V.R.
 TAYLOR, J. M., Capt, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 TEMPEST, S., 2nd Lieut.
 THUNDER, M. D., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 THUNDER, P. S., Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.
 TODHUNTER, R., Tpr, Inns of Court Regt.
 TUCKER, A. B., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 TWEEDIE, G. G., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.
 TWEEDIE, J. W., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.
 TWEEDIE, P. C. C., Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.
 TWOMEY, L. P., Capt, R.A.
 VANHEEMS, M. S., A.B., R.N.V.R.
 WADDILOVE, M. C., Lieut, K.G.O. 8th Light Cavalry (I.A.).
 WALTER, L. J., O.C.T.U.
 WATKINS, A. G., 2nd Lieut, Hampshire Regt.
 WARREN, D. K., O.C.T.U.
 WEBB, A. M. F., O.C.T.U.
 WELLS, D. K., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 WELLS, P. J., O.C.T.U.
 WEISSENBERG, H. ST J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 WESTERN, B. J. M., 2nd Lieut, Unattached List (I.A.).
 WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt, The Poona Horse (I.A.).

WILSON, H., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 WILBERFORCE, M. A., Lieut, Royal
 Marines.
 WILBERFORCE, R. W., Capt, R.F.A.
 WILLIAMSON, W. F., Lieut, R.A.
 WOLSELEY, S. G., Lieut, R.A.
 WORCESTER, A. G., Pilot Officer,
 R.A.F.

YATES, H. St. J., Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 YATES, J. H., O.C.T.U.
 YOUNG, A. J., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 YOUNG, D., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 YOUNG, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L.
 Regt.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of the souls of Dom Christopher Williams and Pilot Officer E. N. Prescott. The latter is the first Old Boy to be killed in the present war. May the list grow no longer. Obituaries are included elsewhere.

★
 OLD BOYS serving in the Forces will be pleased to know that Mass is said daily at Ampleforth for their intention.

★
 WE offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage :—
 Lieut J. S. Dalglish, R.N., to Miss Evelyn Meyricke at St John's Cathedral, Portsmouth, on November 4th.

Anthony Hugh Cardwell to Miss Françoise Richard at St Germaine's, Outremont, Quebec, on November 4th.

Captain Julian Buxton to Miss Marie-Iseult Dunsterville at the Oratory, on December 18th.

W. B. Atkinson to Miss Kathleen Atkins at Englefield Green on January 2nd.

Mark Farrell to Miss Joanna Wright at the Church of St Julien, Lachute, on August 19th.

And to the following on their engagement :—

Capt. Basil Jerome Murphy, R.A., to Miss Joan Paton.

F. H. V. Fowke, R.N.V.R., to Miss Florence Clutton.

M. F. Sedgwick, R.A., to Miss Gillian Denton.

★
 G. LARDNER and D. Leslie are at Trinity College, Dublin, and are reading Law and Psychology respectively. J. O. Miller and J. P. Stanton have both entered McGill University.

★
 K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUTIT (St Bart's.), passed in Parts I, II and III, and M. B. Longinotto in Parts II and III in the Final examination for



THE FIRST
FIFTEEN

Standing :

P. V. Sandeman
I. B. Hankey
P. G. Conrath
G. H. Hume
D. C. Rippon
G. V. Garbett
C. D. Smith
L. Domeneghetti

Sitting :

J. F. Vidal
J. P. Tudor-Owen
M. A. Sutton
P. D. Parker (*Capt.*)
J. G. Ryan
D. M. Gaynor
R. F. Grieve

L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. B. E. Dawes passed in the First examination and F. L. A. Vernon (St Mary's) passed in Physiology. J. G. Carus has passed the third Professional Examination at the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. P. R. Bromage (St Thomas) and R. G. Rattrie have passed their first M.B. and P. Gardner his second.

A. F. M. Webb passed the Bar Final in October, and has been called to the Bar.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. R.A.F., LINTON

SATURDAY, October 14th, was the poorest of days for the opening match of the season when a local R.A.F. side from Linton filled a gap in the fixture list through the withdrawal of Headingley.

The grass, as yet unspoilt, was long enough to hold and collect the continuous rain and this made every art of the game difficult.

In the first half these difficulties seemed to get the upper hand, the only score coming from the result of a clever cut-through by Gaynor. The truth was that the team, as expected—it was their first outside match—had not settled down to work together.

The story of the second half is entirely different and the side became a team. The wet ball now appeared to be no more than a small handicap, and, from the time Smith kicked a high ball ahead and eight Ampleforth forwards swarmed on the full-back, the team looked supreme. A muddle in front of the posts was momentarily saved by Linton, but a handling infringement in a loose scrum gave Sutton the opportunity of kicking a penalty goal. By now the ball was waterlogged but it mattered little. The forwards were together, their

dribbling most impressive, yet the packing in the tight scrums had. The pace of the game seemed to be quickening—in reality Linton were waning—and from a line-out Sutton broke away to score under the posts and add the extra goal points. The forwards now heeled from every scrum and Haigh at scrum-half broke away time after time to set the backs moving rapidly. From such a movement Gaynor scored a second try and a fine try after cutting-out between his centre and wing. Grieve who had had little to do at full-back, was mainly responsible for the final try. Picking up from a forward rush he ran through a mass of Linton forwards and found Parker waiting for the scoring pass. This, the final try, coincided with the whistle for time.

Final score : Ampleforth, 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (17 points); Linton, nil.

Ampleforth : R. F. Grieve; K. R. Lightburn, D. M. Gaynor, C. D. Smith, J. W. McKersie; P. D. Parker, A. N. Haigh; L. Domeneghetti, P. V. Sandeman, G. V. Garbett, J. G. Ryan, D. C. Rippon, J. F. Vidal, M. A. Sutton, G. H. Hume.

THE FIRST
FIFTEEN

Standing :

P. V. Sandeman
I. B. Hankey
P. G. Conrath
G. H. Hume
D. C. Rippon
G. V. Garbett
C. D. Smith
L. Domeneghetti

Sitting :

J. F. Vidal
J. P. Tudor-Owen
M. A. Sutton
P. D. Parker (*Capt.*)
J. G. Ryan
D. M. Gaynor
R. F. Grieve



AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

PLAYING THE first school match of the season Ampleforth gained a decisive victory at York, winning by two goals, two dropped goals, and a try (21 points) to one dropped goal, one penalty goal, and a try (10 points).

Throughout, Ampleforth were superior forward especially in the line-out where Sutton and Ryan were outstanding, and amongst the backs there was little doubt of their ability to get off the mark, run straight, and show decision, with Parker and Gaynor always in the picture. Behind them Grieve played a sound game at full-back and made touch-finding look easy, no matter which foot was in use.

During the opening minutes of the game play was scrappy and in a short time Ampleforth were penalised for offside enabling Douglas to kick a long penalty goal. The lead was short-lived, for very soon Hankey scored at the corner flag though at the same time injured and unable to play any further part. From this point up to half-time neither side could gain the advantage. St Peter's were playing a kick and rush game; Ampleforth were throwing the ball about but unable to finish off their movements on account of sound defence.

The second half was a different story. Ampleforth's reduced pack continued to control the game forward but Grieve made the first try

possible. Fielding the ball on the left touch line he drew the defence across to the right and straight away sent the ball back amongst several forwards backing up on the inside. They in turn each drew a man and let the ball out to the backs so that by the time Gaynor took possession the line was at his mercy. Sutton converted an excellent try.

Vidal was making a good substitute on the right wing but it was Gaynor who cut-out and made a try easy for Conrath. Sutton again converted. St Peter's were not done with and Shillitoe scored wide out. Following this Sutton broke away from a line out and took the ball up to an attacking position which allowed Parker to drop a goal, the ball just clearing the bar. Graham retaliated and dropped a fine goal for St Peter's. Parker, with a similar kick, added yet another and ended the scoring, though with a little luck Graham would have added a fourth. The ball hit the upright and rebounded to Ampleforth's advantage so that we could touch down.

Ampleforth: R. F. Grieve; P. G. Conrath, D. M. Gaynor, C. D. Smith, I. B. Hankey; P. D. Parker, J. P. Tudor-Owen; L. Domeneghetti, P. V. Sandeman, G. V. Garbett, J. G. Ryan, D. C. Rippon, J. F. Vidal, M. A. Sutton, G. H. Hume.

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL

ON Saturday, October 28th, the team made the long journey to Giggleswick and there found conditions ideal for an open game, though for some unaccountable reason it never developed in the normal way.

In the first half Ampleforth established a six points lead through Conrath who was put in wide by Gaynor

and Sutton who kicked a well directed and long penalty goal against a strong head wind. During the whole of this half play was ragged, infringements legion, and necessary penalty kicks all too numerous. The result was unsettling and surely accounted for the poor display, except in the case of Parker who played brilliantly.

The second half opened little better. Hallam scored a penalty goal for Giggleswick and this aroused in Hume and the other fourteen a greater will to win. The futility of the past was left behind and suddenly the team could do no wrong. The forwards dribbled as they had never done before, Domeneghetti beating man after man; from the line-outs they bore down on to misjudged knock-backs; and the wing-forwards, Vidal in particular, gave no scope with the result that Taylor of Giggleswick at fly-half was hampered and resorted to the diagonal cross-kick which Grieve at full-back duly dealt with. The backs too could do no wrong. Parker went away on the blind side, sent the ball out to Gaynor and Conrath scored his second try. From the drop-out the forwards let the backs have the ball again and this time Smith carved his way through, using his body well to sway past all opponents. Short of the posts he was pulled down but handed a neat scoring pass to Gaynor, Ampleforth were for the moment supreme and led 12-3. Again Giggleswick dropped-out, Hume failed to make a mark but

somehow the ball reached the backs. This time it was no threequarter that scored but Grieve, who had come up between Smith and Petit, took the ball and dummied everyone but himself; a brilliant try converted by Sutton. Conrath on the wing was the next to shine. He beat several men and allowed Gaynor to score and Sutton to convert. But this was not the end. In very short time two more tries were scored. One by Domeneghetti who was up and took a scoring pass from Smith, Parker converting, the other by Sutton who scored near the posts after racing the full-back for the touch-down. Garbett, we don't know why, was given the kick!! It was no surprise to see the ball travelling wide and low of the mark.

Final score: Ampleforth, three goals, four tries, one penalty goal (30 points); Giggleswick, one penalty goal (3 points).

Ampleforth: R. F. Grieve; P. G. Conrath, D. M. Gaynor, C. D. Smith, R. L. Petit; P. D. Parker, J. P. Tudor-Owen; L. Domeneghetti, P. V. Sandeman, G. V. Garbett, J. G. Ryan, D. C. Rippon, J. F. Vidal, M. A. Sutton, G. H. Hume.

AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S COLLEGE

ON November 8th, the Fifteen played its first school match.

The Mount Captain won the toss, but the Ampleforth team, notoriously bad starters, seemed to be in their best form from the whistle. They pinned their opponents in their own territory and launched attack after attack. A sound defence kept them out for ten minutes until C. D. Smith turned an orthodox attack into something unorthodox by kicking ahead. The ball rolled past the opposing full-back and it was good to see three Ampleforth players up to dispute the act of

grounding the ball for a try. The decision went to J. B. Hankey and the extra points were added by M. A. Sutton. Ampleforth continued to keep up pressure, but the defence of the Mount players plus the uncertainty of foothold prevented them scoring any more tries. Six points were added to their score with good penalty kicks by Sutton. The Mount never looked dangerous in this half, although their forwards made some good concerted rushes.

At the beginning of the second half the Mount used the wind, but their

backs were too slow to run round the Ampleforth backs and the covering defence. Ampleforth took play into the opponents' half and attacked again. A threequarter movement to the left allowed D. M. Gaynor to send A. Conrath away on the wing. Conrath turned in, brushed aside one defender, swerved past another and scored. P. Parker added the goal points. Ampleforth continued to press, Sutton kicked another penalty goal and then Parker treated us to one of his dodgy runs when he gets all the opposition on the wrong foot, and scored, but failed to convert. Before the end Sutton kicked his fifth goal of the match.

We would like to comment on all the players—Grieve's sparkling brilliance at full-back, the improvement of Hankey and Conrath, the pass-timing of Smith and Gaynor, Parker's kicks ahead and his excellent ability to form the all-important link, Tudor-Owen's long passes, but it must be left to others. Just a word comparing the two packs of forwards. It seemed to the writer to be a test case between an old fashioned pack and a pack trained on modern theories. The Mount forwards were excellent at

AMPLEFORTH V. LEEDS GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS match was played on the Kirkstall ground on November 1st, and resulted in a win for Ampleforth by three penalty goals, two goals and a try (22), to a try and a drop-goal (7).

Leeds pressed at the start and by clever touch-finding made a lot of ground. Awarded a free-kick, Leeds failed to score from a fairly easy angle, and then Smith twice kicked-ahead, and play was carried back to the Leeds twenty-five. Leeds being penalised for off-side, Sutton scored a

what were considered to be the fundamentals of the game. They scrummed well, obtained possession of the ball from both "tight" and "loose" and were almost complete masters in the line-out. They rushed the ball as a pack and they tried to use the wheel as a means of progression. As a concerted pack carrying out the command of one leader they were excellent. This should be compared to the Ampleforth forwards who were sufficiently good at the so-called fundamentals to give their backs plenty of the ball but *in addition to this* each individual was on his toes mentally and physically, could dribble the ball by himself, placed himself in the best position to handle the ball in attack and to tackle in defence. It was a good pack, each one thinking for himself.

Final score: Ampleforth, two goals, four penalty goals and one try (25 points); Mount St Mary's, nil.

Ampleforth: R. F. Grieve; J. B. Hankey, C. D. Smith, D. M. Gaynor, P. G. F. Conrath; P. D. Parker (*Captain*), J. P. Tudor-Owen; G. V. Garbett, P. V. G. Sandeman, L. T. A. Domenegetti; J. G. Ryan, D. C. Rippon, G. H. Hume, M. A. Sutton, J. F. C. Vidal.

goal. Within a few minutes he had added another.

Although frequently pulled up for infringements, the Leeds forwards were working hard, and often broke away. On one occasion they took the ball the length of the field, and, after a quick heel from a set scrum, the Leeds stand-off half dropped a good goal. Ampleforth at once retaliated with an excellent try. Taking very well a long, hard pass from Tudor-Owen, Parker cut-through, and gave to Gaynor, who passed to Smith, who

passed to Petit. Petit passed inside again to Smith, who scored wide out. Sutton converted.

In the second half Ampleforth forwards were more together, and after a good dribble by Domenegetti, Sutton touched down, but failed with the kick. This try was followed by another excellent combined move-

ment, in which Smith was prominent, resulting in a try by Gaynor, converted by Parker. Many other good movements broke down through the dropping of a very greasy ball. From a maul on the Ampleforth line, Leeds scored on the blind side. Play ended with Ampleforth attacking strongly.

THE DURHAM MATCH

WE all no doubt expected an unpleasant afternoon, what with a stiff south-westerly wind, a very slippery ball, and considerable cold. We expected ineffectual threequarters and mudlarking forward play. This did not happen. True, the first ten minutes were bitter for Ampleforth supporters, but this proved merely an appetizer by contrast.

Durham took full advantage of an early free kick, getting within twenty yards of the Ampleforth line; they were beaten off, but returned with a forward rush. These forwards were the high light—together with the stand-off—of the Durham side. The former were good scrummagers, quick at breaking up, good with their hands, dribbled well. They packed, 3—4—1, and pushed our scrum.

The first sign of a change was a fine kick by Smith. Then it was that the home XV found itself. A thrustful attack ended with Grieve ten yards from the line in the south-east corner. This was followed by a full dress movement from left to right; but it was foiled. A free kick, and we were ten yards from their line towards the right. After a line-out the ball came all the way back down the three-line to Conrath who scored far out. The try was not converted.

Durham pressed for a space; then Parker cleared left. Hume set the threes moving. Hankey had a trial

run, reaching over half-way. Vidal carried on with a dribble, when Gaynor joined in, got possession and racing the last thirty yards scored. The kick, far out, failed.

The last try of the first half was also scored by Gaynor. Parker broke through, passed, the ball fell, was kicked by an opponent into Gaynor's hands, who, taking the gift, scored. Again the kick failed.

The end of the first half was pleasant but inconclusive. Gaynor and Conrath did a scissor movement, Grieve kicked into the back of his own wing, but that was his only lapse in an original display.

Spectators had only got half round the track, as is their custom, when the game resumed. Very soon Sutton had occasion to kick a penalty. After the centre drop kick a dribble was set going by Sutton, and Domenegetti taking over carried the ball on seventy yards. A scrum followed; Tudor-Owen passed to Parker who slipped through the defence and bearing left passed the ball to Smith who scored. The try was not converted.

Grieve next delighted us by suddenly scooping up (helped by a bounce) a stray cross-kick of a Durham three in mid-field, dodging and dummieing and striding forward to run fifty yards for a try.

The team was now enjoying its unity. Tudor-Owen opened out to

Parker who reached the Durham twenty-five. A hitch, and again Tudor-Owen accurately passed to Parker, who slid through the Durham would-be tacklers, this time himself to score under the posts. Smith added the two points.

The whistle soon sounded for the end of a fine game.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Sedbergh, December 2nd, 1939.

Result: Sedbergh, 9 points; Ampleforth, 3 points.

DURING the two nights that preceded the match there had been heavy rainfall in the dales. Just before the game torrents of icy sleet blew through Sedbergh. There could be no hope of a dry ball which both sides would have preferred.

The game, in consequence, took on an extempore character; there was more improvisation than strategy. Eddies of play drifted about the ground, but scarcely ever coalesced into a general movement.

During the first half the main features were the firm tackling of both sides and, unpalatably to an Ampleforth spectator, the ease and regularity with which the Sedbergh scrum obtained the ball. Two things became slowly apparent: the Sedbergh backs never dropped their passes; the Ampleforth backs, who sometimes did, were much faster than their opponents. As a result, nobody got very far with anything. There were some thrills. Smith and Parker brought off one lively penetrative thrust in the centre; and away on the left wing Conrath put in a grand run that piled up both teams for a tremulous two minutes on the Sedbergh goal line.

In the second half Ampleforth had the wind, and it was difficult to under-

Final score: Ampleforth, 5 tries, 1 goal, 1 penalty goal; Durham, nil. *Ampleforth:* R. F. Grieve; P. G. Conrath, D. M. Gaynor, C. D. Smith, I. B. Hankey; P. D. Parker (*Capt.*), J. P. Tudor-Owen; L. Domeneghetti, P. V. Sandeman, G. V. Garbett, J. G. Ryan, D. C. Rippon, J. F. Vidal, M. A. Sutton, G. H. Hume.

stand why the midfield backs did not make more use of it by judicious kicking. Suddenly came the one really good movement of the game by the Sedbergh backs, a well-timed cross-kick by their left wing, a brief moment of uncertainty, and that lugubrious penalty try, which was converted.

Back came the Ampleforth forwards in a couple of determined rushes. Yard after yard they fought, there was a *melée* in the left corner, and Hume was over. The long kick on a greasy ground and across the wind defeated even Sutton, and the game was open again.

Or so we thought. But after a scrappy five minutes Bruce-Lockhart, the Sedbergh fly-half, dropped an unflurried goal. That settled things, though Ampleforth tried hard. Hankey might once have broken the line if he had found anyone with him, Grieve came up in a courageous say-not-the-struggle-naught-availeth vein. But there was no score. And so to tea.

The Ampleforth XV were just below their form at all points, like a good singer who is just under the note throughout an entire recital. In the set scrums the forwards got more of the ball as the game proceeded. But the loose scrums exposed a weak-

ness. In these they did not form a solid and cohesive shoving mass, even though they had the speed to do so before the other side had fully arrived. Prompt, firm binding together in the loose and a quick heel would have given many chances to the faster backs.

Ryan and Sutton were effective, Domeneghetti for once subdued. Vidal played through the game with a slight concussion which only showed itself during the journey home.

Of the backs, Tudor-Owen and Grieve were cool and consistent, though the latter was once pulled down at the start of an optimistic run five yards from our line. Hankey, on the other hand, never indulged in

panky. He played a sound, intelligent game and did his best with the chances that fortune gave him. The better side, as is not unusual, won.

The return journey was not without a Buchanesque note, as through the murk of the blacked-out countryside, and carrying one unconscious passenger, the fleet of discomfited taxis felt its way. *Ibant obscuro sola sub nocte per umbram.*

Ampleforth: R. F. Grieve; P. G. Conrath, D. M. Gaynor, C. D. Smith, I. B. Hankey; P. D. Parker (*Capt.*), J. P. Tudor-Owen; L. Domeneghetti, P. V. Sandeman, G. V. Garbett, J. G. Ryan, D. C. Rippon, J. F. Vidal, M. A. Sutton, G. H. Hume.

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP COLLEGE

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE concluded one of their most successful seasons—they have won nine of the ten matches, losing only to Sedbergh School—when they beat Worksop College on the Ampleforth ground by two goals, one penalty goal and one try (16 points), to one try (3 points).

Worksop who were without their stand-off were unable to adapt their play to the heavy state of the ground and the passing of their backs suffered in comparison to that of Ampleforth for whom Parker, Tudor-Owen and Gaynor were outstanding. On the other hand Worksop were complete masters of the set scrums with the hooker obtaining almost monotonous possession. Out in the open the Ampleforth forwards were lively and the loose ball was never left unattended, a vital factor on such a waterlogged ground.

For ten minutes Ampleforth pressed but were unable to open the score

until Sutton kicked a long penalty goal. The Ampleforth line then stood up to severe pressure until Parker kicked ahead, took the ball almost the length of the field, and was pulled up near the line. Punting to touch brought temporary relief to Worksop until a series of threatening movements ended with Grieve, the Ampleforth full-back, scoring, and Sutton kicking a long goal. Gaynor was the next to seize an opening and scored. This lead of eleven points was reduced just before half-time when Anderson took full advantage of a muddle on the line and scored at the corner.

The second half was characterised by a series of mauls and it was from one of these that a quick heel resulted in the best movement of the game. The Worksop backs were out of position and Gaynor again scored near the flag and Sutton added another magnificent goal.

On time Worksop were awarded two penalty kicks but neither was

accurate enough to change the final score.

Ampleforth: R. F. Grieve; P. G. Conrath, D. M. Gaynor, C. D. Smith, I. B. Hankey; P. D. Parker (*Capt.*),

RETROSPECT

NO longer is football, as Philip Stubbes depicts it in the sixteenth century, a bloody murdering sport, in which necks break, eyes start out, and noses spurt blood. If one plays, one observes the rules of battle, like the Red King, and endeavours to control one's body and a ball like an Easter egg. The word control presupposes balance, mental and physical, the word balance presupposes technical skill, skill presupposes practice, and, in practice lies the roots of earthly perfection, and the message of the parable of the talents.

The 1939 side, because, from the start it decided to pool its talents, was a happy unity both on and off the field. It was excellently captained by Parker who, early in the season, aptly, if metaphorically, described himself as its spear-head, and who, all through the season, found innumerable holes in our opponents' defence. He knew, most difficult of all things for a leader to decide, what to say and when to say it. As fly-half he has learnt to control his run and to juggle blandly with the passes of his scrum-half, Tudor-Owen, who throughout the season sent him a number of catapult passes. There surely never were such passes from a school-boy scrum half as came from Tudor-Owen in the Durham and Worksop matches. There is a joy which radiates to the whole side from a neat pair of halves. Forwards heel—

J. P. Tudor-Owen; L. Domeneghetti, P. V. Sandeman, G. V. Garbett, J. G. Ryan, D. C. Rippon, J. F. Vidal, M. A. Sutton, G. H. Hume.

long pass out—backs away—ground gained—forwards happy. Forwards heel—backs fumble—ground lost—forwards growling. Anyone who has played the game knows these sentiments.

Those who have studied the 1939 side will have noticed that when the backs had the ball they were fast and positive in action, that they were not isolationists, and that they scored all the tries except five. They will also have noticed that, largely owing to the open play of the forwards, we did not meet a single threequarter line which looked dangerous. That the forwards dribbled with control and "a beastie furie," and ran nearly as fast as the backs. They will have observed that fast and intelligent football brought the team 190 points as against 35.

To win is sweet, but to win skilfully is sweeter. Those in the team and those who take note of such things will not easily forget Domeneghetti's dribbling, tackling and falling: Sutton's prodigious kicking, his high jumping in the line-out, and his mopping up of stray threequarters: the front row combination of Sandeman, Garbett, and Domeneghetti, which hooked the ball when the other side put it in; Rippon's lusty scrummaging: Ryan's frumious runs: Vidal's vorpel tackling and fast dribbling, and the "musical confusion" but effectiveness of Hume's leading.

Grieve at full had only two "mimsy" moments, once when he let the ball bounce in an early match, and once when he dropped it on our own line in the first ten minutes of the Durham match. Not only did he position himself and kick accurately, but he sold an expensive dummy to both teams and the spectators at Giggleswick, and scored a try. He sped like an electric hare round the Durham full-back to score again, and yet again against Worksop.

The threequarters were often brilliant. They were on the toes, physically and mentally. They took the ball moving fast. Sometimes in their eagerness to achieve speed their passing was uneven; usually their hands were good, notably against Durham and Worksop when the ball was wet. Gaynor and Smith combined with Parker to form a spiky triangle in mid-field, and Hankey and Conrath on the wings nearly always gave the side encouragement by making ground. Gaynor is fast and strong, has learnt to control his speed, and does not score his many tries by "battering through" the opposition. Smith is a fast and straight running player who never wastes a moment, and who is superlatively accurate with his feet. Hankey has a side-step, and if he was cleverer with his feet would be an exceedingly good player. Conrath has combined neatly with Gaynor and goes as hard for the line as anybody on the field.

There is nobody in the 1939 team who has not achieved a high standard of skill at some particular of the game. Their record of ten matches won out of eleven shows that they played as a team, and is a just reward for their labours. It may be argued against them that, because the forwards spread so rapidly over the field in search of a dribble or a mistake by the other

side, that they were not able to collect themselves into a loose scrum quick enough to heel the ball. There is no doubt that the lack of cohesion in the loose scrums was the fundamental cause for our defeat at Sedbergh, and for our losing possession of the ball in the last ten minutes of the Durham match. "We were beaten by Sedbergh," say the critics, "the proof of the pudding. . ." The present writer desires to put before these gentlemen puddings of another flavour upon which they may chew. Those who saw the St Peter's match saw seven forwards hold eight and saw them help to score a brilliant try from the half-way line. At Sedbergh the team did not recover from a slightly sleepy start, but it did recover the ball from the loose scrums in the second half.

The team first grew conscious of its united power when, in the second match of the season, Smith, at the beginning of the second half kicked high to the full-back, there was a converging rush and someone scored as a result. From that moment it improved, until Durham, each time it went on the field and never played "The one bad game of the season." We were faster than Sedbergh, but we did not give the ball to the right people, and, on the day's play, did not deserve to win. The honours of the last match against Worksop must go to Tudor-Owen for his passing and tackling, which, combined with the dribbling and forwards, was a joy to watch.

Let it be remarked upon that, as a result of this season of skilful and unbrutish football, Parker has given all members of the team their Colours, an event which has not occurred since 1921, and this season ended with a sense of completeness and fulfilment, in which a great many can claim a share and will therefore not forget.

H.P.D.

COLOURS

During the season Parker awarded Colours to the following:—

J. F. Vidal, D. M. Gaynor, P. G. Conrath, L. Domeneghetti, G. V.

Garbett, R. F. Grieve, I. B. Hankey, G. H. Hume, D. C. Rippon, P. V. Sandeman, C. D. Smith. To all we offer our sincere congratulations.

SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. WOODHOUSE GROVE

October 21st, 1939.

PLAYING on their opponents' ground on a dry sunny day, Ampleforth beat Woodhouse Grove by 20 points to 5. This score represented the superiority of the Ampleforth forwards over the opposing pack. Well led by Radcliff they did almost all that could be expected of a pack of forwards on such a day, heeling from both tight and loose with monotonous regularity—monotonous because the opportunities offered to them were so ill-used by the Ampleforth backs. Haigh got the ball away well from the base of the scrum, but Rattrie at stand-off lobbed his passes, and the centres, while showing plenty of dash once they had pierced the defence,

2ND XV V. WAKEFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THIS game, played at Ampleforth, was a duel between the home forwards and the Wakefield backs. The assistance given by the school backs to their forwards was less than that given by the Wakefield forwards to their backs, and on the whole Ampleforth were lucky not to be beaten by a larger margin.

The Wakefield pack rarely gave their backs the ball from the tight scrummages and it was only their opportunism that enabled one to see in the first few minutes of the game that there was a really good three-quarter line in opposition.

ambled rather than sprinted when moving to an orthodox attack. Gaps in the defence let them through several times in the first half, but when these were closed in the second half the Ampleforth threequarter line was made to look ineffectual. It was significant that Ampleforth scored 17 of their points in the first half and only three, as against their opponents' five, in the second half.

Ampleforth: E. Haywood-Farmer; J. McKersie, A. Kilpatrick, J. Hunter-Gray, R. Petit; A. Rattrie, A. Haigh (*Capt.*); O. Hare, R. Longueville, J. Cogan, M. Johns, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, D. Cape, B. Maguire.

The Ampleforth pack rallied strongly, and after much midfield play a quick inside pass by Kilpatrick found the defence on the wrong foot, and after two forwards had handled Hillyard scored under the posts.

In the second half the game territorially was Wakefield's all the time. Their forwards were now heeling the ball from most of the loose scrums and it was only by intelligent covering in defence by the home forwards that several tries were saved. None of the Ampleforth pack was brilliant and it was as a pack that they achieved

greatness. It was clear that during this excellent game Ampleforth were defending more often than attacking and it was a misfortune that the opposing backs were not to be seen behind a winning pack. The final score was, Wakefield two tries (6 points); Ampleforth, one goal (5 points).

Ampleforth: E. Haywood-Farmer; J. McKersie, P. Hobday, J. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; R. Kilpatrick, A. Haigh; O. Hare, R. Longueville, J. Cogan, M. Johns, H. Radcliff, B. Maguire, D. Cape, D. Hillyard.

2ND XV V. SEDBERGH 2ND XV

THE two second Fifteens met at Catterick and played a good game of Rugger. In general, the Sedbergh backs looked more impressive, showed more initiative and ran harder than the Ampleforth line; on the other hand the Ampleforth pack played better as a pack than their opponents although there were some excellent individual forwards in both scrums.

The game started and play remained very much in the middle of the ground. Loose mauls and quick spoiling being predominant over constructive play. Then the Sedbergh halves started to combine and a good try was scored by the Sedbergh right wing after his centre had cut through and drawn the full back. This try was not converted.

Ampleforth retaliated and after a forward rush heeled quickly and found a gap in the Sedbergh defence. At half-time the score was eight points to six in our favour.

The best try of the match was scored when the Sedbergh wing on

being tackled passed inside, it looked intentional, to a fast moving forward who, unmolested, crossed the line. The score was now eleven-eight, and the attacking was being done by our opponents.

Shortly before time the Ampleforth left wing started a solo run. He passed to a forward who eventually passed it back to the wing who started off again running near the touchline. He was then tackled as he grounded the ball and several scars on the grass bore witness to the fact that part of this movement had occurred outside the field of play. Ampleforth was awarded a try after the referee had consulted the touch-judge, and the final score was Sedbergh fourteen points, Ampleforth eleven.

Ampleforth: E. Haywood-Farmer; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; A. Kilpatrick, A. N. Haigh (*Capt.*); O. Hare, R. Longueville, C. Foll, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV V. RIPON GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1ST XV

THE game was played at Ripon on Saturday, November 25th, but it was unfortunate that the home side had to take the field without their captain who went sick the morning of the match.

The teams were evenly matched and both good in defence. Ampleforth saw rather more of the ball than their opponents but the centres were unable to handle the wet ball and at half-time neither side had scored.

In the second half the slightly faster and better disciplined Ampleforth pack, now playing down hill, pressed for most of the time. But the stubborn Ripon defence—a feature of the game—only failed within ten minutes of the end, when a determined, though lucky movement started by Lightburn led to a try by

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL 2ND XV

THE match was played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, November 15th. Ampleforth were a bigger side and superior in their knowledge and practice of the game. Even so the score was not proportional to the number of opportunities. Hunter-Gray was the best threequarter and though he never scored himself, he was responsible for many tries. St Peter's played a continually defensive

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL 1ST XV

THE game was played at Pocklington on November 18th and resulted in a win for the visiting side by a goal and three tries (14 points), to a goal and one try (8 points). Pocklington—who had some of their regular players off—had a heavy pack and made full use of forward rushes. Ampleforth, on the other hand, had a better threequarter line, and, when the ball was heeled to them, handled well and looked dangerous. The game

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THE match was played at York on December 6th. The Ampleforth backs showed themselves superior in all departments of the game and scored all the tries but one. The forwards were more evenly matched, the Grammar School pack being particularly good at dribbling; they scored four good tries for their side.

Radcliff. The kick at goal failed, and Ampleforth had won 3—0.

Ampleforth: E. Haywood-Farmer; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; A. Kilpatrick, A. Haigh (*Capt.*); O. Hare, R. Longueville, J. Cogan, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

game with pluck and determination and their tackling was good.

Final score: Ampleforth 47; St Peter's 0.

Ampleforth: E. Haywood-Farmer; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; A. Kilpatrick, A. Haigh (*Capt.*); O. Hare, R. Longueville, C. Foll, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

was fought keenly throughout and it was uncertain until the concluding minutes who would win. Tries were scored for Ampleforth by Lightburn, McGuire, Green and Petit.

Ampleforth: J. Johnston; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; A. Kilpatrick, A. N. Haigh (*Capt.*); C. Foll, R. Longueville, J. Cogan, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

Final score: Ampleforth 3 goals, 3 tries (24 pts); Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School, 2 goals, 2 tries (16 pts).

Ampleforth: J. Johnston; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, D. Bond; A. Kilpatrick, D. Bertelsen; O. Hare, R. Hansen, C. Foll, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff (*Capt.*), D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

SECOND XV RETROSPECT

THOUGH this year's 2nd xv cannot emulate the records of the two previous seasons, they may be credited with having made themselves into a very good team by the end of the term. Right from the start the forwards showed themselves fast in the loose, ubiquitous in defence and attack; but a wet day and a good pack against them would show up

their weakness of not binding and pushing in the loose scrums.

The backs on the other hand had to learn their game from scratch. They are to be congratulated on doing this so well that by the end of term they were more than worthy of their forwards. At the beginning of the season one felt that the forwards carried the team on their shoulders; at the end it was the backs who made the side.

THIRD FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. RICHMOND SCHOOL 1ST XV. Home—Drawn 14—14.

Ampleforth: P. Hobden; R. Elliot, P. Powell, P. O'Driscoll, K. Lightburn; J. Johnston, D. Bertelsen; R. Wood, M. Dixon, C. Foll, L. Marsh, T. Ashworth, E. Mathews, P. Boyd (*Capt.*), J. Green.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COY. R.C. OF SIGNALS. Away—Lost 9—8.

Ampleforth: A. Rattrie; R. Elliot, P. Powell, P. O'Driscoll, K. Lightburn; J. Johnston, J. Weissenbergh; C. Foll, M. Dixon, R. Wood, L. Marsh, T. Ashworth, J. Green, P. Boyd, E. Mathews.

AMPLEFORTH v. RICHMOND SCHOOL 1ST XV. Away—Lost 21—11.

Ampleforth: L. Starkie; R. Elliot, P. O'Driscoll, A. Rattrie, P. Powell; J. Johnston, D. Bertelsen; C. Foll, R. Hansen, R. Wood, T. Ashworth, M. Marsh, P. Boyd (*Capt.*), D. Cape, E. Mathews.

COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL, LEEDS. Won 35—3.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; H. Codrington, D. Peers, R. Purcell, R. Ryan; M. Bruce, J. White; E. Birtwistle, W. Bulleid, P. Laughton, H. Neely (*Capt.*), T. Hallinan, C. Conlin, H. Kennard, M. O'Reilly.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COY. R.C. OF SIGNALS, CATTERICK. Won 11—3.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; R. Ryan, H. Codrington, D. Peers, J. Puttick; M. Bruce, J. White; W. Bulleid, S. Rolleston, E. Birtwistle, H. Neely (*Capt.*), T. Hallinan, C. Conlin, H. Kennard, P. Laughton.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH SCHOOL,
CATTERICK. *Lost* 29—8.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; R. Ryan, H. Codrington, D. Peers, J. Puttick; M. Bruce, J. White; W. Bulleid, S. Rolleston, E. Birtwistle, H. Neely (*Capt.*), T. Hallinan, C. Conlin, H. Kennard, P. Laughton.

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL.
Home—*Won* 24—3.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; J. Puttick, D. Peers, H. Codrington, R. Ryan; M. Bruce, J. White; R. Rolleston, W. Bulleid, E. Birtwistle, P. Laughton, T. Hallinan, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple, H. Neely (*Capt.*), H. Kennard.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COY. R.C. OF
SIGNALS. Home—*Won* 26—5.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; R. Puttick, H. Codrington, D. Peers, R. Ryan; M. Bruce, J. White; R. Rolleston, M. Bulleid, E. Birtwistle, T. Hallinan, P. Laughton, H. Kennard, H. Neely (*Capt.*), H. Hamilton-Dalrymple.

JUNIOR LEAGUE MATCHES.

Football in the lower part of the school was seen at its best when, as in previous years, each House produced, once a week, a team made up of boys under 15½ years old. During the term each side played six games and St Dunstan's must be congratulated on winning all six.

AMPLEFORTH v. ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S SCHOOL. Home. *Won* 70—0.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; R. Puttick, H. Codrington, D. Peers, R. Ryan; M. Bruce, J. White; R. Rolleston, M. Bulleid, E. Birtwistle, T. Hallinan, P. Laughton, H. Kennard, H. Neely (*Capt.*), H. Hamilton-Dalrymple.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL,
YORK. *Won* 30—0.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald, R. Puttick, H. Codrington, D. Peers, R. Ryan; M. Bruce, T. White; R. Rolleston, M. Bulleid, E. Birtwistle, T. Hallinan, P. Laughton, H. Kennard, H. Neely (*Capt.*), H. Hamilton-Dalrymple.

During the course of the season Colts' "Stockings" were awarded to H. Codrington, H. Kennard, A. Macdonald, H. Neely, J. White, E. Birtwistle and W. Bulleid. We take this opportunity of offering our congratulations.

KICKING COMPETITION.

Three cups, presented by an Old Boy, were won this year by M. A. Johns, M. A. Sutton and J. R. Flisher.

THE BEAGLES

HOUNDS were able to start hunting on September 14th and Welch put in five mornings and killed four hares before the School came back. At the beginning of term arrangements were made for the Master to hunt hounds one day a week. He has a small pack, six to seven couple, of entered hounds on Wednesdays and Welch has the remainder of the pack on Saturdays. Smyth has caught three brace of hares in twelve days' hunting which, in view of the fact that it has been a poor scenting season and hounds have only killed seven-and-a-half brace up to date (last Wednesday of term), is very creditable, Smyth started on September 26th, before most of the School were back, at Hartoft Rigg in Rosedale, and his first day, if it had a triumphant ending, was exacting. Two hours drawing on the Rigg and moor behind it failed to produce a hare and eventually he was forced to take his pack into the large cover on the face of the hill—a difficult place, always full of rabbits. However he found a hare in it and fortunately she left immediately and went down into the dale. He got after her with two and a half couple of hounds, but the remainder came on, and after fifty minutes' dodging about in the fields at the bottom of the dale, hounds killed her. He had a good day at Rudland Chapel on November 1st. After a rather long draw a hare was found half way up the moor on the East side of the road. After a circle she squatted by the stream between Rudland and Harland moors. At this point hounds put up a fresh hare and getting away close behind her ran at a tremendous pace well out over Harland Moor, almost reaching the Farnedale Road before they swung

left-handed and came back on to Rudland Moor. Crossing the road they went on and checked for the first time near a small farm after twenty-five minutes at top pace.

She squatted here, but they put her up and killed her in another five minutes. Efforts were made to find the first hare after this, but it was probably a fresh one which got up. She ran straight up the moor road for over half a mile—always a difficult situation for a huntsman to deal with. However hounds could speak to the line at intervals and Smyth succeeded in hitting off where she left the road to the right among the old mine workings. On the moor beyond, hounds ran well in a wide circle right-handed back to the white house on Harland Moor. They checked here but Duchess hit off the line right-handed down a path back to the road, which she now ran again for half a mile or more. As the Field had been up the road since hounds were on it before, they could no longer speak to the line, and Smyth did well to hit off where she left the road to the left. She had of course got some distance ahead by now, and hounds were finally run out of scent among the old mine workings on Harland Moor. On Wednesday, December 14th, a hare found in the fields beyond the brook gave an excellent hunt of an hour and five minutes between the railway line and the top of the Lion Wood hill before hounds killed her.

Welch has been unlucky on his Saturday hunts. Saltersgate and Hartoft Rigg both provided completely blank days and hares were hard to find at Stape and Head House. However on Saturday, November 11th, he had a good day from Boonhill.

He drew back over the fields towards Gillamoor and found between Gillamoor and Lóskey. She ran almost into Gillamoor village first, then back and over the lane from Gillamoor to Boonhill. Coming back she crossed the Gillamoor-Fadmoor road, then came back and squatted in some turnips. They put her up and ran hard over the Gillamoor-Fadmoor road again and killed her some fields further on after a good fast hunt of forty minutes. On Saturday, November 18th, Welch was at Harland Moor, and, after

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

MAJOR FORBES relinquished the command of the Contingent in October. He joined the O.T.C. on leaving the Grenadier Guards in 1925 and took over the command eight years ago. During that time he did much to raise generally the standard of the Contingent. The shooting was perhaps his most personal concern and he has left an open air range and the miniature range in which we can improve on the solid foundations which he laid during his time in command.

He had the honour of being awarded the M.B.E., which he received from His Majesty the King at the investiture held at Buckingham Palace in July.

We congratulate him on his successful command and wish him God's Speed in the work which is waiting for him.

We have lost also Sgt Huggan who has taken up work with Ordnance at Catterick. He has been with the Contingent for ten years and being a first class drummer and bugler he produced many good bands. He has left several members in the band who

killing a hare which got caught in some sheep netting, found another on the hill above the Farnedale road, which provided a first class hunt of fifty minutes, typical of Harland Moor, before they killed her.

It was during the last war that the Hunt began, in a very small way it is true, and it is very much hoped that we shall be able to carry on during this one, though, if we are to do so, we shall certainly require all the support which can be given.

are capable of instructing new-comers. He was given a present in the form of a cheque from the Officers and Cadets and we take this opportunity of thanking him for the interest he has taken in his work during his service with us.

The Contingent is now commanded by Major Utley. The second in command is Captain Wright and the Adjutant Captain Boyan.

The Contingent has been reorganised into three equal companies, each commanded by a Cadet Under-Officer who is trained and supervised by an officer. Within the company recruit training, pre-Certificate, Certificate "A" and post Certificate "A" training is carried out.

A large part of the work is done by the Cadet U/O and the senior N.C.O.'s of each company and these are trained at Battalion Headquarters. Courses held at Battalion Headquarters include Tactics, Map Reading, Drill, Weapon Training and Signals. The R.A.F. Section is supervised by Squadron Leader A. Sandeman.

We were fortunate in having a good day for a tactical exercise in Dun-

combe Park which was kindly lent to us by the Earl of Feversham. The exercise was conducted on a company basis and included small schemes of attack and defence in preparation for the Certificate "A" examination.

Part 2 (written) of the examination is not being conducted by the War Office for the duration of the War and those who pass Part 1 (practical) are considered as having passed the whole examination. The Commanding Officer, however, had a local written examination and promotions are to be regulated on the result.

Eighty-one sat for the written papers, of whom 49 passed.

Seventy-nine Cadets were examined in Part 2 by Major Craig and a staff of Officers from the West Yorkshire Regiment; 76 passed and a satisfactory report was received.

The Companies are commanded by the following:

No. 1 Company: Captain and Adjutant J. F. Boyan. U/O Smyth, C.S.M. Conan, C.Q.M.S. Hatton.

No. 2 Company: 2nd Lieutenant A. Ainscough, U/O Jefferson, C.S.M. Cambier, A/C.Q.M.S. du Vivier.

No. 3 Company: Captain T. M. Wright, U/O Sutton, C.S.M. Johns, C.Q.M.S. J. G. Ryan.

The following promotions were made with effect from September 20th, 1939:—

To be Under Officer:—C.S.M. Sutton.

To be C.S.M.:—Sgts Johns, Cambier, Conan.

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgts J. G. Ryan, Hatton.

To be A/C.Q.M.S.:—L./Sgt du Vivier.

To be Sergeants:—Cpl Faber, L./Sgt Hughes, Cpls Sandeman, de Wend Fenton, A. Eyre, Keogh, Lamb, Boyd, G. Carroll, Haigh, C. C. Hare, Conrath, D. Bond, Johnston,

O.-Forbes, Hastings, P. Parker, Devlin, L./Sgts Powell, Elwes, Elliott, Mostyn, Cpl Dixon.

To be L./Sergeants:—Cpls Rippon, O'Driscoll, Gregg, McSwiney, J. L. Bamford, E. H.-Farmer, Eckes, Marsh, Garnett, Hankey, Graves.

To be Corporals:—L./Cpls Radcliff, Kean, Dalglis, Toynbee, Hume, Sutherland, Cape, Ashworth, Gaynor, Roberts, Vidal, Bradshaw, J. Gilbey, Longueville, Bryan, Eills, Hillyard, Kerr, Nihill, Macauley, T. Carroll, Hamilton, de Normanville, Rattie, Green, V. Cubitt, Brinsley, Blake, Lightburn, E. Mathews, Cogan, McSheehy, Wood, J. Young, M. Leatham.

The following appointments were made with effect from November 28th, 1939:—

To be L./Corporals:—Cadets G. Barton, Farrell, M. Slattery, F. Dugmore, Hansen, P. Reid, Weissenberg, J. McKersie, G. Ryan, Petit, Dees, B. Wolsey, Bevan.

With effect from December 11th, 1939:—

Maguire, Fraser, J. Smyth, Dore, Rigby, McEvoy, Reyntiens, Mansel-Pleydell, O. Hare, Norman, Cumming, Daly, Misick, Allmand, Rochford, Reynolds, Newman, Rolleston, J. C. Barry, P. H. Barry, Flisher, Turnbull, de P. O'Kelly, Elwes, Stourton, Kevill, Durkin, Ciechanowski, Edwards, Rendell-Dunn, Smith, Balfour, Gale, H. Kennard, Rennie, J. Kennard, Mestier, Hobden, Starkie.

SHOOTING

In the course of the term the whole of Part 1 of the Classification tests have been carried out by Houses.

Shooting practice has been reorganised on a House basis by the allotment to each House of one half-hour period per week which is at the disposal of the House Shooting Cap-

tain to be used as he thinks fit. The usual method has been to practice two details of eight each. It is hoped in this way to provide more practice and coaching for those who are not good enough shots to get into the School VIII or their House VIII, and so to raise the general standard of shooting throughout the Contingent.

In the last week of term Part 1 of the House Shooting Competition was carried out, consisting of Group, zoo yard Application and 500 yard Application: H.P.S. 600.

The House VIII's were placed in the following order:—

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| 1. St Oswald's | 482 |
| 2. St Wilfrid's | 473 |
| 3. St Dunstan's | 453 |
| 4. St Edward's | 449 |
| 5. St Cuthbert's | 431 |
| 6. St Aidan's | 424 |
| 7. St Bede's | 393 |

In the course of the term a number of postal matches have been fired under *Country Life* conditions. Four matches were lost and one won, but that statement does not do justice to the VIII. The margins were often very small, and all the scores were reasonably good. Thus, Loretto beat us by 611 to 605, Taunton by 643 to 582, Sedbergh by 624 to 623 and the Oratory by 622 to 617, whereas we beat St Peter's by 602 to their 519.

The VIII has taken part again in the County of Lancaster Rifle Association's Public Schools' Winter League Competition, and has shot five matches to date. The results have, unhappily, not been forthcoming. Our scores have been good enough to give us hopes if we can keep up the same standard during the remainder of the Competition.

It is regretted that an error was made in the last issue of the JOURNAL in the announcement of the award of

Shooting Colours to T. H. Faber, instead of to J. W. McKersie.

THE RIFLE CLUB

Shooting has gone on continuously throughout the term with only one short break through failure of supplies of ammunition. For this the Club is very grateful to Fr Peter, who, on taking over command of the O.T.C., has generously continued the practice begun by Fr George of supplying free ammunition and targets for the Club shoots, in spite of very altered circumstances.

There has been enough shooting to allow all members who wished to complete their twelve official aggregates, and to allow one member at least (D. K. Maclaren) to score three under "possible" at (unhappily) his thirteenth shoot, which therefore did not count to his credit when the averages were made out. Had it done so his name would have appeared as third among those who won spoons.

