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Part I

BLESSED ALBAN ROE TERCENTENARY

OF the three hundred years that have passed since the martyrdom of Fr Alban Roe nearly half have been spent by his community in England. At the time of his death the outlook for the Faith in England must have appeared to him to be dark and almost hopeless. For a hundred years there had been religious upheavals and kaleidoscopic changes; and now that the religious revolution was completed there was just beginning that political revolution which was to end in the destruction of the old monarchy and the fixing of English tradition as aristocratic and protestant in form.

The Faith for which he lived and laboured and died had, humanly speaking, almost died out in this country when his brethren, driven out of the continent by a new and more terrible revolution, found refuge in England, a small band with apparently little hope of survival. The resurrection that has taken place within the last hundred and fifty years has been remarkable. At long last the work of those early confessors and martyrs has borne fruit and we are much in their debt. It is fitting that we should reverence them and, on such occasions as these, call their lives to mind. For us at Ampleforth Blessed Alban deserves to be the best known of all, for he alone was a professed monk of St Laurence's.

Fr Alban is no embarrassing exemplar. He seems to have been very human and very English, a type we can readily recognise and understand. He was of an easy temperament, very lovable, a great arguer—it might be said of him that he argued his way to heaven—a stickler for his rights, for justice and a fair hearing; very sure of himself yet ready to yield to conviction. It was this quality that, under God, brought about his conversion. His irrepressible gaiety shocked even some of

the faithful and even during his imprisonment his behaviour aroused the resentment of the sort of Christians who like their martyrs to have long faces. His name was even included in a list of *Scandalosi* because of his reputation of being a gay and jovial companion and fond of a game of cards and a drink to help it along. He was not the only martyr to be included in that list.

Bartholomew Roe was born in Suffolk in 1583, the son of a protestant gentleman of that county and was educated at Cambridge. He seems to have been as enthusiastic for the religion of his childhood as he was later for the true Faith. While on a visit to some friends at St Alban's when still an undergraduate, he heard of "one David, an inhabitant of that town, lately convicted and cast into prison for a popish recusant, and was desirous to go and talk with the prisoner, making no question but that he could convince him of the errors and absurdities of the Romish tenets; for he had a sharp and ready wit and a tongue well hung, and withal was full of conceit of his own religion, and with false ideas of the Catholic doctrine. To the prison he therefore went, and entered into discourse with the prisoner upon the subject of his religion, who, though a mechanic, yet was not ill read in controversy, so that he was able to maintain his cause against all the oppositions of our young university man, and even pushed him so hard upon several articles that Mr Roe soon perceived he had taken a Tartar, and knew not which way to turn himself. In conclusion, he who came to the attack with so much confidence of victory left the field with confusion, beginning now to stagger and diffide in the cause."¹

This incident turned his mind to the claims of the old Faith. He seems to have consulted with missionary priests. He was soon convinced of its claims and determined to take his part in urging its cause. With this in mind he went overseas to the English College at Douai in November 1607. In the following

¹ This and later quotations are taken from Bishop Challoner's *Memoirs of Missionary Priests*. Ed. Pollen, 1924, pp. 407—411. Dom Bede Camm has written the fullest account of this martyr in his *Nine Martyr Monks*. (Burns Oates, 1931).

year he matriculated at the University of Douai together with twenty-two others, three of whom were afterwards beatified.

Bishop Challoner, in his account, leaves out the next phase of his life, doubtless because his book was meant not so much as a history but as an incentive to piety. Suffice it to say that the events which led up to his expulsion from the English College can only be understood in the light of a full knowledge of the history of those troubled days of the College. He was not the only martyr involved in accusations of insubordination. He rebelled against the expulsion order and got a number of members to sign a testimonial as to his good conduct. The fact that the President of the College, Dr Worthington was asked to resign only a year later shows that there was some justification for his conduct. Nevertheless, as Fr Camm puts it, "it is evident that he spoke to his superiors in an improper manner and showed little of that spirit of humility and obedience which is the most important requisite of the Benedictine vocation."

Early in 1613, according to Fr Camm's estimate, he was clothed in the Benedictine Habit, and taking the name Brother Alban, made his monastic profession in the following year at the newly founded priory of St Laurence at Dieuleward. The life was very strict and fervent and was thus a suitable training for one who was to give his life for God. He was ordained in 1615 and, after a few