The winners of spoons, which could, unfortunately, not be presented at the end of term, with the averages of their ten best out of twelve shoots, were:

CLASS "A"

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. J. W. McKersie | 90.4 per cent. |
| 2. T. H. Ashworth | 89.2 " |
| 3. R. Elliott | 87.0 " |
| 4. I. Fraser | 86.5 " |

CLASS "B"

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. P. de Normanville | 83.3 per cent. |
| 2. P. O'Driscoll | 81.1 " |
| 3. M. Graves | 79.2 " |

From these figures it can be seen that the standard of shooting has been high, and it is hoped that next term it will rise still higher.

The thanks of the Club are due to T. H. Ashworth who has combined the duties of Secretary with those of Captain of Shooting with untiring energy and enthusiasm.

SCOUTING

THE SEA SCOUTS.

It was decided this term to limit the Troop to four patrols of seven each. The result has been a stable troop and a successful term.

Apart from routine work, which has continued with two patrols each week on the Lake, thirteen villagers have been provided with fire-wood for the winter and a carol-singing expedition was organised which brought £3 5s. 2½d. Part of this will go to the Red Cross and part towards clothes for evacuated children.

We congratulate Fitzalan-Howard on his appointment as A.S.M. to the Junior House and Leatham as Troop Leader. Patrol Leaders this term were T. Marke, H. McLachlan, D. Foster, and J. R. Massey.

The following is an account of the Summer Camp.

A SCOUT CAMP IN FRANCE.

When we left Southampton it looked as if it were going to be a rough crossing, but luckily it was better than we expected, and no one was any the worse next morning. We landed at St. Malo in a slight drizzle and were hurried through the Customs. Fr Oswald, who very kindly came with us as chaplain, said Mass for us in the Cathedral, and after Mass we had our first French breakfast in a small café in one of the side streets. We then set off in a bus for our final destination, the village of Moidrey, which we reached about mid-day. The Comtesse de Moidrey was very kind to us, and gave us an excellent camping site in her own grounds.

For the first few days we had a lot of rain, but although it almost swamped the camp, it did not damp

our spirits; in fact some French Scouts, who were camping near us, told us, with unconscious irony, that we must be "frogs" to enjoy living in such mud. All the French Scouts we met were extremely jolly and pleasant people; and some of them insisted on changing belts and badges with us in the true spirit of the *entente cordiale*.

There were many enjoyable episodes I could mention; but one stands out above the rest. We bought two geese at the local market; these we roasted on a spit for about four hours (Fr Oswald proving himself one of the world's best chefs) and had a really memorable meal.

Thanks to the kindness of Madame la Comtesse, to the efficiency of Fr Jerome, and to the chaplaincy and cooking of Fr Oswald, the whole camp was a great success.

PATRICK NEWMAN.

THE THIRD TROOP

We apologise for the fact that nothing appeared in the last issue of the JOURNAL about the troop's activities.

The Summer term was a great success; outings to Whitby and Kirkdale and the pitching of an Exhibition Scout Camp were outstanding events.

At the end of July the troop went into camp in the grounds of Quarr Abbey in the Isle of Wight, by the invitation of the Abbot whose kindness and that of his monks made our stay there most enjoyable.

The troop soon settled down to run the camp on the Patrol system. There was good bathing at high tide and safe boating, while fourteen Scouts were able to do their First Class Journeys, one pair without spending a single penny.

On the Tuesday we were the guests of Captain Slattery R.N., at the Naval Air Station at Lee-on-Solent where the boys had a great time exploring the aerodrome and learning how things worked. Two days later Lieut J. S. Dalglish R.N., arranged a visit for us to Whale Island, where in his absence we were entertained most hospitably by Lieut Hammond. We went from the Harbour Station jetty by picket-boat, passing close to the *Hood* and other ships. On the island we were given an excellent tea and were then shown and allowed to handle naval guns of every type, and were shown the island's zoo.

P. Gaynor had the best Patrol at camp, and P. Barry had the personal triumph of winning the Red and White All-Round Cord and followed his brother's example in winning the annual competition for the Broadly Harrison Challenge Shield.

With a depleted Junior House the

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

A MUCH depleted Junior School assembled at the beginning of the term, for Bootham School had taken over our building, and the authorities had solved the problem of accommodation by taking the two top Forms into the College and leaving the Lower Third over at Gilling. Thus we consist of the Upper Third, only twenty-eight in all, and have returned to the original Junior School quarters in the Old Monastery and Old Infirmary.

The numbers left were barely enough for a Rugger set, and only one set was required for the athletics with which we started the term. The standard of the athletic sports was

Autumn term found us with a small troop of sixteen Scouts, with their headquarters in the Old Armoury. Perhaps the smaller number is an advantage.

We started well, with D. A. Younghusband as Acting Troop-Leader, G. M. Reid as Quartermaster, and C. Bidie, H. Rogers and T. Fisher (acting for J. B. Dale) as Patrol Leaders.

This term the troop has twice been out to help in farm work with the "Land Army" and has made regular use of the Mole Catcher's Cottage.

On All Saints' Day the troop went into York. After shopping, the troop spent a pleasant afternoon on the river.

It was a sad day for the troop when they heard that Father Paschal was to go out to a parish. Since his departure we have not been idle and under Mr Hutchinson and M. Fitzalan-Howard the troop has continued with normal activities. P. M. J. French has joined the Squirrels' Patrol and we hope for other recruits next term.

commendably high, Rogers winning the cup with the 220, 440 and 880 yards, while Reynolds followed him closely by winning the 100 yards and long jump. The high jump resulted in a tie between Bates, Bidie and O'Neill.

It was possible to have two league teams, North and South. The North won the athletics fairly easily, but the South turned the tables later on in the term at Rugger.

So far the Rugger season has been a success. Only one match has been played, against Glenhow, at Saltburn, which we won by 3—0. Various practice games have been played against sides in the College with

gradually improving results. We also shared the honours in two games played against Gilling.

Mawson was elected Captain and awarded his Colours. Rogers is vice-captain.

We thank Father Paulinus for the retreat he gave us in October.

At the end of the term an entertainment was given in the Theatre. Nearly every boy in the House had

some part or other, and the standard of acting was surprisingly high. Mr Morison produced one of the Little Plays of St Francis with the Upper IIIA, and Mr Hutchinson, turned out a great variety of sketches with the Upper IIIB. Mr Perry's choir sang some very pleasing carols.

We thank all concerned for a very pleasant afternoon's entertainment, at the end of which Father Paul kindly presented the athletic cups and medals

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the School is R. K. May; other Captains are M. D. Castelli, J. H. C. Bennett, J. R. R. Millais, T. G. E. West, J. C. Brodie, R. A. Campbell, J. B. Morris.

THE following made their First Holy Communion on November 13th, the Feast of All Monks, P. D. McBarnet, D. S. O. Lamb, A. T. Garnett, J. C. Wilson, and on December 8th, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, H. G. T. Freeman, C. H. Forbes, and M. A. Freeman.

THE new boys in September were:—B. Richardson, G. Elwes, H. F. Ellis-Rees, K. A. Rafferty, G. F. Lorrinan, G. St L. Brockman, G. P. G. Harvest, P. D. McBarnet, C. J. Hopkins, J. M. M. Griffiths, J. C. Edwards, A. J. C. Rewcastle, R. A. R. de Larrinaga, B. A. Ryan, G. G. Beale, D. S. O. Lamb, D. J. C. Wiseman, R. A. Twomey, L. M. Fay, H. G. T. Freeman, J. A. Rafferty, F. J. Ryan, H. A. J. W. Stackpoole, C. H. Forbes, M. A. Freeman, M. S. Saunders, A. T. Garnett, A. W. O'Neill, R. S. C. Cobbold, C. A. Campbell, J. A. Paul,

J. C. Wilson, P. J. C. Vincent
R. P. Ryan.

WE thank Mr F. H. Bullock for his very considerable material aid in solving the difficult problem of the North Rooms of the Castle, also Mr T. L. Nicole for the gift of a handsome ciborium.

Two new paintings by Joseph Heu of our patrons St Laurence, the Martyr and St Aelred of Rievaulx, have been put up in the Long Gallery.

The artist, who has painted the figures on Thompson panels with oaken surrounds, brings out cleverly, in delicate colours, the two different backgrounds, the Roman landscape for St Laurence, and the Yorkshire dales for St Aelred.

THE old "conker" tree has vanished, but something much more beautiful has appeared. All the laurels and trees at the end of the North Wing, and those at the end of the South Wing have been cleared away, and a broad stretch of grass with flowering shrubs put in their place. The full effect which

will be seen in the summer, has been to open out the Castle front.

THERE have been three debates this term, all of them lively if somewhat heterodox in style. In the first the House decided that wood was more useful in the world than metal (is this the result of handicrafts?) In the second, Mr Ciechanowski, by pointing out that he had seen twenty horses on the stage at once, convinced the House that theatres are a better and more amusing form of recreation than cinemas. In the last the influence of the Gilling Parrot was clearly shown when the House decided that it did not deplore the keeping of wild animals in captivity.

In an impromptu variety show, Cope, Foster, Bowman and their party put on an excellent revue called *Wireless Set*; there were several short plays; Albert (after Stanley Holloway) by Birtwistle; *The Golfer* by Bennett, and *The East Anglian Yokel* by Buxton. These were the star turns.

MR DINWIDDY gave us a lecture on Rugby Football. The fruits of this are clear from our victory at long last over a Junior House team.

Later in the term, the Headmaster invested in an epidiascope of our own, after some unsuccessful (but not fatal) experiments with the one from the College. The result has been a spate of lectures. Two on the Geography of the War by Mr Nicole; France and the Pyrenees by Fr Antony; How a Railway Engine Works, and three Naval Engagements by Mr Nicole and Br Bede, and two general knowledge tests by Fr Henry and Br Christopher.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The weather has been so good that we have hardly missed a single

Rugger game this term. Early in the term we played a team from the Junior House and lost. In the match against St Olave's at York there was a hard tussle with the score at 13—10 in the second half in our opponents' favour. Although we pressed hard and kept the ball in their twenty-five, Hart broke away for St Olave's twice, and put the score at 19—10 against us in the last few minutes of the game. A word must be said of Rimington's fine tackling of Hart who would certainly have scored more than he did.

A very wet return game with the Junior House was exciting. The teams were of more equal strength, and the score stood at 6—5 for the last quarter of an hour until the end, giving us the victory. Millais used his kicking well; Richardson, aided by Millais, nearly scored between the posts, and West made a valiant effort on the wing, but was tackled on the line. Castelli and Morris scored the two tries.

The first matches of the Zoo Leagues promise good fun next term. The six teams: Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Cheetahs, Zebras, and Elks, are composed of boys from the first three sets. Set 4, composed of Preparatory Form stalwarts have two teams: Rabbits and Squirrels.

THE following played for the 1st XV:

R. K. May, J. R. R. Millais, T. G. E. West, J. C. Brodie, B. Richardson, P. J. C. Rewcastle, G. W. Phipps, M. D. Castelli, J. H. C. Bennett, J. B. Morris, J. C. Lynch, G. Foster, A. J. Pike, N. W. Rimington, A. Porter, C. J. Hopkins.

THE following gained their Colours:

T. G. E. West, J. R. R. Millais, J. B. Morris, M. D. Castelli.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St. Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
 2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
 3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special Requiem for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

A Life Membership of the Society may be obtained by the payment of £15, which will include THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment; after ten years or more, such life membership, on the part of the laity, may be obtained by the payment of £7 10s. provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., MR STEPHEN HARDWICK-RIITNER, Hwiccan Stede, North Road, Bath.

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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SUMMER
IDYLL

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume XLV

May 1940

Part II

AMPLEFORTH BUILDINGS

III

THE NEW ABBEY CHURCH

IN July 1917 the Abbey Council appointed a Committee of their members to report at their next meeting on the form a memorial should take for the Old Boys killed in the war. The report was considered at the November meeting and the Council accepted that part of the report which thought that the War Memorial should be of a religious character. As it was decided that certain Old Amplefordians should be invited to discuss this with Fr Abbot and the Council, Messrs George Chamberlain, James Blackledge, Edward Forster and Cyril Simpson attended the Council on January 15th 1918. The majority of the Council and the laymen were in favour of the development of the Church which should include a Chantry in memory of Amplefordians who had fallen in the war. In July 1918 another committee was appointed to report exhaustively on schemes of Church development, sites and financial resources and to get as much expert advice as possible. In April 1919 the Council approved that Mr (later Sir) Giles Gilbert Scott should be asked for advice and it was prepared to accept him as architect. The Committee thought that a large Abbey Church of Cathedral dimensions would cripple other developments at Ampleforth, and that the site of the existing Church was the best available considering the actual position of the monastic and school buildings.

On June 25th 1919 Mr Scott visited Ampleforth, examined the buildings and then met the Committee. When urged to make his own suggestions regarding the site he replied that

SUMMER
IDYLL



in view of the arrangement of the buildings there was no other than the present site except possibly a site parallel to the present one, immediately to the south, *i.e.* on a level with the "Penance Walk." The Committee put before Mr Scott the requirements they considered necessary for Sanctuary, Choir, Chapels and seating accommodation. He was asked to prepare drawings for Chapter in September. At this meeting Mr Scott's plan showing the Sanctuary in the Western Bay of the Church was accepted in preference to the plan showing the Sanctuary in the Eastern Bay. Rievaulx was cited as not having adhered to strict orientation and Mr Bernard Smith in his general plan had arranged for the Altar, Sanctuary and Monks' Choir to be transferred from the East to the West for the convenience of the monks. In April 1920 full-sized drawings were considered and passed by Council but it was not until April 1922 that Council received tenders for the Building.

Several causes accounted for this long delay. There was much tedious work in the Architect's office preparing exact drawings of all mouldings, tracery, plinths, etc., before it was possible for the Quantity Surveyor to begin his work. Yorkshire was searched for a quarry that could supply large quantities of stone satisfactory in quality and colour. Bramley Fall stone from Whitakers', Horsforth, Leeds was eventually chosen by Mr Scott. While the Quantities for the Church were being made, other building schemes were under consideration. There was the extension of the Preparatory School, already mentioned and there was the scheme for the first portion of the Science Block on the site of the "Flag Walk." In the Spring of 1922 the Bills of Quantities were completed for these three: The Church, the Preparatory School and the Science Block. The tenders of Messrs Hughes Stirling and Co. of Liverpool, Ullathorne and Son of Selby and of Holloway Bros., London, were the lowest. That of Messrs Lumsden and Son of Jarrow was the highest. The Council decided that the Science Block tender should not be accepted but passed the tenders for the Church and Preparatory School, giving the contracts for these two buildings to Messrs Holloway Bros. of London.

The excavations and foundations were begun in June and on August 1st 1922 Cardinal Bourne laid the Foundation Stone of the Church eighteen feet below ground level. With it was laid a vessel containing a copy of the *Times* of that day, a list of the Ampleforth community, and silver coinage of King George V. It was not till December 1924 that the new Church was sufficiently advanced to allow the West wall of the old Church to be taken out and the New and Old united. On March 12th 1925 the first ceremony in it was the Blessing of Abbot Edmund Matthews.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., has kindly contributed some notes on all the buildings at Ampleforth for which he has been architect. His note on the Church runs as follows:—

"There was a period of great building activity between 1922 and 1936. The initial building of this period was the first portion of the Church. The complete scheme for this consisted, broadly, of three large bays (the centre one having the tower above it) with chapels arranged along the south side, the building being planned to stand on the site of the old Church but of course being much longer in extent. It was impossible to proceed with the whole scheme, and only the western bay was built, this being linked up with the old Church so as to provide, for the time being, the accommodation required. Advantage was taken of the sloping site to arrange for a Crypt on the south side, containing a row of chapels beneath those on the ground floor level.

An important feature of the interior is the double Altar and arched stone Reredos dividing the Monks' Choir from the remainder of the Church (consisting of the old building and used by the boys). Another noticeable feature is the War Memorial Chapel occupying the space to the south of the Monks' Choir.

Mention should perhaps be made of the domed ceiling over the Monks' Choir (which will be repeated in the future bays); this is not a common feature in England, but it is sometimes found on the Continent, particularly in the south of France. The style of the building is, broadly, that of the

thirteenth century, but there is a hint of the Romanesque in some of the features: this certainly applies to the domed ceiling mentioned above. The stone of the exterior of the building is from Bramley Fall. Internally the walls are plastered and with dressings of Blue Hornton stone. The first section of the Church was completed structurally in 1925, though various fittings have been added since."

In Mr Scott's ground plan the High Altar was shown under the West window and the Choir Stalls were shown as extending from part of the Western Bay into part of the Central Bay with the pillars supporting the domes projecting among the stalls. As the walls of the Church began to rise above ground and the centering for the dome was fixed, it was realised that the chanting and recitation would be rendered difficult if the voices were not all under one dome. As yet the architect had not designed any Reredos for the High Altar. When it was suggested that a Retro-Choir might help the singing and bring the school nearer to the Altar, he welcomed the suggestion. He then designed the arched stone Reredos, which after long discussion was accepted by the Community. Mr F. I. I. Gibbons, K.S.G., was the donor. This great benefaction is commemorated by the figures of St Francis and St Etheldreda above those of St Laurence and Our Lady of the Presentation.

The War Memorial Chapel with Reredos and Shrine for the Roll of Honour was the gift of the War Memorial Fund. The Reredos, stained glass windows and furnishings of St Benet's Chapel were the gift of Mr William Clapham Milburn of York in memory of his son Leonard.

The design for the Stalls brought long discussions on the Organ for the new Church. In the plan the great organ was to be in the North Transept, but it was felt that provision should be made for a small choir organ. This was arranged for by two small chambers at the north and south ends of the West row of Stalls. It was not till 1927 that the first section of Stalls with their canopies and organ chambers were carved and erected by Mr Robert Thompson of Kilburn. In the same year Mrs Mee-Power gave the stained glass window of Christ the King

in memory of her son, Dominic, who died in London in February of 1927. Mr Hendrie of the Edinburgh School of Art designed and made this window. In 1930 the Guild of St Laurence was founded to further the efforts made by the Abbey to build the remaining two bays of the Church.

ST CUTHBERT'S HOUSE

On June 12th 1912 the Golden Jubilee of the East Wing of the College was celebrated and the July number of the JOURNAL devoted its pages to aims and ideals in Ampleforth Education. An article on "Liberty and Responsibility for Boys" over the signature V.P.N. was regarded by outsiders as the first announcement that Ampleforth intended to adopt the "House System." In the autumn of that year the "Monitorial System" was introduced. It was not, however, till 1920 that an architect was asked to give us a design for a School House.

The building of the Theatre, Gymnasium and Preparatory School all helped to give room in the Old Monastery and College for the increase in numbers. But as soon as the Preparatory School began to send up, at the beginning of each autumn term, the top form of the previous year, it was realised that the Preparatory School did not relieve but rather increased the problem.

In the Autumn of 1919 a Committee was formed to consider the possibility of meeting the immediate demands by some form of temporary building and to report upon the general scheme of school buildings for the future. At Easter 1920 the Committee reported to the Council that they had considered a plan for a temporary building which should accommodate 20 boys and which should run West to East from St Bede's gallery. They stated that they were not satisfied with the plan and advised that the scheme for temporary building should not go forward. The Headmaster then explained that he had come to the view that Ampleforth should develop along the lines of the "House System." He felt that the number of applications justified such a development and he agreed with the members of the Committee that it was a sounder policy than spending

money on temporary buildings. Mr Scott had just submitted his design for the new Church and the Council agreed that he should be asked to give a design for a School House.

His first sketch plan was laid before the Council on July 7th 1920. The general impression was that it was excellent, but the estimated cost for 36 boys was more than double the sum we were prepared to spend. The Building Committee was instructed to consider in what respects reductions could be made in the accommodation and to ask Mr Scott to prepare a second plan to bring down the cost. This revised plan was submitted to the Council on July 26th 1920 and again the estimated cost was considered beyond our means. It was then decided to ask Mr Scott to give a plan in which only ten per cent. of the boys should have private rooms. Before attempting this third design Mr Scott again surveyed all possible sites and came to the conclusion that we had an excellent one on the Bathing-Wood Hill. If this site could be used for the School Houses he could depart from the expensive Gothic and use brick and stucco instead of stone. In this way he could give us a design which would bring down the cost to a figure acceptable to us. This third design—a modern treatment of fifteenth century Lombardy art—was put before the Council in December 1920. The coloured sketch of this House has often been spoken of as the most attractive design Mr Scott has given us, but it did not succeed in securing approval. It gave rise to much opposition for placing the first House so far away from the central block of buildings. The scheme was delayed for several years.

In 1923 Mr Scott had ready the design which has been carried out in St Cuthbert's. At a Council held on August 1st 1923 it was agreed that the time had come to make a start with this House. Various sites nearer to the College than the Bathing-Wood Hill were proposed, the architect chose the one between the Monastery and the Preparatory School. In June 1924 the tenders were submitted to the Council and that of Messrs Ullathorne and Son was accepted.¹

¹ The Contractor took possession of the site during the Autumn but waited till the Spring of 1925 when he could make full use of the tram-lines. This contract was the last to make use of the line. In future, motor-lorries did the haulage.

Sir Giles has this note on St Cuthbert's:—

“St Cuthbert's House was begun in the early part of 1925. It occupies a site mid-way between the Monastery and the Preparatory School. So far as style is concerned the general character of the work is Jacobean.”

In September 1926 the workmen had many odds and ends to finish but the “House System” was begun that term by the four Houses, St Cuthbert's, St Oswald's, St Bede's and St Aidan's.

SCIENCE AND CLASSROOM BUILDING

In 1901, the old Study, now St Dunstan's Common Room was fitted as a Chemistry Room. In 1911 the rooms north of this were fitted for Physics and in 1912 what is now St Oswald's Common Room was turned into a Mechanics Room. In 1921 the Building Committee was instructed by the Council to interview Mr Scott and ask his advice on the building of the first portion of the Science Block to the East of the College. At the Council held in June 1921 it was reported that Mr Scott had visited the site, that he considered it peculiarly depressing and that the foundation work might be excessive in cost. He suggested and presented a plan of a Science Block running along the “Flag Walk” with a flat roof at the level of the “Penance Walk.” He thought that it would be an architectural feature; the rooms would face south with a pleasant aspect. The Council accepted these suggestions, consulted the Science Masters and asked Mr Scott to meet their criticisms by various alterations in the plan.

As already mentioned in the notes on the new Church the tender for this Science Block on the “Flag Walk” was not passed. The idea of building on the “Flag Walk” was given up as being too costly. It was thought that Science rooms could be planned in a cheaper style on some other less prominent site. The numbers in the school kept on increasing and the demand for more Science-room accommodation was pressing. In August 1923 a scheme drawn up by Mr Worthy to provide a boot-room, more wash-basins and a rearrangement of the

Chemistry rooms was put before the Council but rejected. It was then decided that Mr Scott should be asked to consider and give us a plan for a central block to the east of the College which should include a lavatory and knee-washing facilities, a boot-room with lockers, science rooms, classrooms and music rooms. Mr Scott's plan for this central block on the east of the College, surrounding a quadrangle 170 feet by 130 feet, was laid before the Council in April 1924. In his report on this plan he advised that we should not allow existing buildings to guide our policy. He gave the impression that some of these buildings ought to be re-conditioned before very long.

The Building Committee had many meetings to discuss the best way of utilising this plan in order to make provision as soon as possible for boot-room and lavatory. In the plan these had been placed at the south east corner of the College. The Committee suggested that a beginning should be made by a one storey building on the north side of the quadrangle and the entrance to it made through the "Byland" window. Sir Giles gave us a design for this first portion of the central block and it was passed by the Council in October 1924. In his notes Sir Giles thus describes it. "While this building (St Cuthbert's) was in progress it was decided to erect this lavatory block under the same contract. This forms an extension eastwards from the main building. The general style is similar to that of St Cuthbert's."

When this building was first designed it had only a ground-floor for 120 wash-basins and a boot-room with 120 lockers. But such strong concrete piers were put into the foundations that the architect agreed that a first floor with a flat roof might be added. On this first floor the Mechanics and Physics rooms were placed. The Chemistry room was also built under this contract and placed at the north-east corner of the quadrangle. In a later contract of 1933 the advanced Chemistry and Biology rooms were added.

The other buildings, described below in the notes Sir Giles has written for this record, had a fairly easy passage through

the Abbey Council. It was now realised that these developments were necessary to give efficiency to the educational work and to enable Ampleforth to do for Catholic boys all that the best types of English Public Schools were doing for non-Catholics.

J.B.T.

THE ARCHITECT'S NOTES ON THE LATER BUILDINGS

THE INFIRMARY

This was the next work to be undertaken, being started in the summer of 1928. It stands some little distance to the eastward of the main group of buildings and is sufficiently far away to enable a different style to be adopted without introducing any sense of discord. A plain Georgian style was accordingly selected, for economy. The building is of brick, treated with a rough stucco, and consists of a main central block, two storeys in height, with a one-storey wing, forming a ward, at either side. The building was completed in 1929, and the General Contractors were Messrs F. Shepherd and Son, Ltd, of York.

THE NEW MONASTERY WING

This building was started in 1928. It projects southward at the south-west corner of the new Monastery and consists of four floors, of which the three upper are devoted to bedroom accommodation, etc., while the lowest (basement floor) is occupied by the library.

In general character, the treatment of this block follows the standard set by St Cuthbert's House.

The General Contractors were Messrs Collins and Godfrey, of Tewkesbury, and the work was finished in 1930.

GILLING CASTLE

The conversion of this building for use as a Preparatory School was begun in 1930 and completed in 1931, the General Contractor being Mr Walter Thompson, of Ampleforth.

TWO NEW SCHOOLHOUSES AND THE EXTENSION OF SCIENCE BUILDING

This work was executed under one Contract and was begun in 1933.

The two Houses stand some little distance to the north-east of the main group of buildings, and their comparative isolation allows of some freedom in the choice of style; hence, a definitely more modern character prevails here than in the buildings previously mentioned.

The Science Building projects southward from the east end of the Lavatory Block and the style of this latter is naturally carried on in the extension.

The General Contractors for this work were Messrs Benfield and Loxley, of Oxford, and the Contract was completed in 1935.

THE RIFLE RANGE AND ARMOURY

This building was begun in 1934. It consists of one storey only and is built into the side of the hill on the south side of the eastern portion of the "Penance Walk," its flat roof forming a terrace to all intents and purposes level with the "Penance Walk." All lighting is obtained from the south side, an arrangement rendered easy by the steepness of the slope.

The work was completed in 1935, the General Contractors being Messrs Benfield and Loxley.

GILLING CASTLE INFIRMARY

This work was begun towards the end of 1934 and consisted in the remodelling of the old stables to adapt them for use as the Preparatory School Infirmary. A considerable amount of new work had to be done in addition to the alterations to existing work. As part of the scheme, a covered Swimming Bath was constructed.

The General Contractors were Messrs Benfield and Loxley and the work was completed towards the end of 1935.

THE REFECTORY BUILDING

This building, which was undertaken in 1935, stands a little to the north of the Lavatory Block mentioned earlier in these

notes. It consists essentially of two main storeys, but advantage has been taken of the sloping site to introduce a basement storey along the south front, which is treated as a cloister. So far as style is concerned, this building harmonises in general character with the Lavatory Block and Science Building.

The work was completed in 1936, the General Contractors being Messrs Benfield and Loxley.

THE NEW CLASSROOM BUILDING

This was put in hand early in 1936. It extends eastward from the south-east corner of the old Library Building, and at its eastern end it links up with the Science Building mentioned above, thus forming the southern side of a quadrangle, bounded on the west by the old Library Building, on the north by the Lavatory Block and on the east by the Science Building.

It consists of three floors, of which the two lower are devoted mainly to classrooms, etc., while the topmost floor is occupied by bedrooms.

As regards style, this building naturally carries on the treatment of the Lavatory Block and Science Building.

The General Contractors were Messrs Benfield and Loxley, and the work was completed in 1937.

MISCELLANEOUS

During the period covered by the above notes, certain subsidiary building works were undertaken, including the Extension of the Old Infirmary, some cottages, farm buildings, the boiler house and a garage.

G.G.S.

THE ENGINEER'S NOTE ON FOUNDATIONS

ST WILFRID'S AND ST EDWARD'S

When the question of constructing the new Houses was considered in 1933, and the available data as to the nature of the sub-soil was considered, it was realised that the site presented considerable difficulties which if mis-handled might prove disastrous.

The site is considerably above the level of the Ampleforth—Oswaldkirk Road, and the whole of the adjoining land slopes steadily down to the southward for some 300 feet or more. There has in the past been a very considerable slip of the ground and there was doubt as to whether the site as a whole was stable. A recommendation therefore was made to drive piles and that these should start at the south face and work upward with a view to forming a toe for this portion of the bank and pinning it down.

The type of pile adopted was a tapered pile with a thin steel shell (subsequently filled with concrete), and driven to a set of 40 blows for 6in. penetration with a heavy hammer, through the medium of a mandrel capable of being expanded, contracted and withdrawn by hydraulic means. It was considered that this was a case where a tapered pile possessed a positive advantage over a parallel sided pile.

Although at the time the nature of the foundations was considered it was not intended to complete the second House, St Edward's, it was decided to drive the piles for the future extension so that any future disturbance of the site could be eliminated and the danger of driving piles in the future on such a site adjacent to an existing building avoided.

The general average length of the piles was about 24 feet, and in certain cases where piles were driven to refusal, and were very short, suspicion arose and by digging down an examination was made of the obstruction upon which the points were resting. This disclosed a second fault in the rock and overburden, which was overcome by remodelling the concrete foundations at these points.

The sub-soil generally was of poor supporting power, consisting of black mud and unstable clays and shales, but at a depth of about 20 feet a reasonably hard shale was found. The various strata were found to be in varying order on different parts of the site, and it appeared to be quite clear that at some time they had undergone both a motion of translation and rotation.

The loads of the building were carried upon reinforced

concrete beams tying the piles together in all directions through pile caps on the tops of the piles or pile groups.

THE RIFLE RANGE

In constructing the Rifle Range in the Summer of 1934, the sub-soil was found to be poor, but by taking advantage of the shape of the Rifle Range, and by constructing this with a monolithic reinforced concrete foundation and retaining wall to the north, it was possible to form a rigid box. This provided a large frictional surface to prevent sliding, and a big enough bearing area to reduce the ground pressure to the low figure which the soil could safely carry.

THE REFECTORY BUILDING

In constructing the foundations of this building, attention had to be given to the close proximity of adjoining buildings and also to the difficulty of introducing heavy piling plant to the required position. For this reason it was decided to adopt hand-bored piles and, with a view to stabilising the building, a number of raking piles were introduced.

The examination of this site showed it to be an even more difficult one than the last, and the result of boring the first few piles showed unstable clays and broken shale down to a depth of 28 feet at which a bed of fairly good shale was met but which gave way to earthy black clay at about 36 feet.

It was therefore decided to test two piles bored down to and just into this fairly solid shale, and the two piles were each loaded with 35 tons. The subsidence after prolonged exposure to this load was found to be reasonable. The policy was therefore adopted to bore down to this fairly hard shale, assuming it existed throughout, and it was in fact found to be fairly consistent over the site. The loads from the building were carried upon reinforced concrete beams and pile caps joining the piles together in all directions so far as possible. The construction of the raking piles was overcome satisfactorily and the general behaviour of the completed building since it was built has proved satisfactory.

THE LOWER BUILDING

Experience with the previous buildings drew attention to the advisability of going carefully into the question of foundations, and trial pits were taken out from which it emerged that any attempt to construct foundations by building mass concrete piers would probably be more expensive than by piling. A decision was taken to adopt the same method of bored piles as in the case of the Refectory Block, the foundations being treated in a similar fashion so far as concerned the design.

The whole of the piling work was executed by The Francois Cementation Co., Ltd, of Doncaster, and the foundations were designed by Mr Burnard Geen, M.Inst.C.E., of Westminster, in conjunction with the Architect.

B.G.

REQUIEVIT DEUS AB OMNI OPERE

(from the exposition of St Thomas)

God, who in God alone has rest,
And is in that fruition blest,

Sets for our sovereign blessedness
Fruition of himself, no less,

When from his works and ours we cease,
Being all in him, who is our peace.

W.S.

GREEK LITERATURE

II

POETRY

(continued)

THE tradition of many epithets is continued in the Homeric Hymns, in early lyrics, in elegy¹ and in tragedy.² It has been interestingly interpreted by Mr F. W. Earp, who has said that though when we read Greek poetry "we are struck and at first bewildered by the wealth of epithets", we find as we look closer that the objects described are all simple objects and the qualities observed all obvious qualities like the wetness of water and the whiteness of milk; and that the poet writes thus deliberately, choosing to illuminate the familiar aspects of things rather than to seek new and strange ones, as some later poets have done.³ Certainly it is one of the functions of poetry to illuminate the familiar, but it is all too easy to record something that is true about familiar things without illuminating them. Thus the slenderness of hands and fingers has been a familiar object of delight to many besides poets (for instance, to St Gertrude⁴), yet when Theognis writes⁵

χέρνιβα δ' αἴψα θύραζε φέροι στεφανώματα δ' ἔσσαι
εὐειδῆς ῥαδιναῖς χερσὶ Λάκαινα κόρη

¹ See for instance Theognis 5-10: "Lord Phoebus, when by the wheel-shaped pool the queenly goddess Leto bore you to be the fairest of immortals, when with her slender arms she clasped the palm-tree, the round isle of Delos was filled everywhere with ambrosial odour, and the vast earth laughed, and the deep waters of the grey sea rejoiced." The couplet-form seems to encourage the pairing of adjectives and nouns—in Greek and Latin elegy and again in French and English rhyme. (Cf. also some of Mr Waley's 170 *Chinese Poems*, e.g. *Lo-Yang*).

² "From Ionia the habit of piling epithets, which continues in Simonides and later most noticeably in Bacchylides, passes to Athens and the lyric of tragedy." T. B. L. Webster, *Greek Art and Literature* (1939) p. 20.

³ *The Way of the Greeks* (1929) pp. 168-176.

⁴ *Sponsus quandoque magis delectatur intueri candens collum sponsae quam torque tectum; et etiam plus delectatur contrectare tornatiles manus ipsius quam quantumlibet ornatas videre chirothecis* (*Legatus divinae pietatis*, III, 18).

⁵ 1001-2.

or when Tennyson writes

Idalian Aphrodite beautiful
With rosy slender fingers backward drew
From her warm brows and bosom her deep hair. . . .

the words communicate almost nothing. The mediaeval poet, writing of what is objectively the same thing, shows himself in the full possession of his art :

To see her fingers that be so small—
In my conceit she passeth all
That ever I saw.

There you have the illumination ; but how often in Greek can one find the same mastery of the simple word ?

Indeed one may say in general that the more significant or more intellectual uses of epithet are particularly rare in Greek. Consider a few examples of what has been done elsewhere. First, visual adjectives, simple but duly spaced, opening a poem and giving, as it were, the tonality of the whole :

Green rushes with red shoots,
Long leaves bending to the wind—
You and I in the same boat
Plucking rushes at the Five Lakes.
We started at dawn from the orchid-island :
We rested under the elms till noon.
You and I plucking rushes
Had not plucked a handful when night came !¹

Then Horace's use of adjectives with subtly implied contrast :

Quo pinus ingens albaque populus
Umbram hospitem consociare amant. . . .

where, as Wickham observes, *ingens* and *alba* each imply an antithesis with the other noun—here “the gloom of the heavier pine,” there “the slighter poplar white in the wind.”²

¹ Anonymous Chinese (fourth century); translated by Mr Waley (170 *Chinese Poems*) and here reprinted with his permission.

² E. C. Wickham on *Odes* II, 3, 9; cf. III, 4, 46, III, 13, 7 and IV, 4, 10. I should add in fairness that there is something of this kind in Aeschylus, though less developed. See Tucker on *Supp.* 779–80.

Finally there are the allusive adjectives in which English poetry has often excelled :

He was disposed to mirth, but on the sudden
A Roman thought hath struck him.¹

And in the wood, where often you and I
Upon faint primrose-beds were wont to lie. . . .²

Sit still, and hear the last of our sea sorrow.³

The birds, that live i' th' field
On the wild benefit of nature, live
Happier than we. . . .⁴

In the same tradition are the “realmless eyes” and the “dolphin coral” of Keats, and the “unrejoicing berries” of Wordsworth.

In Greek, such possibilities are almost entirely unexplored. One notes as something altogether exceptional the allusive *ἀλλοτριῶ χάει* in Ibycus, the “alien void” through which the eagle soars “above his highest familiar air.”⁵ (Wordsworth uses “its own” with perhaps greater power :

There is a yew-tree, pride of Lorton Vale,
Which to this day stands single, in the midst
Of its own darkness. . . .)

And Homer goes far beyond his accustomed limits when he speaks, almost romantically, of the *ὄπτα λειριόεσσον*, the “liliated voice” of the cicada,⁶ where the passage from one sense to another recalls the use of “amber” in sixteenth and seventeenth century English verse.⁷

As in this matter of adjectives, so in the general tenor of style, the conventions of Greek verse are rather against than for a complete simplicity. The choruses of tragedy are notoriously intricate in language ; but tragic dialogue also is

¹ *Antony and Cleopatra*, I, ii, 84–5. ² *Midsummer Night's Dream*, I, i, 214–5.

³ *Tempest*, I, ii, 170.

⁴ Webster, *Duchess of Malfi*, III, v, 25–6.

⁵ See Bowra, *Greek Lyric Poetry*, p. 272.

⁶ Unless, as Leaf on *Il.* III, 152 pessimistically suggests, *λειριόεσσον* is the corruption of some archaic word meaning “shrill” or “incessant.”

⁷ “The amber sweet of love is turn'd to gall.” (Greene).

“Melting melodious words to lutes of amber” (Herrick).

as a rule consciously "elevated," and the simplest passages are often the least successful. I am far from disapproving the more elaborate style; I agree with Dr Murray that there is a time for this and a time for the other, but when he goes on to give examples from Greek and English, I feel that he misses a real difference between the two.¹ He contrasts in Shakespeare :

The multitudinous seas incarnadine
with

Pray you, undo this button. . .

and in Aeschylus

φαιοχίτωνες καὶ πεπλεκτανημένοι

with

οὗτός ἐστιν Ἀγαμέμνων, ἐμὸς
πόσις, (νεκρὸς δέ, τῆσδε δεξιᾶς χερὸς
ἔργον, δικαίας τέκτονος. τάδ' ὦδ' ἔχει.)

But the passage from the *Agamemnon* has neither as much simplicity nor the same kind of simplicity as that from *Lear*. In its context (which I supply beyond Dr Murray's quotation) it is plain that the language is still the distinctive language of tragic verse (πόσις, χερὸς, δικαίας τέκτονος); only τάδ' ὦδ' ἔχει belongs to the common speech; the run-on lines have nothing of the familiar effect they sometimes have in Sophocles, and the magnificent rhythms are elaborately formal. Shakespeare, in the famous short phrase and its continuance, is doing something entirely different from Aeschylus; he is using words of the spoken language—words not only simple but homely—and giving them an inevitable rightness in that form of verse and that moment of tragedy.

Take from Shakespeare some less extreme examples of the contrasted styles. On the one hand :

The inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow. . . .²

and

The fringed curtains of thine eye advance. . . .³

¹ *Classical Tradition*, p. 126. ² *Richard the Third*, IV, i, 58. ³ *Tempest* I, ii, 405.

On the other hand :

Alas ! sir, are you here ? things that love night
Love not such nights as these. . . .¹

and

Sir, you and I must part, but that's not it ;
Sir, you and I have lov'd, but there's not it. . . .²

Surely it is the more mannered style, not the simple, which suggests something very like the characteristic tone of Greek tragedy :

ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀμμάτων ἀποστρόφους
αὐγὰς ἀπείρξω σὴν πρόσοψιν εἰσιδεῖν. . . .³

κάτισθι μὴ πολλοὺς ἔτι
τρόχους ἀμιλλητῆρας ἡλίου τελῶν. . . .⁴

And the greatest passages in Greek tragedy are in the elaborate formal manner—some more and some less so, naturally, but none of them approaching Shakespeare's extremes of simplicity. The great speeches of Aeschylus are hieratically ornate, and Sophocles at his best forsakes his "middle style" for something nearer the Aeschylean :

ὦ τύμβος, ὦ νυμφεῖον, ὦ κατασκαφῆς
οἴκησις αἰείφρουρος, οἱ πορεύσομαι
πρὸς τοὺς ἑμαντῆς, ὦν ἀριθμὸν ἐν νεκροῖς
πλεῖστον δέδεκται Φερσέφασσ' ὀλωλότων. . . .⁵

Euripides, once or twice, speaks simply and also well at moments of dramatic interest :

θνήσκω, παρόν μοι μὴ θανεῖν, ὑπὲρ σέθεν. . . .⁶
ὦ παρθέν', εἰ σώσαιμι σ', εἴσει μοι χάριν ;⁷

But simplicity in tragedy most often goes with flatness or bathos :

ἔα, τί χρῆμα ; σὴν δάμαρθ' ὀρῶ, πάτερ,
νεκρόν · μεγίστου θαύματος τόδ' ἄξιον. . . .
μηδεῖς ποτ' εἶη τῶν ἐμῶν φίλων νόθος. . . .

¹ *Lear*, III, ii, 42-3.

³ *Soph. Aj.* 69-70.

⁶ *Alc.* 284.

² *Antony and Cleopatra*, I, iii, 87-8.

⁴ *Soph. Ant.* 1064-5.

⁷ *fr.* 126 (Perseus to Andromeda).

⁵ *Ant.* 891-4.

Ἰππόλυτος οὐκέτ' ἔστιν, ὡς εἶπεῖν ἔπος¹

- πότερον ἐρωτᾶν ἢ κλύειν ἐμοῦ θέλεις ;
- οὐδέτερον· ἀνάγκη δ', ὡς ἔοικε, σοῦ κλύειν.
- μέλλω κτενεῖν σου θυγατέρ', εἰ βούλει μαθεῖν.²

This kind of simplicity recalls the worst of Wordsworth :

For of her helpless Offspring, one
Was lying near the Skeleton ;
Which must (as its appearance told)
Have lived till it was six weeks old.³

For the best and most powerful use of the simplest language we must look not to Greece but elsewhere. Much might be said of the mastery of the simple by Dante and Racine in their moments of climax ; and in spite of the general opinion to the contrary, some of Milton's finest effects are given by extreme simplicity.⁴ But it will be enough to return to Shakespeare. Not only are some of his most remembered short phrases precisely of the simplest—"He has no children" and "She should have died hereafter"—but he commands at times a certain continuous simplicity which is one of the inimitable perfections of English poetry. There are two peaks in *Othello*. One belongs to the grand style :

Not poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou owedst yesterday.

The other is in the style I speak of :

My mother had a maid call'd Barbara ;
She was in love, and he she lov'd prov'd mad
And did forsake her ; she had a song of "willow" ;
An old thing 'twas, but it express'd her fortune,
And she died singing it ; that song to-night
Will not go from my mind ; I have much to do

¹ Eur. *Hipp.*, 905-6, 1083, 1162.

² Eur. *Or.* 1576-8.

³ From the original draft of *Fidelity* (printed in *Times Lit. Supp.* 1936, p. 494).

⁴ E.g. "He also against the house of God was bold."

But to go hang my head all at one side
And sing it like poor Barbara.

We recognise the same style in some passages of the comedies :

Say that some lady, as perhaps there is,
Hath for your love as great a pang of heart
As you have for Olivia: you cannot love her ;
You tell her so ; must she not then be answer'd ?

I am all the daughters of my father's house
And all the brothers too: and yet I know not.¹

Will 't please you, sir, be gone ?

I told you what would come of this: beseech you,
Of your own state take care: this dream of mine—
Being now awake, I'll queen it no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep.²

This penetrating simplicity of style—purer and fresher, I think, than anything in Greek³—is characteristic of the mature Shakespeare, but the *Sonnets* show him already able to range safely between extremes. We think most often, probably, of the sonnets at their more exalted, of the "gilded monuments Of princes" and of "the wrackful siege of battering days." But he turns easily to the homely image of housewife and child :

Lo, as a careful housewife runs to catch
One of her feather'd creatures broke away,
Sets down her babe, and makes all swift despatch
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay . . .
So run'st thou after that which flies from thee,
Whilst I thy babe chase thee afar behind ;
But if thou catch thy hope, turn back to me,
And play the mother's part ; kiss me, be kind . . .⁴

¹ *Twelfth Night*, II, iv, 89-92, 120-1.

² *Winter's Tale*, IV, iii, 453-7.

³ In this matter the English language itself has probably some advantage over Greek, e.g. in monosyllables ; and the Greeks could hardly ever escape completely the conventions of "poetic diction": thus in the passages I have quoted as simple such forms as θνήσκω, δάμαρ, σέθεν remind one, however innocently, that this is consciously "tragic" verse.

⁴ Sonnet 143. Contrast Homer, *Il.* XVI, 7-10, where the simile is clumsily thrust in and the language is neither homely nor dignified.

So in our own times Thomas Hardy has written the great sonnets of exalted despair and indignation—those of the “purblind doomsters” and the cutting “like contumely.” But he can write with equal command of the homely scene in the Mellstock musicians’ gallery:

And long years thence, when age had scared romance,
At some old attitude of his or glance
That gallery-scene would break upon her mind,
With him as minstrel, ardent, young, and trim,
Bowling *New Sabbath* or *Mount Ephraim*.¹

What may of course be held with justice against Shakespeare and other English poets—the dramatists particularly—is the unevenness of their work and their failure to keep their own best standards; that just as their plots are often spoiled by unnecessary gore and horrors, so in their language they are not satisfied with the authentic grand style or simple style, but may almost at any moment burst out into the most unfortunate baroque or rococo conceits—

And, gasping to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two spouts. . . .²

or

Drop out
Mine eyeballs, and let envious Fortune play
At tennis with ‘em. . . .³

Admitting this, we should nevertheless remember certain things. First, it is both the right and the penalty of Shakespeare to be judged by his own standards. It is idle to say, as some critics do, that if Shakespeare had known Greek models he might have avoided such lapses. What we desire for the lines on Paulina’s tears is not that they should be re-written in the manner of Sophocles or Euripides, but that they should be re-written in the manner of the true Shakespeare. Secondly, even baroque conceits are not to be condemned absolutely. There are certain things which can be best said in that manner, and the baroque is only to be deplored when it is thought of

¹ *A Church Romance* (from *Time’s Laughingstocks*).

² *Winter’s Tale*, III, iii, 24–5. ³ Tourneur, *Atheist’s Tragedy*, II, iv, 39–40.

as the best manner of saying everything. It is good that, at the right moment, a poet should be able to say:

Your gravity becomes your perish’d soul
As hoary mouldiness does rotten fruit.¹

Thirdly, Greek tragedy itself, without going to great extremes, is certainly not free from the conceited and the baroque. The convention of poetic diction itself inclines that way, so that we have in comedy not only the parody of particular tragic lines which runs throughout Aristophanes, but also, in Antiphanes,² some detailed satire with a series of elegant periphrases and their equivalents in plain Greek. Aristotle recommends in theory the unusual word rather than the plain for tragedy, and he shows his taste in practice when he applauds Euripides for writing of the ulcer ‘feasting’ on Philoctetes’ foot, this being a deliberate improvement on Aeschylus, who had been content with an ‘eating’ ulcer.³

Small wonder then if we find in tragedy a considerable repertoire of conceits, a few good, many bad:

τοίαν Πέλοψ ἰγυγα θηρατηρίαν
ἔρωτος, ἀστραπήν τιν’ ὀμμάτων ἔχει,
ἧ θάλπεται μὲν αὐτός, ἐξοπτᾷ δ’ ἐμέ,
ἴσον μετρῶν ὀφθαλμόν, ὥστε τέκτονος
παρὰ στάθμην ἰόντος ὀρθοῦται κανών.⁴

ὡς πᾶς ἀπήνη πούς τε πρεσβύτου φιλεῖ
χειρὸς θυραίας ἀναμένειν κουφίσματα. . . .⁵

ποῖον τεκεῖν φῆς παῖδα; ποῦ θεῖναι πόλεως
θηρσὶν φίλον τύμβευμα; ἀνελθε μοι πάλιν.⁶

And of course Euripides has his special technique of repeated words (φόνια φόνια) and of ‘yes-and-no’ conceits, ἔστιν τε κούκέτ’ ἔστιν, τεθνᾶσι κού τεθνᾶσι, and so forth.⁷

¹ *Atheist’s Tragedy*, I, iv, 144–5.

² P. 36 in Pickard-Cambridge, *Greek Comic Poets*. ³ *Poetics* 1458 b.

⁴ *Soph. fr.* 474. ⁵ *Eur. Phoen.* 847–8.

⁶ *Ion.* 932–3. Cf. *Soph. Trach.* 874–5, *El.* 1228–9; *Eur. Andr.* 417–20, 1100–1, 1135–6; *Iph. Aul.* 938–9, 947.

⁷ See A. C. Pearson on *Hel.* 138.

Perhaps of more general interest is the combination of baroque style with descriptions of the violent or gruesome, for which the Greeks had a considerable taste.¹ I may fitly close this section by quoting two of Euripides' more noteworthy performances in this manner, with versions in roughly equivalent baroque English. One is from the *Phoenissae*, describing the death of Capaneus.²

ἔσφενδονᾶτο χωρὶς ἀλλήλων μέλη,
κόμαι μὲν εἰς Ὀλυμπον, αἶμα δ' ἐς χθόνα,
χεῖρες δὲ καὶ κῶλ' ὡς κύκλωμ' Ἰξίου
εἰλίσσεται· ἐς γῆν δ' ἔμπυρος πίπτει νεκρός.

As from a sling the scattering members fly,
His blood to earth, his tresses to the sky;
Swift as the wheel that rolls Ixion bound
His hands and legs are whirled in circuit round;
The blasted corse descends, and strikes upon the ground.

The other (*fr.* 930) is the utterance of Cadmus or Erectheus as he turns into a snake:

οἶμοι, δράκων μου γίγνεται τό γ' ἦμισυ·
τέκνον, περιπλάκηθι τῷ λοιπῷ πατρί.

Half of this frame a serpent's is, half mine;
Child, what is yet thy father, that entwine.

The critic Hermogenes praises the elegance of the second line, and the transformation-scene on the stage was doubtless warmly received.

(*To be continued*)

W. H. SHEWRING

¹ The Greek stage is less littered with corpses than the Elizabethan, but there is plenty of violence on and off it; the *Hecuba*, *Heracles* and *Troades* in particular are full of gothic horrors. Sophocles and Euripides both show considerable interest in the action of corrosive poisons upon the human body (*Trach.* and *Med.*, the former on the stage). The whole business of the ἐκκύκλημα must have had a Grand Guignol effect. For general rococo violence, see the fragment of Euripides' *Cretes* (ed. Hunt) where Pasiphae suggests that her tormentor might like to eat her.

² 1183-6. The piety of Dr Murray and others has obelized most of this passage, but cf. Pearson *ad loc.* "Various attempts, more or less violent, have been made to prune down the extravagances; but this is to measure E. by too modern a standard. Because his style is in general restrained, it does not follow that he was always free from what we have learned to regard as errors of taste."

HUNTING CRIES

*Peel's View-Haloo would awaken the dead,
Or the fox from his lair in the morning.*

MANY followers of hounds must have felt mystified as well as impressed by the cries made by the huntsman to his hounds. The present writer admits having experienced these emotions while following hounds but, perhaps in common with many, has felt a certain reserve in asking knowledgeable people about such phenomena. It is difficult to formulate such questions since the cries (some would say "noises") are not easy to express even in phonetics, and the interrogator would lie under the embarrassing necessity of having to attempt to reproduce them himself. On the hunting field such attempts would arouse general indignation and would therefore be quite out of the question. Even in private it would be equally disconcerting unless a man were sure of his company and the walls were unusually thick. Even the philosopher Hobbes would only raise his voice in the privacy of his own chamber; and even that was only, as he says himself, for the good of his pipes.

A further obstacle to enquiry is the heavy suspicion that perhaps even the huntsmen do not know more of the meaning of their own cries save that they often command attention.

It was interesting therefore to come across a random passage from an old book on the art of hunting which seems to throw some light on the subject. Although unable to verify his references the writer offers it to the curious for what it is worth.

From internal evidence (as the historians say) it would seem to have been written in the latter part of the seventeenth century; very fittingly too in an age when five riders finished a seventy mile point after a stag. One of the five was afterwards King James II who, as we all know, was replaced on the throne by a Dutchman who died through falling off his horse. Which only goes to show the inconsistency of the English character.

We can gather from the passage printed below that hounds are used to being addressed in French: not Academy French mind you, but good sound Norman French such as would throw a School Certificate candidate into a state of panic. It is but a further proof of the fact that nearly all our peculiarly English customs were given to us by our Norman conquerors and have nothing to do with the barbarian pirates who gave us our name.

"When the Huntsman lets his hounds out of kennel he is to say *Ho Ho arere*—Back there—or they may come out too hastily.

When he comes to the field and uncouples his hounds he is to blow three notes on his horn and speak twice to them—*Hors de couple, avaut cy, avaut*—out of couples forward there, forward. And soon again—*Sa cy avaut, sa cy avaut so how*, and if they draw away from him faster than he wishes, he shall call to them *How amy, How amy*—and then—*Swef, mon amy, swef*—gently my friend, gently.

And if one of his hounds owns to the scent he shall say—*Oyez a Beaumont le valliant*—or whatever the hound's name may be. And if hounds find where she has sat or fed then he is to cry—*La douce, la il a este*—softly there he has been—and follow with a—*So howe*—with a high voice. If they then do not hunt where he means he lays them on where he wishes with—*Illeogs, Illeogs*—here is the place. If hounds should turn to chase sheep or other animals he must rate them sorely and dismount and lash them well saying—*Ware, ware, ha ha ware!*

And so we follow him through field and wood with hunting cries which would surely be understood by hounds to-day.

Ha cy douce, cy et venuz arere!—la douce amy, il ad est illeogs!—So how illeogs cy douce cy valliant!—La douce how-here, how-here, how-here, how-here, douce how-here, how-here! Oyez a Beaumont! le valliant, Oyez, Oyez, Oyez! who-bo-howe."

VENATOR.

BORSTAL

BORSTAL is not a prison. It is a system by which the State trains young lawbreakers to become honest citizens, capable of doing useful work. Mr John Watson refuses to deal fully with Borstal in his book *Meet the Prisoner*—one of the best exposés of the modern penal system—because he says that Borstal is not a prison, "nor are Borstal lads to be regarded as prisoners." This is the most fundamental fact to grasp at the outset if one is to understand what Borstal is and how it achieves its great and undoubted success.

The keynote of the modern penal system is that it recognises the value of correction by training rather than mere punishment. Consequently one hears such questions as these: Why does the Government spend thousands of pounds on improving conditions in prisons? Why are prisoners "pampered," allowed to smoke, read newspapers, have wireless, concerts and films? Why are people who have committed an offence against the law allowed to live in conditions which are often better than those in which they were before sentence? Why must the bad man be selected to receive the benefit of large sums of the taxpayers' money when there are so many unemployed? Why is the prisoner not severely punished for his crimes? These lines of argument are all too common and I shall try to point out the answer to them, and especially to show how Borstal epitomises the general trend of the whole system.

First the question of whether the lawbreakers' time in prison should be spent in rigorously harsh and punitive conditions. Let me quote the words which Mr Winston Churchill once used in the House of Commons: "We must not forget that when every material improvement has been effected in prisons, when the temperature has been rightly adjusted, when the proper food to maintain health and strength has been given, when the doctors, chaplains and prison visitors have come and gone, the convict stands deprived of everything that a free man calls

life." These words, spoken thirty years ago, are just as profound and true to-day. Loss of liberty is the greatest punishment that a human being can suffer. Nor is it compensated for by any amount of charitable treatment at the hands of the authorities. The Mikado's jingle about "making the punishment fit the crime" is not in keeping with the modern idea. The aim is rather to make the punishment fit the criminal.

Then again, the object ought to be to assist the offender to rehabilitate himself when he returns to civil life. For countless reasons it has been proved unwise to attempt to do this by mere deterrent and retributive punishment, as was the custom, for instance, when John Howard wrote his great book on *The State of the Prisons in 1777*. "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" is not a sound basis for a country's penal system. If the State merely takes vengeance on those who transgress, it does not reform them. As many a schoolmaster will agree, kindness wins more hearts than severity. And by kindness I do not mean sentimental leniency. I mean the maintaining of discipline without repressive measures which crush the spirit of the youngster. "Discipline is the thing," as Captain Bligh said, but not in the sense in which he understood it. There are other ways of keeping discipline than by brutal punishments with the cat o' nine tails: and it is this enlightened discipline which one sees at Borstal.

One can, then, only get results by treating the criminal as a human being. As Mr Punch said in the rather sensational manifesto which he published in his first issue in 1841: "May the time soon come when every prison shall be a palace of the mind, when we shall seek to instruct and cease to punish." The time has come, and it is worth the while of the Government to follow such a conception of punishment out to its fullest extent. It would be false economy not to do so. For it is not a waste of money to ensure that the young offender does not become a hardened criminal. It costs about £150 *per annum* to keep a boy at Borstal. But a prisoner costs £120 and even with the most drastic reductions in necessities as well as luxuries this figure could not be greatly lowered. In fact the State is

amply repaid for any extra expenditure in this direction by the consequent prevention of further crime.

Nearly all Borstal lads come from the working classes. That is because their economic situation creates a much stronger temptation to theft and similar offences. It is rather the fault of the modern industrial system that they go wrong: it is often not their own fault. Send such an offender to Borstal and you produce a valuable citizen. Punish him, as under the old penal methods, and you produce a criminal for life.

The officially worded aim of the Borstal System is "to give young offenders, whose minds are still plastic, a new outlook and a new bent, and by the personal influence of the staff to create a corporate spirit which will persist after release." I think I have made that side of the question clear. Let us now turn to the methods by which it is carried out. First, let me repeat that Borstal is not a prison. Drive up to a Borstal Institution (there are nine in the country) and notice that the gate is wide open. If you go to Hollesley Bay in Suffolk, or Lowdham Grange or North Sea Camp, you will not even see a surrounding wall. If you go to Portland—where I spent two weeks—or Camp Hill on the Isle of Wight (where the motor bandits are sent), you will see the grim appearance of a prison, which is a most regrettable fact. But walk round the Institution and you will find that large numbers of the lads work outside the walls, the surrounding wall is probably incomplete and escape is simple. The extraordinary thing about Borstal is not that lads are constantly escaping, but that so few attempt to "scarper," as they call it.

Any form of external restraint, then, is pushed into the background. Admittedly, the lads at Portland are locked into their rooms (one must not call them cells) at night, but at no other time: but it is a practice which is, in the majority of cases, quite unnecessary, and at many Borstals the lads sleep in dormitories with easy means of escape. Portland, however, caters for the tougher class of lad, those who are older and more experienced in crime. The object of this lack of external restraint is to give the lads some sense of self-respect and honour. The

whole system is based on trust. It attempts to make the lad realise his own importance, so that he will not abuse the gifts which he possesses, but will direct them into more honest channels. All those amongst the authorities who fully understand the principles of the Borstal System attempt to show their respect for the lads; they become their friends and advisers; they are not antagonistic towards them. Of course human nature and human institutions being necessarily imperfect, there are bound to be Officers (not turnkeys, nor jailers, nor even warders) who fail to understand the scheme, or who do not enter into the spirit of it. For example, I played in two cricket matches while I was there. All the lads watched and were loud in their barracking of Housemasters and Officers. Most of them did not mind in the least. One or two were inclined to be annoyed with the lads; but perhaps they did not realise that it does them a great deal of good to "let off steam" in a harmless manner. On another occasion, the Deputy-Governor at Portland was not in the least bit annoyed with the lads for the boos, catcalls and hisses with which they greeted him when he came on to the stage to make a speech of thanks after a Variety Show. They were doing it with good humour and only because they wanted the show to go on.

The general organisation of a Borstal Institution is much the same as a Public School. The chief difference is that entry to Borstal is only by sentence of a law-court, the most common offences being housebreaking and larceny. Borstal incorporates the House system; each House sleeps in separate quarters, with its own refectory and common-rooms, where there are billiard and ping-pong tables, darts, wireless, a piano, library and newspapers. There are a Housemaster, his assistant, two House Officers. As at the Public Schools there are House trophies to be competed for and a Matron to each House. The Governor is equivalent to a Headmaster. A Headmaster, however, can refuse to accept boys; he can also expel. A Governor of Borstal can do neither. Again there is a difference in ages between Borstal and Public School boys. The minimum age for sentence to Borstal is 16 and the maximum 23. The

sentence is two or three years and the average number of months a lad actually spends at Borstal is 19. It is possible, therefore, to have a lad of 24 or 25, but it is unusual. The oldest at Portland was 23 and the youngest 17. The average age was 21. While I am talking of figures it is worth noting that of the 380 lads at Portland, 110 were Catholics. To me this seems to prove, first, that the vast majority of Catholics are among the poorer classes; secondly, as the last Pope said, that the reason why Catholic Action in this country has failed is because it has not received the support which it must have from the upper classes; lastly, that even Catholics, who are taught the difference between right and wrong, cannot resist the temptations caused by bad environment. Bad homes, separated parents, extreme poverty and other influences for evil during youth, cause even Catholics to be sent to Borstal.

The futility of any discussion of types of men makes it a waste of time to try to compare the Borstal boy with the Public Schoolboy. In favour of the Borstal boy, however—most of my readers will be what one calls P.S., so I need not draw attention to *their* characteristic attributes—I would say that I agree with the Housemaster who wrote to me after the reshuffle caused by the War: "I miss my old set of thugs." There is something about Borstal boys which one cannot help liking. Borstal has such a healthy, invigorating spirit of virility.

Much as I may like Borstal boys, I do not suggest that they are saints. One lad caused a lot of trouble by making false coins. Another lad "smashed up" one night. This is a most unusual occurrence in Borstal, though comparatively common in prisons. The offender takes it into his head to smash everything breakable in the room as noisily as possible. Another lad was a nuisance on labour and finally smashed the wheelbarrow he was using. He lost his Blue for that. There are three main grades or stages through which the lad passes. First, he is a Brown, wearing a brown suit (with shorts), for about 5—9 months. After that he can hope for his coveted Blue. For the three months before discharge he will be on the Discharge Party with maximum pay. During his last few months he may

become a House Leader or House Captain. Loss of Blue is, therefore, a serious penalty. Other punishments include loss of pay, restrictions of privileges and confinement to "Choky" (or E. Hall, the punishment cells) where lads are occasionally sent for refractory behaviour, and sometimes put on diet. Corporal punishment is extremely rare (three cases in all nine Borstals in seven years), and the Cadogan Committee on Corporal Punishment—whose report everyone should read before expressing an opinion on the abolition of corporal punishment as a legal penalty—recommends its abolition in Borstal (though not in prisons).

In the main, serious breaches of the rules are not common and the trust that is put in the lads is honoured by them. One lad handed me an Officer's Pass-book which he had found. A Pass-book is worth many times its weight in gold to a lad as it is easily used to his advantage. This lad handed it over. Such honesty was often seen in smaller things.

On a normal day the lad gets up at six o'clock and does P.T. before breakfast. He works four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon. From after tea at five o'clock he is fairly free and his recreation may take the form of organised practice of some sport or relaxing in the common rooms. Also during this time there is a Silent Hour, when the lads go to their rooms where they can read, write, think or pursue their hobbies in peace and quiet. There are also hobby and educational classes. Labour (during which the lads are not allowed to smoke; they may smoke at any other time) is organised with a view to teaching the lad a trade. The trades vary widely, from blacksmith's work to gardening (flowers as well as vegetables). The lad may do carpentry, fitting, building, navvy work, farm work, house work, clerical work, cooking, cobbling, tailoring and even laundering. A lot of quarry and levelling work is done and vast areas of land have been reclaimed. The nature of most of the work makes the Institution almost self-supporting for food, clothes, furniture and so forth. Quite often contracts are made with Government Departments, especially by the carpentry and blacksmith shops. Payment for labour is

by the week. The maximum is 1s. and the minimum 3d. It is graded according to the number of months the lad has served, the nature of the work, and the way he applies himself to it. There is a canteen where sweets and cigarettes may be bought. As a rule the lads are well contented with the work they have to do. Under the auspices of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology an experimental system of vocational guidance is being tried out. Briefly, the idea is to mark the lad on a number of tests—intelligence, mental age, memory for designs, practical tests, etc.—according to a fixed table of scores. The lad's marks give a good indication of the trade for which he is most suited. The experiment has proved successful on the whole.

I was pleasantly surprised at the good quality of the food. It was what people call "plain but wholesome," and there was plenty of it. The bread was very good, though I should like to know whether it was meant to be brown or white. I only heard one complaint about the food. A lad came into the Housemaster's office and said that the meat was bad. A few moments later the House Captain, a big, burly fellow with a huge grin, came in and asked for some more meat. As the Housemaster said: "I can't understand this. Here's half the House complaining the meat is bad and the other half asking for more."

The lads always appear to be happy. They greet one with a cheery smile and are always ready for a joke or a leg pull. They have a keen sense of humour too. One Irishman was being visited by a lady visitor. This particular visitor was, for snobbish reasons, full of favours for the lad who had been in or was going into the Army. The Irishman said he had been in the Army. They chatted about it for about ten minutes, and she asked him his regiment. He replied: "I.R.A."

Incidentally, I hope all who read this article will attempt to visit a Borstal Institution. I can promise that it will be an eye-opener. As Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, the founder of the first Institution at the little village of Borstal, near Rochester, in 1908, said in his book on *The English Prison System*: "To understand the Borstal System it is not enough to read about

it in a book. You must see it in actual operation." Governors are only too willing to show people round their Institutions. There are Borstals in Dorset, Middlesex, Kent, Suffolk, Notts., Lincs., Monmouthshire and the Isle of Wight, each one catering for a different type of lad. All are worth a visit.

Not only will you enjoy your visit to Borstal, but it will also be a good thing from the point of view of the Borstal authorities. Their great problem is education of the public as to what Borstal is and how it works. They need the co-operation of the public in the great work of saving men from a criminal career. Employers must be shown that Borstal lads are often more honest and useful workers than their more fortunate fellows. They must give them a chance to start afresh. We should all understand what is being done at Borstal and also that the lads need assistance after release. Anyone can apply to a Borstal Voluntary Committee and greatly help in the after-care of lads, even if only by subscribing a few shillings. The Borstal Association, 131, Victoria Street, S.W.1, will supply any information. The difficulty of the Borstal officials is that they are not allowed to publish any writing on Borstal: so that the public simply does not know what Borstal is. I hope I have given some idea of the meaning of the word "Borstal." The Borstal System is already a great success. About seventy per cent. of those released are known not to have been reconvicted or to have had their licence revoked. And few of the remainder turn back to crime as a regular profession. Yet even this record should be improved. Whether it is or not depends on whether the public can be made fully to understand all the implications of the word "Borstal."

M.A.S.

NOTES

DOM THOMAS LOUGHLIN, Dom Christopher Topping and Dom William Price were ordained priests at an ordination held in the Abbey Church on January 7th by the Bishop of Middlesbrough.

FR MARK HAIDY and Fr Sigebert D'Arcy left the monastery in January for work on the parishes. The former is now stationed at Workington, the latter at St Benedict's, Warrington. We wish them success in their new undertakings.

THE ceremonies of Holy Week were carried out very well this year. The music reached a high standard and the improvement in the singing of the school was noticeable. It is to be regretted that the boys' choir was unable to perform more than the Byrd Passion on Good Friday; but the quality of that performance perhaps made up for the lack of quantity.

We were pleased to see a good number of guests and Old Boys at Easter in spite of war time conditions; many arrived in uniform, some having recently been commissioned after their courses in O.C.T.U. units.

THE Librarian wishes to thank Mr Strickland Gibson of the Bodleian for his very generous gift of the fifth volume of the *Gesamtkatalog der Wiegendrucke*. As it has taken the editors of this catalogue of incunabula seven quarto volumes and over twenty-five years of toil to reach the word *Eigenschaft* in their alphabetical career, the scope of each volume is necessarily small; but this fifth volume is of great interest to us, for it contains the whole of the article *Breviarium*, and is, as its preface hopes it will be, "der liturgischen Wissenschaft . . . ein wichtiges Hilfsmittel." Only one book in our Library falls within its limits, a Benedictine Breviary of the Congregation of St Justina, printed at Brescia in 1488; we are interested to find that the first twelve leaves of Calendar, Tabula Parisina and Computus, present in our copy, were absent in all those known to the editors of the Katalog. As Hain's *Repertorium Bibliographicum* and Copinger's *Supplement* have also recently been added to the Library, we hope to make further discoveries of this kind.

We wish also to record our special gratitude to Dom Justin, who has given us Favre's edition of the *Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis* of Du Cange, a work we have long desired in vain, finding it always beyond our means and consoling ourselves with the possession of a first edition; for to quote Favre himself: "Le Glossarium . . . est un de ces ouvrages qui doivent figurer dans toutes les bibliothèques, même les plus modestes." It is a great pleasure to see the breach filled and to express here our thanks to Dom Justin.

THE photographs in this number of the Journal were taken by A. J. Blake of St Dunstan's House.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

SACRED AND SECULAR. By *Eric Gill*. With 8 illustrations by Denis Tegetmeier. pp. 199. (Dent) 7s. 6d.

The six essays here collected contain some of Mr Gill's maturest thought and best writing. His themes are the familiar ones of art and work and industrialism, holy poverty and unholy poverty, the social welter and social justice; but he returns to them with renewed vigour and penetration. One sometimes hears it said that Mr Gill keeps repeating himself or that "it all comes out of Maritain anyhow." The answer is that Mr Gill repeats what experience shows to need repeating and that, whatever his original debt to Maritain, he has, in his own field, seen further and cut deeper.

"In former times it was possible to say with truth that men made things.

In our society it is possible no longer, except in the dying, decrepit, or eccentric arts and crafts.

For in our society things are actually made by the machines, and the men are only there because in a great many trades they have not yet invented machines to mind the machines.

If you are responsible for the form and quality of the thing made, then whatever apparatus you use is a tool rather than a machine. And as that responsibility diminishes, so the apparatus becomes more and more a machine until the point is reached when, as with the latest automatic machinery, the machinist has no responsibility whatever and becomes simply a machine himself. . . .

My thesis is that human culture is the natural product of human living and that human living is naturally and chiefly a matter of human working—that leisure is in its essence recreative, that the object of recreation is to fit us for living, that we may 'rejoice as a giant to run the course.'

But, as it says in the *Book of Ecclesiastes*, 'I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his own works; for that is his portion.'

All this may seem obvious to the reader—I hope it does—but it has never been put so clearly by Maritain, and it has been entirely missed by Daniel-Rops, whose *Monde sans âme* reads therefore like a very amateur piece of work beside Mr Gill's.

My one dissatisfaction with this book is over the essay *Ownership and Industrialism*, where Mr Gill enters on 'practical politics' on behalf of workers' ownership and control in a still industrial society. It is not that the remedy would be worse than the disease; it is rather that the palliative might hide the disease. And it is no insult to the workers to doubt whether they as a body are the best judges of the means of reform. They may well judge that they are oppressed; they are not necessarily able to judge what is the best kind of freedom. A starving crowd have a right to a meal, but as for the kind of a meal that is best for them, they are as likely to go wrong as those who starved them. Here the person to judge is the doctor—there, the philosopher or the man who knows what is what. It is true that some men in the crowd may be good enough doctors for the purpose; and individual workmen may find a solution for themselves which is hidden from the T.U.C. For, as Fr Vincent McNabb is here quoted as saying: "It is an essential truth that all social revolution,

to be of stable value, must begin as self-revolution"; hence the difficulty of all practical politics.

In his illustrations, Mr Tegetmeier shows himself again as incomparably the best satirical draughtsman of our day; and the Hague and Gill printing belongs to a better world than that diagnosed in the text.

WALTER SHEWRING.

DANIEL: MAN OF DESIRES. By *Dom Hubert van Zeller* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

Fr Hubert van Zeller has proved himself something of a pioneer in the admirable task of resurrecting Catholic interest in the Old Testament. It does seem a truism to say that Catholics don't know the Bible. The particular way he has taken for doing this may not appeal to everyone—but still the appeal has been made.

How telling is the observation in the present book's preface: "There are no Catholic commentaries (on Daniel) in English, at all!"

This book, *Daniel: Man of Desires*, has two good qualities. Firstly, it gives the reader a fresh and perhaps new setting to the Book of Daniel itself. It is not a substitute for the biblical narrative, nor a commentary in the technical sense, but its effect will be to know the Bible account better and afterwards to re-read it with fresh interest and knowledge. Secondly, at intervals, perhaps too few, Fr Hubert van Zeller shows his mastery of the spiritual life and gives very practical teaching on mortification, God's Will and the like topics.

The style is the same as Fr Hubert's previous books—refreshing, youthful, lively.

The present work ought to have an appeal to modern Catholic youth for whom, very often, the Old Testament is a closed book.

A.L.

THE CATHOLIC AND THE WAR. By *Hilaire Belloc* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6d. net.

In this pamphlet Mr Belloc has given expression to what every Catholic may be expected to feel about the war—at least every Catholic in France and England, and, as one hopes, very many in neutral states. What they feel in Germany it is hard for us to imagine. He begins by removing irrelevant considerations. For instance, our attitude as Catholics cannot be determined by the fact that we may be fighting for democracy, or oligarchy, or monarchy. The Church does not mind which of these we favour.

Her interest is in morality; and Germany has committed immoral aggression against Austria, against Czechoslovakia, Poland, and the Jews. That in practice—in theory her doctrine of race and of might are contrary to the moral law which ought to rule between nation and nation.

These matters really can determine our attitude as Catholics to the war. What difference does it make that we are also fighting to prevent the like aggression against ourselves, "seizing the arrow's barb ere the tense string murrur"? If two friends, out walking, were set upon by a pack of wolves and stood back to back defending one another, only a foolish mind will bother about whether the motive of each is purely altruistic. If it were necessary to have the pure altruistic motive, then indeed we would have to ask whether we were fit to cast the first stone before we took up arms.

Mr Belloc regrets, as we all may, that our war with Russia is as yet an undeclared one. He attributes the Bolshevich hatred of the Church to their hatred of the family, of which the Church is the everlasting champion. Therein he is surely only intending to isolate one of many considerations. Ultimately Bolshevism can only preserve itself by doing violence to human nature, reducing it to its lowest level, the mechanical one. That is why it hates both the Church and the family. Family life is essentially part of the human, and not the mechanical aspect of man. They hate it as something hand made, at least man made, when they would have all machine made; as another centre of allegiance, where they would have one only; as an institution which implies love, respect, and inequality; in general it is the essentially humanising effect of family life which they hate.

Since motive is so important a matter, many Catholics who are called upon to play a part in the war will be grateful to Mr Belloc for this little essay.

THE MORAL ISSUES OF THE WAR. *By the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.D., D.Litt., Dean of St Paul's* (Eyre & Spottiswoode) Price 1s.

In this pamphlet the Dean of St Paul's attempts an answer to the question: "Is there anything in this war beyond the motives of self-preservation and self-interest; are we fighting, in the last resort, for the imperial interests of Great Britain, or for markets, or to maintain the capitalist system?"

In the course of the discussion, which is carried on without special pleading and in a manner worthy of the theme, Dr Matthews deals with the objections which have been raised against the justice of the present war. Having outlined with great clarity the events which led up to the outbreak of hostilities he observes: "I do not see how any man who is not wholly cynical can contemplate these plain facts without deep and righteous indignation. He must wish that the injuries should be repaired and the authors of them punished and put down." But when this is admitted it is still pertinent to enquire: Have we, as a nation, the moral duty of taking up arms to right the wrong?

There is much self-interest in our position; but when self-interest is to be identified with self-preservation it becomes a duty. Although the individual and, presumably, even the nation, may relinquish their right to self-preservation for a cause that is sufficiently noble, this can hardly be so when what is to be preserved is not, we think, precisely "Christian civilization," but an order of society in which Christianity can exist. "What is being decided in these months so fraught with destiny is whether we shall pursue further the road by which we have passed from barbarism to culture or whether we shall retrace our steps back from culture to barbarism."

Dr Matthews has much that is wise to say; for example, when he warns us against distinguishing too sharply between the German people and their rulers: "The enemy is the German nation under the physical, mental, and spiritual domination of the Nazi party and its leader." Again, he comments justly upon the folly of the pacifist in supposing that the type of men with whom we have to deal could be deterred from their designs by a campaign of passive resistance, and when he speaks of the frame of mind in which we must plan the peace. But, while agreeing with the main contention, we need not subscribe to all that is said of the glories of our own Empire, nor feel that we are fighting necessarily for "Democracy." Moreover it seems strange that

we should be invited to see in the tragedy of Germany the breaking of "the great tradition of Teutonic philosophy." Professor Santayana is surely not alone in regarding the present disaster as the logical outcome of that philosophy.

But these are details and do not affect the main statement of the case, which Dr Matthews admirably summarises by way of conclusion: "There are two duties laid upon us: to give the best service in our power to the nation in its hour of crisis, and to preserve clear and firm those values which alone make the nation and its cause worthy of our sacrifice."

A.G.

PARABLES AND ALLEGORIES FROM THE BIBLE. (*Arranged by the Dominicans of Woodchester, with drawings by Sister Mary Anscar, O.P.*) Paper cover, 2s. 6d., Cloth Bound, 4s. 6d.

The parables are the gems of the Gospel and can be taken out of the Gospels without any loss of beauty or force. The aim of this book, arranged by the Dominicans of Woodchester, delightfully printed and illustrated, is to put these gems before the faithful in order to recover that simplicity of mind and heart which is necessary for admission into the Kingdom of Heaven. The form of the book suggests that it was printed for children, but it would be erroneous to suppose that the matter contained is for children alone. It is ever to be borne in mind that our Blessed Lord, who spoke these parables, urged, not children to emulate the Apostles, the Pillars of the Church, but the Apostles to be as children.

The parables themselves need no recommendation; but it is painfully true that they are little read. This book, so attractively printed, might well supply the urge to read and re-read them. It would make an excellent gift for a child.

F.C.T.

THE THREE TRAVELLERS. An Essay into Verse. *By Angela Verne* (Blackwell, Oxford) 2s.

The Three Travellers is "an intellectual fantasy, based on the idea that, like the three primary colours, there are three types of minds always among us: i.e. the Protestant (red) and puritanical type, the high-church (blue) and including the evangelical type, and the Catholic (yellow) and truly papistical type." The 28 four-line stanzas that make up the booklet (which is well printed at the Shakespeare Head Press, and bears the *Imprimatur* of the Bishop of Middlesbrough), abandoning the colour-scheme, do not achieve the clarity of this, its opening sentence.

N.F.H.

SKETCHES AND STUDIES IN THEOLOGY. *By Dom Anscar Vonier, O.S.B., with a Foreword by Archbishop Downey.* pp. v—vii, pp. 1—212. 7s. 6d.

All those who knew Abbot Vonier as a writer or preacher or as a great figure in our English landscape during this last quarter century will be glad of a new book by him. These articles, posthumously published, are not pickings from a scrap heap, but a collection of conferences, essays, sermons, articles, reviews, that the Abbot himself had selected for publication out of his ephemeralia before he died.

It is facile to criticise and to object to this and to that. We must not expect from "sketches" the theological precision of the *Summa*. Abbot Vonier

had no intention of writing any such thing. He wished to be understood by the hordes that thronged the Church he built, by the ordinary folk, pious persons, who read his books. He was ever trying to catch the lay ear and heart. Many of these sketches are good examples of his method, and bring back, one might even say, the inflexions and accents of his voice.

There are two subjects more weightily discussed in this book, and need different treatment from a reviewer. They are: the Mass and the Liturgy. To take the second first. The writer puts magnificently and with the full force of his faith-filled mind the point that the liturgy is there to teach dogma, and he marvels at the ingenuity and wisdom displayed by the Church in this enterprise. "The liturgical movement is above all things a renovation among us of the art of celebrating the Christian Feasts and consequently of presenting to the people the mysteries of God in a splendid fashion," and later "The matter of supreme importance is this, that the faithful should know the meaning of each Feast." There is much truth in this; but the "matter of supreme importance" during the liturgy—the Mass—is that the faithful should worthily worship their God. Look after the prayer and the teaching will look after itself. The liturgy has its splendours, not in order to teach, but to help the worshippers to worship. The teaching is a by-product, a very important one, no doubt, but not the all important one.

The other matter is the Holy Mass. All modern theologians are exercised in mind to explain the nature of the sacrifice of the Mass. The Abbot is learned and patient, but he is none too clear. He calls the Mass a state of immolation. A sacrifice, surely, is not a state but an *act* of the virtue of religion. Further, there seems to run through all the discussion a curious inability to use a clarifying distinction—known to such a student of St Thomas—which is that all immolations are oblations, but not all oblations are immolations. Immolation is to oblation as a species is to its genus. Besides, the specific act of sacrifice is immolation. From which it would seem to follow, if we follow St Thomas, that l'Abbé Lepin's idea of a sacrifice with only oblation, and that internal, falls far short of the richness and fullness of the historic idea and thing, starting with Cain's sacrifice, and on through Abraham's, Moses' and ending with Christ's visible act on Calvary.

However, it is idle to enter into so deep a subject in a review upon a review with at most a column's elbow room. Weighty tomes have not exhausted the thoughts of our generation on this engrossing subject.

We like the solid piety, the flashes of lively faith, but consider with sorrow that yet again—especially in the discussion on the Real Presence—the style is not plain English. If there is one thing needed in popular literature it is that, otherwise it will fail to be popular.

c.

THE ROUGH WITH THE SMOOTH. By Douglas V. Duff (Dent) 7s. 6d.

Readers of book reviews in the JOURNAL will be familiar with the name of this author, a number of whose books have been recommended to them. They are all adventure stories and readers of them will be glad to know that their author is not a man who has merely used a vivid imagination and a facility in telling a good story. If they read this book, which is an autobiography, they will learn that the author has had as varied and as exciting a career as any of his heroes.

Beginning life as a cadet on board the *Conway* Major Duff had his first adventure as the sole survivor of his first ship when it was torpedoed in the Bay of Biscay during the Great War. He then became a midshipman R.N.R. and the end of the war found him off the Black Sea coast in support of the Tsarist forces.

He then spent a year in a monastery in England, the result of a vow made while hoping for rescue after his first wreck. This was not his vocation and, surprisingly enough, we next find him as a section leader in the "Black and Tans" during the "Trouble." A half of the book describes his life in the Palestine Police which he joined next and where he became deputy district commandant of the Palestine Police.

On retiring, due to malaria, he became a "Dorsetshire farmer with a taste for dabbling in books," a period of retirement only broken by a commission to go to Abyssinia for a Sunday paper. On his way out he had an interview with Signor Mussolini. He is now once again where he started—"on duty at sea in a world war."

Buy this book. You will enjoy it. Only do not expect to meet a philosopher. Major Duff is a man of action.

The book is well illustrated and has a wrapper which is a model of what a wrapper should be.

L.A.R.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

Downside Review, Oscotian, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Ushaw Magazine, E.S.A. Journal, St Peter's Net, Oratory Parish Magazine.

Georgian, Raven, Ratcliffian, Edmundian, Denstonian, St George's Chronicle (New Zealand), St Augustine's Magazine, Peterite, Savilian, Beaumont Review, Stonyhurst Magazine, St Joseph's College Magazine (Bradford), Prior Park Magazine, The Limit, Raven, Sedberghian, Coathamian.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials for the Easter term were :—

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|
| Head Monitor | .. .. . | M. A. Sutton |
| Senior Monitors : | F. J. Jefferson, G. V. Garbett, J. L. Smyth, T. H. Faber, C. C. Hare, M. F. Dixon | |
| Junior Monitors : | J. G. C. Ryan, M. Cambier, P. V. G. Sandeman, P. D. Parker, P. R. Boyd, D. M. Gaynor, F. P. Hughes, H. de Wend Fenton, O. O. Lamb, T. H. Ashworth, C. H. Hatton, J. F. C. Vidal | |
| Captain of Games | .. .. . | P. D. Parker |
| Captain of Athletics | .. .. . | D. M. Gaynor |
| Master of Hounds | .. .. . | J. L. Smyth |
| Captain of Shooting | .. .. . | T. H. E. Ashworth |



THE following left the School last December :—

J. F. Conan, F. R. Dugmore, J. F. Eckes, J. G. Elwes, J. Gale, J. N. Gilbey, R. Grieve, M. Johns, J. J. A. Kean, J. A. C. Kennard, J. A. Kevill, M. J. Lightbound, K. R. H. Lightburn, D. K. Maclaren, B. A. McSwiney, E. J. Mostyn, J. P. Tudor-Owen and R. F. Wood



THE following were omitted from the list of those who left last July :—

A. Cumming, C. L. Lochrane, J. W. Parker, J. Ross and J. T. Walsh.



THE new boys in January were :—

G. F. Babington, M. Castelli, M. T. P. Charlton, M. Hand, J. J. Patron and L. M. W. Rothfield.



SINCE the January number of the JOURNAL we are pleased to be able to record the following successes :—

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| M. F. Dixon | Scholarship in Classics at Trinity College, Oxford. |
| F. J. Jefferson | Scholarship in Classics at Brasenose. |
| M. Cambier | Exhibition in Mathematics at New College. |
| M. A. Sutton | Exhibition in History at Worcester. |
| K. A. Bradshaw | Exhibition in History at St Catherine's, Cambridge. |

These successes, added to the three recorded in the last number equal the record set up two years ago. St Aidan's house deserve to be congratulated on winning four out of the eight.



ST WILFRID'S AND ST EDWARD'S HOUSES

THE REFECTORY BUILDING



The following boys gained the School Certificate in the examination held last December :—

| | |
|--|--|
| R. E. Balfour—(b), c, (d), g, (s), (y) | P. D. Powell—b, c, d, (g), (s) |
| J. R. Dowling—b, g*, i, k, l | P. S. Reid—b, (g*), (i), (k), l |
| J. T. Eckes—b, (c), d, (g*), i, j, s | L. W. Starkie—b, c, d, (g*), (y) |
| R. T. Elliot—(b), c, d, g, (i) | J. P. Tudor-Owen—(b), (d), (g*), s, y |
| Y. Fleming—(b), d, g*, s, y | |
| A. N. Haig—b, (g), i, j, (k) | B. C. D. R. Wolseley—(b), c, (d), (e), s |
| A. St J. Hannigan—b, c, d, (e), g, (i), (s) | C. R. Wolkenstein-Rodeneegg— b, c, (e), h, i, j |
| W. P. Macauley—b, c, d, g*, i | J. C. C. Young—b, d, (g*), (s), y |
| E. P. S. Matthews—b, c, d, (g), (i) | |
| E. J. Mostyn—b, c, d, (g*), i, k, j, l | |

GROUP I

- b English
- c History
- d Geography

GROUP II

- e Latin
- g French

GROUP III

- i Elementary Mathematics
- j Additional Mathematics
- k Physics
- l Chemistry
- m Physics and Chemistry
- s General Science
- y Biology

Letters without brackets denote a credit : with brackets a pass.

The following obtained the New Form of Certificate : V. B. Cubitt, M. A. Graves, E. C. Haywood-Farmer, R. F. Longueville and G. M. Roberts.

J. J. A. KEAN went up to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he had obtained a Major Scholarship in Modern Languages, and H. M. R. H. Hill went up to University College, Oxford, in January.

THE hard winter was followed by epidemics of influenza and German measles which broke up the work of the term considerably. But we believe we were by no means singular in this respect.

The frost which lasted for 63 days and the snow which lay for 35 days prevented Rugby football and curtailed the athletic training but provided a fine variety of winter sports. The ice was so thick on Fairfax Lake that it remained a full fortnight after the snow had gone and a member of the community proved its safety by driving a motor car from one end of it to the other. The skating rink near the Rugger fields was more popular as it is nearer and easier to clear of snow.

A few boys brought skis and had some fair sport. One reverend father found it a more convenient method of visiting a distant parish than any

other! Tobogganing provided the best thrills. The old track from the bathing-wood hill to the "gas-works" was rarely used as the path and drive from the high road past the Refectory building provided more thrills. The best track was only discovered later. It went from the top of the Monks' Wood down the path between the cemeteries. Fortunately no one came permanently to rest in either. The record speed for this run was 31 seconds.

BOOTHAM SCHOOL had a vigorous introduction to an Ampleforth winter. Sledges were made and used with obvious enjoyment. Some of the boys made a decoy for the birds who were very hard hit and, having fed them, sent them away ringed. This experiment should be of value to those interested in the movement of birds.

PIGEONS, usually so elusive, descended in great flocks on the winter greens. Some were so weak that they could be picked up by hand. The rooks alone seemed to have put up a cheerful and clamorous fight against the elements and they began re-building operations as soon as the snow departed.

It is to be hoped that boys who are keen on collecting eggs will deal mercifully with their finds, in view of the high mortality among stay-at-home birds.

THE Land Army has continued its good work of last term nearer home. A large plot of ground has been well dug in preparation for crops and a section of the old orchard has been pruned and cleared of undergrowth. Some work has been done to help local farmers, but on a smaller scale than last term since there was not very much to be done. J. E. J. McSheehy has taken over the secretaryship.

THE most noteworthy film shown this term was the London Film's production "The Four Feathers," and for this we wish to thank Mr George who has for several years been such a generous benefactor of the Cinema. To him we are further indebted for the enjoyment we derived from "The Lion has Wings," "Q Planes," "Spy in Black" and "The Scarlet Pimpernel," first shown here in 1935 and well worth reviving. Other films shown were "The Mikado," "Brother Rat" (a stop-gap—another booking having fallen through at the last moment—and probably the worst film shown here for years), "The Turn of the Tide" and "Les Disparus de St Agil." It is some time since a French film has been shown here, and this story of mysterious happenings in a French school, staffed by a very unusual collection of masters, was well

received. Projection and sound were on the whole good, which is more than can be said for the manners of the audience when the hardworking operators failed to rectify immediately any small faults.

On February 14th Mr Selwyn Driver entertained the School with stories and songs at the piano.

INTER-HOUSE MUSIC COMPETITION

INSTRUMENTAL CONTEST

Remembering how the incidence of war has upset the normal musical life of so many schools it was comforting to visit Ampleforth and find the same keenness and high standard of performance, which many previous visits have made me associate with its competitions and concerts.

But alas, this particular House Competition fell during the height of an influenza epidemic which diminished the number of competitors and the audience at the evening session. Two Houses, St Cuthbert's and St Wilfrid's, were not able to raise teams this year.

Though one always appreciates the admirable quality of the piano playing heard at Ampleforth I could not help regretting that this year so many entries consisted either of piano solos, or duets for two pianos, and very little string playing was heard. Out of seventeen items in eleven the piano was the medium. There was a duet for two cornets, one solo for a 'cello, and none for violin nor any wood-wind instrument.

The winning house, *St Oswald's*, had good pianists. Byrne played with an expressive touch, flowing rhythmical swing, and well managed pedal. Dowling was inclined to over-pedal his Mozart and to blur semiquavers, but his performance had many admirable features. Kerr and Hatton gave a good interpretation of the Handel march and the *Queen of Sheba* generally maintained a stately tread, though truth compels me to mention that occasionally she faltered! The work chosen for their ensemble by this House was a most interesting one, Giles Farnaby's *Dream*; and though the technical skill of the players was not of a particularly high order there was abundant evidence of thorough combined rehearsal, and the delightful old-world music was well interpreted.

The runners-up, *St Dunstan's*, would have made the final decision a good deal more difficult had not their junior solo consisted of one for an unaccompanied harmonica. Obviously one could not award marks on the same scale as for a, shall we say, more legitimate instrument, particularly as the playing was hardly comparable with that of a competitor who played this instrument at a previous festival.

The senior soloist, Davey, played a Beethoven movement from memory, but, though his phrasing was often very good, far too many wrong notes were heard. The ensemble however of this House was one of the "high spots" of the day. The Respighi work was well arranged, though there were tremendous "cuts," but the version was played with considerable artistry and very well controlled by the conductor, who really had some idea of what is expected from a conductor.

St Bede's, who came third, were unfortunate in that their junior soloist could not appear. The senior, Rochford, played the well-known *Paradies Toccata* cleanly and with plenty of life, though more variety of touch would have been an improvement. His House should be grateful to him, for he was soloist or collaborator in all their three entries. In the duet for two pianos I felt the players really knew and enjoyed the music. I have heard a good many arrangements of the Entr'acte from Schubert's *Rosamunde*, but one for two cornets and piano was a new one to me. Rumour has it that Mr Perry was responsible for it—if this is so, he really ought to make an enlarged version of it, for it was far too short. There was good discipline in the playing and the cornets generally produced the notes they were expected to.

St Aidan's presented two pianists and an ensemble. Ainsworth-Davis played from memory Couperin's *La Bourbonnaise* and after two false starts got going. His touch is a little hard, but he has good rhythmic sense and fair technique. Dalglish did not vary his tone sufficiently which detracted from a performance which otherwise was of good quality. The ensemble of this House was of somewhat fearsome nature in its orchestral combination, being almost exclusively percussive. The result was that the all important melodic outline was vague and the performers displayed a restraint which may have been due to timidity, or out of consideration for the ears of the listeners.

St Edward's have a good pianist in Beech who gave a splendid interpretation of Schubert's *A flat Impromptu*, which he played from memory. His finger work was excellent as was his pedalling. His playing was full of confidence born of good technique and thorough preparation of the work. His junior partner, Bidie, blurred the harmonic structure of the Bach *Musette* by mis-management of the sustaining pedal and occasional hesitations upset the rhythm. The *Galliard Hornpipe* for 'cello and piano suffered from lack of unanimity at the opening and more rehearsal would have ensured a better understanding. However when the rhythm had been caught the piece went well, though there was some bad intonation in the 'cello part.

R. ROSE.

RESULTS OF MUSIC COMPETITION

1939—1940

| | Singing. | Instrumental. | Total. (maximum 200) |
|---------------|----------|---------------|-------------------------|
| St Aidan's | 74 | 64 | 138 |
| St Bede's | 73 | 66 | 139 |
| St Cuthbert's | 82 | — | 82 |
| St Dunstan's | 80 | 82 | 162 |
| St Edward's | 76 | 60 | 136 |
| St Oswald's | 78 | 85 | 163 |
| St Wilfrid's | 70 | — | 70 |

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Golden Age of debating, which the appearance of the Third Party seemed to promise at the beginning of the year, has not yet arrived, for the Society like everything else has felt the effects of the weather and the "flu," and at the end of one or two of the debates interest degenerated into frivolity, and speaking into conversation or private recrimination. But the renewed interest of the Society in the literary side of its activities is an omen which we welcome very gladly, hoping that many new members may be attracted by papers and discussion; and the recent successes of several ex-members at the Oxford Union Society is a proof of a sound tradition of debating full of promise for the future.

If there was any decline in the standard of the debates, it was in no way due to the members of the three parties; for Mr Ryan led his Government with considerable tactical skill, making good use of a pleasing and persuasive delivery; he was well supported, and sometimes represented, by Mr Cambier. Mr Davey spoke with real wit for the Opposition, ably seconded by Mr Bamford's eloquence, while Mr Smyth and his henchmen Mr Hume and Mr Sandeman of the Third Party added excitement to the discussions with their obstinate oratory and their attempts to amend the motion. But the speakers from the floor of the House, with a few exceptions, especially Mr Cape, Mr Mathews and Mr Hastings, did little to carry on the debates after the leaders had had their say.

Fr Bernard was a very welcome visitor at many of the meetings, which owed much to his interesting and ingenious observations; we hope that he may be persuaded to attend even more regularly next year. The following motions were debated during the term:—

That this House approves of a Federal World State. (*Lost*, 13—20).

That the discovery of America was a World Calamity. (*Lost*, 20—27).

That Advertisement is the Bane of the People. (*Won*, 24—18).

That if Finland falls the War is lost. (*Lost*, 7—19).

At the fifth meeting the Chairman, Fr Placid, read a paper entitled: "What is the Good of Poetry?" to a small but very appreciative House; the members were at once fascinated by the charm of his voice and easily convinced of his conclusions. At the last meeting of the Session a Mock Trial was held with the traditional pomp; Mr Smyth was convicted of a murderous attempt on the life of the Chairman, who sentenced him to life imprisonment in a criminal lunatic asylum, and to life membership of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

J. M. GROTRIAN was elected Honorary Secretary for the Easter Session. D. C. Barrett, J. R. im Thurn, J. H. New and R. Smyth were chosen to serve on the Committee.

The speeches have not, perhaps, attained the standard set in previous years, but individual members have shown promise in this respect. J. M. Grotrian spoke slowly and with assurance: J. E. Forster showed more insight into the different problems than most, while J. F. Sutherland and H. M. Wace each provided an undercurrent of humour.

The Mock Trial, held on March 17th, provided an occasion for a natural display of latent talent to the great delight of all present—including the distracted Jury. The Session concluded with a most interesting discussion on the war when members had an opportunity of questioning Mr J. M. Ciechanowski on the Polish and German viewpoints.

The following motions were debated during the term:—

That the Allies should declare war on Russia. (*Lost*, 8—7).

That holidays spent abroad are better than those spent at home. (*Won*, 8—6).

That the Theatre is more enjoyable than the Cinema. (*Won*, 7—3).

That Summer Sports are preferable to Winter Sports. (*Won*, 7—4).

A Mock Trial. *Rex v. Grotrian*. (The prisoner was acquitted).
The Progress of the War. A discussion opened by J. E. Forster.

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

THE Junior Literary Society was formed in the Christmas term by Mr Dinwiddy with the help of Mr Atthill and under the auspices of the senior English Master. The membership was limited to the Fourth Form and those spending their first year in the Fifth Form. The object of the Society is to read and to discuss books, plays and poems, and to encourage any interests which are not exclusively scientific.

The Society became active this term. Mr Atthill gave an interesting talk on prose and poetry, several members have spoken on their favourite authors, and Chesterton's "Lepanto" has been read with great effect. Perhaps the cream of the meetings was supplied by N. P. Reyntiens' inspiring lectures, with aid of the epidiascope, on Cathedral Architecture.

The Society, like all other activities, was severely handicapped by illness which has pervaded the School this term, and ended with a disappointment when the President retired to his bed when about to lecture on Cartoons.

It is hoped that the Society may be able to hold meetings next term.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

LAST term the Society was, as it were, reborn. The present term has seen the flowering of its youth, expressed in a series of papers of remarkable quality and quantity. It was further resolved that, contrary to precedent, the Society would meet in the summer term also, if possible in the open air.

J. C. Ryan opened the first meeting by revealing to the Society the beauties of the *Book of Kells*. He deplored the general ignorance of this monument of Celtic culture. Mr Ryan gave another paper on Joseph Pilsudski, balancing the chances and dangers of the life of the revolutionary with the daring and skill of the General.

Mr Atthill provided the most interesting paper of the term. He discussed the development of the English Country House and left members in no doubt as to his opinions on the various styles.

C. M. Davey gave a paper on the Battle of Worcester. He suggested a new interpretation of the battle, dismissing contemptuously the theory that Cromwell's forces were superior in quantity and quality, and arguing that superior tactics and leadership won the day.

Fr Alban read a paper on Democracy. He examined the various meanings of the word and gave extensive instances from the theory and practice of that form of government. The paper was followed by an interesting discussion.

Mr Watkinson completed the list with a paper on Mediaeval York. He showed its historical and geographical importance and gave some amusing sketches of mediaeval life.

K.A.B.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

DURING the Autumn and Easter terms the Society met regularly. Altogether six papers were given by members and guests, and to them we extend our sincerest thanks: Fr William for a most interesting account on the life of St William of York; Mr Morison for his illustrated lecture on the civilization of modern Greece; M. J. Allmand for "The Art of Priest Hunting" and "The Campaigns of Ulm and Austerlitz"; J. F. Green for his controversial paper on "The Portugal of Salazar"; and finally R. C. Rolleston for an illuminating description of the Maori Wars. In addition to these, discussions took place at fortnightly intervals on current topics, which were very popular.

J.F.D.J.

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL
THE JUNIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE Society continued to meet each week throughout the term. At the first meeting the President was congratulated on his engagement, and at the last a presentation was made to mark the occasion of his wedding in the near future.

The papers read were:—

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Edinburgh | R. D. Devlin |
| Nationalist Spain | T. D. Fenwick |
| Puritanism and America | D. D. Boulton |
| The Crystal Palace | P. W. Comyns |
| Ireland and her Struggles | R. G. Brown |

Towards the end of the term Mr Ciechanowski, an Old Boy, spoke to the Society on his experiences in Poland, in which country he was at the time of the Invasion.

J.E.S.

THE TIMES SOCIETY

DURING the past two terms the Society has met twice. At the first meeting, which took place during the Christmas term, Mr Athill read a paper on Shakespearean Stagecraft. This was obviously a paper whose preparation had demanded no little research, and those of us who had perhaps come with the conviction that there was little to be learnt on this subject, received a rebuff to our pride. It was interesting to find definite proof, apart from the extravagant claims of some of his editors, that Shakespeare was no less competent in stagecraft than in drama. He was as well aware of the particular problems presented by the stage of his day as any of the enlightened playwrights of more recent times, and the skill with which he solved these problems would have earned him a name had his plays been only mediocre in other respects. We are much indebted to Mr Athill for the labours he expended on the evening's instruction.

At the second meeting, in the Lent term, Fr Columba read a scholarly dissertation on the Christian assaults on China. Though his account of the Nestorian and Franciscan efforts was highly interesting, it was far surpassed by his narration of the heroic achievements of Fr Ricci, the seventeenth century Jesuit. Not only were we privileged to see the first printed edition of Fr Ricci's memoirs and diary, but we were able also to examine a facsimile of his renowned Map of the World, which, as the lecturer said, "put China in its right place." There is but one regret, that the President, owing to the somewhat hurried arrangements for the meeting, was unable to be present. We would again like to render our thanks to Fr Columba for a very enjoyable evening.

F.J.J.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

DURING the course of the term the Society enjoyed lectures given first by the President on "Trout and their Breeding," followed by an intriguing description of the "Metamorphosis of The Tadpole and life history of the Frog." For this latter we are much indebted to Mr Dell of Bootham School who introduced us to much of his own experimental work and microphotography.

H.C.R.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

THE Club was founded twenty-five years ago in May by Dom Hugh de Normanville and, as if aware of this fact, has awakened itself into a new activity. It is hoped that when Dom Hugh is well again we may have a suitable celebration of our quarter century of life. The papers this Session have been numerous, varied, well prepared and consequently interesting. All have been illustrated either by demonstration, lantern slides or film and in some cases by all three. In some cases, consumable products have been lavishly distributed to members but D. Bond was not able to emulate his brother J. Bond in this respect. The success of the organisation must largely rest with the Secretary, L. R. Marsh and the Committee. Among the papers pride of place must be given to Mr Goodman for his demonstration-lecture which was heralded as "Poison-gases—bring your gas mask!" We spent an interesting and amusing evening until he introduced us to a pungent lachrymator and members dispersed, after conviction as to the merits of their respirators, coughing, spluttering and weeping copiously. Other papers were read on "Collo-type" by M. Slattery, "Polarisation of Light" and "Photography in Research and Commerce" by the Secretary, "Production of Ford Cars" by B. Dees, "Hydrogenation of Coal" by P. Keogh, "Plastics" by T. Carroll, "Marine Engines" by D. Cumming, "Petroleum" by P. Reid, "The Chemistry of an Apple Tree" by C. Hatton, "Colour Photography" by A. Blake, "Chocolate" by J. Bond and "Guinness" by D. Bond. The standard of attendance at meetings, in spite of many counter attractions, paid tribute to the varied interest of the papers.

OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES

Old Boys, parents and friends are asked to help in improving the accuracy of this list by sending details to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems. The details required are Initials, Rank and Regiment; for the Register, kept at Ampleforth, full details of the Unit and Address will be welcomed.

ADAMS, A. F. L., R.N.V.R.
 AHERN, D. M., M.B., Capt, R.A.M.C.
 AHERN, T. M. R., M.B., Major
 R.A.M.C.
 AINSCOUGH, O., 2nd Lieut, King's
 Regt (Liverpool).
 ALLEYN, J. H., Capt, G.S.O. 3, W.O.
 ANNE, F. J., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 ANNE, R., R.A.F.V.R.
 ARMOUR, W. S., 2nd Lieut, West
 Yorks. Regt.
 ATHERTON BROWN, C. T., Mid. (A.),
 Royal Navy.
 BAGSHAW, A. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BAGSHAW, G. W. S., Capt, Royal
 Armoured Corps.
 BAGSHAW, K. G. R., O.C.T.U.
 BARKER, R. P., 2nd Lieut, King's
 Own Royal Regt.
 BARRY, J. H., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 BARTHROPP, P. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 BARTON, L. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BEAN, J. R., Lieut, R.A.
 BECKWITH, J. W., O.C.T.U.
 BELFIELD, E. M. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BELL, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.
 BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., 2nd Lieut,
 R.E.
 BENNETT, K. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal
 Signals.
 BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Mid., Royal
 Navy.
 BEVAN, A., O.C.T.U.
 BIRTWISTLE, M. A., 2nd Lieut, East
 Lancs. Regt.
 BLACKLEDGE, E. G., 2nd Lieut, King's
 Regt (Liverpool).
 BLACKLEDGE, J. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BLACKLEDGE, R., Capt, R.A.
 BODLEY, M.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Cpl, A.I.F.
 BOULTON, C. H. E., 2nd Lieut, Irish
 Guards.
 BOYD, A. J., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 BRAYTON (SLATER), A., O.C.T.U.
 BRISKER, J. G., Pay. Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 BROMILOW, J. B. B., Lieut, K.O.S.B.
 BROUGHAM, H. G., Lieut, Royal
 Welch Fusiliers.
 BROWN, C. E., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
 BROWNE, J. R. C., Capt, Royal
 Marines.
 BRUNNER, R. H., Mid., Royal Navy.
 BUNBURY, W. J., Sub Lieut (E.),
 R.N.V.R.
 BURFIELD, B. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BUXTON, A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BUXTON, J. W., Capt.
 CAIN, A. C., Royal Armoured Corps.
 CAMPBELL, W. M., Lieut, Cameron
 Highlanders.
 CARDWELL, M. ST J., Mid. (A.),
 Royal Navy.
 CARROLL, B. G., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Lieut, Lin-
 colnshire Regt.
 CAVE, R. P., L.-Cpl, Royal Wiltshire
 Yeomanry.
 CHAMBERLAIN, G. H., Lieut, King's
 Regt (Liverpool), Home Defence.
 CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., M.A.,
 Major, Army Educational Corps.
 CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.
 CHRISTOPHER, H., R.N.V.R.
 CLAPHAM, W., Capt, R.A.
 CLARKE, D., 2nd Lieut, D.L.I.

OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES 113

CLAYTON, P. F., Sub Lieut, Royal
 Navy.
 COCHRANE, A. H. F., R.A.S.C.
 COGHLAN, H. ST J., R.A.F.
 COGHLAN, P. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 COGHLAN, R. ST J., R.A.
 COLLINS, B. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CONROY, J. T., Lieut, Lancashire
 Fusiliers.
 COWPER, J., 2nd Lieut.
 CRAIGEN, W. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CRAWSHAY, C., 2nd Lieut, Welsh
 Guards.
 CRICHTON-STUART, LORD R., 2nd
 Lieut, R.A.
 CROFT, J. D., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., Lieut,
 R.A.
 CUBITT, M. F. V., 2nd Lieut, Rifle
 Brigade.
 DALGLISH, D. R., 2nd Lieut, Leices-
 tershire Regt.
 DALGLISH, J. S., Lieut, Royal Navy.
 DANVERS, A. A. J., Capt., P.A.V.O.
 Cavalry (I.A.).
 DE GUINGAND, E., R.N.V.R.
 DE GUINGAND, F. W., Major, West
 Yorks. Regt.
 DE GUINGAND, J. E., 2nd Lieut,
 R.A.O.C.
 DE GUINGAND, N. J., 2nd Lieut,
 R.A.S.C.
 DE GUINGAND, P. E., Tpr, County of
 London Yeomanry.
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of
 London Yeomanry.
 DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Cadet,
 Royal Navy.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucester-
 shire Regt.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Lieut, Leicestershire
 Regt.
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt, Royal Marines.
 DOLAN, F. W. T., O.C.T.U.
 DORMER, H. E. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish
 Guards.
 DORMER, HON. J. S. P., 2nd Lieut,
 Royal Dragoons.
 DOWLING, G. S., Gnr, R.A.
 DOWNEY, E. G. R., Pilot Officer,
 R.A.F.
 DUNBAR, H. C. F. V., Capt, Royal
 Tank Regt.
 DUNMAN, C., Pte, R.A.
 DURACK, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 ELDON, EARL OF.
 ELLISON, D. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal
 Ulster Rifles.
 ERSKINE, HON. D. ST C., 2nd Lieut,
 Royal Scots.
 FAIRHURST, D., Tpr, Cavalry Training
 Unit.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. ST J., Lieut, 7th
 (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 FALKINER, G., 2nd Lieut, Rifle
 Brigade.
 FALKINER, L. L., Capt, Oxf. and
 Bucks. LI.
 FANE GLADWIN, P. F., Lieut, Scots
 Guards.
 FARRELL, C. O'M., 2nd Lieut, Scots
 Guards.
 FARRELL, W. D., Royal Canadian
 Air Force.
 FATTORINI, J. A., Pte, R.A.S.C.
 FATTORINI, J. J., Spr, R.E.
 FAWCETT, W. H. M., Capt, 16th
 Punjab Regt (I.A.).
 FEENY, W. B., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 FEILDING, HON. B., 2nd Lieut, Cold-
 stream Guards.
 FERRIER, J. I., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M., Lieut,
 Scots Guards.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M. F.,
 Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 FLOOD, C. J., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 FOGARTY, M. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 FOLEY, M., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FOWKE, F. H. V., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FRASER, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Lovat
 Scouts.
 FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Lieut,
 Lovat Scouts.
 FREEMAN, G., Gnr, R.A.
 FULLER, F. H., Capt, 6th Rajputana
 Rifles (I.A.).
 FULLER, L., Pte, Royal Signals.

GALLWEY, H. D., Lieut, R.A.
 GARBETT, H. N., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 GARDNER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.
 GEORGE, D., Lieut, R.A.
 GEORGE, L., Lieut, The Rhodesian Regt.
 GERRARD, B. J. D., Major, Gordon Highlanders.
 GERRARD, R. A. H., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GILBERT, C. H., Capt, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.
 GILBEY, J. H. P., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GILLOW, H., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.
 GILLOW, W., Tpr.
 GORDON, A. J. E., Capt, Grenadier Guards.
 GRATAN-DOYLE, H. N., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 GREEN, H. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 GREENLEES, H. S. K., Scots Guards.
 GRIEVE, C. F., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GRIEVE, E. H., Pte.
 GRISEWOOD, G. T., 2nd Lieut.
 GRISEWOOD, P., R.A.F.
 GUBBINS, P. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 HAGREEN, J. D. V., O.C.T.U.
 HAIGH, P., 2nd Lieut, H.L.I.
 HALL, F. M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HARE, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HASTINGS, J. W., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 HAY, J. M., Capt, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAY, MALCOLM, Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAY, R. C., Lieut, Royal Marines.
 HENRY, G. F. McW., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 HICKIE, J. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.
 HILL, J. R. D., Lieut, Welch Regt.
 HODSMAN, S. F.,
 HODSMAN, J. B., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 HOLLINGS, H. A. J., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 HOLLOWAY, P., 2nd Lieut, Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
 HORNYOLD-STRICKLAND, T. H., Mid., Royal Navy.
 HOWARD, H. E., Mid., Royal Navy.
 HOWDEN, R. B., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 HOWELL, G. R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HUNTER, H. B. DE M., Lieut, Royal Signals.
 JAGO, G. W., O.C.T.U.
 JAGO, J. K., Sergt, Army Educational Corps.
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 JARRETT, C. J. B., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 KEOGH, E. R., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 KEOGH, J. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 KELLY, A. P., M.C., R.A.
 KELLY, E. C. A., Capt.
 KELLY, T. F. H., O.B.E., Major, Central India Horse (I.A.).
 KELLY, W., Pte, Royal Signals.
 KENDALL, D. N., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 KERR, F. R. N., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.
 KILPATRICK, I., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 KING, E. H., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 KING, G. St L., Capt, Royal Signals.
 KNOWLES, C., Major, Royal Signals.
 LAMBERT, J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LAMBERT, R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LEACH, L. H. R. G., Lieut, R.A.
 LEASK, F. P. O., Lieut, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
 LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.
 LEE, W. V. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 LEEMING, G. DE P., 2nd Lieut.
 LEES, M., 2nd Lieut, Dorset Yeomanry, R.A.
 LEESE, J. F. M., Major, R.E.
 LEESE, K. H. R., Lieut, Suffolk Regt.
 LIND, J. M., Capt, Cameronians.
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 LOVAT, LORD, Major, Lovat Scouts.

LOVELL, A. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LOWNDES, J., O.C.T.U.
 LYONS, C. F., Royal Fusiliers.
 MCCANN, G. J., Capt, Royal Marines.
 MCCLURE, D. A. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 MACDONALD, A. D., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.
 MACDONALD, A. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 MACDONALD, C. E., Gnr, R.A.
 MACDONALD, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Major, Green Howards.
 McELLIGOTT, N., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 McIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 McKELVEY, T. P., Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
 MACLAREN, I., Lieut, R.A.
 MACPHERSON, C., Major, Gordon Highlanders.
 MAHONY, A. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MANSSEL-PLEYDELL, J. A. M., 2nd Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.
 MANSSEL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G., Lieut, R.A.
 MARNAN, J. F., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 MAUCLINE, LORD, 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 MAUDE, S. N. L., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 MAWSON, B. C., O.C.T.U.
 MAXWELL, A. C., Scots Guards.
 MAXWELL, D. C., R.A.
 MAXWELL, M. C., P.O., R.A.F.
 MAY, H. S., Mid., Royal Navy.
 MITCHELL, 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 MOBERLEY, G. E., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 MONTEITH, I. J., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 MONTEITH, M., Capt, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.
 MOONEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 MORGAN, D. R., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.
 MORRIS, A. J., M.C., Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MORRISSEY, J. J., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 MORROGH BERNARD, J. G., M.B.E., Major, East Yorks. Regt.
 MOUNSEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.
 MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 MURPHY, B. J., Capt, R.A.
 MURPHY, E. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 MURRAY, M. W., Gnr, R.H.A. (H.A.C.)
 MURRAY, W. B., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 NEESON, C. P., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.
 NEVILL, I. S., O.C.T.U.
 NOLAN, A. R., Lieut, Royal Navy.
 NORTHEY, G., 2nd Lieut, The Rangers, K.R.R.C.
 O'DONOVAN, P., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
 O'DRISCOLL, D. M. D., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 OGILVIE, J. J., Lieut, Somerset Light Infantry.
 OGILVIE, N. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 OGILVIE FORBES, M. F., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 OXFORD AND ASQUITH, EARL OF, O.C.T.U.
 PALAIRET, A. M., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 PARKER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, 6th D.C.O. Lancers (I.A.).
 PARKER JERVIS, A. V., R.A.F.
 PARKER JERVIS, N. J., Gnr, Royal Canadian Artillery.
 PARR, G., Royal Australian Air Force.
 PATERSON, J. G. H., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 PERCEVAL, R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 PETIT, M. J., 2nd Lieut, East Surrey Regt.
 PETRE, M. S. E., Lieut, D.C.L.I.
 PILSWORTH, O., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 PLOWDEN, E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 POTTS, G. B., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.

PRESCOTT, A., O.C.T.U.
 PRICE, J. T. N., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 RABBIT, A. P., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 RAPP, A., O.C.T.U.
 RATCLIFF, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Worcester Regt.
 RATHBONE, R. A. F., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.
 REA, C. P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 READ DAVIS, G. V., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 READ DAVIS, P., O.C.T.U.
 REDFERN, A. J., Lieut, East Surrey Regt.
 REDFERN, T., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 RICHMOND, R. S., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 RIDDELL, R. E., Lieut, R.A.
 RIDDELL, R. H., Capt, Royal Berkshire Regt.
 RILEY, J. J., Lieut, R.A.P.C.
 RITTNER, S., Capt, Somerset L.I.
 ROBINSON, T. O'C., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 ROCHFORD, L. H., D.S.C., D.F.C., Flying Officer, R.A.F.V.R.
 ROCHFORD, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 ROCHFORD, S. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 ROOKE-LEY, B., Rfn, 1st Queen's Westminsters.
 ROOKE-LEY, P., O.C.T.U.
 ROONEY, G. S. P., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 ROONEY, O. B., 2nd Lieut, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 ROWAN, R. R., L.-Cpl, R.A.S.C.
 RUDDIN, P., Cheshire Regt.
 RYAN, C. J., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 RYAN, E. F., Pte, R.A.M.C.
 RYAN, G. L., Capt, R.A.
 RYAN, M.,
 SCOTT, E. J., 2nd Lieut, 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.
 SCOTT, P. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 SCOTT, S. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 SCROPE, A. C., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 SEDGWICK, M. F., Lieut, R.A.
 SETON, R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 SHAKESPEAR, W. M., O.C.T.U.
 SHAW, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 SHEBBEARE, R., Pte, R.A.M.C.
 SILVERTOP, D. A. H., Lieut, 14-20th (King's) Hussars.
 SIMONDS, D. N., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 SIMPSON, C. R., B.A., Major, R.E.
 SIPPÉ, J. V., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 SMITH, E. A. U., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.
 SMITH, G. B. U., L.-Bdr, R.A.
 SMITH, M. W. L., Capt, R.E.
 SMITH, W. B.
 SPEAKMAN, R., King's Regt (Liverpool).
 SPENDER, J. A., Mid., Royal Navy.
 STANTON, J. R., Major, R.A.
 STANTON, F. D., Capt, D.L.I.
 STAPLES, M., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.
 STAPLETON, G. J. K., Capt, 1st Qumaon Rifles (I.A.).
 STEVENSON, M., 2nd Lieut, Welch Regt.
 STIRLING, D. A., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STIRLING, W. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STUART DOUGLAS, J. S., O.C.T.U.
 SUTTON, S. P. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 TAYLOR, C. L., Mid., R.N.V.R.
 TAYLOR, J. M., Capt, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 TEMPEST, S., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 THUNDER, M. D., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 THUNDER, P. S., Lieut, Northamptonshire Regt.
 TODHUNTER, R., Tpr, Inns of Court Regt.
 TOWNSEND, R. P., R.A.S.C.
 TUCKER, A. B., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 TWEEDIE, G. G., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.
 TWEEDIE, J. W., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.
 TWEEDIE, P. C. C., Capt, Cameron Highlanders.

TWOMEY, L. P., Capt, R.A.
 TYRRELL, J. H., Lieut, 3rd The King's Own Hussars.
 VANHEEMS, M. S., A.B., R.N.V.R.
 WADDILOVE, M. C., Capt, K.G.O. 8th Light Cavalry (I.A.).
 WALMESLEY, E., Somerset Light Infantry.
 WALTER, C. I., Spr, R.E.
 WALTER, L. J., O.C.T.U.
 WARREN, D. K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 WATERS, G. M. T., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.
 WATSON, H. G., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 WATSON, J., Pte, London Scottish.
 WATSON, L. J. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 WAUGH, H. G., Pte, R.A.O.C.
 WEBB, A. M. F., O.C.T.U.
 WEISSENBERG, H. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 WELLS, D. K., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.
 WELLS, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 WESTERN, B. J. M., 2nd Lieut, Unattached List (I.A.).
 WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt, The Poona Horse (I.A.).
 WILBERFORCE, M. A., Lieut, Royal Marines.
 WILBERFORCE, P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 WILBERFORCE, R. W., Capt, R.F.A.
 WILLIAMS, M. T., West Yorks. Regt.
 WILLIAMSON, W. F., Lieut, R.A.
 WILSON, H., Lieut, R.E.
 WOLSELEY, S. G., Lieut, R.A.
 WORCESTER, A. G., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 YATES, H. St J., Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 YATES, J. A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 YOUNG, A. J., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 YOUNG, D., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 YOUNG, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

We offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Bede Tucker to Miss Marjorie Dobson in September.
 Mark Davey to Miss Marjorie Lanchbury at Pinner in September 1939.
 Flight-Lieutenant N. B. McElligott to Miss Suzanne Barratt at Warwick Street on October 18th.
 James Burr Hodsmen, Royal Signals, to Miss Helga Mary Rambush at Stockton-on-Tees on December 22nd.
 Lieut Charles E. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., R.A.M.C., to Miss Catriona Macaulay at St Mary's, Greenock, on December 28th.
 Noel Francis Murphy to Miss Edna Grace Kicks at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Southend, on January 20th.
 Captain Edward C. Kelly to Miss Margaret Branton at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on January 27th, 1940.
 Bernard E. Bush to Miss Cynthia Kennedy on January 31st.
 Noel J. de Guingand to Miss Marjorie Newham at St Mary's, Croydon, on February 14th.
 John B. B. Bromilow, K.O.S.B., to Miss Violet Manasseh at Jubbulpore on February 20th.

Captain R. A. H. Gerrard, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, to Miss Muriel Barnsley Shaw on February 24th.

Edmund Plowden, R.A., to Miss Mary Pinkerton at the University Chaplaincy, Glasgow, on March 7th.

Michael P. Fogarty, R.A., to Miss Phyllis Clarke.

Edward Kevill to Miss Catterall.

John R. Bean, R.A.

John Archibald Ryan to Miss Sybil Margaret Drummond on April 10th.



THE Retreats to the School and Junior House during Holy Week were given by two Old Boys, Fr Alfonso de Zulueta and Fr Aloysius (Michael) Kelly, O.F.M.



J. M. S. CIECHANOWSKI, part of a letter from whom to Fr Paul is printed below, sends news that Michael Radziwill and Constantini Potocki are safe.



N. P. McLAREN has taken over Park Farm, on the opposite side of the valley from Ampleforth, and is going to work it for the Abbey. We wish him all success in this venture for which he is as well qualified as any farmer could be.



MAJOR CYRIL KNOWLES, Royal Signals, was mentioned in dispatches for work in Palestine last April and July.



CADET A. W. BENTLEY BUCKLE has been recommended for accelerated promotion, and this has been granted by the Admiralty. He was sent as Officer-in-Charge of Armed Guard on board a neutral ship; he then found that he had to take charge of the ship, and brought it safely over two hundred miles to harbour.



M. B. LONGINOTTO has passed his final L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. examinations and has now an appointment at the London Hospital.

P. Dawes has passed the L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. examination in Surgery.

A. W. Rattrie has started his medical studies at Edinburgh University.



R. H. G. EDMONDS has been elected President of the Oxford Union for next term. He and J. M. S. Horner passed the wartime Honour Mods. with Distinction in the Michaelmas term.

H. A. V. BULLEID has recently made a commercial film on 16mm. for Messrs George Spencer, Moulton and Co. It is called "The Tale of a Buffer" and describes the manufacture of rubber railway springs, vacuum pipes and so on "From Raw Rubber to Finished Article." He still writes regularly for *Amateur Ciné World*, and is interested in collecting old 35mm. silent films of which he now has over one hundred and fifty reels.



C. J. RYAN threw the javelin and discus for Cambridge in the inter-varsity Athletics Meeting.



J. A. GARDNER played for the Army side which won the Malaya Cup. He sends news of H. B. de M. Hunter who is also in that part of the world.



TOM ROCHE was best man at the recent wedding of J. A. Ryan.



THE following are some extracts from a letter sent by John Ciechanowski, who left the School last July, to the Headmaster:—

"I arrived in France on the 13th (December) after having spent three war months in . . . Poland, and one week on the Italian Riviera. I heard . . . that you had been saying Masses for me and I am sure St Benedict helped a lot because I wore an Old Boys' tie during the war.

From the 1st of September, when I was woken up at home at six in the morning by forty bombers passing over the house . . . to the 1st October we . . . travelled from Szczekociny to the Russian border and back again. We were not running away but we were retreating hoping to join up somewhere in the rear. The Russian stab in the back unfortunately stopped that and, preferring to be home rather than in a Russian prison we returned on the 18th. . . . with the Bolsheviks a bare fifteen miles behind us. On the journey eastwards we were bombed several times in villages and townlets completely devoid of the military or anti-aircraft guns. We also saw two roads just after they had (the Germans) machine-gunned refugees and bombed and burned adjacent villages. There were lots of dead horses and I saw the body of a dead woman in a field. The actual bombing was the most unpleasant because machine guns can be avoided behind a tree but against bombs there is really no protection. They bombed us in the small open town from eight in the morning to six at night and we lay in the garden under the trees on our faces, hoping and praying that the beastly things would not fall on our heads. In the townlet they killed fifteen people. That was only the first day, but they continued after we had left. And then when we came home after travelling half Poland in peasant carts, after the Germans had taken the cars, we were met by further horrors. In my neighbour's village there was hardly a single house left. The Germans had come in on the 4th or 5th of September and had gone through the village shooting innocent peasants, old men and women mostly, on sight; in this way they accounted for thirty. They then fired the village and actually shot

at some of the people escaping from the houses. I myself saw a woman later who had been wounded when a soldier shot the child on her arm. The rest of the story was told me by the people who escaped and the old Count who stayed and buried all these people. When I came home I found the beautiful old house looted completely even to the carpets which had been cut up by the Germans and thrown into the garden. The small town was burnt to the ground. After a week's stay the German garrison Commander threw me out and I returned with borrowed horses to my neighbours where I stayed more or less peacefully for the next month to the 24th November when the Germans, on pretence that I had hidden fire-arms, came after me; needless to say I escaped to Warsaw whence 'mirabile dictu,' I managed quite legally, or almost so, to get to Italy through Silesia and a hungry despondent looking Vienna."

Members of the Ampleforth Society will help the distribution of the Journal very much if they will send changes of addresses to the Secretary, Ampleforth Journal, Ampleforth College, York.

ATHLETICS

TO MANY of us the Spring term of 1940 will recall periods of exasperation and moments of joy. Up to March the first, a date ear-marked for the entrance of athletics, the School was hampered in, and even robbed of, the normal course of outdoor events. Snow, enjoyed by many, had ruined any idea of Inter-House Rigger matches and the same cause curtailed much of the training for the Inter-House cross-country races.

With such a bad start it was not unreasonable to expect a brighter and drier period for the athletic training, and indeed we were in need of it if the boys were to be fit in time to run in the School meeting. But March lived up to its reputation, and several days of biting cold rain and bitter winds from the east forced us to remain indoors. Added to this misfortune, two matches, one with Worksop, a new fixture, the other with Sedbergh, could not take place and we had to wait for the School meeting to see exactly what material

there was. Results showed up well, very well, and it was a pity the School Captain, Gaynor, was deprived of the opportunity of putting a team on to the track.

For the School meeting conditions were atrocious yet somehow each event in the first set produced at least one athlete of note. D. P. Cape, the winner of the mile, broke a record when he ran the Steeplechase in the excellent time of 3 min. 53.5 secs. Lower down the School one was impressed with the general standard and there is little doubt that D. T. Peers, D. M. Hall and H. J. Codrington will make good in the future.

To conclude the meeting all relay races were run on the last day, a successful innovation, and at the end of all one was glad to learn that St Dunstan's had won the Senior Inter-House Cup for the second year in succession. St Oswald's wrested the Junior Cup from them.

Colours were awarded to D. A.

Bond, B. P. Maguire, J. J. Mestier, D. C. Rippon, D. E. Hillyard and C. D. Smith. We offer them our sincere congratulations.

SET I.

100 Yards.—(10.2 secs., P. J. Wells, 1937, and A. M. H. Mahony, 1939). D. A. Bond 1, L. R. Petit 2, J. J. Mestier 3, 10.8 secs.

440 Yards.—(54.7 secs., G. B. Potts, 1937). D. E. Hillyard 1, C. D. Smith 2, R. A. Ryan 3, 56.4 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 6.4 secs., R. E. Riddell, 1935). C. D. Smith 1, R. A. Ryan 2, P. F. O'Driscoll 3, 2 m. 14.3 secs.

One Mile.—(4 m. 45.6 secs., A. G. E. Green, 1938). D. P. M. Cape 1, L. L. Toynbee 2, J. L. Smyth 3, 4 m. 56.4 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 m. 58.2 secs., A. G. F. Green, 1937). D. P. M. Cape 1, L. L. Toynbee 2, J. L. Smyth 3, 3 m. 53.5 secs. (NEW RECORD).

120 Yards Hurdles (3 ft. 3 in.)—(16.5 secs., R. S. Richmond, 1935). E. P. S. Mathews 1, F. R. Hughes 2, R. A. Reyniensi 3, 17.4 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., C. J. Ryan, 1936). B. P. Maguire (5 ft. 2 in.) 1, P. J. Reynolds 2, M. F. Dixon 3.

Long Jump.—(21 ft. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., B. H. Alcazar, 1932). J. J. Mestier (19 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) 1, L. B. Hankey 2, J. McKersie 3.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs.)—(40 ft. 6 in., J. O. Leask, 1938). J. St L. Bamford (33 ft. 5 in.) 1, T. R. Ryan 2, O. O. Lamb 3.

Throwing the Javelin.—(164 ft. 6 in., D. R. Daglish, 1936). J. Hunter-Gray (139 ft. 4 in.) 1, E. C. Haywood-Farmer 2, R. T. Elliot 3.

Consolation Steeplechase, 660 Yards.—(1 m. 52 secs., E. W. O'Hare, 1939). C. M. Davey 1, M. A. Piggot 2,

D. F. Hobden 3, 1 m. 49.5 secs. (NEW RECORD).

SET II.

100 Yards.—(11 secs., G. H. Hume, 1939). D. T. Peers 1, R. G. Brown 2, W. R. Dugmore 3, 11.4 secs.

440 Yards.—(59.1 secs., G. C. D. Green, 1937). D. T. Peers 1, R. G. Brown 2, M. W. Bruce 3, 61 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 17.5 secs., D. J. M. Carvill, 1937). D. T. Peers 1, M. W. Bruce 2, J. P. David 3, 2 m. 23 secs.

One Mile.—(5 m. 10.5 secs., E. P. Murphy, 1937). M. W. Bruce 1, D. T. Peers 2, J. P. David 3, 5 m. 21.9 secs.

106 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards Hurdles (3 ft.)—(16.2 secs., C. J. Ryan, 1935). M. P. O'Reilly 1, C. D. Cubitt 2, J. E. C. White 3, 17.3 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., J. G. Bamford, 1939). M. P. O'Reilly (4 ft. 10 in.) 1, J. I. Leatham 2, C. D. Cubitt and A. I. Fletcher equal 3.

Long Jump.—(17 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., T. D. Ogilvie-Forbes, 1938). E. A. Boylan (16 ft. 7 in.) 1, D. T. Peers 2, A. T. Macdonald 3.

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.)—(35 ft. 1 in., W. V. Haden, 1937). A. T. Macdonald (31 ft.) 1, H. B. Neely 2, J. I. Leatham 3.

SET III.

100 Yards.—(11.6 secs., J. G. C. Ryan, 1936 and A. H. Kilpatrick, 1938). K. W. Gray 1, M. P. Charlton 2, G. F. Babington 3, 12 secs.

440 Yards.—(60.4 secs., D. M. Gaynor, 1936). D. M. Hall 1, K. W. Gray 2, H. F. Strode 3, 64.4 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 25.4 secs., D. M. Gaynor, 1936). D. M. Hall 1, J. Hotherhall 2, P. J. Gaynor 3, 2 m. 33.3 secs.

97 $\frac{1}{2}$ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 in.)—(15.5 secs., J. G. C. Ryan, 1936).

H. F. Strobe 1, D. M. Hall 2, J. Hothersall 3. 15.6 secs.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 11 in., C. J. Ryan, 1934). D. M. Hall (4ft. 7 in.) 1, P. F. Davey 2, G. F. Babington 3.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 10 in., D. M. Gaynor, 1937). D. M. Hall (14 ft. 10 in.) 1, D. C. Barrett 2, H. F. Strobe 3.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS.

SENIOR.

400 Yards Relay.—(44.1 secs., St Aidan's, 1937). St Oswald's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Bede's 3. 45.5 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m. 45.5 secs., St Bede's, 1939). St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Edward's 3. 1 m. 46.2 secs.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR.

Four Miles Relay (32 Furlongs).—(14 m. 57.5 secs., St Dunstan's, 1938). St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 15 m. 41.4 secs.

JUNIOR.

400 Yards Relay.—(49.3 secs., St Dunstan's, 1937). St Oswald's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Edward's 3. 50.3 secs.

One Mile Relay.—(4 m. 3.3. secs., St Aidan's, 1935). St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Edward's 3. 4 m. 17.4 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m. 52.7 secs., St Dunstan's, 1938). St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Edward's 3. 1 m. 58.1 secs.

Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931). St Aidan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Bede's and St Dunstan's 3. 13 points.

Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1936). St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Edward's 3. 10 points.

High Jump.—(14 ft. 4½ in., St Wilfrid's, 1939). St Oswald's (13 ft. 2 in.) 1, St Aidan's 2, St Wilfrid's 3.

Long Jump.—(46 ft. 4½ in., St Dunstan's, 1938). St Oswald's (45 ft. 11 in.) 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3.

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.)—(66 ft. 4½ in., St Cuthbert's 1936). St Oswald's (58 ft. 11 in.) 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Aidan's 3.

SENIOR CROSS-COUNTRY

Conditions for this race, which was run on February 3rd, though leaving a little to be desired, were far better than had been anticipated, and in fact it was run on a calm sunny day, but with the ground a trifle too wet and heavy to be ideal. Sickness had prevented fully representative teams from running, St Aidan's being particularly unfortunate in this respect, and many of the runners were sadly out of training.

An attempt at forcing the pace failed early, and when the field reached the road, there was little to choose between the runners, Cape leading on Haigh by three or four yards, with Bertelsen and Powell strung out at about the same distance. The majority of the teams wisely decided to make use of what little firm going was available and dropped down to the railway soon after the farm. At the level-crossing turn Cape was still leading and had increased his distance to a clear 250 yards. Maguire had risen to second place and was followed by Haigh and Bertelsen with Smyth a few yards behind. Stamina and a very useful stride told, and Cape continued his lead to win by a clear 500 yards, followed by Haigh and R. A. Ryan. Bertelsen did well to secure fourth place, despite a necessarily shorter stride than that enjoyed by the majority of the field. St Edward's secured five out of the first eight places and a comfortable victory by thirty-five points over St

Dunstan's. Considering the moderately heavy going, the time of 20 mins. 56 secs. must be admitted to be a very creditable one.

The first twelve places out of an entry of fifty-one were: Cape (D.), Haigh (E.), R. Ryan (B.), Bertelsen (E.), C. Hare (A.), J. L. Smyth (E.), Cogan (E.), Maguire (E.), B. Wolseley (C.), R. Mathews (W.), Powell (W.), Blake (D.).

Team Result.—St Edward's 35; St Dunstan's 72; St Aidan's 132; St Cuthbert's 138; St Oswald's 172; St Wilfrid's 192.

JUNIOR CROSS COUNTRY

Run separately from the Athletics and on the same day as the Senior Cross Country, the race was won by St Aidan's in the excellent time, 10 mins. 54 secs.

The first twelve places went to the following:—Bruce (A.), Birtwistle (W.), Campbell (C.), Radcliff (A.), D. Hall (B.), D. Rennie (W.), Hothersall (D.), Hoyle (A.), McLachlan (E.), J. Coghlan (A.), de las Casas (B.), Neely (E.).

Team Result.—St Aidan's 65; St Edward's 85; St Wilfrid's 97.

BOXING

IT WAS NOT until three weeks after the beginning of the Easter term that the Air Raid Wardens were satisfied with the "Blacking-out" of the Gymnasium. In consequence the training for the Inter-House competition was restricted to just another three weeks instead of the usual four months. However, intense enthusiasm in part compensated for the lack of time. The House Captains are especially to be commended for their energy in obtaining a record entry

for the competition. One could not have expected that a high standard of Boxing would be reached, although the Finals on March 15th produced some very interesting and keenly-contested bouts. St Edward's are to be congratulated on winning the Inter-House Cup, thus putting an end to a long run of successes by St Bede's.

G. V. Garbett, Captain of Boxing, awarded School Colours to P. F. Hobden and L. Ciechanowski.

THE BEAGLES

THE PROLONGED FROST and snow of this winter interfered most seriously with the season. With the exception of one day snatched during a temporary thaw on January 9th hounds were not out from December 28th to February 21st. The trial of having a full pack in kennel and not being able to get out was extreme, and as soon as a definite thaw seemed to have set in, though there was still much snow on the ground, Smyth

took his pack straight across from the kennels to the Lion Wood hill. Scent, however, was almost non-existent, and hounds could do very little with the hares they found. By the following Saturday most of the snow had gone and Welch had a good day in the valley from the College. A hare which had frequented the village gardens all winter was hunted right into and through Mr Nicolson's farm-yard, which adjoins

the village street, but was eventually lost by the Council houses along Back Lane. Welch had another good day at Stape on March 2nd. A hare, found on the moor beyond the village, ran a circle out in the Hartoft direction, then came back to where she was found and went out into the fields on the Newton Dale side of the moor. There was some delay getting her back from there, but eventually hounds got her out on to the moor again and she came past the village, and then did a very big circle left-handed, crossing the Pickering road well down the village, which straggles up the road for about a mile. It is possible that hounds changed hares on this circle as there were two in front of them part of the time. At any rate the hare they brought back on to the moor stood up for two more circles before she was killed.

On Wednesday, March 6th, Smyth had the worst possible conditions at Ampleforth Moor. The ground was very dry, much of it under plough, and there was a very cold North wind. In spite of this a very interesting hunt ensued. Hounds could seldom do more than puzzle out the line yard by yard at walking pace, but they stuck to it and at one point worked up to their hare which had squatted. In the end scent failed altogether, but the day was much better than conditions would have seemed to allow. The holiday for St Benedict's, which fell in Holy Week, was anticipated on

March 13th, and Smyth hunted hounds at Harland Moor. There was a cold North-east wind and during much of the day heavy sleet showers fell, but surprisingly enough scent was good and hounds ran well. The first hare did a wide circle beyond Rudland Chapel, and coming back to the old mine workings on Harland Moor squatted. Hounds put her up and had hold of her, but she escaped and they raced her hard for another ten minutes before killing her. With a second hare found low down on Harland Moor hounds ran straight up the moor, turned left-handed by the white house, and did not check till they reached the road on Rudland Moor. The first mile and a quarter of this run was up-hill and at top pace, with the result that hounds had checked for some time on the road before the Master and field got up. She had evidently run the road, but had gained a considerable lead and nothing more was made of her.

Some seven couple of very useful puppies have come in from walk, but unfortunately the pack will have to be reduced to ten couple or thereabouts almost at once and it will not be possible to hold the usual Puppy Show.

During the course of the season the following were given their Hunt Colours: A. J. Eills, E. J. Mostyn, D. T. Dobson, M. A. Marston, J. E. Levett-Scrivener, P. C. Edwards, J. d'A. Edwards, A. J. Blake, D. P. Winstanley.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

IN SPITE of sickness the strength of the Contingent for the Field Day was 294. By kind permission of Sir William Worsley the scheme took place over the country south of Cawton village. The exercise consisted of an Advance Guard (Nos. 1 and 3 Coys) from STONEGRAVE via Cawton to GILLING. The advance was successfully held up by No. 2 Coy occupying a position, forward of their main defensive position to the EAST of GILLING CASTLE, to which they withdrew after they had made the enemy deploy. The main battle took place round GILLING CASTLE which was to be captured by a given time. The feature of this phase of the exercise was the well controlled and sound attack from a flank by No. 1 Coy.

Major Craig, The West Yorkshire Regt, attended the parade. We should like to take this opportunity of saying how much we appreciate the interest he takes in the Contingent.

PROMOTIONS

The following promotions and appointments have been made:

NO. 1 COMPANY

To be C.S.M., Sgt Faber, w.e.f. 20-1-40.

To be Sgts:—Cpls Toynbee, Hume, Eills, w.e.f. 20-1-40.

To be L.-Cpls:—Cdts Baker, P. S. Barry, T. Beevor, Bellingham-Smith, Brady, Brodrick, Domeneghetti, R. N. Mathews, Foll, Kilpatrick, T. R. Ryan, w.e.f. 12-3-40.

Yates, Ainsworth-Davis, Piggot, Ghyka, Herley, Reid, w.e.f. 18-3-40.

NO. 2 COMPANY

To be U-O to command:—C.S.M. Cambier, w.e.f. 25-3-40.

To be C.Q.M.S.:—A.-C.Q.M.S. du Vivier, w.e.f. 20-1-40.

To be Sgt:—L.-Sgt O'Driscoll.

To be L-Sgts:—Cpls Cape, Bradshaw, Vidal, Leatham, Longueville, Cogan, Nihill, Green, Cubitt, w.e.f. 20-1-40.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls G. Barton, Slattery, McKersie, Dees, Wolseley, Bevan.

To be L.-Cpls:—Cdts Braybrooke, Fairlie, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, Hodsman, Holdup, Kennelly, R. A. Ryan, Hannigan, W. G. Barry, w.e.f. 12-3-40.

Cdts Barrass, Hon. H. A. Feilding, w.e.f. 18-3-40.

NO. 3 COMPANY

To be C.S.M.:—C.Q.M.S. Ryan.

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgt de Wend-

Fenton.

To be Sgts:—Cpls Radcliff, Gaylor, de Normanville, Dalglish, w.e.f. 20-1-40. Ashworth, w.e.f. 25-3-40.

To be L-Sgts:—J. Young, Sutherland, Hamilton, McSheehy, w.e.f. 20-1-40.

To be L.-Cpls:—Cdts Bamford, J. P. Barton, J. Bond, Dowling, Fleming, Hallinan, Herbert, Hickey, Hunter-Gray, Laughton, Puttick, R. O. Young, C. F. Wolkenstein-Rodeneegg, w.e.f. 12-3-40. Bulleid, w.e.f. 18-3-40.

SHOOTING

The yearly Classification has been completed by the firing of Part II during the term. This has resulted in 115 being classed as First, 66 as Second and 48 as Third Class shots. Of the First Class shots 60 reached the required total without the aid of cover.

Postal matches were arranged with Newton Abbot, Allhallows, Kelly College and Beaumont. We beat the first by 610 to 574, but cards from the other schools have not reached us. Our scores were 614, 612 and 607 respectively.

The Inter-Catholic Schools Shoot has been arranged again this year, but is left open till July 1st. The result will be published in the next issue.

In the *Country Life* Public Schools shoot we did not make a good score mainly owing to a disappointing landscape practice. The result is not yet published.

The series of shoots in the County of Lancaster Rifle Association Public Schools Winter League has been completed, but no results are yet to hand.

Shooting Colours have been awarded to Sgt R. T. Elliott. It is unusual for colours to be given on Miniature Range shooting, but Elliott would so clearly have played a large part in the open range shooting next term that he could not be allowed to leave without them.

In the House Shooting Competition the following points have been gained as a result of Classification and of Part II shot by House VIII's.

| | | |
|---------------|-----|-----|
| St Cuthbert's | 519 | 499 |
| St Dunstan's | 490 | 496 |
| St Bede's | 449 | 506 |
| St Wilfrid's | 446 | 499 |
| St Edward's | 448 | 496 |

SCOUTING

VIII FORM TROOP

AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME had been planned for the troop's activities this term, but the weather and illness effectually precluded any hope of carrying out the training projected

| | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|
| St Oswald's | 455 | 487 |
| St Aidan's | 350 | 465 |

THE RIFLE CLUB

Each member of the Club has been able to fire 12 details at least during the term. The average aggregate in Class "A" was 84.7 per cent. and in Class "B" 73.1 per cent. These are high percentages and demonstrate the success of the Club. Spoons were given at the end of term for the best aggregates over 12 shoots; there being thus no opportunity of making up for a bad shoot, consistent good shooting was essential. The winners were:

| CLASS "A" | | |
|----------------|-------|------|
| I. J. Fraser | .. .. | 88.6 |
| T. H. Ashworth | .. .. | 88.4 |
| J. W. McKersie | .. .. | 87.9 |
| T. H. Faber | .. .. | 85.7 |

| CLASS "B" | | |
|---------------|-------|------|
| D. C. Rippon | .. .. | 81.9 |
| V. B. Cubitt | .. .. | 80.9 |
| T. C. Carroll | .. .. | 80.1 |

The thanks of the Club are due to the Commanding Officer for kindly providing a large amount of ammunition, and to the Officers who have given their time to supervising Club shoots; also to T. H. Ashworth who has again combined the duties of Captain of the VIII with those of Club Secretary with unfailing energy and enthusiasm.

and far less work was achieved than had been scheduled. Before sickness decimated the troop, some very hard but not uncongenial work for various farmers was done on successive Wednesdays, but with the fall of snow no

farmers could find sufficient work to occupy us and we were forced to desist. During the snow the value of the workshop became apparent and a multitude of damaged sledges came in for repair. It is satisfactory to note that none of those with which the troop dealt returned for further attention. With the sodden state of the land, farm work was still impossible and we turned our attention to what we regard as our *métier*, timber. A vast quantity of fallen and otherwise valueless timber was cut and carted on the long-suffering trek cart, much of which was split and cartloads delivered to those who, we had ascertained, were unable for various reasons to cleave kindling wood for themselves. The labour involved in splitting over a ton of logs into the required size was considerable but was well repaid by the almost embarrassing gratitude of the several recipients.

Despite illness, we were invariably able to provide Scouts to run the troops in the village and elsewhere, and Johnston, who has succeeded McSwiney as troop-leader, showed an organising ability and energy which reacted most favourably on the village troop. On one occasion indeed, a Scoutmaster who had been inveigled into attending a troop meeting in the village, found that the troop-leader's organising ability had come into play during a wide game and while Johnston umpired with success, the Scoutmaster had to cover vast distances at high speed despite sundry disabilities incurred elsewhere.

The troop-room is being painted, an expense incurred owing to the irregular darkening of the panelling according to the light falling upon it.

We are adding to the equipment of the workshop and welcome an engineering class from the Sea-scouts, who are already putting into practice some of the instruction afforded. In one case a member of the class has undertaken an ambitious venture in the engineering line. We wish him all success.

THE THIRD TROOP

This term has, in spite of the bad weather, been a most successful one for the Junior House Troop. The term programme has included such varied occupations as sledging expeditions, improvements with bricks and mortar at the Mole-Catcher's Cottage during which Mawson opened up and restored an old open grate which has proved a great success.

In the Wide Games, Patrol Leaders Bidie and Fisher proved to be the best tacticians and we look forward to some exciting and instructive games next term when the weather may be expected to be more suitable for this kind of work.

The Inter-Patrol Competition was won this term by the Squirrels under P.L. Bidie who is to be congratulated on bringing his Patrol up from bottom place where it was last term. Patrol Leaders Rogers and Fisher and Second Mawson are also to be congratulated on becoming First Class Scouts and on obtaining their first All Round Cords.

It is hoped that at the end of the Summer term it will be possible to hold the usual Summer Camp and that it will be possible to go to Cornwall for it, where good bathing, and perhaps boating also, may be had in safety.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE FIRST three weeks or so of term found the country deep in snow, and all ordinary activities gave way to sledging and some attempts at skating. Unfortunately the weather could never really make up its mind whether to freeze or thaw, so the winter sports were not really satisfactory, and ultimately the thaw came as a welcome relief. Meanwhile we were not lucky enough to escape the wave of influenza and German measles which swept the country, though our numbers incapacitated were mercifully small.

The Rucker season could hardly be described as a success from the match point of view, for many schools in the neighbourhood have been evacuated and those remaining have had various illnesses, so there was only one match this term, against Bramcote. It was a good match between even sides, and ended in a draw, each side scoring two tries. Be it said that our second try was scored right on the final whistle and was of the lucky variety, so we may regard the result as rather fortunate for us.

The team has never really had a chance to settle down, for the opposition in set games was feeble and match practice was not to be had. There was in consequence a lack of thrust in the centre of the field, largely due to

slow heeling and slower passing from the base of the scrum, which resulted in the ball reaching the wings too late for them to make any use of their speed when it reached them at all. Of the forwards it might be said that there were six good performers and that those who helped to make up the pack usually managed to avoid getting in the way. Clearly the side could not be expected to come up to ordinary Junior House standard, as the choice was so small. Nevertheless there were some who were quite up to the standard of previous years, notably Mawson, Vaughan and Bidie in the forwards and Reynolds and Kelly among the backs. Colours were awarded this term to Reynolds, Kelly, Vaughan, Bidie, Townsend, O'Neill and Rogers.

The only inter-league activity this term was Rucker, which was won quite easily by the South.

For the retreat and Holy Week services this year we joined the Fourth Form in the Big Study. The retreat was given by Father Aloysius Kelly, O.F.M., to whom we tender our best thanks.

It is now rumoured that we are to receive next term one more form from Gilling which will make us nearer to normal, though still, alas, *super flumina Babylonis*.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the School was R. K. May; other Captains were J. C. Bennett, J. R. R. Millais, R. A. Campbell, T. G. E. West, J. C. Brodie and J. B. Morris.

THE new boys in January were:—C. Goodall, J. S. Schofield, F. Goodall, A. C. Smith.

WE thank Dom Adrian for the Retreat given on Good Friday, and we offer our apologies to Dom Paulinus for the omission of our thanks for his Retreat last term.

FATHER ABBOT came over at the beginning of term for the blessing of the new Memorial to Abbot Edmund Matthews. After a sermon in which Father Abbot explained the significance of the memorial and its reference to Abbot Edmund, the blessing took place followed by Pontifical Benediction.

The memorial itself consists of a heavy oak frame designed by Thompson of Kilburn, in which there are three decorated panels. In the centre panel, under the Arms of Ampleforth, there is an inscription in English asking prayers for the soul of Abbot Edmund "the founder of Gilling Castle Preparatory School who died on Good Friday, 1939."

In the two outer panels there are paintings by Geoffrey Webb who has chosen, most suitably, low tones of colour in keeping with the Chapel. One painting is of Our Blessed Lady to whom Abbot Edmund had such a devotion, and the other is of St Edmund of Canterbury his patron.

OUR sincere good wishes and thanks go with Miss McKinley who, after many years as Matron of the Prepar-

atory School, has rejoined the Nursing Service of the Royal Navy.

THE ballroom floor with the dove-tailed planks has been taken out and replaced by a very fine oak floor. We were fortunate in securing the wood before the war.

OUR grateful thanks are due to Mr West who brought over two interesting films of the *Graf Spec* and *Gilwell*. We enjoyed also another showing of his Gilling film which has been completed.

DURING the long snow period we spent all our afternoons on the slopes to the north and south of the Rookery Wood. It is extraordinary to the adult eye how boys, who will never walk if they can bicycle, feel that the short thrill of a sledge run is well worth a long trudge to the top again. On the south side of the wood, those who were skilled enough enjoyed ski-ing.

WHEN the snow had gone we thoroughly enjoyed the Rucker League games. Each set had four sections, A, B, C, D, and they fought out six matches which resulted in twenty players sitting down to a special tea provided for the victors in each set. The last of these games in the first set was a draw, which meant that D won the competition by one point.

ALL the games, besides the League competition, were keenly played and at the end of term the following were awarded Colours—the last that will be given during the war:—B. Richardson, J. H. C. Bennett, G. W. Phipps, G. Foster, N. W. Rimmington, J. C. Brodie and P. J. C. Newcastle. In

addition C. J. Hopkins, A. M. Porter and K. A. Rafferty deserve honourable mention for good play.

At the debate on "Whether Painting and Drawing are greater forms of art than Photography," G. V. Gosling moved and F. G. Miles opposed. The motion was carried by 32 points to 18.

ALTHOUGH we started late owing to the snow we have done a lot of shooting and some of us have become fairly expert; but we know of one enthusiast who still finds it difficult to hit the target! Each week our scores were kept and the person with the best average at the end of the term won the "Headmaster's Halfcrown." This was B. Richardson with an average of 20.6. The targets we use at present have a "possible" of 25. The runners-up were G. Foster 19.8, C. J. Hopkins 19.4, J. H. C. Bennett 19.4, S. B. J. de Ferranti 19.2, J. J. Buxton 19, J. C. Edwards 19.

A shooting match was held between teams representing those who are departing to the Junior House and those staying on at Gilling; it was won by the former by 147 points to 139.

THE following are some of the best items on the programme of one of the impromptu concerts given by the Lower Third and Second Form:—

Propaganda O'Kelly, Goodall, Richardson, Rimington and Bullock

The Children's Hour—

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Uncle Mac | Robins |
| Uncle David | H. Gosling |
| Auntie Hilda | Bruce |
| Auntie Doll | Birtwistle |
| Auntie Muriel | Hume |
| Auntie Doris | S. de Ferranti |

The B.B.C. would have been very shocked at this burlesque.

The Shipwrecked Mariner Brockman

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Herlock Sholmes | Porter, Millais, |
| | Sillars, Cope |
| My Great Nose | Lynch |

The epidiascope has been extremely useful this term. The following are some of the ways in which it has been used:—

A selection of interesting lectures for which we thank the masters concerned, including the Rev. Editor of the JOURNAL who came over to us at short notice.

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| Progress of the War | Dom Bede |
| The Road a hundred | |
| years ago | Dom Antony |
| Germany | Mr Burns |
| The Florentine School | Dom Maurus |
| Egypt | Mr Richardson |
| Early days at Ample- | |
| forth | Dom Alban |
| The Popes | Dom Adrian |

OUT of the several lectures given by boys the following were awarded prizes:—

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Otters | R. A. Campbell |
| Dogs | M. R. Bowman |
| Liverpool Docks | C. Goodall |
| Naval Ranks | A. M. L. Cope |
| Heath Robinson | |
| Caricature | P. N. Sillars |
| The Army | A. M. Porter |

PRIZES were also given for an exhibition of paintings and drawings organised by Dom Henry and Dom Christopher. Below is a list of the best productions:—

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A Highland Piper | G. V. Gosling |
| "Fumpf" | S. M. M. Ciechanowski |
| A Woodpecker | J. R. R. Millais |
| Hitler and Stalin | T. G. E. West |
| A fishing smack | D. G. Waterkeyn |

THE Cubbing competitions this term resulted in T. G. E. West's six securing 540 marks and easily taking the first place as the most efficient six of the twelve sixes in the first Pack.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS. 1. To unite old boys and friends of St. Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

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Part III

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS

THE organisation known in this country as the Young Christian Workers (Y.C.W.), itself a faithful adaptation of the Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne (J.O.C.) still more widely known in Belgium and France, has been declared by its admirers to be the only organisation for working youth which gives to its members an all-round training for their present and future lives. Whether this rather large claim be true or false (and the writer of this article is convinced that it is true) it certainly invites examination. This article therefore is an attempt to examine the need for such a movement, and to outline its aims and its methods.

The early history of the movement is now well known to many. Any Young Christian Worker could tell you the story of the young Belgian priest, the Abbé Cardijn, the son of working class parents, who vowed at his father's death bed to devote his life to the workers; of his fulfilment of that vow, in spite of opposition from the rich who dubbed him a Communist, from the priests who thought him a visionary, from the very workers whom he wished so ardently to help, who distrusted the cassock and the priest; of his two visits to London to study trade unionism in this country; of his four years in a German prison in Brussels from 1914 to 1918, where he developed and perfected his scheme for the future movement; and of his visit in 1925 to Pope Pius XI, and of the Pope's words to him: "Your ambition must be to win the masses. The soul of each worker is of infinite value, and until we have brought them all back to the influence of Christ

and the Church, we cannot rest. Tell your leaders and your members that the Holy Father is with them and that he blesses them." The Young Christian Worker will tell you these things, and he will tell you also of the wonderful growth and extension of the movement, from four members in 1921 to three quarters of a million in 1940, from the suburbs of Brussels to over thirty countries in the Old and the New World. In England the first section was formed just over three years ago. At first progress was slow, but now *crescit eundo*, and since September, 1939, every week which has passed has seen the start of a new section in this country.

The Y.C.W. takes as its *raison d'être* these facts, first, that all is not well with the lot of the young workers, that they are of all classes the most neglected, and secondly, that something can and must be done to help them, and that this help can best be given by the young workers themselves.

Those who have eyes to see and ears to hear will readily agree that while we proclaim the temporal and eternal destiny of each individual, the facts compel us to admit the contradiction which too often exists between that destiny and the path of life along which so many young workers are led. God made us to know, love and serve Him in this life, and to be happy with Him for ever in the next. So speaks the catechism. But what happens in real life? A boy leaves school when he is 14. He has no choice in the job he gets. He goes to work only to earn money. He is at once almost totally emancipated from his parents' control. The ideals he learnt at school he finds unrecognised or flouted by those with whom he works. He is soon taught that purity is unnatural and impossible. He is forced to listen to filthy talk and take part in immoral ragging. His first attempts to remain virtuous are jeered at till he stops trying. For he is an ordinary lad, not a ready-made saint. His reverence and respect for women and girls is quickly lost. Keenness at his work is resented by many of his fellow workers. They do not recognise that work is a vocation, that the worker is a son of God, a fellow-labourer with Christ. Honesty towards employers or towards each other is more the exception than

the rule. Self-interest is the sole rule of morality. Religion he hears mocked as the plaything of women and children, or hated as the tool of capitalism. The warfare between classes is emphasised as natural. His work is often hard, beyond the strength of his years, the hours too long, the conditions unhealthy. His wages perhaps are inadequate and unjust. His home may be dirty, unkempt and unhappy. Sometimes he is under-fed. His use of his free time is always useless, often dangerous and sinful. Any money he gets he squanders. He is not encouraged to regard himself as a responsible member of society. A year after he has left school you would scarcely recognise him as the same boy. He has started work with no other young worker to give him a helping hand. He receives no further religious or moral training. He is now receiving instead a thorough training in the low moral standards and the pagan ideas which hold almost undisputed sway in his working environment. The pagan atmosphere at work and the lack of help from home or elsewhere soon result in total abandonment of religious practice.

This gloomy picture must not be dismissed as an exaggeration. It is so often too pitifully true. It must be added, however, that this un-Christian outlook on religion and morality and life is by no means confined to the working classes. But we keep always in mind that 95% of the population of this country belongs to working class families, and that 50,000 Catholic boys and girls leave the elementary schools each year to begin work.

It is certain, then, that very many young workers succumb to their environment, but it is also certain that it is so little their own fault. Granted that conscience is always there, and some imputability, in the main the evil that the workers do, and their pagan views on life, are due to lack of Christian example and lack of Christian teaching. Their sins are not inevitable evils, due to the malice and natural depravity of men. We cannot be content with mere lamentations over the immorality, the absence of discipline, the abandonment to the cult of pleasure, the forgetfulness of God among the young

workers. If a Catholic lad loses his faith, if he becomes a Communist, we dare not throw the first stone, but would rather ask ourselves would our conduct or outlook on life be any better were we in his place and with only his chances. Physically, mentally, socially, morally, and spiritually, the young workers in this country are almost entirely abandoned to the godless and paganising influences around them. The forces of evil have been allowed to win an easy victory over the proletariat. And it is the proletariat which counts.

If we face the facts we must agree that something must be done for the young workers. It is possible for us to refuse to see the facts; it is an easy thing to be a Pharisee. But this is certain, that refusal to face the facts has led to the widespread, almost universal secession from the Church of the working classes in countries supposedly Catholic, where the workers regard themselves as natural enemies of the Church and the clergy as having little interest in their welfare, either temporal or spiritual. From this attitude result neglect of Christian law and the myriad evils which that neglect eventually entails for themselves, their country and the Church.

It was with full appreciation of the unhappy lot of so many young workers, and of their forgetfulness of their human dignity and eternal destiny, that the Abbé Cardijn was moved to begin the Young Christian Workers' Movement. He saw that something must be done, that something could be done, and that its accomplishment would be the major miracle of our age. For there was needed nothing less than a complete revolution, a crusade among the workers, a devastating attack on pagan standards and pagan conduct, a supreme effort to bring back Christ to the workers and the workers back to Christ, to make a new world through a new youth.

Anyone familiar with the Y.C.W. will recognise in the foregoing sentence phrases which are catchwords in the movement, constantly on the members' lips. We use them because they sum up so well its aims and programme. The movement realises the needs, both spiritual and temporal, of the young workers, and seeks to provide completely for them. It is not

content merely to get slack Catholic boys back to Mass and the Sacraments, or to get jobs for boys unemployed; it does not think its work finished when it has established a boys' club to fill the leisure hours of the young workers; its purpose is not fulfilled merely by holding meetings and rallies or retreats, or by discouraging boys from promiscuous courting, or from making mixed marriages. All these things it aims at doing, and many more besides, according to the workers' needs. It aims at making Christian, re-Christianising, the whole life of the young workers: their religious, moral, intellectual, social, economic and family life. It aims at transforming the environments in which the young workers live: the streets, the places of recreation, the factories, workshops, offices and the homes.

It is an ambitious programme, doubtless, but the only one worth while. Any after-care work which merely looks after the free time of some of the young workers in a parish, or which aims only at getting the boys regularly to the Sacraments, is tackling only one or two sides of a many-sided problem; and even efforts on these one or two sides will not succeed very far with most of the boys while the other aspects of their lives are being neglected. It is in this belief that the Y.C.W. aims at the complete training for life of the young worker. To this training is added the active work of the apostolate. The members believe that they can only hope to be saved if they are concerned with the salvation of their fellows, and that there is much work to be done which they alone can do.

The movement is, as to be successful it must be, the young workers' own. Pope Pius XII, when Papal Secretary of State, in a letter to Cardinal Verdier, wrote: "The workers must come to each others' aid, the uplifting and salvation of the working classes can and ought to be undertaken by the workers themselves. I believe in the workers, in their moral and spiritual resources, and in their boundless reserves of generosity." And the following words of Pope Pius XI are well-known: "In order to bring back to Christ these whole classes of men who have denied Him, we must gather and train from among their

very ranks, men who know their mentality and their aspirations, and who with kindly brotherly love will be able to win their hearts. Undoubtedly the first and immediate apostles of the working men must themselves be working men." The whole direction of the Y.C.W. is in the hands of the young workers. Everything in the movement is done among them, by them, for them. Their English magazine (a masterpiece of its kind) declares that it "is entirely produced by working lads, none of whom is over 25." The Y.C.W. is essentially an apostolate of young workers and among young workers. They realise that all workers are brothers in Christ the Carpenter's Son, and that their sphere of influence is naturally within their own environment. They have to take Christ with them into the home, the workshop and the street. They are the eyes, the ears, the mouth, the feet of Christ. They are going to make Him known and recognised and loved by their fellow workers. They feel that His reputation is in their hands, and with His help they are not going to betray Him. They are going to do Christ's work wherever they are, going about doing good, by helping, encouraging, influencing their fellow workers, correcting false ideas by their conduct and their words, winning by their friendliness young workers from ignorance and sin to their side and to their Cause, which is Christ's.

Clearly, if working boys are to make headway in this high endeavour against the strong tide of human indifference and sin, they need to be generous, to steel themselves against the jeers of others, to persevere in the work even when their efforts seem unavailing. That working boys can attain this peak of generosity has been more than abundantly proved. Every priest who has met Y.C.W. leaders is impressed and edified by their keenness for the work, by their cheerful self-sacrifice, and by their robust disregard of difficulties. They do not think they are doing very much; they are constantly on the look-out for chances of doing more. And they know the futility of human effort unless God give the increase. Prayer and frequent Holy Communion become necessities for them. In Holy Mass they offer themselves, their work-a-day lives with all

their hopes and struggles, their joys and sorrows to the offering of the Divine Victim, a corporate act of the Head and the members of the Mystical Body of Christ. And their consciousness of themselves as members of the Mystical Body leads them to greater consciousness of their responsibilities to one another.

In addition to this spirit of self-sacrifice, and devotion to the Cause of Christ and His Church, more is needed. The members must be trained for the work they have to do. Untrained enthusiasm and misdirected heroism are not enough. And it is in the Y.C.W. method of training that the psychological genius of the founder of the movement is especially evident; it is a method admirably adapted to the mentality and character of young workers, while at the same time it is to be doubted whether it would be of equal value for people of maturer years or of a different social class. It is a method at once idealist and practical, and is best summed up in the Y.C.W. slogan: See! Judge! Act!

A few young workers, fired with the spirit of the apostolate, and convinced that something must be done to help other young workers, group themselves together in a kind of parish cell. The little group meets and begins its work. First they examine together and find out by enquiries the real situation of the young workers in the district. These enquiries do not take place merely at the meeting; they are made in the mine, the factory, the shop, the streets; wherever the young worker is, he examines the conditions of the worker by observation and by questions. There will be enquiries on every aspect of the lives of the young workers. The results are brought back to the meeting, and hence the members have a first-hand, reasonably accurate and realistic knowledge of the actual state of affairs in the environment in which they live and work. They begin for the first time to see their own world. Then they judge the facts obtained in the light of Christian teaching. Here the help of the priest is invaluable. In concrete terms, Catholic doctrine is applied to the particular problem. The catechism, never fully understood, and now almost forgotten, lives again. The boys find that the Church

is interested in their daily lives, that She has much help and guidance to give on matters which men in general are inclined to regard as far outside religion's scope. Very often the facts obtained will show a state of affairs utterly at variance with the teaching of Christ their Leader. Then the section plans and executes methods of action in order to transform the actual situation little by little until it approaches the ideal at which they are aiming. This will be done by prayer, by good example, by friendly and persevering influence on a particular boy, by direct attack, by enlisting the help of others, by using every means at their disposal to pass on to others the firm, exact and clearly established principles they have learnt at their meetings. At their next meeting they report on their efforts. There is nothing merely academic about this method. It is with action the young workers are concerned. Knowledge must be acquired, but only as a preliminary to doing. The Young Christian Worker very quickly sees that there is very much that he can do, for his own and his fellow-workers' material and spiritual betterment. His aim is not merely to make the movement numerically great, for he knows that quality, not quantity is needed. His aim and the aim of the other leaders in the section is nothing less than to win back the multitudes from materialism and indifference to a Christian ideal and a Christian life. A little leaven seeks to leaven the whole lump.

Two points remain to be added. First, the Y.C.W. is more than a number of isolated groups working independently in their own environment. Some of the problems met with affect all the young workers over a large area or in a whole country. Some evils can be redressed only by a huge organisation. Hence all the parochial sections are united into one movement, which is able to enlist the support of all, and to give directions common to all. The members, too, must have opportunity for action—co-operative and organised—if they are to be firmly established in their new way of life. Whilst abstaining from all political activity, the movement aims at being the representative body of the young workers before public opinion, the Church and the State.

What is the position of the priest in the Y.C.W.? No section may be formed without the permission of the parish priest, and every section must have the assistance of a priest. It has been well said that the priest in the movement is everything and he is nothing. He is everything in that he represents the religious authority, and because in the choosing and training of leaders his is the influence which will make real apostles of them, his is the support and instruction of which the young workers, as yet untrained and sometimes easily discouraged, stand in so much need. He is nothing, because the movement is theirs. The priest supports the Y.C.W. constitution, he does not make the rules, he does not assume any position in the movement, or fulfill any of its works. He is an assistant, not a member.

In England the Movement as yet is small, but already within three years of being established here it has 600 leaders. It has recently (Low Week, 1940) received the approbation and support of the whole of the English Hierarchy, who have appointed a Chaplain General, and one of their number as National Ecclesiastical Assistant. Since the beginning of the war, the spread of the movement has begun to be spectacular. More and more priests are finding in the Y.C.W. the only solution to the problems of leakage, Communism and religious indifference among the young men in their parishes. The Movement will continue to spread because it is so thoroughly Catholic, essentially practical, and admirably adapted to the work it has set out to do. It has been said, and it is not too much to say that "the Y.C.W., by the mercy of God, promises to be of decisive importance to the Church and to the world in the critical days that lie ahead."

O.C.

THE LEAGUE OF CHRIST THE KING

PRESENT AND FUTURE

THE aspiration of the public schoolboy towards sanctity—strange phenomenon to many, repellent to some, as they conceive the thing, interesting to all, at least psychologically. . . . Well, there it is, at least, and at last, and L.O.C.K. embodies it, crystallises it.

One might suppose that enough has been written in the last few years of the right kind of life of saints to dispel the instinctive reaction which such a statement would have caused even in Catholic circles formerly; that Catholics are nowadays, if they take any trouble over their religion at all, sufficiently accustomed to the idea that one can be a saint without ceasing to be a human being, and even that the full development of a man or woman can only be reached in proportion to their approximation to sanctity. Still, the fact remains that to the very word a slightly repellent and alarming odour yet clings, a mixture of incense and holy water, a something which is not quite for the average man, even when he does accord it a distant admiration, which is by no means always.

And yet is not this all wrong? If we are to face the implications of our religion, is it not true that holiness is the supernatural goal at which every man worthy of the name should aim, at the risk of failing to express the personality which God gave him, and with the incentive of knowing that he is aiming at the one thing which can bring him all that happiness, all that adventure, and all that true satisfaction of ambition for which his nature craves?

It is important to get this clear then, at the start, that to live a Catholic life is not easy, has never been, and was never probably less so than at the present time; *but* that to live it is essential to one's salvation, to one's happiness, to one's ambition

that it is the only hope for the world, and that *to live it well it must be lived fully*. It is precisely this point of whole-heartedness that L.O.C.K. arose to stress, it is against that half-heartedness and nominal Catholicism which we have decried in Catholic countries but which was certainly beginning to show itself here, that L.O.C.K. arose as a protest. That it is one of the dangers of the public school to produce such an atmosphere is not strange, since the system, with all its virtues, is not Catholic in its origin, that is, in the origins of its present form. But that this fear of enthusiasm for one's religion should contaminate a Catholic school is not a thing to be tolerated, though it may well be a thing to be feared. Precisely should it be the glory of a Catholic public school to attempt the delicate task of crowning all that is good in the system with the life of Grace and with the supernatural. And Catholic boys began themselves to realise this, to awaken to the difficulty of the struggle that would lie before them on leaving school, and to seek to find some way by which they could keep their religion up to the maximum in after life, and not degenerate into "twelve o'clock Mass Catholics," for whom, shame to say, the Church is something increasingly unreal and chiefly conceived of as embodying a tiresome set of rules against which one comes up alarmingly at each of the major crises of life.

All this coincided providentially with the Church's great call to Catholic Action, that much misunderstood thing which is at last coming to be better understood by both clergy and laity, the call to each and every Catholic layman to be *active*, not merely passive, in his religion, to realise his individual vocation, and to carry Christ into every rank and walk of society that He may reign in the hearts of men. This zest for the apostolate has been admirably realised by the great Workers' Movements, J.O.C. abroad and now the Y.C.W. here, but amongst us it had not yet percolated to those who in one sense needed it most, the public schoolboy, or, as it is politely called in the programme of L.O.C.K., "the professional and allied classes." Yet are these not called to the same vocation and to the same witness of Faith? And should they not, precisely because they

are supposed to be leaders in society, take special pains to fit themselves for the reclaiming of a paganised society to Christ? This is what the founders of L.O.C.K. saw. Yet they did not set out priggishly to reform others, nor did they intend to be a "pious set." Their aim, amidst many vicissitudes, has been to steer clear of the prig and the crank, and to give the normal young Catholic emerging from his public school the means of keeping up his religion to the maximum rather than the minimum, by laying stress on prayer as the great means of sanctification after the Sacraments and then, by association with others like minded, to find mutual support for the task of spreading the Faith and working out his *vocation* in that state of life, to quote the Anglican catechism, "to which it has pleased God to call him." This is the distinctive feature of Catholic Action, the apostolate of class by class. The members of L.O.C.K. face the difficult task of apostolate in a self-conscious and religion-shy stratum of English society, but it is one that must be saved, and, above all, it is *their* milieu, therefore it is quite obviously the work God designs for them, therefore equally is it the means of their sanctification.

Now for the practical side. The approach will vary according to the immediate milieu. In London we found that the joint approach to the apostolate was difficult owing to the variety of the members' professions, etc. We also found that anything like daily Mass was not possible as a definite rule, and that we must leave the prayer obligation at the general rule laid down by the Society—about a quarter of an hour's prayer, either in the form of Mass, whenever possible, or of a visit to the Blessed Sacrament, or in whatever form was practicable. We made the fortnightly Conference the basis of the spiritual life of the Group, stressing the main ideas of spirituality and dogma, adapted to the apostolate, and in the study circle we aimed at a better knowledge of the Church's social teaching. At Sandhurst we spent most of the second part of the meeting after the Conference in answering questions and enabling people to equip themselves better with the Church's answer to problems of the day. Incidentally, we were sometimes surprised at the

little they seemed to know about it on emerging from Catholic public schools.

But I should like to write specially of L.O.C.K. at Oxford. In a University milieu it is easier to observe the effects of such a body and to study one's surroundings more effectively than where they are necessarily scattered and composite. We have had fortnightly meetings during term, with the Conference, prayer and a discussion on the progress of the Society's work in the University milieu. Daily Mass is expected of members (by their own wish) given the facilities for this at Oxford, and a weekly dialogue Mass helps to maintain the sense of corporate worship amongst members. But the distinctive feature of L.O.C.K. at Oxford has been its development of Catholic Action along the classic lines. It is the great help and seconder of the work of the Chaplaincy. It is the nucleus of the spiritual life of the Chaplaincy, and can be relied upon for the organisation of our corporate worship, sung Mass, etc., as also for the development of those societies through which the Catholic life of Oxford is making itself felt in the University. Our first object must always be the protection and nourishment of the Faith of Catholics, and this has been encouraged by means of study groups for the main Faculties, in which difficulties are likely to present themselves—Medicine and Science, Philosophy, History, etc. The membership of these is not confined to members of L.O.C.K., but the group is organised by L.O.C.K., since the whole object of L.O.C.K. is not to supplant other Catholic societies, but to co-ordinate their activities and to act as a power-house for spiritual activity and training. Members have also displayed much zeal, tempered with prudence, in the reclaiming of slack Catholics, and in the assisting of non-Catholics who show an attraction to the Faith. They are always told that in dealing with the latter their role is to assist the processes of Divine Grace, not to force their belief on their friends or to scheme the conversion of so-and-so, but in all to be informed by a thoroughly Catholic spirit of charity and a profound realisation of the instrumentality of human nature in co-operation with the Divine Will.

L.O.C.K., then, to sum up, is neither a rescue society to prevent public schoolboys from drifting, nor is it an esoteric clique for the very "pious." It should appeal to all those who wish to live their religion to the full, and who feel the need of some corporate support for this in the world. It sets a high standard, externalised in the quarter of an hour's daily prayer, but not an unreasonable one, and it appeals to all those who, in the world, in the University or in the Forces at the present moment, wish to train themselves to carry Christ back into a society which has lost or rejected Him, but which can find no solution to its problems outside Him and His Church. Its methods are not primarily methods of preaching but methods of example, but it realises the need for intelligent study and assimilation of Catholic principles with which to enlighten a doubting world. It will not seek to impose itself on its fellows, it will show the greatest tact and consideration in dealing with a shy and independent milieu, but it will remain profoundly convinced of the unique nature of the Pearl of Great Price and of the responsibility which a Catholic education imposes on those who have been privileged to receive it. Above all, it recognises in Prayer both the means to that sanctification without which all activity is useless and the surest guide to what forms its activity, both individual or collective, should take.

In Group meetings the system of enquiries on the surroundings, initiated by J.O.C., is resorted to whenever it is felt to be practicable, and by this means the efforts of members to counteract for example the influence of Marxism in a particular place or to deal with particular difficulties amongst their fellows are co-ordinated and stimulated by criticism and discussion.

Present circumstances make all this more disjointed, yet also more necessary than ever. In Wartime much can be done by the monthly Bulletin and by correspondence. The L.O.C.K. priests will all be glad to give any assistance they can in this way. Further information may be obtained from the President, Major the Hon. N. A. Lytton-Milbanke, 12 Chelsea Embankment, S.W.3., or from the First Priest Assistant, Father Vernon

Johnson, Walsingham House, 29 Bedford Way, W.C.1. Literature may be had from the Secretary, E. Caldin, Queen's College, Oxford, and I shall be very glad to give any information myself (address: The Old Palace, Oxford). It can also be had at Ampleforth through the Housemasters. May I recommend particularly Major Milbanke's pamphlet *Our Aims in Peace and War*, which admirably applies the principles of L.O.C.K. to the present situation?

Enough has here been said, I hope, to show that L.O.C.K. has in it the seeds of a movement which can shake us out of our lethargy and awaken us to the supreme adventure of a Full Catholicism. "*Surge qui dormis, a mortuis, et illuminabit te Christus.*"

ALFONSO DE ZULUETA.

GREEK LITERATURE

II POETRY

(continued)

FROM the alleged verbal directness of the Greeks we pass to their alleged intellectual directness—their freedom from cant, from sententiousness, from the pathetic fallacy. Sir Richard Livingstone gives a good deal of space to this matter¹; discusses the Greek and the modern view of nature, love, and death, and finds occasion to make a series of crushing comparisons between Homer and the Greek lyrists and dramatists on the one side, and English poets—especially nineteenth-century poets—on the other.

Here as elsewhere in Hellenist propaganda there are two main points to be observed. First, the nineteenth-century Romantics are gratuitously taken as representing 'us' or modern man; secondly, the 'Greek view' and 'our view' are contrasted without any reference to philosophical truth. Once this reference is made, I think it will usually appear that the ordinary Greek and the ordinary Romantic are both intellectually astray, though their deviations from the norm are characteristically different.

First then the view of Nature. Unlike modern man, we are told, the classical Greek does not attribute to Nature qualities and feelings which it does not possess. He views the world with a childlike directness. He "sees no more in a landscape than is obviously there. To him a mountain is a mountain, a tree a tree, a flower a flower."² Of this view we may say

¹ *Greek Genius*, Ch. III, and note to Ch. I. ² *Ibid.* p. 75.

in the first place that it is particularly unchildlike, for a child asks *Why?*, dimly perceiving that if there were no more in a landscape than is obviously there, the landscape would not be there at all. The flower or tree or mountain does not explain itself, and a rational mind asks for an explanation. "Many will feel that the classical Greeks as a whole felt wonder too little"³; true, but as Plato said and Aristotle and St Thomas repeated, wonder is the beginning of philosophy.⁴ Hence Plato himself leaves to 'the many' (the 'normal Greeks' of the Hellenist) the irrational belief that trees and plants and animals are self-produced without a creative intelligence. "Surely these things cannot have come from not-being into being except through the workmanship of God, θεοῦ δημιουργοῦντος."⁵

For the contingent implies the necessary, and in orthodox philosophy⁴ visible Nature (*natura naturata*) is seen as the work of a Creator, multiplying, in its diversity, likenesses of that divine goodness which cannot itself be multiplied.⁵ And as God is the maker of natural things, so he conserves them, indwells in them, and directs them to their end; for "created things would lack their perfection if they came from God and were not ordered again to him."⁶

In those cultures therefore where thought has not lost its metaphysical foundation, visible Nature is spoken of in two ways. First, as that in which God indwells. "All this universe is strung upon Me as a row of jewels upon a thread," says the Lord in the *Bhagavad Gita*, and the famous passage which follows is a classical expression of the doctrine of the divine

¹ *Ibid.*, p. 105.

² Plato *Theaet.* 155 d; Arist. *Met.* II 982b; St Thomas S.T. I—II, 41, 4, ad 5.

³ *Sophist* 265 cd; this is of course developed in the *Timaeus*.

⁴ I mean by orthodox philosophy that core of metaphysical tradition in which Hindu, Christian, Jewish and Moslem thought agree; much of Plato and Aristotle and Plotinus belongs to it. In the matters treated here I can scarcely go beyond suggesting the orthodox position in each case, but would remind the reader that every such position has been supported by subtle and precise argument, Thomistic or other.

⁵ Cf. St Thomas *De Veritate*: 1, 4, 6 and 23, 1, ad 3.

⁶ St Thomas *ibid.*, 20, 4, c.

immanence.¹ Secondly, Nature is spoken of as praising its Creator; both because it causes man to praise, and because by analogy Nature itself may be said to acknowledge the good to which it adheres as it fulfils its appointed end. In the former sense, St Augustine writes: "Ista contextio creaturae, ista ordinatissima pulchritudo, ab imis ad summa conscendens, a summis ad ima descendens, nusquam interrupta, sed dissimilibus temperata, laudat Deum. Quare ergo tota laudat Deum? Quia cum eam consideras et pulchram vides, tu in illa laudas Deum."² In the latter sense the *Hitopadesa* speaks of 'the night-flowers worshipping God,' and the Egyptian hymn anticipates in its own manner the Jewish *Benedicite*: "Praise to thee, saith every beast, jubilation to thee, saith every wilderness, as high as is the heaven, as broad as is the earth, as deep as is the sea."³

On this level of thought we have the *Laudes creaturarum* of St Francis, and in English poetry Smart's *Song to David* and Hopkins' *Pied Beauty*. Beneath it, we have in Greek and English some description of the surface of things which is good of its kind—in Homer and the lyrists and again in nineteenth-century verse; in this latter there is sometimes an exactness of mere observation which is foreign to Greek—Hardy's 'horny' sedges, Browning's 'You know the red turns grey.' The discussion of a few particular passages such as those offered in *The Greek Genius* could only be unsatisfactory after

¹ Only Western impertinence attributes to such words a 'pantheistic' meaning which is denied by Hindus themselves. "To say that I am a pantheist is merely to confess that I am not a metaphysician, just as to say that two and two make five would be to confess that I am not a mathematician" (Coomaraswamy). I do not deny that some Eastern thought is pantheistic; nor am I to be taken as asserting the theological exactness of all the non-Christian authors I quote. But it is both absurd and uncharitable to suppose *a priori* that every Eastern expression of the doctrine of immanence is pantheistic and yet to receive at once as orthodox any similar expression in Christian mystics, e.g.: "Tu es amoenitas omnium colorum, dulcor omnium saporum, fragrantia omnium odorum, delectatio omnium sonorum, suavis amoenitas amplexuum intimorum" (St Gertrude, *Legatus* III, 66, where perhaps *suavitas* should be read for *suavis amoenitas*).

² *Enarr. in Ps.* 144, §13.

³ Erman, *Literature of the Ancient Egyptians*, tr. Blackman (1927), p. 286; and cf. p. 289.

the publication of Soutar's comprehensive book, *Nature in Greek Poetry*.¹ But the following general points may be made. (1) Ordinary Greeks had no explanation of Nature in general, but retained mythological explanations of particular natural things; they would have been surprised at the notion of birds praising God, but, as Plato observed, attributed human sorrow to particular birds—swans, swallows and nightingales.² In this sense it is true to say that 'mythology is the pathetic fallacy of the Greeks.'³ (2) The Greeks, like other nations, felt that it was at least *appropriate* that Nature should sometimes appear joyful or sorrowful in correspondence with human joys or sorrows⁴—this quite apart from prodigies like the rain of blood at Sarpedon's death. (3) It is quite reasonable for an enquiring mind to ask questions about natural things which cannot perhaps be answered, as when Blake asks—

How do you know but ev'ry Bird that cuts the airy way
Is an immense world of delight, clos'd by your senses five?

—or to speculate without sentiment on the consequences of a creature's being what it is, as in Mr de la Mare's poem *The Fly*, or again to express in human terms what an animal's behaviour suggests it feels, as when Sophocles speaks of a mare cowering in shame and raging with indignation to see its shorn neck reflected in water.⁵ (4) There is no reason why one should not make the hypothesis (expressed or implied) that creatures

¹ St Andrew's University Publications (1939). We may note in passing that two of Sir Richard Livingstone's examples are ill-chosen for his purpose. Homer's description (Il. VIII, 555—61) of a bright moon combined with very clear stars and far-seen headlands aims at picturesqueness rather than truthfulness (see Soutar, p. 111). Alcman's Kingfisher is not a bird of *spring* (εἰαρός) but a *holy* bird (ἱερός); and Alcman is saying—sententiously, on Sir Richard's view—that he wishes he were a kingfisher (see Bowra, *Greek Lyric Poetry*, pp. 63—4).

² *Phaedo* 84 e sqq. ³ Soutar, p. 207.

⁴ Soutar, pp. 205—7. Webster in his *Greek Art and Literature* (p. 35) speaks of the pathetic fallacy in vase-painting. "When the Cleophrades painter draws a palm-tree in his *Sack of Troy* . . . its head is bowed and its foliage drooping to show that even wild nature felt the horror of that day." But I am not sure that this example is conclusive. Omens perhaps imply a pathetic fallacy.

⁵ *Fr.* 659.

could speak, and then ask what they would say—either to express what seems to be their nature or for purposes of satire, edification, diversion and so forth. Here again Mr de la Mare gives a good example in his poem *Comfort*; the Stranger in Plato's *Politicus* asks how cranes—who look so intelligent—would arrange γένη¹; and there are all the beast-fables and Aristophanes' *Birds*. More generally, it is surely a legitimate device to suppose for the sake of argument that something impossible happens and then deduce its logical consequences in this or that direction; this I take to be Euripides' method in certain of his plays, as it is also the method of *Gulliver's Travels*, of Garnett's *Lady into Fox* and of Bontempelli's *Figlio di due madri*. (5) What is wrong with Mrs Browning's deplorable verses on the sea-bird (quoted by Sir Richard Livingstone to contrast with Alcmán's verses) is not that thoughts and mind are attributed to a bird but that they are the foolish thoughts and muddled mind of Mrs Browning herself. For whereas the Greeks exalted the lower powers of the mind at the expense of the higher, the Romantics sought to transcend the mind by feeling. Greeks in general dismissed metaphysics as 'star-gazing'; Romantics in general liked star-gazing but thought they had found a species of it which supplanted metaphysics. Both deviated from intellectual truth.

Sir Richard Livingstone finds further material for his thesis in a contrast between the Greek and the modern view of love. 'The Greeks took a direct view of love, and saw in it either a natural passion, or a social tie, or a union for mutual comfort'; whereas the moderns sentimentalise and romanticise. "There is a conception of love in which it becomes unearthly, supernatural. . . . Once it was a bond in which man was on a level with any animal; now its physical origins are so far forgotten that it becomes a symbol of the union of Christ with his Church. Once it was vain and frustrated without the satisfaction of desire; now the rejected lover feels that he reaps the fruit of his passion as fully as his successful rival. . . . Browning looks to his dead wife for 'all hope, all sustainment, all reward.' . . .

¹ 263 d.

It is enough for him to ride with a woman who does not return his passion; with a serene contentment he calls his successful rivals blest." And there is the expected comparison between the love poetry of the Brownings and Sappho's φαίνεται μοι κῆνος.¹

Dr Murray puts it rather differently. "Lafcadio Hearn observes that one of the difficulties which the Japanese feel in appreciating English poetry is the immense—and to their minds unpleasant—importance which our poets attach to love between man and woman. Indians are said to feel the same difficulty. Our preoccupation with the subject may well be criticized; it is certainly often extravagant and morbid. But there is no doubt that it belongs to the Greek tradition. . . . The truth probably is that something which in a large sense may be called the Romantic Movement began in Greece, but, partly because it was only beginning and partly because of the restraint and truthfulness that was natural to Greek art, it was free from those intensities and extravagances of sensibility which it developed, for example, in the *Vita Nuova* of Dante, or the novels of George Sand."²

Dr Murray scarcely does justice to Eastern habits of thought. It may be as well to state briefly that the central classic of Japan, and the chief embodiment of the great Heian culture, is precisely a love-story, which in Mr Waley's translation runs to six volumes³; that though classical Chinese literature has little love-poetry,⁴ in the later drama and novel love is as important as in European literature⁵; and that love is one of the commonest themes of the classical Sanskrit drama⁶ and of

¹ *Greek Genius*, pp. 78—9.

² *Classical Tradition*, pp. 19—20.

³ *The Tale of Genji* (1925—33).

⁴ See Waley, 170 *Chinese Poems*, pp. 3—4.

⁵ Good examples are: for drama, *The Western Chamber* (tr. S. I. Hsiung); for the novel, *Dream of the Red Chamber* (tr. Chi-Chen Wang), and *Les deux cousines* and *Les deux jeunes filles lettrées* (tr. Stanislas Julien).

⁶ *Sakuntala* is the most famous; but cf. other examples in Wilson's *Hindu Theatre*; also the classical poem called *The Seasons*.

Persian and Arabic literature generally.¹ This said, we may try to disentangle a little truth from the statements here offered.

The Greeks, Sir Richard tells us, saw in love 'either a natural passion, or a social tie, or a union for mutual comfort.' On one level, what we may call the normal view of love unites these three things. In a reasonable civilisation, it is expected that the 'natural passion' of love should be fulfilled in marriage and the family, and that this 'union for mutual comfort' should be integrated into the life of society. This was the view of the great patriarchal civilisations; one finds something of it in Homer; but in classical Greece it is a rarity indeed. Xenophon's Ischomachus and his wife are remarkable figures in a society where selfish passion ran riot and served no social end. "A civilisation like that of China, in which the patriarchal family remained the corner-stone of society and the foundation of religion and ethics, has preserved its cultural traditions for more than 2000 years without losing its vitality. In the classical cultures of the Mediterranean world, however, this was not the case. Here the patriarchal society failed to adapt itself to the urban conditions of the Hellenistic civilisation, and consequently the whole culture lost its stability. . . . Aversion to marriage and the deliberate restriction of the family by the practice of infanticide and abortion was undoubtedly the main cause of the decline of ancient Greece, as Polybius pointed out in the second century B.C."² And it is relevant to observe that the love-poems written by the Brownings to each other, though often weak in their own kind,³ in one sense at least have reason upon their side; for they are poems between two

¹ Of the Arabs, Sir Wm. Jones has written: 'We find, indeed, that love has a greater share in their poems than any other passion; it seems to be always uppermost in their minds, and there is hardly an elegy, a panegyrick, or even a satire, in their language, which does not begin with the complaints of an unfortunate, or the exultations of a successful, lover' (p. 533 in Vol. IV of the collected *Works*, 1799).

² Christopher Dawson, *Enquiries* (1933), p. 275; the quotation is from the essay *Christianity and Sex*, where the relations of love, marriage and society are discussed historically and philosophically.

³ Of course there exist far better poems between husband and wife, e.g., those of Su Wu, King and Patmore.

lovers who became man and wife, who had a son, and whose love had a social meaning. What of Sappho?

And as it is unreasonable that the love of lovers should be socially isolated from marriage and the family, so also it is unreasonable that this kind of love should be intellectually isolated from other kinds of love; for there is clearly a love of friends, a love of parents and children for each other, a love between animals, a love of men for goodness and truth; and traditional philosophy speaks analogically of the love of things, the love of the stone for the centre towards which it falls, of the flame for the circumference to which it reaches out; and all these loves in some sense imply knowledge. Moreover, the will towards a particular and finite good cannot ultimately be explained except by a will towards the universal and infinite Good. There is here a metaphysical synthesis common to East and West¹; not entirely unknown to Greek thought, and hinted at here and there in Greek literature,² though unfamiliar and unwelcome to the ordinary Greek mind, with its reluctance to deepen and unify knowledge. But there is a classical expression of it in Aristotle: "All things long for the eternal and the divine."³

One step further. If all things long for the eternal and the divine, then the human soul does so in a particular manner. And since love between man and woman is the central expression of human love, it is no arbitrary sentiment but a philosophical necessity which draws an analogy between the union of human lovers and the union of man with his final good, and relates to divine knowledge and divine beauty whatever portion of knowledge and beauty belongs to earthly love. Hence the symbolism of Krishna and Radha, the familiar imagery of Sufi poetry, the superb convention of the *Arabian Nights* by which the narrator or one of his characters turns from the contemplation of a beautiful person to utter the

¹ For the Christian Scholastic doctrine see St Thomas, *S.T.* I—II, Qu. 26—28; P. H. Wicksteed, *Dante and Aquinas* (1913) pp. 162—5; and more generally Dom Aelred Graham, *The Love of God* (1939).

² E.g. Aeschylus, fr. 44; Euripides, fr. 898. ³ *De Anima* II, 415 ab.

formula 'Praised be the Author of all perfection.'¹ And this symbolism of natural theology and metaphysics is taken up and transformed by the theology of revelation. The dealings of God with Israel are those of a bridegroom with his bride. 'I will betroth thee unto me for ever. . . . And the bridegroom shall rejoice over the bride, and thy God shall rejoice over thee.' In the economy of grace, this becomes the marriage of Christ with his Church, as expounded by St Paul. To suppose that when St Paul wrote to the Ephesians, he, of all men, had 'forgotten the physical origins of love,' is to confess to the bleakest kind of incomprehension. When St Paul likewise wrote that the Church is the 'pillar and ground of truth,'² are we to suppose that he had forgotten the physical nature of stone?

The metaphysical symbolism of love was known both to Plato and to Plotinus, though neither of them interpreted it with the sureness and depth of Eastern and Christian philosophers. From the ordinary Greek it was as remote as from our literary commentators on Dante and the *stil nuovo* (among whom we may number Dr Murray, with his collocation of the *Vita nuova* beside the novels of George Sand). But unless the intellectual implications of love are at least roughly understood, it is impossible to discuss the truthfulness or the falsity of Greek and Romantic love-poetry.

It remains to say something of 'unrequited' love and its vogue with the Romantics. There is a true philosophy of the matter, and a false. In the true philosophy, it is perceived that just as other failures in life may be better handled than by sulking with Achilles or killing oneself with Ajax, so the failure to win a loved person need not mean failure on all levels, and indeed may profit oneself and others. In support of this are three principles which I cannot here develop: that 'love consists rather in loving than in being loved'³; that 'love may be considered as the willing for someone the things one

¹ And among the Sufis, when a beautiful person is compared to the moon, it is remembered that the moon's beauty is a reflected beauty.

² The visible pillar, the invisible foundation.

³ Aristotle, *Ethics* VIII 1159 a; he instances a mother's 'unrequited' love for her child.

believes good, not for one's own sake but for the other's'⁴; and finally that to love at all implies a certain union, something of the object loved being necessarily shared by the lover as something of the object known is necessarily shared by the knower.⁵

But there is also a false philosophy where frustration is courted, where 'passion' in the modern sense (violent emotion unrelated to knowledge and uncontrolled by the will) is sought for its own sake, and where the passion of love reaches forward to the passion for death. This particular philosophy, which first appears clearly in mediaeval Provence, is of obscure origin (partly Moslem, partly Catharist, perhaps⁶); it is distinct from the mere exaggerated expression of sentiment common to the Greek Anthology, the Greek novelists, and much modern verse; philosophically and theologically, it is a heresy; traces of it infect much Romantic writing of the last century, and its influence is still powerful in modern thought and society. Here, then, as in the matter of Nature, there are a Greek view and a romantic view which may properly be called deviations from truth. The norm is that Christian philosophy of love which is aware of matter and spirit both, and recognises in man himself a bridge between the material and the spiritual⁷.

Last, in this discussion of intellectual directness, comes the 'Greek view' of death, which Sir Richard Livingstone surprisingly illustrates by the Funeral Speech of Pericles in contrast with Dryden's *Ode* on Anne Killigrew. After quoting a paragraph of the Speech⁸ in Jowett's loose version, Sir Richard proceeds thus: "Others have thought it better to have loved and lost than never to have loved. Pericles disagrees and he

¹ Aristotle *Rhet.* II 1380 b.

² Cf. St Thomas *S.T.* I—II, 25, 2, ad 2; *De veritate* 26, 4, c.

³ See Dawson, *Origins of the Romantic Tradition*, in *Mediaeval Religion* (1934); and Denis de Rougemont, *L'Amour et l'Occident* (1939)—in some ways an important book, though in parts it is wildly wrong.

⁴ "In Nietzsche's words, though not with exactly Nietzsche's meaning, man is a bridge leading from animal to beyond man. . . . The bridge is a thing in itself; it is also a means to an end. It is a means because over it traffic passes; it is a thing in itself because it knows the reality of both shores." Eric Gill, *Clothes* (1931), p. 141. ⁵ Thuc. II, 44.

will not spare his hearers the point. And what is the consolation he offers? That some shall make themselves useful to Athens by having more children; while the others must console themselves in a 'useless old age' with thier neighbours' respect. There is no mincing of words here; no shrinking from facts. We may not think that Pericles is right; but at any rate he has looked death straight in the face"—unlike Dryden, "who thinks to annihilate death by describing its victim as moving across heaven in the procession of the stars."

All this is singularly confused. The main difference here between Pericles and Dryden is that Pericles seemingly believes the soul to be mortal and Dryden certainly believes it to be immortal. One of them must be wrong, and rightness or wrongness cannot be a matter of indifference. Plato held the immortality of the soul to be demonstrable by reason; he also called it 'an ancestral tradition' and 'an ancient and holy doctrine.'² Dryden has Plato's wisdom with him; he has also other more powerful evidence that death has indeed been 'swallowed up in victory.' If, as Christians hold, he is right, then the details of his first stanza fall into place as unessential flourishes round an essential truth. Pericles, Plato would say, is ignorant of the whole matter, or refuses, like many Greeks, to consider the matter at all. For one finds side by side in Greece a belief in some kind of immortality,³ plain denial of it, and again a shrinking—to use Sir Richard's word—from consideration of the truth.

But, it may be said, even if one holds about death a belief that is objectively wrong, it is still possible to state it in a becoming manner and with a *relative* veracity. Truly; and this has been done in many times and places; but I deny that it has been done by Pericles. Nor does he face death itself—that has been done in the *Gita* and the *Phaedo*; nor again does

¹ *Greek Genius*, pp. 86—8, 91.

² *Laws* 959 a; *Ep.* VII 335 a.

³ This of course is treated in many books. I merely note from common prose sources the Plataeans' invocation of the dead (*Thuc.* II 59) and Isocrates' praise of initiation and its advantages for time and eternity (*Panegy.* 28)—this being given as a commonsense instance of Athens' benefits to the world.

he face his own bereavement—that has been done by St Augustine and St Bernard; he makes casual remarks on the bereavement of others in the course of a highly sententious and artificial speech. For what is the Funeral Speech of Pericles? It is a speech in a well-known convention, made by the leader of a slave-owning state at the beginning of an imperialistic war; it seeks to divert its hearers from any kind of reality by talk about freedom and culture and democracy; it is a model not of directness but of obliquity, and it succeeds so well that though Thucydides doubtless meant it as tragic irony (it is followed shortly by a description of the plague) it is taken at its surface-value and firmly believed in by Hellenists to-day.

I have said that Pericles' speech is in a well-known convention. "Funeral orations," says Professor Taylor, "belong to the type of oratory called by the Greeks 'epideiptic,' and demand an artificial elevation of diction and use of verbal ornament avoided in 'forensic' pleading and political speaking. Hence all the extant specimens exhibit, to a greater or less degree, the high-flown and semi-poetical character distinctive of the Sicilian 'show declamation' introduced to Athens by Gorgias."¹ Not counting the fragment of Gorgias, there are four such specimens extant beside the speech of Pericles; one is attributed to Lysias and one to Demosthenes; another is certainly by Hyperides; finally there is Plato's *Menexenus*, which is a parody of the *genre*.

All these are excellent examples of what Sir Richard elsewhere calls indirectness and cant. In the Demosthenic example, each tribe of the dead at Chaeronea is connected with some appropriate myth—that of Procne, that of Semele, and so forth. We are told that the dead are mourned not only by all Greece, but by the greatest part of the inhabited world. The orator holds it 'reasonable' to say that the dead soldiers share the thrones of the gods below, holding in the Islands of the Blest the same rank as the ancient heroes.² In Hyperides, we are forbidden to say that the dead have perished; rather they have

¹ A. E. Taylor, *Plato* (1926), p. 42.

² [*Dem.*] LX, §§ 27 sqq., 33, 34.

changed their life to an immortal condition, and will converse in Hades with the leaders of the Trojan War, with Miltiades and Themistocles, with Harmodius and Aristogeiton. In the obligatory 'consolation,' the practical and the sententious are nicely mingled. On the one hand, the sisters of the dead soldiers 'either have achieved or will achieve suitable marriages'; on the other, 'for those soldiers who died childless, the praises of the Greeks will prove immortal sons.'

In reply to this convention Plato wrote his *Menexenus*. "You know, Menexenus, in all kinds of ways it seems a fine thing to fall in battle. A man who dies poor gets a fine funeral on the grand scale; and someone quite worthless gets praised by clever orators who leave nothing to chance but have prepared their speeches long beforehand—men who say such fine things about everyone (no matter whether they fit or not) and use such fine language—so ornamental—that they steal our souls away. They give us a panegyric of the State, of the men killed in the war, of all our ancestors ages back and of ourselves, the survivors. . . . I can tell you, I feel a taller and nobler and handsomer man as I listen spellbound to hear myself praised. . . . It takes me three days or more to lose this feeling of self-importance, the orator's words and voice echo so in my ears. Not till four or five days after do I return to myself and come down to earth again."²

Needless to say, the *Menexenus* has been a sad puzzle to classical scholars, who cannot conceive why a philosopher should wish to apply rational criticism to Periclean Athens. For those so puzzled, the *Republic* and the *Laws* also have been written in vain.

(to be concluded).

W. H. SHEWRING.

¹ Hyperides, *Epitaph*. §§ 27, 35 sqq., 27, 42.
Menex. 234c—235c.

NOTES

ARCHBISHOP GODFREY, Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain, could have chosen no more suitable day for his visit to us than the feast of the holy Apostles SS. Peter and Paul. Fr Abbot at the reception welcomed him as the representative of the Holy Father and the Archbishop sang the Mass of the Feast. On the following day His Grace said the boys' Mass and gave Holy Communion and later preached at the High Mass. We would like to record our gratitude to Mgr Godfrey and our appreciation of the honour done to us.



ON JULY 21ST His Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough held an Ordination in the Abbey Church. The following were raised to the Priesthood: DD. Bruno Donovan, Robert Coverdale, James Forbes, Gabriel Gilbey, and Bede Burge.

DD. Hilary Barton, Denis Waddilove and Michael Sandeman were ordained deacons.

DD. Charles Murtagh and Walter Maxwell-Stuart were made sub-deacons.



It was with much regret that we heard of the death on May 1st of Mr Sydney Lee, the founder of the Catholic Records Press at Exeter and for many years the printer of this JOURNAL. In his seventy-second year, he was not long ill before his death, and never had to look forlornly for occupations to take the place of the business that had meant so much to him. It was by his kindness and sympathetic interest that we have been able in these pages to indulge so freely our typographic whims and experiments; and another striking piece of Ampleforth editing and printing, the *Benedictine Hours*, would have been produced by no other printer at a price that would have borne thinking about, and at the same time with such attention to detail. We beg our readers' prayers for his soul; and for our part we look forward to the maintenance of his admirable traditions of honest dealing and sterling workmanship in our relations with Mr Gerald Lee, his son and successor.

READERS who recall the recent exploits of H.M. submarine Spearfish will have heard the news of its loss with sadness not unmixed with pride. Lieutenant Commander J. H. Forbes, D.S.O., though not an Old Boy of the school, was known to many of us and was recently at Ampleforth for his brother's Ordination only a short time before setting out on his last patrol. To Father James and to his family we offer our profound sympathy. To a gallant officer who has so well maintained the high traditions of his Service we offer our tribute of gratitude and respect. May he rest in peace.

GOREMIRE DAY was remarkable for three things: weather of absolute perfection, the restoration of the traditional lunch and the presence of one who could remember his first Goremire in 1870. Empires rise and sink like billows indeed! When Fr Hilary Willson set out to earn his first Goremire lunch, Bismarck had not yet proclaimed the Second Reich, Louis Napoleon was at the Tuilleries and our own Victoria had still thirty-one years to reign. *Stat* (or perhaps we should say *stet*) *Pater Hilarius dum volvitur orbis.*

NOTICES OF BOOKS

FRANCIS CARDINAL BOURNE. Volume I. *By Ernest Oldmeadow* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 16s.

It is amazing how many personal papers and records some distinguished men leave behind them for their biographers; indeed one is almost led to suspect foresight and deliberation. Cardinal Bourne was not one of these; "he was a poor letter-writer, except officially" (p. 179), and where controversies arose, "his biographer has not been granted access to papers on the other side" (p. 237). In these circumstances the choice of Mr Oldmeadow to write this biography was no doubt wise; for despite a certain didacticism, excusable perhaps in one who sorrows to find the great Edwardian movements unremembered, and some surviving touches of that truculence which the Cardinal himself always supported in his editor of the *Tablet*, the biographer has the advantage of his own vivid memory of the public events that evoked the Cardinal's most striking reactions.

The high lights of this first volume are the educational politics of 1907—09, and (less important, though more picturesque) the Eucharistic Procession that Mr Asquith interfered with in 1908. On the day (August 26th) that this review is being written *The Times* can say in a vigorous leader (the third in a few months):

"To safeguard the future of English Christianity, the public demand is simply that Christian teaching shall be made fully available in all places of education supported by the State, and that it shall be given by duly qualified and believing teachers."

To think that it is only thirty years since Dr Clifford and the Nonconformist "steam-roller" majority of 1906! To quote from *The Times* again:

"Because Christianity is a creed based upon a knowledge of historical facts, its future mainly depends, not upon an amiable state of mind, but upon an educational system in which the teaching of these facts is given the foremost place."

This movement, of the first importance to us Catholics, can be fully appreciated only against the background of opposition and misunderstanding, still surviving here and there, that found such loud expression in the House of Commons of Cardinal Bourne's first years as a bishop; and readers will find no more vivid and effective summary of that period than Mr Oldmeadow's account of a struggle that the present generation will find hard to credit.

N.F.H.

THE HISTORY OF COTTON COLLEGE. *By the Very Rev. W. Canon Buscot* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 10s. 6d.

As a background to his story the author begins with a clear and lively sketch of the conditions under which Catholics lived in England in the eighteenth century. He then traces the rise and progress of Sedgley Park, the first secondary school for English Catholics since the Reformation, in a series of pen pictures of its Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Bursars, and of the most conspicuous of its Promoters and Alumni, during the first century of its existence. The interest of this portion of his work, which includes chapters on the boys, the Studies and the Games, is due in no small measure to a personal and homely touch derived from letters, familiar reminiscences, and anecdotes treasured up in the traditions of Sedgley.

Part II, which takes the reader from central to northern Staffordshire, gives us the setting of Cotton Hall, or New Sedgley as it might be called. Provi-

dentially it was acquired for the Birmingham diocese in 1865. In five interesting chapters, we are told of its occupants, the Gilberts, from the early years of the seventeenth century, till, on the death of the last male heir, it was purchased by John, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1843. Three years later it was handed over by deed of gift to Fr Faber and became the home and mission field of his 'Wilfridians,' or 'Brothers of the Will of God.' Early in 1848 John Henry Newman won over the 'Wilfridians' to a joint foundation, with him and his companions, Ambrose St John and Edward Caswall, of St Philip's Oratory, the first on English soil. When, in 1849, Newman established the Oratory in Birmingham and Faber in London, Cotton passed to Fr Ignatius Spencer and the Passionists, who made it their House of Studies till 1855. After being let for a period of eight years the Hall was purchased by Bishop Ullathorne for the diocese, and for a while it served as a Preparatory to Sedgley Park.

At length, in 1873, the Centenary of Sedgley Park was marked by the transference of its staff and pupils to Cotton Hall, and its solemn opening on August 16th was the beginning of a new and prosperous era. Its growth and progress under a series of very able Presidents, Monsignor Souter, Canon Hawksford, Fr Ireland, Canons Hopwood and Hymers, culminating in the Presidentship of Fr Thomas Williams, later Archbishop of Birmingham, are described in the chapters of Part III. Their value and interest is more than local or diocesan, for the story they tell is that of the final triumph of a struggle, the cause of Catholic Secondary Education in England, which began in the dark days of persecution a century and a half before.

The reviewer would call attention to a slight error on page 142. St Barnabas' Cathedral, Nottingham, was built not by Bishop Walsh, but by Rev. Robert William Willson as a parish church, which became the Cathedral in 1850, when he was Bishop of Tasmania.

E.H.W.

THIS ROME OF OURS. By *Augusta L. Francis* (Rich & Cowan).

This is a book for the casual reader. It is a very feminine story of a holiday in Rome, characterized by a woman's love of unimportant detail. And although the author shows a definite knowledge of Rome, its history, and customs, she has made the mistake of trying to satisfy two extremes; the sincere student on the one hand, and the careless reader, reading only to pass the time, on the other. For as we pass through the book we are for ever changing from the sublime to the ridiculous. Tossed from a fine description of the glory that is Rome to a well-meaning, but one fears to many people, irritating, attempt at humour. For in avoiding the dry tedium of the guide-book the writer has sought refuge in frivolity.

To our mind this is a great pity, as shown of these frills it would have been a book well worth reading. Nevertheless in its present state there is much in it of interest to every type of reader.

J.E.W.

THE DIVINE CRUCIBLE OF PURGATORY. By *Mother Mary of St Austin*. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 6s.

This is a work of some importance. Mother St Austin's life-long devotion to the holy souls has borne fruit in a treatise on purgatory which a trained theologian might be glad to have written. Though some readers may feel that the book would have gained in attractiveness from having fewer subdivisions and less elaborate annotation, none can fail to be impressed by the author's devotion and learning. Owing much to St Catherine of Genoa's

classical treatment of her subject, Mother St Austin has also inherited something of the saint's own spirit; for she writes with a sympathy and insight revealing a knowledge which is more than theoretical.

The sufferings of purgatory have for their effect the purification which takes place in the saints in this world by their passage through the "Dark Night" of the senses and the spirit. The soul is prepared for the Beatific Vision by being purged from every imperfection. By this cleansing process we are made less unworthy of being united to God who is Holiness itself; it is, so to say, by His own attributes that the soul is purified. In the justice of God the holy souls perceive the fitness of their punishment; in His long-suffering they mourn the ingratitude of deliberate venial sin; they see their nothingness and loneliness in the plenitude of God's being. And by the divine operations the holy souls are transformed into God's likeness, have part in "the unifying companionship of the Blessed Trinity."

This is the doctrine expounded in these pages with clarity as well as warmth. At times one has the impression that the view of purgatory as a witness to God's justice is being too much stressed, while His mercy and lovingkindness fall somewhat into the background; Christ's Passion also seems to be explained too emphatically as a vindication of divine justice rather than a showing forth of God's love. But perhaps it is no more than an impression. The text of the book is preceded and followed by some verses of Mother St Austin, which give expression to her deeply religious spirit. To Fr Nicholas Ryan, S.J., must go the credit of revising and preparing the book for publication; no doubt a large measure of its very considerable value is due to his painstaking supervision.

A.G.

HAPPINESS IN MARRIAGE. Pp. 106. (Sands.)

This book is the combined work of a parish priest—Father J. L. McGovern and a medical doctor—Dr R. H. D. Lavery, and is intended for the newly married or for those who are preparing for marriage. It is written in plain, straightforward, simple language that anyone can understand. Its purpose—to quote the Foreword—is "to produce a practical handbook wherein is described, as briefly as possible, the dignity of the married state and some of its most common problems." The authors have succeeded admirably in their task.

THE BOOK OF THE MIRACULOUS MEDAL. By a *Vincentian Father*. Pp. 107. (Sands.)

Here is a book for anyone wishing to know all about the Miraculous Medal. There is a short account of the revelations concerning it made by Our Lady to Blessed Catherine Labouré and a summary of the spread of the devotion.

A second part of the book gives a form for the blessing of the medal with various prayers in its honour.

THE WESTMINSTER HYMNAL New and Revised Edition. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) With music 10s. 6d. Without music 1s. 6d. Cloth, 8d. paper.

The conservatism inherent in the people of these islands is perhaps nowhere more evident than in their choice of hymns. The editors of this new edition of the Hymnal have recognised this: but at the same time they have been bold enough to administer some salutary shocks. A number of lesser known

and undistinguished hymns have been left out. Others, though not meeting with the full approval of the purist have quite rightly been retained because of their popularity. Some well known tunes such as these for "Faith of our fathers" have been relegated to an appendix; and one suspects that perhaps this part of the book will be the first to fall to pieces! Other hymns have suffered some alteration in the text to make the meaning more clear. The present writer well remembers being mystified by:

"O God I love thee not because
I hope for Heaven thereby."

In future we will sing:

"My God I love thee—though there were
No Heaven for me to win."

The sentiment is still profound but less unintelligible to the average singer. Nor will we be embarrassed any more by the "magic wire" and "Tudor Henry." The Lourdes hymn tune has been retained but Mgr Knox has replaced the words with a translation based upon a hymn by the Venerable Bede.

The reason for some other textual alterations is less evident. "God incarnate" (in "Who is she") is theologically sound but has been altered to "Christ incarnate" which is tautology.

Liturgical hymns, quite rightly, hold a prominent place and there are translations of these both new and old. Mr Shewring is responsible for three original hymns and has translated seven others with his usual felicity. All periods of our Catholic history are represented and accordingly this anthology is of interest not only as a hymnal but as an historical document. There is, in addition, a fair selection of the popular hymns of other European countries: and thereby the hymnal has a further claim to catholicity.

The new edition is introduced by Bishop Mathew who writes an historical preface. There are notes by the Editors and the Musical Editor. Dom Gregory Murray, from whose works many of the new tunes have been chosen, has written a simple explanation of the principles of plain chant.

May this new edition help and increase the piety of our people and their understanding and appreciation of the riches of the Faith.

We have received the following books which will be reviewed in our next number:

THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES OF MEDIAEVAL ENGLAND. *By Dom David Knowles.* (Sheed & Ward) 8s. 6d.

THE BENEDICTINES OF CALDEY. *By Peter F. Anson.* (Burns, Oates). 7s. 6d.

THE GOD WHO GIVETH JOY. (Sands) 1s. 6d.

JEANNE JUGAN. *By Chanoine A. Helleu.* (Sands) 1s. 6d.

COLLECTED POEMS OF ALICE MEYNELL. (Burns, Oates). 4s.

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:

Downside Review (2), *Howard Journal*, *Douai Magazine*, *Claves Regni* (St Peter's College), *Ushaw Magazine*, *Oscotian*, *Pax*.

Ratcliffian, *Oratory School Magazine*, *Lorettonian*, *Corbie*, *Peterite*, *Edmundian*, *Denstonian*, *Priorian*, *The Limit*, *E.S.A. Journal*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Savilian*, *Raven*, *Beaumont Review*, *Coathamian*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *Prior Park Magazine*.

SCHOOL NOTES

SCHOOL OFFICIALS:

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Head Monitor | .. | .. | .. | .. | M. A. Sutton |
| Senior Monitors: | J. L. Smyth, | C. C. Hare, | M. F. Dixon, | M. A. Cambier, | T. H. Ashworth, |
| | P. R. Boyd. | | | | |
| Junior Monitors: | G. V. Garbett, | P. D. Parker, | D. M. Gaynor, | H. de Wend Fenton, | C. H. Hatton, |
| | P. V. G. Sandeman, | T. H. Faber, | F. P. Hughes, | O. O. Lamb, | A. C. Radcliff, |
| | J. F. C. Vidal, | P. G. Conrath, | D. P. Cape. | | |
| Captain of Cricket | .. | .. | .. | .. | G. V. Garbett |
| Captain of Shooting | .. | .. | .. | .. | T. H. Ashworth |
| Captain of Swimming | .. | .. | .. | .. | J. L. St. J. Bamford |
| Secretary of Tennis | .. | .. | .. | .. | C. C. Hare |

THE following boys left the School at the end of the Easter term:—

R. A. E. Balfour, V. B. Cubitt, B. H. Dees, R. T. Elliott, P. J. M. French, I. B. Hankey, A. M. H. I. M. Herbert, F. J. Jefferson, P. F. W. Kerr, M. F. Maxwell-Scott, C. T. Newton, J. G. C. Ryan and D. A. Turner.

THE following entered the School in May:—

J. H. C. Bennet, A. M. Brinsley, J. C. Brodie, S. M. M. Ciechanowski, P. K. Coghlan, J. A. L. de Fontblanque, L. A. N. Delaney, J. E. R. Emmet, C. J. C. Goodall, P. C. Imossi, J. C. Lynch, N. E. R. Maguire, R. K. May, M. J. Mayne, J. R. R. Millais, P. H. O'Kelly, G. W. Phipps, P. J. C. Rewcastle, R. F. du B. Travers, J. G. E. West, R. M. Whedbee and H. G. Wheeler.

SINCE the last issue of the JOURNAL we are pleased to be able to record the following successes:—

| | | | | |
|--------------|----|----|----|---|
| M. A. Sutton | .. | .. | .. | Kitchener Scholarship. |
| M. Cambier | .. | .. | .. | Kitchener Scholarship |
| M. F. Dixon | .. | .. | .. | L.E.A. Scholarship, L.C.C. State Scholarship. |
| C. M. Davey | .. | .. | .. | Worfield Exhibition, City of Worcester. |

IN the July examinations of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board 44 Higher Certificates were obtained with 12 Distinctions and 81 School Certificates. We hope to publish the names of the successful candidates in our next number.



ABOUT one hundred guests assembled for the prize-giving which took the place this year of the annual Exhibition. A play was presented by the School as usual. The prize-giving took place out-of-doors as the day was so hot and the guests, community and School assembled under the trees near the hard tennis courts. Fr Abbot distributed the prizes.



OUR long and happy connection with Avisford School has been consummated by its arrival *en bloc* at Ampleforth. The impossible was achieved in preparing, at two days' notice, sufficient accommodation for 43 boys and the staff. The school infirmary, the gymnasium and the indoor swimming bath were hastily prepared and pieces of furniture were discovered in the most surprising places. The bath was made a little more accommodating by being emptied and boarded over.

These arrangements were only temporary and would have been quite unworkable in any but the Summer Term. It is proposed to house Avisford next term in part of the Junior House.



Bootham School, after a year's residence at Ampleforth, have decided to return home. We are happy to have been of use to them for so long and we hope that the closer friendship thus established will remain for many years to come.



LAND work during the Summer Term formed but a small part of the School's activities; nevertheless valuable work was done. A satisfactory amount of vegetables was raised by a group of boys under the guidance of Fr Alban in the kitchen garden near the infirmary. Although few of the crops were ready to eat before the end of term it is satisfactory to know that the work has produced a considerable addition to our food resources. St Edward's and St Wilfrid's Houses have made their own vegetable plots and the work put into them has produced good results. Help was given to local farmers with the hay harvest and in sundry other ways.

During the summer holidays this work has been intensified by groups of our boys staying at Gilling Castle for periods of a fortnight each. This work has undoubtedly been of value. Perhaps the most permanent



value of the work has been to bring a few more people into closer contact with the soil, an experience woefully rare in modern England.

At a time when many things which our forefathers looked upon as permanently established beyond all doubt are falling about us like a house of cards, it is some comfort to know that we are being made to realise the importance of agriculture, that we are being driven back to the land. Industries other than farming are merely ancillary to that oldest of industries which must be the basis of human security, and security is the *sine qua non* of any culture.

Ruskin, in *Unto this Last* quotes a remarkable saying of Swift: "Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass to grow upon a plot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service for his country, than all the race of politicians put together."

If the war makes us realise this fundamental truth we shall have a further proof that God can bring forth good from evil.

OUR contemporary, the AMPLEFORTH NEWS appeared once during the term and made up for its recent infrequency by excellence in quality. There were some stern words in the editorial and a certain vein of seriousness ran through some other articles: a thing not unintelligible in these times. Its normal *genre* of light banter—more difficult than some writers realise—was successfully maintained in two excellent pages: "Odyssey" and the "General Knowledge paper." We reproduce the cover by kind permission of the editors.

THE Ampleforth model makers have made a remarkable scale model of the Priory Church of Mount Grace. The minute exactitude is all the more remarkable as most of the work had to be 'reconstruction.' The interior furnishings are a delight to the eye. The boys who put work into it, under the direction of Mr Hutchinson were: M. Barclay, R. V. Burrows, Hon. H. A. Feilding, A. M. Haigh, A. A. Hodsmann, D. J. Hodsmann, C. H. Lochrane, R. M. Reyntiens, P. Rochford, M. Slattery and C. Wilson. The model has now been presented to the owner of the Priory, who writes:—

"Mr Hutchinson has brought us the beautiful model of the Church here. I am delighted with it and it has been much admired by everybody who has seen it. Will you please convey to all who helped to make it my best thanks. The possession of such a model adds greatly to the interest of the church and will be a permanent example of the workers' skill and attention to detail. I shall show it with great pride to all intelligent visitors who come here."

FISHING CLUB

WAR and weather have curtailed somewhat the activities of the Club this season. The brook never fished well, mainly owing to the lack of rain, particularly during the may-fly period when the stream was very low indeed and hardly worth fishing. Even the "Tunnel" and "the Widow's Cruse," usually so reliable, failed to supply the usual crop of trout. Fewer fish were taken than for many seasons, a fact however which should ensure a larger stock of sizeable fish next season when we hope to have, in addition to our present stretch, a further mile or so below Gilling.

On the holidays the scope of our fishing was limited by transport difficulties but we enjoyed the usual days at Arden and on many stretches of Rye and Riccal. Elleron was too far afield and we missed the large trout associated with a day on Mt Paine's lake. Again we wish to thank Lord Mexborough, Colonel Fife and the many friends who so kindly afford us opportunities of sport.

NATURAL HISTORY OUTING

ON the feast of Corpus Christi we set out for the well-known Malton Trout hatcheries immediately after High Mass, and eventually found them after a bit of a search. We rounded the final corner to find a large reed-fringed pond, teeming with trout anything up to ten inches long. Here we met the owner who very kindly showed us all round.

First of all we watched the fish being fed on a mash of raw liver. It was a wonderful sight to see the water boil with hundreds of leaping fish, struggling for the food. Then we passed on to some long rectangular ponds, they might almost be called tanks, in which were kept the small fry, which were about an inch and a half long. Here we watched men pass a drag-net along and scoop the fish out in their thousands into a solution of salt, in which they stayed for a few minutes to cleanse them of parasites. Meanwhile we were told of the meticulous care required to rear them, and of the various methods of transporting the eggs—including our guide's experiences in getting some to Africa! Then we bicycled half a mile to another part of the hatchery, in which were the young fish from three to six inches long, all in different ponds according to age and size. We also saw the spawning sheds, and where was explained the intricacies of artificial fertilization of the eggs, inspecting the shallow pans, supplied with a constant flow of running water, in which the eggs were hatched. The pains taken with the fish can be realized from the fact that all the grown fish were handled separately during the spawning season, and there were many more than twenty thousand of them.

Indeed there were from fifteen to twenty thousand in each of the many tanks allotted to the various stages of development.

Finally we attempted to watch fish used to dark surroundings change colour when placed in the sun. But this was rather a failure owing to fitful sunshine and an unfortunate propensity for getting our heads in the light. Then, after three very interesting hours, we raced for Slingsby and tea.

J.E.C.T.W.

VARIETY SHOW

At the suggestion of Fr Columba members of the School organised a Variety Show to perform in aid of war-time charities. In all ten shows were given, spreading over a period of six months. As a result over £70 was handed to charities, and one of the shows was given free.

The cast can hardly be said to have consisted of talented entertainers. It was, rather, a cheery collection of boys who thought that they were some good at something, and the enthusiasm and obvious enjoyment of the performers infected the audience, so that every show—save one—was a great success. The one exception was that which was given to 350 patients at the Berkshire Mental Hospital.

The shows were varieties in more than one sense. No two shows were alike and invariably individual members of turns changed their acts, by accident or design, in spite of numerous rehearsals. This was especially true of the playlet, "Spooks" (for which we are indebted to Fr Sebastian) and which lost none of its "atmosphere" by being different each time. An admiring local paper said somewhat ambiguously of "Spooks," that it "created an uneasy feeling amongst the audience."

Our only unchanging item was the opening chorus, in which we all sang vigorously and danced heftily to the tune of "Roll out the Barrel." Our most topical item was a skit on the B.B.C. at the beginning of the War (for the improving of which we are indebted to Mr Blackden), but, towards the end of the six months in which we performed, its interest was more historical than topical. Cockney monologues (C. Bellingham-Smith), two humorous songs ("Whiskers" and "Daisies and Buttercups"), written and composed by St John Brougham, a former master at Ampleforth (T. Ryan, G. Hume, P. Parker) and a conjuring turn (M. A. Sutton) all helped to lend variety to the programme. The conjurer was also useful in filling in those awkward gaps between turns, thus claiming the grand title of "compère." On the more musical side we boasted a tap-dancer (P. du Vivier) and three of Ampleforth's swing-fiends proved the popularity of modern songs even with village audiences (J. Bevan, A. Nihill, P. Kerr). Duets at the piano added to the talent

of the show (P. Conrath, P. Kerr). In addition we owe a great debt of thanks to Fr Bernard McElligott and Fr Austin who taught nine non-singers to make a pleasant noise in a more serious singing item. It was only included in the last four shows and proved a most valuable relief from the lighter vein of most of the programme.

I have seen things go wrong in large theatres; I have even seen the scenery collapse in a provincial pantomime; but never have I seen a show in which all the lights went out. This happened to us in the very first item during one of our shows, and we had to struggle through the whole of the first half with only a spotlight, hurriedly switched on, to illuminate the stage. On another occasion C. Foll and G. Hume, our glamorous giggling schoolgirls, for whose song Mr Bond wrote such clever words, paid the penalty for going down among the audience, for they were kissed by two soldiers.

Our first show was in Ampleforth Village on November 15th, 1939, followed by a performance to the School and the visiting Worksop College XV. We then gathered at East Bergholt, Suffolk, and presented a much improved show in the afternoon and evening. In the Easter Term we performed in Kirbymoorside and Helmsley, and rounded off our efforts with four shows in two days in two more counties: at the Berkshire Mental Hospital, Wallingford; Cholsey, Berks.; and two shows at Benson, Oxfordshire on April 7th, 1940. On the following day we were to have given a show for the men at a R.A.F. aerodrome, but this was unfortunately cancelled for "service reasons." These shows—"a story of youthful achievement," as a local paper put it—were not only enormous fun for the cast, but also raised a respectable sum of money for Charity and successfully entertained quite a large number of people. Apart from the "regulars" already mentioned above, the following also took part in the first two shows: R. V. Grieve, J. A. Kevill and D. D. Boulton.

M.A.S.

PRIZE LIST

DIVISION I (UPPER FOURTH)

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Latin | J. H. Miles |
| Greek | J. H. Miles |
| French | P. A. Slattery |
| German | C. P. Hoyle |
| English | J. S. Grotrian |
| History | P. J. Daly |
| Geography | P. J. Daly |
| Mathematics | P. St J. Bamford |
| Physics | E. W. Nicoll |
| Chemistry | R. M. Dawson |

MIDDLE FOURTH

| | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Form Prize | P. A. Morrissey |
|----------------------|-----------------|

UPPER III

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Latin | H. A. Kerr |
| Greek | P. W. C. Hickey |
| French | J. A. Armour |
| English | R. J. Austin |
| History | T. A. Bates |
| Geography | P. B. Grotrain |
| Mathematics | J. A. Kerr |

UPPER III (b)

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Form Prize | D. B. Reynolds |
|----------------------|----------------|

DIVISION II, UPPER FIFTH (a)

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Latin | C. V. Wolkenstein-Rodenegg |
| French | A. T. A. Macdonald |
| English | A. St J. Hannigan |
| History | R. D. Devlin |
| Geography | R. D. Devlin |
| Additional Mathematics | H. F. McLachlan |
| Elementary Mathematics | R. F. Longueville |
| Physics | P. S. Reid |
| Chemistry | P. S. Reid |
| General Science | R. L. Rowe |

MIDDLE AND LOWER FIFTH

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| Latin | P. J. Gaynor |
| Greek | P. J. Gaynor |
| French | B. C. Moore |
| German | J. H. Wettern |
| Spanish | M. D. Beech |
| English | P. J. Gaynor |
| History | P. J. Gaynor |
| Geography | W. A. Wilson |
| Additional Mathematics | P. J. Gaynor |
| Elementary Mathematics | W. D. Mangham |
| Physics | D. P. Winstanley |
| Chemistry | M. J. McNamara |
| General Science | Hon. H. Feilding |
| Biology | D. P. Winstanley |

LOWER REMOVE

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Form Prize | T. D. Macartney-Filgate |
|----------------------|-------------------------|

SIXTH FORM. GROUP I. DIVISION III.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Scholarship set in Classics | M. F. Dixon |
| Latin (2nd Year) | P. O.'R. Smiley |
| Latin (1st Year) | J. M. Coghlan |
| Greek (2nd Year) | P. O.'R. Smiley |
| Greek (1st Year) | J. M. Coghlan |
| Ancient History | D. P. M. Cape |

SIXTH FORM. GROUP II

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Scholarship Set in History | K. A. Bradshaw |
| Scholarship Set in Modern Languages | O. O. Lamb |
| French (2nd Year) | M. de L. Dalglish |
| French (1st Year) | M. G. Leatham |
| Spanish | J. W. Brinsley |
| History (2nd Year) | G. D. Carroll |
| History (1st Year) | P. C. Hastings |
| Elementary Economics and Politics | G. D. Carroll |

SIXTH FORM. GROUP III

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Scholarship Set in Mathematics | H. de Wend Fenton * |
| Mathematics Set (2nd Year) | D. A. Cumming |
| Mathematics Set (1st Year) | P. M. C. Price |

SIXTH FORM. GROUP IV

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Scholarship Set in Science | P. R. D. Keogh |
| Scholarship Set in Mathematics | T. C. N. Carroll |
| Physics (2nd Year) | C. H. Hatton |
| Physics (1st Year) | J. P. David |
| Chemistry (2nd Year) | C. H. Hatton |
| Chemistry (1st Year) | J. P. David |
| Mathematics | J. Bond |
| Biology | R. E. A. Hansen |
| Subsidiary English | P. O.'R. Smiley |
| Navy Class | B. P. R. Maguire |

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| SIXTH FORM | 1. K. A. Bradshaw | } (Special) |
| | 2. M. F. Dixon | |
| | 3. G. H. Hume | |
| | 4. P. O.'R. Smiley | |
| | 5. D. Bond | |
| | 6. C. D. Smith | |
| | 7. J. E. C. T. White | |
| | 8. J. C. C. Young | |
| UPPER FIFTH | 1. J. L. Leatham | |
| | 2. R. D. Devlin | |
| | 3. A. F. Dore | |
| | 4. J. C. A. Barry | |
| FIFTH FORMS | 1. J. H. Ezechiel | |
| | 2. P. J. Gaynor | |
| | 3. B. C. Moore | |
| | 4. H. F. Strode | |
| LOWER REMOVE | 1. T. D. Macartney-Filgate | |
| | 2. C. A. McKersie | |
| FOURTH FORMS | 1. P. A. Slattery | |
| | 2. J. M. Grotrian | |
| | 3. A. J. Loveday | |
| | 4. J. F. Sutherland | |
| UPPER III | (a) 1. W. E. Vaughan | |
| | (b) 2. D. F. Kelly | |

SPECIAL PRIZES

1. *The Headmaster's VIth Form Classical Prize for the greatest improvement.* P. F. C. O'Driscoll

2. *The Headmaster's Literary Prize* :—

| | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Vth Form | C. M. Davey |
| Vth Form | Not awarded |
| IVth Form | J. H. New |
| | R. Smyth (<i>ex aequo</i>) |
| Upper III | P. W. C. Hickey |

3. *The Milburn Mathematical Prize* :—

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Vth Form | T. F. Hubbard |
| IVth Form | P. A. Slattery |

4. *The Lancaster Chemistry Prize* . D. P. Winstanley

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>The Greenlees Spanish Prize</i> . | M. J. Leatham |
| <i>The Greenlees Italian Prize</i> . | O. O. Lamb |

6. *Music Prizes* :—

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|
| <i>Piano</i> , 1st | K. Bradshaw |
| „ 2nd | J. H. Wettern |
| Junior House | D. A. Birtwistle |
| <i>Violin (The Cass Prize)</i> . | R. O. Young |
| <i>The Turner Theory Prize</i> . | J. R. Dowling |
| <i>Choir Prize</i> | D. F. Rochford |

7. *Art Prizes* :—

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1st | L. Toynbee |
| 2nd | R. N. Gilbey |
| Improvement | R. A. Reyntiens |

WINTERSET

By MAXWELL ANDERSON

The Cast

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Trock | C. BELLINGHAM SMITH |
| Shadow | P. G. F. CONRATH |
| Garth | G. O. BARTON |
| Miriamne | P. A. MORRISSEY |
| Esdras | P. V. G. SANDEMAN |
| The Hobo | J. R. DOWLING |
| Judge Gaunt | N. I. BRAYBROOKE |
| Mio | D. D. BOULTON |
| Carr | M. J. ALLMAND |
| Lucia | R. GHYKA |
| Piny | J. E. FORSTER |
| Policeman | D. P. M. CAPE |
| Radical | J. P. J. BEVAN |
| Sergeant | C. V. FOLL |
| Gunman | N. HAMILTON |
| Onlookers | P. A. DU VIVIER |
| | R. V. G. ELWES |
| | L. L. M. CIECHANOWSKI |
| | C. A. P. WILLIAMS |
| | I. K. ANDERSON |
| | A. C. B. MILLAR |

Stage Electricians :

J. P. BARTON, D. P. WINSTANLEY, and W. D. MANGHAM

A stark picture of injustice-haunted youth, was the producer's choice for this year. This lurid eruption of burning social indignation, is not quite the usual School Play. And that, for once or twice in a way, is not at all a bad thing.

It may have seemed to some a departure from custom. But departure, after all, is the necessary preliminary to arrival. One must sometimes leave Paddington.

This particular express, it is true, runs on a track that is anything but smooth for a school cast. Trock, a tubercular gunman, Esdras, a disillusioned Rabbi, Gaunt, a mad magistrate, and Mio, a Dead End Hamlet, all use a kind of blank verse that has one foot on a Bowery sidewalk and the other on the Milky Way. The actors could be forgiven if they had neither the equipment nor the experience to make its meaning wholly intelligible. It must also be sternly said that faulty diction and a lack of judgement concerning the pitch and carrying quality of the voice frequently conspired to cheat us of the author's lines.

Another major difficulty was presented by the intricate and discouraged psychology of the characters.

High praise is due to the producers, and cast for their courage in giving us this really fine piece of modern dramatic literature. It was admittedly ambitious ;

but it was well worth while attempting. Instead of scoring an easy success in a second-rate play, they preferred the nobler adventure of providing us with something to think about. *Winterset* is a terrible indictment of a materialist economic order; the need for a Christian rebuilding of society is implicit in every line.

The cast, essaying boldly a difficult but honourable task, showed intelligence and a fair sense of character. P. V. G. Sandeman had the hardest part. He managed, here and there, to convey the note of grandeur which is essential to Esdras in his defeat. C. Bellingham Smith had drilled himself, his speech, and his stance, to be sinister. P. A. Morrissey, though he could not plumb the psychology of the little Jewish waif, stood still, spoke clearly, and thus preserved a simplicity that upheld his part. N. I. Braybrooke threw himself with vigour and sensibility into the bewildering switches of Gaunt's bemused mind; and he almost pulled it off. G. O. Barton kept well within the framework of the scenes in which he played, and J. E. Forster contributed another clearly etched-in character part. J. P. J. Bevan enjoyed himself, and pleased us, as the agitator. His every word was audible. There can be few roles in the English speaking theatre of to-day so testing as that of this Romagna.

D. D. Boulton's performance, sincere, sensitive, and vivid, was quite outstanding. Good as was his Raina of last year, there was far more quality in this. Indeed he came near to giving the part its full embodiment. Perhaps he only fell short in years and inches, and in some details of the craft of speech. In angry passages he was sometimes less audible than he should have been; he must acquire complete control of articulation in a faster tempo. But he continued without fuss to give the character the right mood and inflection, losing little of the poetry when the verse came his way. As he spoke his lines, behind the dingy tenement we could descry an orchard in Verona, and in the distance the craggy ramparts of Elsinore.

The producers, with their close allies the electricians, invented a set for Acts I and III that exactly caught the atmosphere of the play. A dark forbidding block of masonry threw its shadow over a huddle of riverside walls on one side and a poor tenement house on the other, with a glimpse of night sky in between. A single gas lamp accentuated the squalor and cunningly lit half the stage. The interior of Act II was a sort of pent-house, let down from above into the main set and blacked out all round.

The incidental music was discreetly chosen. If it has to be records, these were the right ones.

Winterset was perhaps an experiment, but it was a brave one and brought its own reward. A really good performance was doubtless beyond the capacity of the actors. But they chose to put their time and enthusiasm into the production of a fine play that was worth doing for its own sake. They could pay their audience no greater compliment. Evidently they believe that the theatre can be not only an entertainment but a vehicle for ideas. We acknowledge the claim, with renewed interest in the future of the Ampleforth stage.

PHILOSTRATE.

AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

ROLL OF HONOUR

KILLED

Flying Officer EDWARD NEVIL PRESCOTT, Auxiliary Air Force.
 Captain JAMES MORRISSEY, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
 Flying Officer ANTHONY GRAY WORCESTER, Royal Air Force.
 Pilot Officer STEPHEN CHRISTOPHER ROCHFORD, Royal Air Force.
 Flying Officer GEORGE EDWARD MOBERLY, Auxiliary Air Force.

PRISONERS OF WAR

BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt, Royal Welch Fusiliers.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.
 GILBERT, C. H., Capt, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 McIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.

MISSING

FALKINER, L. L., Capt, Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry.
 GERRARD, R. A. H., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force.
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub-Lieut, Royal Navy.

WOUNDED

FOGARTY, M. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 KERR, F. R. N., M.C., Capt, Royal Scots.
 LOVELL, A. D., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 MAXWELL, M. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 PINE-COFFIN, R., Sergt.
 REDFERN, A. J., Lieut, East Surrey Regt.
 TUCKER, A. B., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 TYRRELL, J. H., Capt, R.A.C. (Hussars).
 WOLSELEY, S. G. H. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.

OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES.

Old Boys, parents and friends are asked to help in improving the accuracy of this list by sending details to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems of Initials, Rank and Regiment; for the Register, kept at Ampleforth, full details of the Unit and Address will be welcomed.

ADAMS, A. F. L., R.N.V.R.
 AHERN, D. M., M.B., Capt, R.A.M.C.
 AHERN, T. M. R., M.B., Major,
 R.A.M.C.
 AINSCOUGH, O., 2nd Lieut, King's
 Regt (Liverpool).
 ALLEYN, J. H., Capt, G.S.O.3, W.O.
 ANDERSON, H. Y., Capt, R.A.
 ANNE, F. J., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 ANNE, R., R.A.F.V.R.
 ARMOUR, W. S., Lieut, West Yorks.
 Regt.
 ATHERTON BROWN, C. T., Mid. (A.),
 Royal Navy.
 BAGSHAW, A. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BAGSHAW, E. J. T., 2nd Lieut,
 R.A.S.C.
 BAGSHAW, G. W. S., Major, Royal
 Tank Regt.
 BAGSHAW, K. G. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BAILEY, J. C., Dorset Regt.
 BARKER, R. P., 2nd Lieut, King's
 Own Royal Regt.
 BARRY, J. H., Sub Lieut (E.), Royal
 Navy.
 BARTHROPP, P. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 BARTON, L. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BEAN, J. R., Lieut, R.A.
 BECKWITH, J. W., O.C.T.U.
 BELFIELD, E. M. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BELL, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.
 BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., 2nd Lieut,
 R.E.
 BENNETT, K. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal
 Signals.
 BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Mid., Royal
 Navy.
 BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 BEVAN, ANTHONY, 2nd Lieut,
 K.R.R.C. (Queen's Westminsters).
 BEVAN, J. P., Sherwood Foresters.
 BINYON, R., I.T.C., Hampshire Regt.
 BIRTWISTLE, M. A., 2nd Lieut, East
 Lancs. Regt.
 BLACKLEDGE, E. G., 2nd Lieut, King's
 Regt (Liverpool).
 BLACKLEDGE, J. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BLACKLEDGE, R., Capt, R.A.
 BODLEY, M., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Cpl, A.I.F.
 BOULTON, C. H. E., Lieut, Irish
 Guards.
 BOYD, A. J., Pay. Sub Lieut, Royal
 Navy.
 BRADY, P., R.A.F.
 BRAYBROOKE, C. R., Irish Guards.
 BRAYTON (SLATER), A., O.C.T.U.
 BRISKER, J. G., Pay. Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 BROMILOW, J. B. B., Lieut, K.O.S.B.
 BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt, Royal
 Welch Fusiliers.
 BROWN, C. E., Capt, R.A.M.C.
 BROWNE, J. R. C., Lieut-Col, Royal
 Marines.
 BRUNNER, R. H., Mid., Royal Navy.
 BUNBURY, W. J., Sub Lieut (E.),
 R.N.V.R.
 BURFIELD, B. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BUXTON, A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BUXTON, J. W., Capt.
 CAIN, A. C., O.C.T.U.
 CAMPBELL, R. M., 2nd Lieut, Cam-
 eron Highlanders.
 CAMPBELL, W. M., Lieut, Cameron
 Highlanders.
 CARDWELL, M. St J., Sub Lieut, (A.),
 Royal Navy.
 CARDWELL, R. N., O.C.T.U.
 CARROLL, B. G., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 CARROLL, P. M., R.A.
 CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Lieut, Lin-
 colnshire Regt.
 CAVE, R. P., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Bridage.
 CHAMBERLAIN, G. H., Lieut, King's
 Regt (Liverpool), Home Defence.
 CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., M.A.,
 Major, Army Educational Corps.
 CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.
 CHISHOLM, R. Æ., Flying Officer,
 R.A.F.
 CHRISTOPHER, H., Cadet Rtg.,
 R.N.V.R.
 CLAPHAM, W., Capt, R.A.
 CLARKE, D., 2nd Lieut, D.L.I.
 CLAYTON, P. F., Sub Lieut, Royal
 Navy.
 COCHRANE, A. H. F., R.A.S.C.

COGHLAN, H. St J., Pilot Officer,
 R.A.F.
 COGHLAN, P. F., Lieut, R.A.
 COGHLAN, R. St J., L.-Bdr. R.A.
 COLLINS, B. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CONAN, J. F., Gnr, R.A.
 CONROY, J. T., Lieut, Lancashire
 Fusiliers.
 CONROY, M. P. L., R.A.F.
 COWPER, J., Capt, East Lancs Regt.
 COX, J. J., R.N.V.R.
 COX, M., R.A.F.
 CRAIGEN, W. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CRAWSHAY, C., 2nd Lieut, Welsh
 Guards.
 CRICHTON-STUART, LORD R., 2nd
 Lieut, R.A.
 CRITCHLEY, F. M., Royal Australian
 Air Force.
 CROCKER, C. J., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 CROFT, J. D., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., Lieut,
 R.A.
 CUBITT, M. F. V., 2nd Lieut, Rifle
 Brigade.
 CUMMING, A. P., R.E.
 DALGLISH, D. R., m.c., Lieut, Lei-
 cestershire Regt.
 DALGLISH, J. S., Lieut, Royal Navy.
 DANVERS, A. A. J., Capt., P.A.V.O.
 Cavalry (I.A.).
 DEASE, E. J., M.B.E., Flight Lieut,
 R.A.F.V.R.
 DE GUINGAND, E. P., Sub Lieut,
 R.N.V.R.
 DE GUINGAND, F. W., Major, West
 Yorks. Regt.
 DE GUINGAND, J. E., Major, R.A.O.C.
 DE GUINGAND, G. P., R.A.P.C.
 DE GUINGAND, N. J., 2nd Lieut,
 R.A.S.C.
 DE GUINGAND, P. E., Tpr, County of
 London Yeomanry.
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of
 London Yeomanry.
 DE LAS CASAS, O.M., Mid, R.N.
 DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Cadet,
 Royal Navy.
 DE LA PASTURE, P. A. G., O.C.T.U.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucester-
 shire Regt.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Lieut, Leicestershire
 Regt.
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt, Royal Marines.
 DOLAN, F. W. T., O.C.T.U.
 DORMER, H. E. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish
 Guards.
 DORMER, HON. J. S. P., 2nd Lieut,
 Royal Dragoons.
 DOWLING, G. S., Gnr, R.A.
 DOWNEY, E. G. R., Pilot Officer,
 R.A.F.
 DUNBAR, H. C. F. V., Major, Royal
 Tank Regt.
 DUNMAN, C., Pte, R.A.
 DURACK, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 EDMONDS, R. H., O.C.T.U.
 ELDON, EARL OF, Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 ELLIOTT, R. T., Royal Warwickshire
 Regt.
 ELLISON, D. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal
 Ulster Rifles.
 ELWES, J. G.
 ERSKINE, HON. D. St C., 2nd Lieut,
 Royal Scots.
 FAIRHURST, D., Tpr, Cavalry Training
 Unit.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. St J., Lieut, 7th
 (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 FALKNER, G., 2nd Lieut, Rifle
 Brigade.
 FALKNER, L. L., Capt, Oxf. and
 Bucks. L.I.
 FANE GLADWIN, P. F., Lieut, Scots
 Guards.
 FARMER, C., Lieut, R.A.
 FARRELL, C. O'M., 2nd Lieut, Scots
 Guards.
 FARRELL, W. D., Royal Canadian
 Air Force.
 FATTORINI, J. A., Pte, R.A.S.C.
 FATTORINI, J. J., Spr, R.E.
 FAWCETT, W. H. M., Capt, 16th
 Punjab Regt (I.A.).
 FEENY, W. B., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 FEILDING, HON. B., 2nd Lieut, Cold-
 stream Guards.
 FENWICK, M. F., O.C.T.U.

FERRIER, J. I., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 FFRENCH DAVIS, F. H., Royal Warwickshire Regt.
 FFRENCH DAVIS, P., Welsh Guards.
 FITZALAND HOWARD, HON. M. F., Capt, Grenadier Guards.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M. Lieut, Scots Guards.
 FLOOD, C. J., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 FOGARTY, M. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 FOLEY, M., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FORBES, REV. I. G., O.S.B., M.B.E., Chaplain to the Forces.
 FOWKE, F. H. V., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FOX TAYLOR, J. W., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 FRASER, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 FREEMAN, G., Gnr, R.A.
 FULLER, F. H., Capt, 6th Rajputana Rifles (I.A.).
 FULLER, L., Pte, Royal Signals.
 GALLWEY, H. D., Lieut, R.A.
 GARBETT, G. V., Royal Signals.
 GARBETT, H. N., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 GARDNER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.
 GASTRELL, M., Gnr, R.A.
 GEORGE, D., Lieut, R.A.
 GEORGE, L., Lieut, The Rhodesian Regt.
 GERRARD, B. J. D., Major, Gordon Highlanders.
 GERRARD, R. A. H., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GILBERT, C. H., Capt, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.
 GILBEY, HON. J. H. P., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GILBEY, J. N.
 GILLOW, H., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.
 GILLOW, W., Tpr.
 GILLOTT, W. D., O.C.T.U.
 GOLDING, M.
 GORDON, A. J. E., Capt, Grenadier Guards.
 GRATTAN-DOYLE, H. N., Lieut, R.E.
 GRATTAN-DOYLE, R. H., R.A.F.
 GREEN, H. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 GREENLEES, H. S. K., 2nd Lieut, Cameronians.
 GREENLEES, I., O.C.T.U.
 GRIEVE, C. F., Capt, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GRIEVE, E. H., Pte.
 GRIEVE, R. F., O.C.T.U.
 GRISEWOOD, G. T., 2nd Lieut.
 GRISEWOOD, P., R.A.F.
 GUBBINS, P. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 HAGREEN, J. D. V., O.C.T.U.
 HAIGH, P., 2nd Lieut, H.L.I.
 HALL, F. M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HARDMAN, E. P., D.F.C., Sq.-Ldr, R.A.F.
 HARE, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HASTINGS, J. W., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 HAY, J. M., Capt, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAY, MALCOLM, Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAY, R. C., Lieut, Royal Marines.
 HAYES, F. N., Cadet Rtg, R.N.V.R.
 HAYES, J. N., R.A.F.
 HENRY, G. F. McW., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 HICKIE, J. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.
 HILL, J. R. D., Lieut, Welch Regt.
 HODGKINSON, RICHARD, R.A.S.C.
 HODSMAN, J. B., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 HODSMAN, R. H., R.A.F.
 HODSMAN, S. F., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.
 HOLLINGS, H. A. J., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 HOLLOWAY, P., 2nd Lieut, Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
 HORNOLD-STRIKLAND, T. H., Mid., Royal Navy.
 HOWARD, H. E., Mid., Royal Navy.

HOWDEN, R. B., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 HOWELL, G. R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HUNTER, H. B. DE M., Lieut, Royal Signals.
 JAGO, G. W., O.C.T.U.
 JAGO, J. K., Sergt, Army Educational Corps.
 JAMES, A. I., R.A.F.
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 JARRETT, C. J. B., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 JENNINGS-BRAMLY, D. W. A., O.C.T.U.
 JESSUP, A., R.A.F.
 KEELING, C. F., O.C.T.U.
 KELIHER, D., Lincolnshire Regt.
 KELLY, A. P., M.C., R.A.
 KELLY, E. C. A., Capt.
 KELLY, W., Pte, Royal Signals.
 KENDALL, D. N., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 KENNARD, J., L.-Cpl. East Surrey Regt.
 KEOGH, E. R., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 KEOGH, J. J., R.A.
 KEOGH, P., R.A.F.
 KERR, F. R. N., M.C., Capt, Royal Scots.
 KEVILL, A. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 KILPATRICK, I., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 KING, E. H., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 KING, G. ST L., Capt, Royal Signals.
 KNOWLES, C., Lieut-Col, Royal Signals.
 LAMBERT, J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LAMBERT, R., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 LANKTREE, P. A. D., Royal Berkshire Regt.
 LEACH, L. H. R. G., Lieut, R.A.
 LEASK, F. P. O., Lieut, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
 LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.
 LEE, W. V. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 LEEMING, G. DE P., 2nd Lieut.
 LEES, M., Capt, Dorset Yeomanry, R.A.
 LEESE, J. F. M., Lieut-Col, R.E.
 LEESE, K. H. R., Lieut, Suffolk Regt.
 LIND, J. M., Capt, Cameronians.
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 LOCKWOOD, J. C., R.A.S.C.
 LOVAT, LORD, Major, Lovat Scouts.
 LOVELL, A. J., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 LOVELL, S. J., R.A.F.
 LOWNDES, J., O.C.T.U.
 LYONS, C. F., Royal Fusiliers.
 MCCANN, G. J., Capt, Royal Marines.
 MCCLURE, D. A. J., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 MACDONALD, A., O.C.T.U.
 MACDONALD, A. D., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.
 MACDONALD, A. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 MACDONALD, C. E., Gnr, R.A.
 MACDONALD, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Major, Green Howards.
 MACLAREN, I., Lieut, R.A.
 MACPHERSON, C., Major, Gordon Highlanders.
 MCELLIGOTT, N., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 MCIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 MCKELVEY, T. P., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
 MCMANEMY, A. F., R.A.F.
 MCSWINEY, B. A., O.R.T.U., Worcester-shire Regt.
 MAHONY, A. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, J. A. M., 2nd Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.
 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G., Lieut, R.A.
 MARNAN, J. F., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 MARTIN, D. H., Lincolnshire Regt.
 MAUCLINE, LORD, 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 MAUDE, S. N. L., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 MAWSON, B. C., 2nd Lieut.
 MAXWELL, A. C., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 MAXWELL, D. C., Lieut, R.A.
 MAXWELL, M. C., P.O., R.A.F.
 MAY, H. S., Mid., Royal Navy.
 MITCHELL, 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.

- MONTEITH, I. J., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 MONTEITH, M., Capt, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.
 MOONEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 MORGAN, D. R., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders.
 MORRIS, A. J., M.C., Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MORROGH BERNARD, J. G., M.B.E., Major, East Yorks. Regt.
 MOSTYN, E. J., R.A.F.V.R.
 MOUNSEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.
 MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 MURPHY, B. J., Capt, R.A.
 MURPHY, E. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 MURRAY, M. W., Gnr, R.H.A. (H.A.C.)
 MURRAY, W. B., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.
 NEESON, C. P., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.
 NEVILL, H. N., Coldstream Guards.
 NEVILL, I. S., O.C.T.U.
 NICOLL, D. L., O.C.T.U.
 NIHILL, J. H. O'C., Naval Airman, 2nd Class.
 NOLAN, A. R., Lieut, Royal Navy.
 NORMAN, M. J. N., Cadet, R.N.
 NORTHEY, G., 2nd Lieut, The Rangers, K.R.R.C.
 O'CONNOR, W. H., Captain, R.A.S.C.
 O'DONOVAN, P., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
 O'DRISCOLL, D. M. D., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 O'HARE, E. W. A., O.C.T.U.
 OGILVIE, I. H., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 OGILVIE, J. J., Lieut, Somerset Light Infantry.
 OGILVIE, N. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 OGILVIE FORBES, M. F., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 OXFORD AND ASQUITH, EARL OF, 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 PALAIRET, A. M., Pay. Mid., Royal Navy.
 PARKER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, 6th D.C.O. Lancers (I.A.).
 PARKER JERVIS, A. V., R.A.F.
 PARKER JERVIS, N. J., Gnr, Royal Canadian Artillery.
 PARR, G., Royal Australian Air Force.
 PATERSON, J. G. H., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 PERCEVAL, R. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 PETIT, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Royal Norfolk Regt.
 PETRE, M. S. E., Capt, D.C.L.I.
 PILSWORTH, O., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 PINE-COFFIN, R., Sergt.
 PINE-COFFIN, T., L.-Cpl., The Queen's Royal Regt.
 PLATT, J., O.C.T.U.
 PLOWDEN, E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 POTEZ, A. L., L.-Cpl, Middlesex Regt.
 POTTS, G. B., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.
 POWELL, P. G., R.A.F.
 PRESCOTT, A., O.C.T.U.
 PRICE, J. T. N., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 RABBIT, A. P., Mid. (E.), Royal Navy.
 RAPP, A., O.C.T.U.
 RATCLIFF, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Worcester Regt.
 RATHBONE, R. A. F., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.
 REA, C. P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 READ-DAVIS, P., 2nd Lieut.
 REDFERN, A. J., Lieut, East Surrey Regt.
 REDFERN, T., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 REYNOLDS, A. J., R.N.V.R.
 RICHMOND, R. S., Lieut, R.A.
 RIDDELL, P. O., 2nd Lieut, West Somerset Yeomanry.
 RIDDELL, R. E., Capt, R.A.
 RIDDELL, R. H., Major, Royal Berkshire Regt.
 RILEY, J. J., Lieut, R.A.P.C.
 RITCHIE, J. W., Oxford and Bucks L.I.
 RITTNER, S., Capt, Somerset L.I.

- RITTNER, T. H., 2nd Lieut, General List.
 ROBINSON, T. O'C., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 ROCHFORD, A. W. T., L.-Cpl, Royal Berkshire Regt.
 ROCHFORD, B. C. D., O.C.T.U.
 ROCHFORD, L. H., D.S.C., D.F.C., Flying Officer, R.A.F.V.R.
 ROCHFORD, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 ROOKE-LEY, B., Rfn, 1st Queen's Westminster.
 ROOKE-LEY, P., 2nd Lieut, South Lancashire Regt.
 ROONEY, G. S., D.F.C., Flying Officer R.A.F.
 ROONEY, O. B., 2nd Lieut, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 ROSENVINGE, K., East Yorkshire Regt.
 ROWAN, R. R., L.-Cpl, R.A.S.C.
 RUDDIN, P., 2nd Lieut, Cheshire Regt.
 RUSSELL, R. R., Royal Australian Air Force.
 RYAN, C. J., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 RYAN, E. F., Sergt, R.A.M.C.
 RYAN, G. L., Capt, R.A.
 RYAN, J. G. C., O.R.T.U., Lincolnshire Regt.
 RYAN, M., R.A.
 SCOTT, E. J., 2nd Lieut, 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.
 SCOTT, O. M., East Yorks. Regt.
 SCOTT, P. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 SCOTT, S. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 SCROPE, A. C., Capt, Green Howards.
 SEDGWICK, M. F., Capt, R.A.
 SETON, R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 SHAKESPEAR, W. M., O.C.T.U.
 SHAW, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 SHEBBEARE, R., Pte, R.A.M.C.
 SILVERTOP, D. A. H., Lieut, 14-20th (King's) Hussars.
 SIMONDS, D. N., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 SIMPSON, C. R., B.A., Major, R.E.
 SIMPSON, J. G. M., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 SIPPÉ, J. V., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 SMITH, E. A. U., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.
 SMITH, G. B. U., O.C.T.U.
 SMITH, M. W. L., Capt, R.E.
 SMITH, W. T., Lieut, South Lancs. Regt.
 SPEAKMAN, R., King's Regt (Liverpool).
 SPENDER, J. A., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy.
 STANTON, F. D., Capt, D.L.I.
 STANTON, J. R., D.S.O., Major, R.A.
 STAPLES, M., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 STAPLES, P., Middlesex Regt.
 STAPLETON, G. J. K., Capt, 1st Quemaon Rifles (I.A.).
 STEVENSON, M., 2nd Lieut, Welch Regt.
 STEWART, D. V., Capt, Cameronians.
 STIRLING, D. A., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STIRLING, W. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 STUART DOUGLAS, J. S., O.C.T.U.
 SUTTON, M. A., Royal Warwickshire Regt.
 SUTTON, S. P. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 SYKES, D., R.A.F.
 TAYLOR, C. L., Acting Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 TAYLOR, J. M., Capt, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 TEMPEST, S., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 THORNTON, P. M., R.N.V.R.
 THUNDER, M. D., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 THUNDER, P. S., Lieut, Northamptonshire Regt.
 TODHUNTER, R., Tpr, Inns of Court Regt.
 TOWNSEND, R. P., R.A.S.C.
 TUCKER, A. B., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 TUCKER, E. B. E., R.A.S.C.
 TUCKER, J. C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 TUDOR OWEN, J., R.A.F.
 TWEDIE, G. G., 2nd Lieut, A. and S. Highlanders.

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|--|---|
| TWEEDIE, J. W., Capt, A. and S. Highlanders. | WEISSENBURG, H. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A. |
| TWEEDIE, P. C. C., Capt, Cameron Highlanders. | WELLS, D. K., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A. |
| TWOMEY, L. P., Capt, R.A. | WELLS, P. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A. |
| TYRRELL, J. H., Capt, 3rd The King's Own Hussars. | WESTERN, B. J. M., 2nd Lieut, Unattached List (I.A.). |
| VANHEEMS, M. S., Cadet Rtg., R.N.V.R. | WHITE, D. D., R.A.S.C. |
| WADDILOVE, M. C., Capt., K.G.O., 8th Light Cavalry (I.A.). | WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt, The Poona Horse (I.A.). |
| WALMSLEY, E., Somerset Light Infantry. | WILBERFORCE, M. A., Lieut, Royal Marines. |
| WALTER, C. I., L-Bdr, R.A. | WILBERFORCE, P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt. |
| WALTER, L. J., 2nd Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers. | WILBERFORCE, R. W., Capt, R.F.A. |
| WARREN, D. K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals. | WILLIAMS, M. T., West Yorks. Regt. |
| WATERS, G. M. T., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers. | WILLIAMSON, W. F., Lieut, R.A. |
| WATSON, H. G., Sub Lieut, R.N.V.R. | WILSON, H., Lieut, R.E. |
| WATSON, J., O.C.T.U. | WITHAM, R. R., 2nd Lieut, R.E. |
| WATSON, L. J. S., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps. | WOLSELEY, S. G., Lieut, R.A. |
| WAUGH, H. G., Pte, R.A.O.C. | YATES, H. St J., Lieut, R.A.S.C. |
| WEBB, A. M. F., 2nd Lieut, The Queen's Bays. | YATES, J. A., 2nd Lieut, R.A. |
| | YOUNG, A. J., Flight Lieut, R.A.F. |
| | YOUNG, D., Flight Lieut, R.A.F. |
| | YOUNG, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt. |

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We ask prayers for the repose of the souls of Captain J. J. Morrissey, Flying Officer A. G. Worcester, Pilot Officer S. C. Rochford and Flying Officer G. E. Moberly killed in action. Obituary notices will be found elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL.

At the time of going to press we have the following information of those who are reported missing: Captain Lucien Falkiner was last seen at Cassell on May 29th; his battalion was surrounded and there are few survivors. Captain Robert Gerrard, in company with two other officers, started to swim from the beach at Dunkirk, but failed to reach the ship on which he was to be evacuated. Pilot Officer B. B. James was reported missing early in June. Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Read-Davis has not been heard of since the loss of his ship, H.M.S. *Ardent*.

FRANCIS KERR, who was awarded the Military Cross, was the first Old Boy to be decorated during this war. The official announcement runs as follows:—

KERR, Second Lieutenant (Acting Captain) FRANCIS ROBERT NEWSAM, R. Scots.

On May 19th the officer was i-c Carrier Pl. covering the withdrawal from the River Dendre. Although severely wounded, he refused to be evacuated until he had covered the position, which task he completed in close contact with the enemy. Throughout the withdrawal from Wavre and Woo positions he showed conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty.

The Birthday Honours List contained the following names of Old Boys: M.B.E. (Military Division), Flight Lieut E. J. Dease, R.A.F.V.R. D.S.O., Major J. R. Stanton, R.A. (Territorial Army). M.C., 2nd Lieut D. R. Dalglish.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Squadron Leader W. B. Murray, R.A.F., and to Flying Officer G. S. P. Rooney, R.A.F.

To all these we offer our sincere congratulations.

JOHN CIECHANOWSKI joined the Polish Army before the collapse of France, and is now stationed in this country.

ANTHONY WORCESTER, whose death a few days later we record elsewhere, was the hero of an aerial battle on July 4th when his flight of five Gladiators fought and shot down nine Italian Fiat Cr. 42's in the Western Desert. In a letter to his mother he wrote:—

"About 6 o'clock this evening I led five of our fighters into action against nine Italian fighters over their own aerodrome. The whole thing only lasted about six minutes, although it seemed like half an hour. We shot down the whole nine and I had the luck to account for four of them. Our chaps put up a wonderful show and we had no losses. I write this by the light of a candle stuck in a bottle at our landing ground a few miles from the front. It is a glorious starry night, and looking back the whole thing already seems a dream, yet it wasn't. I remember looking down and seeing nine smoking piles on the ground and with relief counting the remaining aircraft and knowing all our boys were safe. It certainly was a colourful and amazing scene and all the more impressive with the setting sun and orange mist and anti-aircraft fire."

AFTER his return from France George Potts wrote:—

"Everything seems to date from May 10th so I will start then. We crossed the frontier at 14.40 hours and went quickly up to within a mile of Louvain. We stayed there for three days and came almost as quickly back again. We were ordered to join the force holding Cassell. That was disbanded within twelve hours of our arrival and we went to the 44th Division which was fighting South of Hazebrouck. Down there I saw Howell. We were in action almost unceasingly until just after midnight on Wednesday last when we were ordered to make for Dunkirk as quickly as possible. We had one very exciting moment when we shot at German infantry over open sights with our 25-pdr. guns."

JOHN REDFERN'S battalion was sent to relieve Boulogne *via* Abbeville. On arrival there they found the Germans already in possession, and had instead to fight a rearguard action of which this letter written from hospital gives some account.

"We had three glorious days' rest, and then up we went to— to guard anti-tank guns. The Jerries then began bombing, and bombed and machine-gunned us for three days starting from 3.45 a.m., finishing at 9.30 p.m. in the evening with dive bombers. When the bombers had finished with us, then the artillery started. That lasted only for one day. It was at 5 p.m. when German motorised units came down the road. Our A-T gun opened up and destroyed two lorry loads of infantry . . . some refugees came along; and at pistol point they moved up the road, so the Germans could move behind them. We then just waited. The first thing that happened was that a hand grenade was thrown, which put our gun out of action straight away. By this time we were encircled. Having destroyed the gun post and crew, the Germans came at us. First of all they asked: 'Englander, you will surrender once.' This they did three times. Of course we said we wouldn't, so chucking another hand grenade at us, and shouting a 'Hurrah, Heil Hitler,' they charged. There were too many of them, and were all armed with Tommy guns. All we could do was to keep our heads down. Having overwhelmed our post, leaving everyone for dead they withdrew. We then reorganised and began attacking them, 9 p.m. Out of my ten men, I had seven left but again their Tommy gun was a bit too hot for us. So we waited for darkness and withdrew through a wood, and met a German patrol. There some bullets were fired, and more hand grenades were thrown; and it was then that I received a wound in the right leg. My men, by this time, had scattered in all directions, and so I made my way back alone, and in the morning found myself in friendly territory."

TOM HORNYOLD-STRICKLAND was in action in a destroyer in the second battle of Narvik,

"where we were very lucky not to have been sunk. . . . We were the second ship up Rombaks Fjord. It was here that two of eight German torpedoes passed right under us; they must have been set one or two feet too deep."

MARTIN VANHEEMS was also in Norway at about the same time.

"You may as well know now that we have been in Norway and had nineteen days of almost continuous action day and night as it does not get dark at all at this time of the year. During this time we averaged about two hours' sleep per 24 hours, and for six weeks rather more—3½ to 5 hours. Incidentally we evacuated 29,000 British, French and Polish troops without a single casualty, naval or military. We took part in the third battle of Narvik and also picked up 1,200 survivors from the cruiser *Effingham*. So you see we have had our moments."

MANY members of the lay staff are engaged in L.D.V. or A.R.P. work, and the following masters have been called up: A. Butcher, J. M. Hutchinson, J. McDonough, A. J. Morrison and C. N. Watson.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the repose of the souls of James Taylor, John Hodgkinson, Dr Leonard Mackey, Dr William Bradley and Lieut-Col. T. F. H. Kelly, O.B.E.

WE offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Captain D. M. Ahern, R.A.M.C., to Miss Joyce Douglas Chaplin at St Francis Xavier's, Peshawar.

P. G. Holloway, R.W.K., to Miss Jean Mary Ridley.
Michael Rochford, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Miss Diana Heald at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Street.

W. J. Craigen, R.A.F., to Miss Geraldine Lane.
Robert W. Perceval, R.A., to Miss Rosemary Clerk at Westminster Cathedral on May 2nd.

Francis Noel St John Fairhurst, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, to Miss Helen Gladys Trevor Williams, at Kasr el Nil, Cairo, on June 6th.

Walter Robert Harding to Miss Mary Virginia Jess Oliver at Westminster Cathedral on July 2nd.

Kenneth Henry Leese, Suffolk Regiment, to Miss Muriel Ellis at St Benedict's, Ealing, on June 20th.

Desmond Farrell to Miss Raymonde Chevalier at Senneville, Canada, on August 13th.

H. G. Watson, R.N.V.R., to Miss Winefride Frances Brand.
R. R. Rowan to Miss Doreen Clemence Hawk at Westminster Cathedral on September 3rd.

Harman Joseph Gerard Grisewood to Miss Clotilde Margaret Bailey.
And to the following on their engagement:—

Howard Nicholas Grattan-Doyle, R.A., to Miss Anne Catherine Hessey.

Robert Ray Witham, R.E., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Meagher.
Captain G. J. McCann, Royal Marines, to Miss Jean Pollock.
Edward Alexander Donovan to Miss Joyce Langford.

Denis Lane McDonnell to Miss Florence Ryan.
Dominic Mortimer to Miss Lavender Chichester.
Major Robert Horsley Riddell, Royal Berkshire Regiment, to Miss Mary King.

Stuart Lovell to Miss Alice Montagu.

THOMAS HOOKHAM was ordained priest on May 18th.

F. R. DUGMORE went up to Trinity College, Oxford, in May.

Robin Edmonds has been President of the Union during the past term, J. M. S. Horner, President of the Newman Society and A. H. Willbourn, Secretary of the Alembic Club.

J. V. Gregg obtained a First in Mathematical Moderations, and P. J. Liddell Honours in Part I of the same examination.

C. W. Fogarty obtained a First in Moderations in Greek and Latin Literature.



AT CAMBRIDGE P. M. Carroll was placed in Class 2 (i) of Part II of the Law Tripos. B. J. Webb has passed his Second M.B. and taken his degree; he is to go to Bart.'s in the autumn.



WE have only recently heard of J. E. Lynch's successes at Trinity College, Dublin. He obtained all the prizes in the Law School and in the King's Inn's, and last October was awarded the Brooke Scholarship. He has since been called to the Bar.

E. A. Donovan, whose engagement we record elsewhere, has finished his engineering course at the same College and has taken his B.A. degree.



AT LIVERPOOL R. V. Tracy Forster and J. G. K. Dean have passed the Final of Part I of the Medical examination in Pathology and Pharmacology, and M. J. Ryan has passed his Second M.B.



GERALD ROSENVINGE, who has been studying medicine at Durham University, qualified last March, and is at present a House Surgeon in the Newcastle Infirmary. He was awarded the Coitre Prize offered by the Medical School for the best Final Year clinician. His brother Cedric is assistant resident engineer for a big public works contract at Kidderminster.



J. P. ROCHFORD and P. A. Dawes have passed their Medical Finals.



J. A. BRYAN, who left Ampleforth in July 1939, has won the 100, 200, and 400 metres Junior Swimming Championships of Mexico.

OBITUARY

CAPTAIN J. J. MORRISSEY, R.A.M.C.

Jim Morrissey was at Ampleforth from September 1916 until December, 1918. He then entered the Medical School of Liverpool University where he qualified in 1925, soon afterwards setting up in practice in Bradford. In 1935 he obtained a senior degree that entitled him to specialist rank. He took a keen and active interest in the Territorials, and did much work in organizing boxing in various boys' clubs in which he was interested. Soon after the outbreak of war he was attached to the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, and had as one of his brother officers another Old Amplefordian, Captain Robert Gerrard, since reported missing. A well-known Bradford surgeon, Mr A. Hayes Smith, has written of him:—"The death in action while attending to the wounded on a French beach, of Dr Jim Morrissey has come as a shock to all his many friends, his patients and his brother practitioners. To us who knew him intimately he was as a brother, always ready to respond to any request for help or advice." He had a strong and inspiring personality, and his enthusiasm for his work and his zest in all that he did were apparent to all. Many found in him a true and loyal friend with a cheering and optimistic outlook on life, and a deep sense of his responsibilities. He had a great affection for Ampleforth, and paid a visit immediately before leaving for France. He leaves a widow and four children to whom we offer our heartfelt sympathy in their great loss.

FLYING OFFICER A. G. WORCESTER, R.A.F.

When Anthony Grey Worcester came to Ampleforth in September 1929 he was placed in St Bede's House, and he continued in the school for four years. He was tall for his age, very fair, and had twinkling eyes that suggested a tendency towards mischief that never left him. He did not go through to the top of the school, but stayed long enough to get his School Certificate and his House Colours at Rigger. He will be remembered by his companions as a rather easy going, pleasant boy with a great loyalty and high aspirations. After leaving the School he spent some time with a coach and so passed into Cranwell. Here he seems to have found his metier. In a letter to his mother describing his first encounter with the Italian Air Force he wrote: "You know how I have waited all my life for something like this." Here he showed the leadership he had not stayed long enough at school to develop, and the

sacrifice that is the lot of a leader was the cause of his death. After a subsequent reconnaissance on July 18th the return was made in thick cloud. He left the formation and dived to discover his position. Unfortunately the mist extended right down to the ground and he was unable to pull out of his dive. "Thus ended," wrote *The Times*, "his short but glorious war career." To his mother we extend our deep sympathy.

PILOT OFFICER S. C. ROCHFORD, R.A.F.

Stephen Christopher Rochford came to Ampleforth in September 1928 and left in July 1935. His interests apart from his religion, where he showed an obviously solid faith and piety, were in most ways different from those of his companions. He was always something of a dreamer, but came down to earth very directly when engaged on any matter that attracted him. His mind turned towards the mechanical and he had an uncanny skill with his hands; there was not much he could not do to the inside of a car or a wireless set. He was a real handyman and something of a craftsman, and the artist in him showed in his considerable skill and success in photography. He represented his House at Rugged during three seasons, and before he left his conspicuous reliability received acknowledgement in his appointment as a school monitor. His inclination towards side lines showed later at Oxford. He took a degree in one of the agricultural schools, but his greatest keenness was in the University Air Squadron. He seems to have been completely happy during this last year when he was in the Air Force. He was appointed to a coastal patrol squadron and was apparently coming home after patrol over the French coast when he crashed near an aerodrome in Kent. It is thought that he must have been involved in some fight or anti-aircraft barrage on the other side.

To his family we offer our deepest sympathy.

FLYING OFFICER G. E. MOBERLY, A.A.F.

[We hope to print a more adequate notice in the next number of the JOURNAL].

George Edward Moberly was at Ampleforth, in St Aidan's House, from September 1928 until April 1932. His death came when he was leading his flight against a numerically superior enemy in August. His engine was shot away and he fell into the sea at Dover. We offer his parents our deepest sympathy.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

THE FIRST
ELEVEN

Standing (Left to Right):

M. W. Bruce
J. Hunter-Gray
J. F. Vidal
L. L. Toynbee
C. D. Smith
P. F. Hobden

Sitting (Left to Right):

P. D. Parker
M. A. Sutton
G. V. Garbett (*Capt.*)
A. N. Haigh
E. C. Haywood-Farmer



CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

Played at Ampleforth, May 12th, 1940.

IN place of the annual Whitsuntide game with the Emeriti C.C., a fixture new in 1927, the eleven faced an "All Comers" side, an eleven of considerable strength. Garbett, again captain and with six of last year's unbeaten team, started well by winning the toss. The gait of Parker and Haywood-Farmer as they walked out to open the innings, recalled last season and Parker in scoring 44 against Fr Peter and Fr Austin, gave us cause for rejoicing. Garbett was run out—surely an early season failing—and only when Haigh joined

Sutton did the score become presentable. Sutton carried his bat for 54 valuable runs, once again showing his all round cricket ability, and the team score of 140 though small for such a side eventually proved adequate.

Br Denis gave no single run to his opponents and as if to strengthen his claim as wicket keeper went on to score 42 runs in which he hit seven fours. Toynbee and Hobden, both new to the eleven, divided eight of the wickets and after Br Hilary had scored a quick 26, the remaining batsmen were tumbled out.

AMPLEFORTH

| | |
|--|------------|
| P. D. Parker, st Wassilove, b Barton | 44 |
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer, c Dinwiddy, b Rennick | 11 |
| G. V. Garbett, run out | 0 |
| C. D. Smith, c and b Rennick .. . | 1 |
| A. N. Haigh, lbw, b Barton | 11 |
| J. F. Vidal, b Utley | 4 |
| M. A. Sutton, not out | 54 |
| P. F. Hobden, b Ricketts | 2 |
| L. L. Toynbee, c and b Ricketts .. | 7 |
| J. Hunter-Gray, c Barton, b Utley | 5 |
| A. H. Kilpatrick, b Utley | 0 |
| Extras | 1 |
| Total | 140 |

ALL COMERS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Rev. R. P. Utley, run out | 19 |
| Rev. T. M. Wright, b Toynbee .. . | 0 |
| H. P. Dinwiddy, lbw, b Kilpatrick | 16 |
| Rev. A. D. Waddilove, lbw, b Hobden | 42 |
| R. A. Athill, lbw, b Hobden .. . | 4 |
| S. T. Reyner, c Garbett, b Toynbee | 3 |
| Rev. H. Barton, c Smith, b Hobden | 26 |
| Rev. A. Rennick, b Hobden | 12 |
| Rev. J. Lambert, b Toynbee .. . | 0 |
| Rev. W. Mackenzie, c Hobden, b Toynbee | 5 |
| C. C. Ricketts, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 2 |
| Total | 129 |

THE FIRST
ELEVEN

Standing (Left to Right):

M. W. Bruce
J. Hunter-Gray
J. F. Vidal
L. L. Toynbee
C. D. Smith
P. F. Hobden

Sitting (Left to Right):

P. D. Parker
M. A. Sutton
G. V. Garbett (*Capt.*)
A. N. Haigh
E. C. Haywood-Farmer



AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

Played at Ampleforth, May 25th.

GOOD weather favoured the Bootham match. Bootham won the toss, decided to field, and, dare we say, paid the penalty of asking a side, strong in batting, to bat on a plumb wicket. When lunch was taken, Garbett and Smith had batted so well and with so much vigour that 140 runs were on the board. It must have been as discouraging to Bootham as it was encouraging to Ampleforth. Garbett, before he was out, had hit sixteen fours, many coming from well-timed pulls. His innings tended to overshadow that of Smith's at the other end, but one was glad to see the latter make such an attractive debut in public school cricket. His shots were mostly crisp and well-timed and if he

failed it was because he lifted his head before completion of the shot.

For Bootham, Rix, with a flowing and easy action, bowled well and this in spite of bowling to Garbett and Smith who had set about the attack to score quickly.

By half-past three Ampleforth were 259 for 4. Garbett closed the innings and wisely asked Bootham to bat before tea. In this short time two wickets fell, but Crockatt and Collier were not to be beaten. Both played good cricket and it was not until Bruce was asked to bowl after tea that the partnership was broken. Bruce took two further wickets but Bellerby defied all, so that by 6.15 Bootham had made a draw of the game.

| AMPLEFORTH | | BOOTHAM | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer, c Mac- | | P. L. Selville, b Toynbee | .. |
| keith, b Gripper | .. 4 | B. N. Rix, run out | .. 4 |
| G. V. Garbett, lbw, b Rix | .. 116 | D. A. Crockatt, b Bruce | .. 29 |
| C. D. Smith, c Ward, b Rix | .. 56 | J. Collier, c Vidal, b H-Farmer | .. 32 |
| A. N. Haigh, not out | .. 29 | D. M. Mackeith, c Garbett, b Bruce | o |
| M. A. Cambier, run out | .. 6 | J. D. Bellerby, not out | .. 39 |
| M. A. Sutton, not out | .. 38 | G. P. Morphy, c Sutton, b Bruce | 6 |
| J. F. Vidal | | W. A. Gripper | } did not bat |
| L. L. Toynbee | | A. A. Aladin | |
| M. W. Bruce | did not bat | F. M. Ward | |
| P. F. Hobden | | G. F. Dodd | |
| J. Hunter-Gray | | Extras | .. 9 |
| Extras | .. 10 | | |
| Total (for 4 wickets, declared) | 259 | Total (for 6 wickets) | .. 119 |

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at York, June 1st

ST PETER'S may have regretted Sputing in their opponents to bat on a wicket which, if unfamiliar to them, was certainly playing true. By lunch-time 93 runs were on the board for the loss of only one wicket.

Garbett had made a vigorous 50, and E. Haywood-Farmer, after removing his sweater, had ceased to play as if expecting at any moment to return to the pavilion. He remained undefeated to the end, scoring 127 runs. He has a

variety of shots and was given opportunities to show his great power in leg-side play. C. D. Smith survived one over before lunch, but was out immediately afterwards. Haigh gave us 24 singles and one four with polished strokes, and Sutton was just beginning to enjoy himself when Garbett declared, with the score standing at 246 for four wickets.

Little over half the available time was required to dismiss St Peter's. The rapid fall of three wickets, including a 'run-out' immediately after tea, indicated that a panic had set in. Only Denison showed an aggressive spirit, and the side was out for 86. The Ampleforth bowling was steady, but was flattered by the undue respect shown by the opposition.

| AMPLEFORTH | | ST PETER'S | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer, not out | 127 | J. Butler, c Haigh, b Toynbee | .. 8 |
| G. V. Garbett, c Broadhurst, | | D. Cole, c Hobden, b H-Gray | .. 7 |
| b Lynch | .. 59 | R. Lynch, b Toynbee | .. 0 |
| C. D. Smith, lbw, b Butler | .. 2 | H. Milburn, c Sutton, b H-Gray | 4 |
| A. N. Haigh, lbw, b Broadhurst | 28 | F. Buckle, run out | .. 12 |
| J. F. Vidal, c Milburn, b Frost | .. 10 | P. Graham, lbw, b H-Gray | .. 0 |
| M. A. Sutton, not out | .. 14 | F. Steel, c Garbett, b Toynbee | .. 0 |
| D. M. Gaynor | | A. Dennison, not out | .. 20 |
| M. W. Bruce | | A. S. Clepham, b Hobden | .. 5 |
| R. F. Hobden | did not bat | P. Broadhurst, b H-Gray | .. 13 |
| L. L. Toynbee | | R. Frost, c Garbett, b Bruce | .. 0 |
| J. Hunter-Gray | | Extras | .. 17 |
| Extras | .. 6 | | |
| Total (for 4 wickets, declared) | 246 | Total | .. 86 |

AMPLEFORTH v. REV. A. L. AINSCOUGH'S XI

FOR reasons obvious, the Old Boy's match could not be played at Exhibition time, and the Game's Master filled the gap with a side made up of seven Old-Boy monks, helped and strengthened by Dom Austin, an Old Reptonian, and three Masters of Bootham School. The result was a draw but provided the necessary tonic to bring on the school side which was in need of strong opposition before facing Workshop and Sedbergh.

Toynbee, in his opening spell, bowled the in-swinging well and was a source of trouble. Four of the six wickets that fell went to his credit, but at no time did he worry Mr Elliott who made a joyous 63.

When 196, the innings was declared closed and two hours were left in which the school might well have obtained the runs on a brick-hard wicket and almost glassy outfield. Put in this way it would seem easy to accomplish, but it must be remembered that they were batting against several who could bowl accurately and just short of a length. Parker was soon out but the others to follow found little difficulty in the attack. Haigh, especially, played one of his best innings and was unlucky to be out just short of his fifty. Smith in scoring 61, once again showed his liking for the loose ball on the leg-side where he scored most of his runs.

| REV. AINSCOUGH'S XI | | AMPLEFORTH | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------|-----|
| Rev. R. P. Utley, b Toynbee .. | 21 | P. D. Parker, lbw, b Rabnett .. | 4 |
| Rev. A. L. Ainscough, b Toynbee | 4 | E. C. Haywood-Farmer, lbw, | |
| Mr Elliot, b Hunter-Gray .. | 63 | b Elliot .. | 32 |
| Rev. J. D. Waddilove, b Toynbee | 19 | G. V. Garbett, b Rennick .. | 21 |
| Mr Porter, c Parker, b Hobden .. | 28 | C. D. Smith, b Utley .. | 61 |
| Mr Gilbert, b Toynbee .. | 16 | A. N. Haigh, st Burge, b Rabnett | 47 |
| Rev. A. Rennick, not out .. | 17 | M. A. Sutton, not out .. | 0 |
| Rev. J. C. Rabnett, not out .. | 15 | J. F. Vidal | |
| Rev. B. J. Burge | | M. W. Bruce | |
| Rev. F. P. Harrison } did not bat | | L. L. Toynbee } did not bat | |
| Rev. T. M. Wright } .. | | P. F. Hobden } .. | |
| Extras | 13 | J. Hunter-Gray | |
| | | Extras | 9 |
| Total (for 6 wickets) .. | 196 | Total (for 5 wickets) .. | 174 |

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP COLLEGE

Played at Worksop, June 15th

THIS match had been looked forward to with much keenness, as both XI's were reputed to be strong and with very good records.

Worksop won the toss and naturally decided to bat. The wicket was very fast indeed, and it was a hot and bright morning. H. Coulthurst and G. Woodhead gave Worksop a very good start putting up 78 runs for the first wicket. There was also another good stand for the fourth wicket. A. L. Evans the Captain, after a rather shaky start, played an attractive and quick innings of 73. And then R. Naismith batted splendidly, for his 82 not out, making good strokes all round the wicket. The innings was declared closed for 270 for 6. The Ampleforth bowlers stuck manfully

| WORKSOP | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| H. L. Coulthurst, lbw, b H-Farmer | 27 |
| G. F. Woodhead, st Garbett, | |
| b Sutton | 51 |
| A. L. Evans, b Toynbee .. | 73 |
| G. C. Buchanan, c and b Sutton | 2 |
| R. W. Naismith, not out .. | 82 |
| W. J. O'Neill, lbw, b Hobden .. | 30 |

to their task in the heat, but too many balls were bowled on the leg-side. Hobden was the steadiest with two wickets for 23 runs.

P. Parker opened well for Ampleforth and the first wicket scored 45. The light later on became very bad, and handicapped the batsmen. Parker, Garbett, and Sutton batted well, but there was no big stand and the innings closed for 144. P. Francis bowled excellently for his five wickets for 45 runs and was ably supported by W. J. O'Neill with 3 for 37. It was a very good match in every way, and a little closer than the score indicated. Worksop batted, bowled and fielded very well and thoroughly deserved their victory. It was Ampleforth's first defeat since 1938.

| AMPLEFORTH | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| P. D. Parker, c Hall, b Francis .. | 33 |
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer, b Francis | 16 |
| C. D. Smith, c Evans, b Francis | 3 |
| G. V. Garbett, c Buchanan, | |
| b Francis | 33 |
| A. N. Haigh, c Hall, b O'Neill .. | 10 |
| M. A. Sutton, c Hunting, b Hall | 25 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|-----|
| A. D. Nicol, c Parker, b Hobden | 0 | J. F. Vidal, lbw, b O'Neill .. | 1 |
| N. M. Hall, not out | 1 | M. W. Bruce, b O'Neill .. | 6 |
| K. M. Hunting | } did not bat | P. F. Hobden, c Evans, b Francis | 5 |
| H. D. Jennison | | L. L. Toynbee, not out .. | 4 |
| P. T. Francis | | J. Hunter-Gray, st Evans, b Coul- | |
| Extras | 4 | hurst | 1 |
| | | Extras | 7 |
| Total (for 6 wickets) | 270 | Total | 144 |

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Ampleforth, June 22nd

AFTER a delayed start Garbett won the toss and decided to bat. The wicket was the first wet one of the season, and though it was never easy, more wickets fell through playing hardwicket shots than through real trickiness of the pitch. Ampleforth started very badly and lost three good batsmen for 13 runs. However, Smith and Haigh batted confidently until Haigh was out at 54. Smith went on scoring well, but two wickets fell just before lunch and two more soon afterwards—94 for 8. But this collapse also was followed by a successful recovery, Smith making most of the runs until he was caught at mid off. His innings was not chanceless nor was it marred by the chances. He made runs when wickets were falling and though determined was never merely defensive. He hit 11 boundaries. Macdonald and Hunter-Gray stayed in to add 33 and the innings

closed at 169. Wardle, Turbett and Watson bowled steadily and turned the ball well.

Sedbergh, too, started badly. Sutton opened with Toynbee and had two wickets in two overs. Four were down for 29 and with Mount next out at 61 Sedbergh's chances were gone. Wickets fell regularly after that, and, besides Mount, only Smith and Brealey made much resistance. Sutton was chiefly responsible and with his curving trajectory and deceptive dip was beating the batsmen through the air. Toynbee bowled his swingers very well and Farmer made the ball go away off the wet wicket. Ampleforth's fielding with Garbett outstanding was distinctly better than Sedbergh's and it was this combined with greater powers of recovery that won them the match. It was grand to see two such recoveries in their innings.

| AMPLEFORTH | | SEDBERGH | |
|----------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer, c Simpson, | | R. W. Watson, st Garbett, | |
| b Turbett | 0 | b Sutton | 6 |
| P. D. Parker, b Turbett .. | 7 | A. B. Wardle, st Garbett, b Sutton | 1 |
| G. V. Garbett, b Bryhan .. | 6 | R. S. Harrowing, c Vidal, b Toynbee | 9 |
| C. D. Smith, c Watson, b Brealey | 80 | O. E. Mount, lbw, b H-Farmer .. | 25 |
| A. N. Haigh, lbw, b Wardle .. | 11 | C. J. Whittle, c Parker, b Toynbee | 0 |
| M. A. Sutton, c Watson, b Wardle | 2 | G. M. Brealey, c and b H-Farmer | 14 |
| J. F. Vidal, c Bryhan, b Wardle | 1 | W. W. Greenwood, st Garbett, | |
| L. L. Toynbee, c and b Watson | 0 | b Sutton | 7 |
| M. W. Bruce, c and b Wardle .. | 1 | P. B. Smith, c Sutton, b Toynbee | 17 |

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Macdonald, c Brealey, b Turbett 31 | O. J. Turbett, c Haigh, b Sutton 3 |
| J. Hunter-Gray, not out .. 17 | P. W. Bryhan, b Sutton .. 0 |
| Extras 13 | D. Simpson, not out .. 6 |
| | Extras 10 |
| Total 169 | Total 98 |

AMPLEFORTH v. C. E. ANSON'S XI

IT was unfortunate for C. E. Anson, and perhaps more so for us, that the only day in the term when a full day's cricket was impossible should have been chosen for this substitute M.C.C. match. Mr Anson had got together an eleven from many parts of Yorkshire and to him we owe a debt of great gratitude. The visiting side did at least get their innings, but

| | |
|--|--|
| C. E. ANSON'S XI | |
| S. Elliott, lbw, b H-Farmer .. 84 | |
| L. H. Gilbert, lbw, b Toynbee .. 2 | |
| C. Bendall, b H-Gray .. 12 | |
| E. McKinna, c Hobden, b H-Gray 2 | |
| A. White, b Toynbee .. 13 | |
| R. H. Fairfax-Cholmeley, lbw, b Hobden .. 21 | |
| P. Barron, b Sutton .. 2 | |
| J. M. Horner, lbw, b Sutton .. 1 | |
| R. F. Harding, not out .. 0 | |
| Rev. H. Barron, st Garbett, b Sutton .. 2 | |
| C. E. Anson, lbw, b Sutton .. 2 | |
| Extras 17 | |
| Total 158 | |

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

EXCEPT for the game at Worksop, this match produced the greatest number of runs scored in any one game during the season; and this came as a surprise to those who had to play on a wicket full of fire and treachery through lack of rain. "Extras" mounted to 47, proving that two excellent wicket-keepers, Buchnall of Durham, and Garbett, could not master the vagaries of the wicket. But against this one must record

the accurate bowling of the school prevented all save Mr Elliott from making a score. His alone was a fine innings and accounted for 84 of the 158 runs scored.

Parker and Haywood-Farmer opened for the school and remained together until 38 runs had been scored. Parker went along and scored 43 runs when rain stopped play for the day.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| AMPLEFORTH | |
| P. D. Parker, not out .. 43 | |
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer, lbw, b McKinna .. 12 | |
| G. V. Garbett, not out .. 19 | |
| C. D. Smith | } did not bat |
| A. N. Haigh | |
| M. A. Sutton | } did not bat |
| D. M. Gaynor | |
| L. L. Toynbee | } did not bat |
| M. W. Bruce | |
| P. F. Hobden | } did not bat |
| J. Hunter-Gray | |
| Extras 10 | |
| Total (for 1 wicket) .. 84 | |

the two masterly innings of Burchnall and Haigh. No matter who the bowler, and Hunter-Gray was right on form, Burchnall was always in complete command. With five wickets down and only 64 runs on the board Durham were in a poor position, but Burchnall, first with Sparrow, and then with Waddington as partners, so changed the total that Orwin was able to declare at 218 for seven wickets. Ampleforth were given just

under two hours to bat and they, like Durham, lost five wickets for 86 runs. Haigh and Garbett gradually subdued Orwin who, early on, made good use of the worn wicket and when Garbett left, completely beaten and bowled by Ingram, Haigh went on to score 63. His was a fine innings and rather overshadowed Vidal at the

other end. Haigh went, and Vidal with Bruce as partner took command, producing form which he had revealed in the nets but never before in the "middle."

It was a great game, typical of many of the Durham matches, and a game well suited for the conclusion of another successful season.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| DURHAM | | AMPLEFORTH | |
| C. Sell, c Parker, b Sutton .. 11 | | E. C. Haywood-Farmer, lbw, b Anderson .. 0 | |
| K. Sumner, c Vidal, b Toynbee 10 | | P. D. Parker, c Waddington, b Orwin .. 1 | |
| W. D. Orwin, lbw, b H-Gray .. 20 | | G. V. Garbett, b Ingram .. 31 | |
| H. Salmon, b H-Gray .. 2 | | C. D. Smith, b Orwin .. 4 | |
| M. L. Burchnall, c Parker, b Bruce 87 | | A. N. Haigh, c Anderson, b Orwin 63 | |
| W. Pickering, c Haigh, b H-Farmer 5 | | M. A. Sutton, b Ingram .. 9 | |
| R. Sparrow, b H-Gray .. 19 | | J. F. Vidal, not out .. 27 | |
| S. Waddington, not out .. 37 | | L. L. Toynbee, c Sparrow, b Orwin 3 | |
| G. Sadler, not out .. 4 | | M. W. Bruce, not out .. 10 | |
| J. Anderson, Did not bat | | A. T. Macdonald } did not bat | |
| Extras 23 | | J. Hunter-Gray } .. 24 | |
| Total 218 | | Total 172 | |

AVERAGES—BATTING

| | Inns. | N.O. | Runs. | H. Inns. | Aver. |
|---------------------------|-------|------|-------|----------|-------|
| M. A. Sutton .. 7 | 4 | 142 | 54* | 47.3 | |
| G. V. Garbett (Captain) 8 | 1 | 285 | 116 | 40.7 | |
| A. N. Haigh .. 7 | 1 | 199 | 63 | 33.1 | |
| C. D. Smith .. 7 | 0 | 207 | 80 | 29.6 | |
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer 8 | 1 | 202 | 127* | 28.8 | |
| P. D. Parker .. 6 | 1 | 132 | 44 | 26.4 | |
| J. Hunter-Gray .. 3 | 1 | 23 | 17* | 11.5 | |
| J. F. Vidal .. 5 | 1 | 43 | 27* | 10.7 | |
| M. W. Bruce .. 3 | 1 | 17 | 10* | 8.5 | |
| L. L. Toynbee .. 4 | 1 | 14 | 7 | 4.6 | |
| P. F. Hobden .. 2 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 3.5 | |

BOWLING

| | Overs | Maidens | Runs | Wickets | Average |
|-------------------------|-------|---------|------|---------|---------|
| P. F. Hobden .. 39 | 6 | 132 | 9 | 14.6 | |
| L. L. Toynbee .. 89 | 13 | 303 | 19 | 15.9 | |
| J. Hunter-Gray .. 72 | 11 | 212 | 10 | 21.2 | |
| M. A. Sutton .. 60 | 7 | 260 | 12 | 21.6 | |
| E. C. Haywood-Farmer 37 | 5 | 135 | 6 | 22.5 | |
| M. W. Bruce .. 24 | 4 | 105 | 4 | 26.2 | |

RETROSPECT

THE cricket season of 1940 will remain in the minds of many. It was marked by a much reduced fixture list, by a single defeat, the first since 1938, and most of all by the departure of Mr Ponsonby. For thirteen years "C.B.P." has been in charge of cricket at Ampleforth and it was his intention to bring out all those qualities that cricket stands for. This ambition he achieved and in no meagre way. Year by year he encouraged and developed a higher standard and seldom did a season pass by without at least one of his products being chosen to play in a representative match at Lords or the Oval. This season was no exception but as we know no game was possible. May his example of enthusiasm, zeal and skill always remain before us.

The eleven, mainly through reduction of fixtures, never had the same chances of showing itself equal to the side of last year, and on looking back it is questionable under these circumstances, whether Garbett did right by including six bowlers in the side. Of these Toynbee favoured by hard wickets, enjoyed the greatest success and Hobden and Bruce, both new to the side, gained invaluable experience for next year. Hunter-Gray, a class-bowler on his day, never quite came up to expectations and Sutton, the most experienced short bowler, whose success was based on flight and the off-break, played a large part in the defeat of Sedbergh. But the bowling

THE SECOND ELEVEN

THIS team had a most successful season in that it played good cricket throughout the term. The result of this was that all seven matches were won. Three batsmen

lacked hostility and the team's strength lay in sound batting and quite excellent fielding. Garbett, an example to all, was often brilliant and tidied-up any inaccurate or loose returns. Further, he was the most consistent run-getter, though not so accomplished a batsman as either Parker or Haigh. Haywood-Farmer had the honour of hitting up the biggest score but unfortunately never produced the brilliance once expected from him. Smith, the Eleven's one left-handed batsman and next year's captain, played several good but unsound innings. He was consistently inconsistent, making a score every other match. Next year he will be a most determined batsman. Vidal was unlucky not to have more chances and his innings of 27 not out against Durham School showed him to be a good batsman who must have found a higher place in the batting order in a less strong batting Eleven.

Colours were awarded to L. L. Toynbee and C. D. Smith. We offer them our congratulations.

Cricket prizes were awarded as follows:—

THE "DOWNEY CUP"

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| Best Cricketer | G. V. Garbett |
| Batting | P. D. Parker |
| Bowling | L. L. Toynbee |
| Fielding | M. A. Sutton |
| Best All-rounder | G. V. Garbett |
| Highest Score | E. C. Haywood-Farmer |
| Second XI Bat | D. M. Gaynor |

made more than 160 runs and five others were difficult to dislodge and it is true to say that this team batted down to number ten. The bowling proved equally successful though it

was not sound. Macdonald, Kilpatrick and Hall each obtained twenty or more wickets and their respective averages were, 5.8, 7.2 and 6.6. runs per wicket.

Bearing in mind the batting and bowling strength it is not surprising that the highest total reached was 221 and the lowest 133 while the highest score made by the opposition was 123.

The serious weakness in the side was the lack of an opening pair of batsmen. With one exception, the score board at one stage of every match read between 30 and 40 runs for four or five wickets.

The ability to retrieve bad situations is a real asset but it is not the ideal way of all the matches save one. It seems that only when in trouble can the best be got out of the team. To play carelessly when winning instead of playing freely though with care is a habit which was never acquired but those who do acquire it can look forward to further success next year in the first Eleven.

Cambier captained the side well and by his example as a fielder the fielding rarely flagged. Special mention must be made of Marsh who maintained the traditional standard of wicket keeping. In conclusion let it be said that the annual fixture against

Dr. Lee's XI was sorely missed and it is to be hoped that next year it will be possible.

RESULTS

v. A League XI (*Won*). Ampleforth 134 (Graves 65; Gaynor 33). League XI 64 (Hillyard 32; Macdonald 4 for 14).

v. Coatham School 1st (*Won*). Ampleforth 221 for 9 (Cambier 90; Gaynor 41). Coatham 30 (Kilpatrick 5 for 32; Macdonald 3 for 8).

v. Bootham School (*Won*). Bootham 42 (Macdonald 5 for 10; Hall 3 for 9). Ampleforth 104 for 5 (Gaynor 30 not out).

v. St Peter's School (*Won*). Ampleforth 137 (Macdonald 41 not out; Fletcher 30). St Peter's 77 (Kilpatrick 5 for 34; Hall 3 for 11).

v. Richmond School 1st (*Won*). Ampleforth 133 (Gaynor 41). Richmond 71 (Macdonald 6 for 33; Hall 3 for 9).

v. Pocklington School "A" (*Won*). Ampleforth 171 for 8 (Gaynor 54; Farrell 33). Pocklington 87 (Hall 5 for 21; Kilpatrick 3 for 36).

v. Ripon School 1st (*Won*). Ampleforth 150 (Cambier 39; Graves 32). Ripon 123 (Kilpatrick 5 for 48; Hall 3 for 54).

THE COLTS

THE average age of the set was a good deal younger than usual but it is to the credit of all that the standard of fielding did not drop below that which one has come to expect. In a remarkably dry summer the batting was consistently good and often very good. Both in set games and in matches the scores were almost

always over 100 and more often over 150. The wickets did not suit the bowlers—there was no really fast bowler—but they stuck to their task well and all had the wholesome experience of being required to bowl for long spells at a time.

The team, nine of whom will still be Colts next year, had a good season.

Epidemics made it necessary to play two matches with "A" sides but in both the substitutes distinguished themselves. Neely made a first class captain and developed an acute grasp of tactics. He succeeded in the difficult task of making the utmost of bowling, which was varied and intelligent but not consistently accurate enough to be really hostile. In the field the team had two off days, one of which meant the loss of the first match. Apart from these it was clean and accurate and some very good catches were taken. It is obvious from the record that the batting was strong—the average aggregate per innings was 130—and it was good to see that when the better batsmen failed the men at the end refused to panic: three times in seven games the last four wickets added 90 or more.

The team was as follows:—Neely, Gray, Davey, Marston, Hodson, Trafford, Codrington, Hamilton-Dalrymple, Edwards, Mangham, Nicoll, O'Kelly. Of these the first six were awarded caps.

HOUSE MATCHES

THE first round saw two adjacent Houses, St Edward's and St Wilfrid's, drawn against each other. St Edward's won by seven wickets. Apart from a good display of batting by Fletcher supported by Mathews and Hunter-Gray, St Wilfrid's were unable to deal with Hobden's bowling. Cogan and Hodson for St Edward's made 109 before being separated and the match was virtually won before Haigh came in to score the winning hit.

Between St Bede's and St Aidan's the game was less one-sided and possibly produced the most exciting match in the first round. By lunch time St Bede's had lost three valuable wickets for few runs to Bruce and

RESULTS

v. Scarborough College 1st XI. (*Lost*). Ampleforth 135 (Neely 39). Scarborough 136 for 8 (O'Kelly 3 for 38; Trafford 2 for 13).

v. "F" Coy. R. C. Signals. (*Drawn*). Signals 107 for 6. Ampleforth 74 for 4 (Neely 35).

v. St. Peter's School (*Won*). Ampleforth 178 for 6 (Marston 69 not out; Davey 59). St Peter's 120 (Gray 3 for 22; Mangham 3 for 23).

v. Bootham School (*Won*). Ampleforth 191 for 8 (Trafford 45 not out; Hodson 39; Neely 37; Marston 30). Bootham 62 (Gray 3 for 4; Mangham 3 for 12; Trafford 2 for 12).

v. Durham School (*Won*). Ampleforth "A" 157 (Gray 41; Strode 30). Durham 41 (Marston 5 for 8; Edwards 4 for 9).

v. Sedbergh School (*Lost*). Ampleforth "A" 68. Sedbergh 71 for 9 (Davey 3 for 19; Gray 2 for 10).

v. "All Comers" (*Lost*). Ampleforth 110 (Gray 37; Trafford 22). "All Comers" 112 for 8.

Dalglish. This poor start, however, became more distant as each of the remaining batsmen took his runs and a total of 144 looked big enough. When St Aidan's went in and early wickets fell the game looked open but gradually the attack of Barton, Farrell and Ripon was worn down by Marston and Bruce who saw the winning run scored with four wickets still in hand.

In the remaining game St Cuthbert's never recovered from a bad start against St Oswald's. Ashworth hit hard and often for a good 28; but his bold lead was not followed and though Starkie defended stubbornly the total only reached 82. These St Oswald's hit off for the loss of two wickets

against an attack which was steady but lacked variety.

Rain had fallen before the second round and St Dunstan's who won the toss, asked St Aidan's to bat. Again their earlier batsmen failed and Gaynor could be seen rejoicing in his wise move. Unfortunately loose fielding allowed St Aidan's to get the upper hand and first Cambier and then Marston and Edwards played so well that a total of 212 was made. Hillyard, of St Dunstan's alone stood up to the well arranged attack, but before long St Dunstan's were out for 109. Bruce had claimed four wickets, conceding 22 runs in 16 overs and Marston took three wickets for 12.

O'Driscoll who made 41, Berlelsen 25, and Hobden who took six wickets, each played a great part in St Edward's triumph over St Oswald's, the favourites for the cup. St Edward's could only muster 128 against Sutton's clever bowling but Haigh, full of determination, used Hobden with such effect and placed his field so well that he dismissed a strong batting side for 100.

The final provided a major thrill to finish the season. St Aidan's innings was distinguished by ninety minutes of first-class batting on the part of Smith (45) and Cambier (17). With three wickets down for 34 they had to face, on a drying wicket, the accurate attack of Hobden and Hall, backed up by excellent ground fielding. Just when they seemed to have gained command of the game, they both got out and there followed a collapse as complete as it was unexpected. Bertelsen found a length and finished off the innings by taking four wickets

for eight in his last spell. St Aidan's strong batting side had scored no more than 105. This was no winning score, yet St Edward's, by losing two wickets for seven before the close of play, seemed to have lost most of their advantage. Forty minutes next morning saw them regain it all. Bertelsen and Haigh punished some loose bowling in so resolute a manner, that by lunch they needed only 33 to win and there were still seven wickets to fall.

Within two minutes of restarting the game again changed its character completely. Two wickets fell in one over and suddenly Bruce and P. C. Edwards began to bowl with hope. While Haigh was there St Edward's still seemed set to win, but on his dismissal it was anybody's game, and there followed half an hour of continuous excitement, as the wickets fell and the score crept up and the advantage passed from side to side. Only three runs were wanted when the last man came in. He scored twice to make the match a tie and then in an atmosphere of extreme tension Hall faced Bruce. Twice he went out boldly to drive and missed. The third time he did not miss entirely but the ball fled into the slips where Dalglish made a superb catch at ankle-height to complete in a most spectacular manner one of the most exciting games imaginable—a game, the result of which to an impartial spectator was just and wholly satisfactory.

The Inter-House Junior Cricket Cup and the "Wells" Summer Games Cup were both won by St Aidan's.

LAWN TENNIS

THE Singles' Championship was decided when E. P. S. Mathews

beat A. N. Haigh. The Doubles was won by M. A. Sutton and A. N. Haigh.

SWIMMING

As the small indoor bath had been unavailable during the two winter terms when most of our preliminary training is done, and as an almost entirely new team had to be found, prospects for our summer season did not look very good. However, some keen and strenuous work, particularly by M. Leatham, the two Reids and Mansel-Pleydell, soon showed that the places of those who had left would be worthily filled, whilst Bamford and Macauley, who remained from last year, improved both in execution and place. It was a poor reward to their efforts that our fixture list was reduced to two matches. In both of these we were successful, though not by such large margins as last year. Leeds University, though not at full strength, brought over an all round team, and the first place in both free style and breast stroke races went to them. Then Macauley, who has not lost a back stroke race in the two years in which he has been in the team, won his event comfortably, receiving much praise from his opponents for the grace and rhythm with which he did it. As de Normanville and J. Reid got first and third place in some rather undistinguished diving Ampleforth took the lead for the first time, but the result of the match still depended on the last event—a four lengths relay. Leeds got a bad start and despite the effort of their last leg never quite recovered, so that the final points were Ampleforth 23, Leeds University 17.

However they had their revenge in the polo match in which they showed clever handling and good team work, and won easily by seven goals to nil.

Ampleforth team:—J. L. Bamford, W. Macauley, J. M. Reid, D. Mansel-Pleydell, P. Reid, P. de Normanville, J. Ryan and L. Domenghetti.

For the match with Pocklington (away) the Captain—Bamford and P. Reid were unable to swim. Macauley showed his versatility by winning the 50 yards free style in 29 secs., though Leatham kept close to him all the way. Belas of Pocklington won both the back stroke and the diving, but J. Reid and Mansel-Pleydell coming in first and second in the breast stroke settled the match in our favour. A win in the last event—a relay—merely increased our lead and made the final points 25 to 15.

Ampleforth team:—W. Macauley, J. Reid, D. Mansel-Pleydell, M. Leatham, J. Ryan, L. Ciechanowski, and N. Piggott.

After these matches W. Macauley, P. Reid and J. Reid were awarded their Colours.

The swimming sports were held near the end of term in very unfavourable weather. Bamford added his name to the list on the oldest cup at Ampleforth (for 100 yards free style) by completing the distance in a second outside the record. Macauley was second about two yards behind and P. Reid a good third. In the back stroke Macauley lead throughout and reversed this order. The breast stroke was expected to produce a close race. Mansel-Pleydell was stroking rather too quickly, but J. Reid just won in a time however that both had several times beaten.

The Junior results were rather disappointing except for N. Foll who showed promise in free style. It is

difficult to compare one year with another as regards diving, but on the evidence of the number of 8's, 8½'s and even 9's shown up by the judges the standard must have gone up since last year. Hare is probably the most graceful plain diver in the school to watch, but de Normanville and J. Reid are more correct technically, and quite rightly were placed first and second. In the fancy diving a variety of back and front somersaults, with some reverse efforts and even the contortions of some twists or screws were carried out. J. Reid had rather an off day, and M. Leatham with a rather less ambitious programme reaped the reward of his persevering practice and keenness.

Two records were made in the House Sports, one by St Aidan's and one by St Dunstan's. St Dunstan's reserved their record for the last event, and this gave them the cup for the second year in succession. The best race was the mixed relay of back and breast strokes, when the first three finished very close together. The last event, in which 126 swimmers took part, provided the most excitement and change of positions. When St Dunstan's eighteenth swimmer had finished they were declared to have beaten the record by—half a second!

RESULTS

OPEN EVENTS—SENIOR

100 Yards Free Style (66.6 sec., P. S. Gardner, 1937)—1, J. L. Bamford; 2, W. Macauley; 3, P. Reid. 67.7 sec.

100 Yards Breast Stroke (83.0 sec., D. Macauley, 1939).—1, J. Reid; 2, Mansel-Pleydell; 3, P. Reid. 87.6 sec.

100 Yards Back Stroke (85.1 sec., J. A. Bryan, 1939).—1, W. Macauley, 2, J. L. Bamford; 3, M. Leatham. 86.7 sec.

JUNIOR

100 Yards Free Style.—1, N. Foll; 2, P. Bamford; 3, Macdonald. 76.6 sec.

100 Yards Breast Stroke.—1, Bruce; 2, Rowe; 3, O'Kelly. 96.4 sec.

66½ Yards Back Stroke.—1, Macdonald; 2, McCartney-Filgate. 67.4 sec.

HOUSE EVENTS

3 x 100 Yards Relay (3 min. 42.6 sec., St Bede's, 1937).—1, St Aidan's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Bede's. 3 min. 41.6 sec.

Medley Relay.—1, 2, 4, 1 lengths (3 min. 3.2 sec., St Wilfrid's, 1937).—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Oswald's. 3 min. 5.4 sec.

Mixed Relay—2 x 2 back, 2 x 2 breast (3 min. 42.0 sec., St Bede's, 1938).—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Bede's; 3, St Aidan's. 3 min. 53 sec.

6 x 2 Lengths Relay (4 min. 34.8 sec., St Bede's, 1937).—1, St Aidan's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Wilfrid's. 4 min. 45.7 sec.

18 x 1 Length Relay (7 min. 4.0 sec., St Dunstan's, 1939).—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Wilfrid's. 7 min. 3.5 sec.

Plain Diving—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Oswald's.

Fancy Diving—1, St Cuthbert's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Aidan's.

OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS

THE Annual Inspection of the contingent was carried out on July 11th and 12th by the War Office represented by Lt-Col W. Cowland, D.S.O., T.D. The following is the official report:—

INSPECTION REPORT

1. *Drill.* Drill is of a very high standard, and the ceremonial work was extremely well done.

2. *Weapon training.* Evidently what was lacking (*viz.*: confidence in checking faults) last year has been looked into. Non-commissioned officer instructors were well up to the average in instructional powers.

The Bren Gun was being fired on the 30x range by some post-Certificate "A" cadets, and only after much careful preliminary instruction.

3. *Tactical training.* Fire orders were very well given. All the tactical questions that the Inspecting Officer asked non-commissioned officers were sensibly answered. Several tactical exercises without troops were being conducted capably by non-commissioned officers. Directors of tactical exercises without troops might perhaps aim at more directing and less lecturing. This Contingent is well above the average of Officers Training Corps in this side of training. The Inspecting Officer recommends that Military Training Memoranda Nos. 33 and 37 be fully circulated at frequent intervals.

Well conducted Map Reading classes, both elementary and more advanced, were in progress.

4. *Technical training.* Good elementary instruction is being given in Intelligence, Signalling and Royal Air Force work.

The Inspecting Officer was espe-

Throughout the term N.C.O.'s and Officers trained sixty of the Home Guard on the miniature and open ranges and for three weeks manned at dusk and dawn an Observation cially struck by the ingenious work being carried out by R.A.F. Section.

5. *Post-Certificate "A" Training (Junior Division only).* In addition to 4 above—Most non-commissioned officers are used as Instructors, and others do more advanced tactical work.

6. *Discipline.* Excellent.

7. *Turn out (including state of clothing).* Turn out particularly good. The Drums deserve a word of special commendation, both for turn out, and for the way in which they helped the battalion in the March Past.

8. *Serjeant Instructors.* The Regular serjeant major has been called up. The Commanding Officer, Adjutant and cadets are dividing his work amongst them.

9. *Arms, equipment.* Very well cared for in quite first class buildings.

10. *Buildings, stores, ranges, etc.* Excellent.

11. *General Remarks.* Every cadet quite obviously takes a great pride in his contingent and well he may. Every side of training is receiving most careful attention. Excellent liaison with West Yorkshire Regiment at York. Major Utley and his officers deserve great credit for the results produced.

This contingent is full of 'potential officers.'

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
T. TROTTER
Capt. G.S. for Major General,
Director of Military Training.

Post some three miles from the College. This had to stop since the local organisation was unable to enroll members of the Contingent.

Good use was made of a "half day" in routing enemy parachutists (No. 3 Coy.,) that had landed in the area "Lion Wood" with the intention of creating panic in the village and of blowing up the H.Q. of the Home Guard, situated at the East end of "Bog Lane."

Nos. 1 and 2 Coys. with orders to seek out and destroy the enemy improved their scanty information by means of fighting patrols which were well conducted.

Interesting situations developed and both sides showed that they had learnt the value of fieldcraft and the importance of having junior commanders who can think for themselves, appreciate what is happening and act without waiting for orders, which anyhow are unlikely to arrive in time. Several small units (according to plan) were isolated and gave a good account of themselves.

Our thanks are due to Major Craig of the West Yorkshire Regiment who has taken a keen interest in the work of the Contingent. He awarded the Nulli Secundus Cup for the best N.C.O. of the year to U-O J. L. Smyth (No. 1 Coy.)

The inter-House Shield for the highest percentage in the Certificate "A" examination was won by St Bede's House with 99 per cent.

The old range on the west side of the Gymnasium has been reconditioned and converted into a Coryton range for the use of the R.A.F. Section of the Contingent.

O.T.C. JOURNAL NOTES

The following promotions have been made w.e.f. 1-5-40:—

No. 1 Coy.

To be Sgt:—L.-Sgt Rippon, L.-Sgt Graves.

To be L.-Sgt:—Cpl Roberts.

To be Cpl:—L.-Cpl Hansen.
w.e.f. 7-7-40:—

To be L.-Sgts:—Cpls Blake, T. Carroll.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Reid, P. Weissenberg, McEvoy, G. Ryan, Allmand, Reynolds, Newman, Rolleston, J. C. A. Barry, Turnbull, Hobden, Petit.

No. 2 Coy.

To be C.S.M.:—Sgt Sandeman,
w.e.f. 1-5-40.

To be Sgts:—L.-Sgts Cape, Vidal, Bradshaw, Barton.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Rigby, Stourton, Cumming, Feilding, Hare, O. Rochford, P. Maguire, Durkin, Fraser.

No. 3 Coy.

To be C.S.M.:—C.Q.M.S. de Wend Fenton.

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgt Eyre.

To be Sgt:—L.-Sgt J. Young,
w.e.f. 1-5-40.

To be Cpls:—w.e.f. 11-6-40:
L.-Cpls Farrell, Smyth, J. Smith, C. Kennard, Misick, de Pentheny-O'Kelly, Flisher, P. C. Edwards.

BATTALION PROMOTIONS

The following promotions to take effect from 12-7-40:—

To be C.S.M.:—Sgt Boyd, Sgt Haigh.

To be Sgts:—L.-Sgts Cape, Vidal, Bradshaw, Cpls Barton, G. Macauley.

To be L.-Sgts:—Cpls Brinsley, Hillyard, Wolseley.

To be Cpls:—L.-Cpls Foll, Bellingham-Smith, T. R. Ryan, Domeneghetti, R. N. Mathews, Kilpatrick, Yates, Rigby, Stourton, Cumming, Feilding, O. Hare, P. Rochford, Maguire, Durkin, Fraser.

SHOOTING

In the course of the term all this year's recruits have fired a course and a Local Test on the Miniature Range. A considerable amount of time has been given by members of the VIII to the training of Local Defence Volunteers who have had the use of both the Miniature and 30 yard Ranges. The remainder of the time available for shooting was given to Matches and Competitions. It had been hoped that the Ashburton Shield was to be competed for by postal arrangement, and full training of the VIII was undertaken. When this was also abandoned by the N.R.A. it was decided to continue with the .303 shooting as far as possible. In the event we were able to carry out our full programme. Other schools were not so fortunate, and we have only received cards from three of the eight with whom we had postal fixtures. In these we beat St John's, Leatherhead by 453 to 440, The Imperial Services College by 453 to 444, and Clifton by 451 to 441. In the other shoots our scores were 439, 455, 455, 455 and 457, a certain consistency in our shoots being apparent.

In the third part of the House Shooting Competition the first three places were obtained by St Cuthbert's House with 241, St Dunstan's with 230 and St Wilfrid's with 215 points out of a possible 280 points. On the

whole Competition the result was therefore:

1. St Cuthbert's ... 1,690
2. St Dunstan's House 1,669
3. St Wilfrid's House 1,663

The Anderson Cup for .303 shooting was won by Sgt O. Lamb with 60 points out of a possible 70, the next best being Sgt P. de Normanville with 58 points. The Headmaster's Cup for Second and Third Class shots was won by Cadet Bertelsen with 43 points out of 50 and the Officers' Cup for Recruits by Cadet Keogh with 49 points out of 50. The Stourton Cup, for the best score obtained at Bisley was not awarded. A cup for the highest average in Match shooting was awarded to Sgt T. H. Ashworth as was the Donegal Badge, awarded by the N.R.A. to the member of the Club who, in the opinion of the Officials, was the best all round shot. Colours were awarded to Sgt T. C. Carroll and to Sgt P. B. de Normanville. The Captain, Sgt T. H. Ashworth is to be congratulated on the sound and energetic way in which he has led the VIII.

The result of the Inter-Catholic Schools Shoot which was held over from the last issue was as follows:—

| | |
|--------------------|-----|
| Ampleforth College | 625 |
| Beaumont College | 624 |
| Oratory School | 547 |

It is regretted that these were the only schools able to compete this year.

SCOUTING

THE SEA SCOUTS

FOLLOWING the advice of Headquarters we have been carrying on and far from lacking activities we have been able to find many new ones.

Since the beginning of the war through our Carol singing, chickens, and the collecting of three tons of

scrap metal we have been able to give a total of £177s. 6d. to the Red Cross and Prisoners' Aid Society.

We were fortunate in being able to hold our now annual camp at Oulton Broad, and this, the fourth, was the most successful due perhaps to the fact that we had three boats at our

disposal: two Yare and Bure class and Antony James's National dinghy, but more to the fact that we do now know how to handle these classes of boats. This was proved by the fact that the Harbour Master allowed us to sail in half a gale when others were not allowed. Once again we have to thank Antony James for his company, his advice and the use of his boat.

We held our usual camps during the summer term camping on the Rye near Rievaulx on Gormire Eve, thanks to the kindness of Colonel Duncumb, and at Brandsby on SS. Peter and Paul where we entertained some of the newly formed Brandsby troop.

Our summer camp having been changed at least three times, we finally ended up in Sleightholme Dale where we had a very enjoyable land camp. There was trout fishing, and an amazing number of trout and eels was caught by methods which at times would have made the purist squirm. Two cricket matches were also played; the first against Hovingham women was a very close game. Batting left-handed we won by the narrow margin of two runs. The second, against Hovingham boys, we won very comfortably, thanks to a very fine stand by A.S.M. Gaynor and Macdonald. For these two games we are very grateful to the kindness of Mrs Grotirian and Sir William Worsley.

One evening we had a singsong in the camp of a searchlight squad somewhere in Yorkshire and were shown how they work. Finally we must record our thanks to Mr and Mrs R. Fairbairns for their help and unfailing supplies and also Mr and Mrs Lambert for their hospitality.

THE THIRD TROOP

This term has been perhaps the busiest and most eventful summer

term that the Junior House Troop has ever experienced.

First of all, the term began with the influx of nine new members, all of whom proved to be exceptionally keen. This gave new life and as it were, a fresh start to the year, which counterbalanced the inevitable lackening of interest due to the uncertainty about there being a camp to end up the year.

On Goremire eve the Troop sent a working party consisting of the Scoutmaster and four of the older Scouts to camp out at Gormire and help get the meals ready for the whole school. The way in which these Scouts worked made it possible for a Gormire lunch to be served in the old style for the first time for several years without excessive labour on the part of the servants, for which they afterwards expressed genuine gratitude.

The Scout Outings this term were made as cheap as possible for war economy and consisted of visits to Kirkdale, where the caves were explored and Shallowdale, where the Troop had a quiet but most enjoyable afternoon, cooking, exploring the surrounding gullies, climbing trees and diverting streams.

At half term the Troop was called upon to receive into its midst and to initiate into the work and spirit of Scouting, over twenty boys from Avisford school which had taken refuge at Ampleforth.

The Troop rose to the occasion in a way that did them credit and three of them volunteered to leave their own patrols and to take charge of three patrols of these strangers. Two of them, PL's P. Wright and O. Mawson stuck to their job well, trained their patrols efficiently in spite of numerous setbacks and were rewarded with the National Service Badge by the District Commissioner. This badge

was also awarded to M. Fitzalan-Howard for keeping the Troop going while the Scoutmaster was away for two months last winter. We congratulate them.

Badge work this term was more lively than is usual in the summer term and courses were held for those who wanted to pass some of the more difficult badges, such as Rescuer and Fireman. The result was that there were again this year, in spite of smaller numbers, two King's Scouts in the Troop, H. Rogers and PL. T. Fisher, who are also to be congratulated on winning the Gold and the Red and White Cords respectively. The Gold Cord has only been won once before at Ampleforth.

The winning Patrol this term was the Owls, under PL. Fisher. They are particularly to be congratulated on the high standard of discipline and quiet solid work that they showed during the term, which enabled them to beat the Squirrels under PL. Bidie, by sixteen points in a total of over a thousand points for the year, after quite the hardest fought Inter-Patrol competition we have had.

After many vagaries it was at last decided to hold our Summer Camp on the "Scar" in Gilling Woods and twelve excited Scouts with Fr Paschal and Fr Wilfrid set out on top of a lorry full of gear. It was hard to believe that we were really off to camp after all.

CAMP

The camp this year differed in some respects from other camps, inasmuch the element of adventure due to being in strange country was absent, but the advantage of being on our own land, with all the resources for Pioneer work that this brought with it, far outweighed this initial disadvantage. The result was one of the most successful

and instructive camps we have ever had.

The site chosen was a wild jungle of bracken and bushes with a deep re-entrant running into the Temple Hill. The two Ampleforth patrols and a patrol of the Brandsby Group, who were our guests, were posted as outposts to the Headquarters' camp about a hundred and fifty yards in advance and at about the same interval.

Each patrol cleared a site for its camp, pitched its camouflaged tent and dug in as a precaution against air attack. The sites were then connected up to Headquarters by paths cut through the bracken and made to wind so as to resemble animals' tracks from the air. Natural shelters were made instead of the usual canvas ones for the same reason and everything was done to conceal the presence of the camp. This was so successful that soldiers from the searchlight section, on the hill opposite, said that, when we had completed the work, they thought we had gone away as the camp had completely disappeared.

The next job was to make a trestle viaduct over the re-entrant. This structure, six feet high, and some thirty yards long, was constructed in true Pioneer style, being entirely secured by lashings and no nails or even tools other than axes and knives, were used in its construction. The resulting bridge stood with ease the whole troop of twenty odd men and boys standing on it at once and the continual swing and strain of the Scouts running backwards and forwards across it for the rest of the camp.

Having now made their camp comfortable, the Troop turned their attention to the College boats and boathouses. They repaired the big boathouse, re-rigged the sailing dinghy and salvaged the rest of the

small boats which had suffered from ill-treatment by refugees, farm hands and other persons who take advantage of the tolerant treatment they receive from the College authorities.

In spite of these numerous occupations we found time for the whole Troop to do their First Class Journeys, either for the first time, or repeating them for the fun and experience of doing them again. It is no wonder then, that the week fled by and we could hardly realise when the last night arrived. Fr David and Capt. West presented prizes to the winning Patrol, the Otters (PL. M. O'Neill), and which on this occasion beat the Owls by a bare four points.

The Troop have to thank Fr Prior, the Headmaster and the Group Scoutmaster for doing us the honour of inspecting the camp. It remains only to thank Capt West and Mrs Grotrian for giving prizes for the winning Patrol and for the kind things said about our camp, which we value all the more as coming from one with such wide experience, and to record how pleased we were to welcome the Brandsby Troop to our camp and to express a hope that they enjoyed the camp as much as we enjoyed having them and that we were able to teach them something of woodcraft, self-reliance and discipline which may stand them in good stead in years to come.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE transfer of the Lower Third from Gilling brought the numbers up to forty-four at the beginning of the term, which necessitated certain adjustments in our living quarters to make the necessary extra room. This was achieved by changing round the existing refectory, house study and play-room, and by farming out twelve boys into Upper School dormitories to sleep.

The term has thus been rather more normal than the rest of the year, and there have been two cricket sets and rather more competition between the league sides.

THE following have been monitors during the year: T. A. Bates, H. C. Rogers, C. H. Bidie, M. J. O'Neill and W. E. Vaughan.

THE prize-giving was held on June

9th, in conjunction with the Upper School. The Junior House prize-winners were as follows:—

UPPER THIRD A

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Latin | J. A. Kerr |
| Greek | P. W. C. Hickey |
| French | J. A. Armour |
| English | R. J. Austin |
| History | T. A. Bates |
| Geography | P. B. Grotrian |
| Mathematics | J. A. Kerr |
| Religious Knowledge | W. E. Vaughan |

UPPER THIRD B.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Form Prize | D. B. Reynolds |
| Religious Knowledge | D. F. Kelly |
| Music | D. W. A. Birtwistle |
| Headmaster's Literary Prize | P. W. C. Hickey |

THE Swimming Sports took place as usual at the end of the term. The Hall Prize (two lengths) was won by O. G. Mawson, his time being 56 4/10 secs, by a short head from P. W. C. Hickey. C. H. Bidie won the under-water race and tied with A. G. McKechnie in the diving for plates. G. M. H. Reid won the diving and H. C. Rogers the breast-stroke race. B. G. G. Sandeman succeeded in making the biggest splash. The South won the relay race (ten lengths) easily, and also won the Sports. As they also won the cricket league and the physical training competition, they easily earned the league tea.

THE usual House "Punch" ended the term, at which Father Abbot presented the cricket and swimming prizes.

I.G.F.

CRICKET

The Junior House Cricket XI has played four matches, two of which they won, one of which they lost, and the other of which they drew. A plain statement for which an explanation is required.

In his "Pills to Purge Melancholy," written in 1719, Thomas D'Urfey refers to one Jenkin who was "the prettiest fellow at football and at cricket." A similar fellow, one Mawson, was elected to the captaincy of the XI and had, as his Vice-Captain, Vaughan, late of Gilling.

The two of them lead the team into the annual battle of Scarborough against Bramcote on June 1st. There is no doubt this contest seriously disappointed the cricket-loving public, for, in the annals of the game there is no instance when the Junior House XI has batted more dourly and achieved less glory. Bramcote were out at tea

for 128. They hit the ball through the covers and we fielded, with the exception of Austin at silly-point, rather clumsily. Vaughan bowled medium paced for 13 overs and took six wickets for 47 including a hat-trick, an encouraging start for him. After tea there were two hours to make the runs and we scraped and scratched, lost nine wickets, and made 66, of which Mr Extras bagged 23. The Umpire tried not to notice what was happening, but was relentlessly reminded of one of the earliest known rules of the game concerning "Ye Umpires," in which it is emphasised that "They are the sole judges of all outs and ins, of all fair and unfair Play, of frivolous delays, of all hurts whether real or pretended" and was therefore compelled to give his attention.

Against Aysgarth our play improved. We fielded first and Aysgarth were out for 45 after an hour's cricket. Mawson opened the bowling like Zeus putting Thunder, hurled down a couple of wides, then found his range, and promptly took a wicket. Altogether he took 4 for 14, Vaughan 2 for 17, and Younghusband, slow-medium and quickish off the pitch, 4 for 6. Actually we won by six wickets. Austin batted prettily until he had scored 19 and then ran himself out. Mawson played a lusty innings and hit five four's in 26, nobody else scored more than four runs except Mr Extras and the side were dismissed for 76.

Within a week we entertained Coatham who beat us. They batted first and made 91—Mawson bowled fast and accurately on a hard wicket and took 5 for 39, Younghusband took 3 for 23, and McKechnie, left-handed and impish, 2 for 2. Nothing was given way in the field. After tea some fast bowling penetrated our defences and

we were all out, after a bad start, for 45. Mawson, took a mighty swing at a fast full-pitch and hit it for the first six of the season. Millais bravely observed one of the maxims of the I. Zingari C.C. which decrees "batsmen and fieldsmen being hit are not entitled to scratch or rub," and Sandeman, the wicket-keeper, and Bennett, playing his first match, batted with so much more confidence than their precursors that, until Bennett ran himself out, it looked as if an eighth wicket stand would win the match for us.

After a long interval during which, owing to illness and the transmigration of schools, no matches were played, we finished the season by defeating our guests from Avisford. The wicket was slow and took spin. We batted first, made 85 for six wickets and declared. Out of this Vaughan made the highest score of the season, a watchful 45 in which he punished decisively anything short. Mawson, unused to a slow wicket, made an original 10. Austin was stumped because, as the "law for ye strikers" says: "If in striking both his feet are over ye popping Crease and his wicket put down, except his Batt be down within, its out." O'Neill, much to his surprise and delight, hit a six in the direction of

mid-wicket, Sandeman made a resolute 10 not out and we left Avisford an hour to make the runs. Mawson opened the bowling with an accuracy and fury worthy of the heroes of the Hambledon Club on Broadhalfpenny Down in his county of Hampshire and took 6 for 9. Younghusband took 3 for 7. There was one run out.

Thus the season, short but interesting, ended with everyone on top of their form, and the team looking a more reliable combination than ever before. As a result of this Colours were awarded to Mawson, Vaughan, Younghusband, and Austin, and the prize of a bat for batting to Mawson, for bowling to Younghusband, and Mr Ponsonby's bat for the most improved cricketer to Sandeman. Mention must be made of Mawson's jovial captaincy, of Rogers' keen fielding at cover-point, and the slip-fielding of O'Neill of whom it might be said, as of George Lear, the noted long-stop of The Hambledon C.C., "His activity was so great that he could field at long-stop and slip together. The ball seemed to go into him as if he had been a sandbag."

Lastly the coach would like to thank Mr Ponsonby and Father Pascal for their valuable help and encouragement throughout the season.

H.F.D.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captain of the school was B. Richardson: other Captains were R. A. Campbell, J. B. Morris, A. M. Porter, G. Foster, and J. J. Buxton.

THE new boys this term were:—P. Liston, D. Norman, J. S. Whedbee, J. H. Forbes, R. A. Skinner, A. F. Hornyold, S. Hornyold, H. D. Swarbrick, M. Lowlesley-Williams, B. Morris, J. R. H. Capes.

S. HORNOLD, A. W. O'Neill and A. C. Smith made their First Holy Communion on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul.

THE Bishop of Middlesbrough confirmed the following boys in the School Chapel on July 21st:—The Hon. R. C. Barnewall, E. E. Beale, C. A. Campbell, R. S. C. Cobbold, J. E. Edwards, L. M. Fay, C. H. Forbes, H. G. T. Freeman, M. A. Freeman, A. T. Garnett, J. C. George, J. M. M. Griffiths, C. J. Hopkins, T. W. J. L. Koch de Gooreynd, D. S. O. Lamb, R. A. R. de Larrinaga, P. Liston, G. F. Lorrinan, P. D. McBarnet, A. W. O'Neill, J. A. Paul, J. A. Rafferty, K. A. Rafferty, F. J. Ryan, M. S. Saunders, H. A. J. W. Stackpoole, H. D. Swarbrick, R. A. Twomey, P. J. C. Vincent, J. C. Wilson, D. J. C. Wiseman.

MUSIC still holds an honoured place at Gilling. This term we entered two candidates for the examination for Piano-forte held in York by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music. Both R. A. St G. Huggett in Grade III, and T. Koch de Gooreynd in Grade I passed with credit. We had

heard that both the tomato soup at lunch and the piano provided for the ordeal were "super," so that altogether we may congratulate those concerned.

WE thank Mr M. J. Ryan for the kind gift of a silver cup for the Junior Boxing.

ON Empire Day the school provided a good contribution to the Over-Seas League to provide comforts for the Services.

WE must congratulate the Headmaster on his "bumper crop" of raspberries this year. Each Form has visited the garden to admire them!

Those gardeners who dug for victory at the beginning of the term had the satisfaction of seeing their produce eaten on the table by the whole school.

ON two outings we cooked the traditional sausage, once at the top lake on a beautiful hot day, and once at Dropping Gill on the moors. Perhaps our most appreciated holiday was a bathing one at the big lake.

The Rievaulx expedition was a very successful day; we must be one of the few, if not the only Preparatory School, which is privileged to visit yearly the site of our Patron Saint's activities, and the ground in which his relics are somewhere laid.

There is a new game at the White Horse—due probably to wartime taxation) that of digging up coins under other names instead of planting them under your own.

CROQUET-GOLF has come into fashion.

THE Cubs of both Packs have shown keenness and ability. In the 1st Pack nearly every Six has obtained good marks, especially in games which required good stalking, the use of cover, and that most difficult of Preparatory school virtues, silence. This term's Seconds seem to have had more initiative. Several Cubs have been awarded Stars and Proficiency Badges.

THE scratch Swimming Match with Avisford was exciting. Both teams showed talent that might be developed. Avisford the stronger and somewhat older swimmers won 4—1. The Diving results were Gilling 30, Avisford 21. Fr David kindly judged.

C. J. Hopkins, G. Foster, J. J. Buxton, The Hon. A. E. Barnewall, and D. J. C. Wiseman comprised the team.

THE results of the Swimming Sports were as follows:—

SENIORS

2-Length Crawl Stroke:—B. Richardson.

2-Length Breast Stroke.—B. Richardson.

2-Length Back Stroke.—C. J. Hopkins.

Plain Dive.—The Hon. A. E. Barnewall.

Fancy Dive.—C. J. Hopkins.

JUNIORS

2-Length Breast Stroke.—M. F. Gibson.

2-Length Back Stroke.—D. J. C. Wiseman.

Plain Dive.—D. J. C. Wiseman.

Fancy Dive.—R. E. V. Wolseley.

The Learners' Races were won by P. D. McBarnet and H. G. T. Freeman. Major C. Simpson kindly judged the Diving.

CRICKET

CRICKET is a queer game and much of its charm lies in the unexpected things that happen. But perhaps its chief satisfaction when we are young should be learning how to use the bat efficiently. Perhaps we may say that at Gilling there is not at present a sufficient anxiety to become experts: the games have gone well and the Club cricket has been admirably keen. But there is a lack of style: there is plenty of robust play and great competition, and these are good things. But we must also try to become better cricketers and acquire the golden rules of batsmanship.

Which having been said we can also add that most of the first XI show signs of the right style. They have lost all their matches, being beaten by Bramcote, Aysgarth and Avisford, but this should not discourage them; these other schools have just that little extra in age which makes a difference. Against poorer bowling they know how to score. Runs for the total of 196 for 2 against a Junior House XI was a splendid score.

B. Richardson and A. J. Pike were given Colours for their batting; M. R. Trent received his Colours for bowling.

THE Club games provided many good encounters. The Magpies, under G. V. Gosling's leadership, and the Jackdaws, under P. D. McBarnet, gained the same number of points in the Championship and so both these teams enjoyed the privilege of the Pavilion Tea.

Among the Club players mention should be made of J. E. Hume, R. J. C. Baty, P. E. Robins, A. P. Brown, R. A. R. de Larringa, T. W. J. L. Koch de Gooreynd, who in their various ways did good service for their sides. Lastly, a word

for A. M. Porter whose "Sparrows" were next in the Championship and whose dogged play prevented the Jackdaws from winning the Championship outright.

SHOOTING

The Shooting Cup was won by J. C. Edwards. Actually this takes the form of a Medal owing to the war. G. Foster won the Headmaster's half-crown for the best average during the term.

THE results of the Athletics were as follows:—

SET I

100 Yards.—The Hon. A. E. Barnewall, 13.1 sec.

660 Yards.—N. W. Rimington, 2 min. 9 sec.

High Jump.—N. W. Rimington, B. Richardson, 3 ft. 11 in.

Long Jump.—A. J. Pike, 12 ft. 4 in.

SET II

80 Yards.—J. S. Whedbee, 11.1 sec.

500 Yards.—N. H. Bruce, 1 min. 36.8 sec.

High Jump.—M. D. de P. Hughes, D. Norman, 3 ft. 9 in.

Long Jump.—A. J. C. Rewcastle, 11 ft. 11 in.

SET III

60 Yards.—R. F. Kirby, 9 sec.

High Jump.—R. F. Kirby, 3 ft 1 in.

Long Jump.—G. G. Beale, 9 ft. 8 in.



THERE were thirteen bouts in the Boxing Competition at the end of term. All were vigorously contested. Winners were G. V. Gosling, J. E. Hume, N. H. Bruce, C. J. Hopkins, J. A. Triggs, B. A. Ryan, J. H. Scotson, A. H. Lindemere, D. J. C. Wiseman, J. C. B. Gosling, F. J. Ryan, and H. A. Stacpoole.

In the Second Form bouts Hume won the medal, and H. G. Gosling, J. S. Hay, J. C. Edwards and N. H. Bruce received honourable mention.

In the First Form bouts Gosling won the prize, and there were three who received special mention, J. A. Triggs, L. M. Fay, and J. S. Schofield. Br Vincent and Mr Greenwood, the instructor, kindly judged.

All those who entered have still much to learn, of course, but they can be congratulated that their performance was far from being an affair of "flapping gloves, out-turned elbows, and stamping feet."

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS.
1. To unite old boys and friends of St. Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
 2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
 3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

Five Masses are said annually for living and dead Members, and a special Requiem for each Member at death.

The Annual Subscription of Members of the Society is one guinea, payable in advance, but in case of boys whose written application to join the Society is received by the Secretary within twelve months of their leaving College, the first year's subscription only shall be half-a-guinea. All Annual Subscribers of the Society shall receive THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL without further payment. Members whose subscriptions are in arrears shall not be entitled to receive any copies of the Journal until such arrears are paid up and then only if copies are available.

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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In the second half the slightly faster and better disciplined Ampleforth pack, now playing down hill, pressed for most of the time. But the stubborn Ripon defence—a feature of the game—only failed within ten minutes of the end, when a determined, though lucky movement started by Lightburn led to a try by

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL 2ND XV

THE match was played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, November 15th. Ampleforth were a bigger side and superior in their knowledge and practice of the game. Even so the score was not proportional to the number of opportunities. Hunter-Gray was the best threequarter and though he never scored himself, he was responsible for many tries. St Peter's played a continually defensive

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL 1ST XV

THE game was played at Pocklington on November 18th and resulted in a win for the visiting side by a goal and three tries (14 points), to a goal and one try (8 points). Pocklington—who had some of their regular players off—had a heavy pack and made full use of forward rushes. Ampleforth, on the other hand, had a better threequarter line, and, when the ball was heeled to them, handled well and looked dangerous. The game

AMPLEFORTH 2ND XV v. ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THE match was played at York on December 6th. The Ampleforth backs showed themselves superior in all departments of the game and scored all the tries but one. The forwards were more evenly matched, the Grammar School pack being particularly good at dribbling; they scored four good tries for their side.

Radcliff. The kick at goal failed, and Ampleforth had won 3—0.

Ampleforth: E. Haywood-Farmer; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; A. Kilpatrick, A. Haigh (*Capt.*); O. Hare, R. Longueville, J. Cogan, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

game with pluck and determination and their tackling was good.

Final score: Ampleforth 47; St Peter's 0.

Ampleforth: E. Haywood-Farmer; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; A. Kilpatrick, A. Haigh (*Capt.*); O. Hare, R. Longueville, C. Foll, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

was fought keenly throughout and it was uncertain until the concluding minutes who would win. Tries were scored for Ampleforth by Lightburn, McGuire, Green and Petit.

Ampleforth: J. Johnston; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, K. Lightburn; A. Kilpatrick, A. N. Haigh (*Capt.*); C. Foll, R. Longueville, J. Cogan, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff, D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

Final score: Ampleforth 3 goals, 3 tries (24 pts); Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School, 2 goals, 2 tries (16 pts).

Ampleforth: J. Johnston; R. Petit, P. Hobden, G. Hunter-Gray, D. Bond; A. Kilpatrick, D. Bertelsen; O. Hare, R. Hansen, C. Foll, T. Ashworth, H. Radcliff (*Capt.*), D. Hillyard, B. Maguire, J. Green.

SECOND XV RETROSPECT

THOUGH this year's 2nd XV cannot emulate the records of the two previous seasons, they may be credited with having made themselves into a very good team by the end of the term. Right from the start the forwards showed themselves fast in the loose, ubiquitous in defence and attack; but a wet day and a good pack against them would show up

their weakness of not binding and pushing in the loose scrums.

The backs on the other hand had to learn their game from scratch. They are to be congratulated on doing this so well that by the end of term they were more than worthy of their forwards. At the beginning of the season one felt that the forwards carried the team on their shoulders; at the end it was the backs who made the side.

THIRD FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. RICHMOND SCHOOL
1ST XV. Home—*Drawn* 14—14.

Ampleforth: P. Hobden; R. Elliot, P. Powell, P. O'Driscoll, K. Lightburn; J. Johnston, D. Bertelsen; R. Wood, M. Dixon, C. Foll, L. Marsh, T. Ashworth, E. Mathews, P. Boyd (*Capt.*), J. Green.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COY. R.C. OF
SIGNALS. Away—*Lost* 9—8.

Ampleforth: A. Rattrie; R. Elliot, P. Powell, P. O'Driscoll, K. Lightburn; J. Johnston, J. Weissenbergh; C. Foll, M. Dixon, R. Wood, L. Marsh, T. Ashworth, J. Green, P. Boyd, E. Mathews.

AMPLEFORTH v. RICHMOND SCHOOL
1ST XV. Away—*Lost* 21—11.

Ampleforth: L. Starkie; R. Elliot, P. O'Driscoll, A. Rattrie, P. Powell; J. Johnston, D. Bertelsen; C. Foll, R. Hansen, R. Wood, T. Ashworth, M. Marsh, P. Boyd (*Capt.*), D. Cape, E. Mathews.

COLTS' FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGLESWICK SCHOOL,
LEEDS. *Won* 35—3.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; H. Codrington, D. Peers, R. Purcell, R. Ryan; M. Bruce, J. White; E. Birtwistle, W. Bulleid, P. Loughton, H. Neely (*Capt.*), T. Hallinan, C. Conlin, H. Kennard, M. O'Reilly.

AMPLEFORTH v. 'F' COY. R.C. OF
SIGNALS, CATTERICK. *Won* 11—3.

Ampleforth: A. Macdonald; R. Ryan, H. Codrington, D. Peers, J. Puttick; M. Bruce, J. White; W. Bulleid, S. Rolleston, E. Birtwistle, H. Neely (*Capt.*), T. Hallinan, C. Conlin, H. Kennard, P. Loughton.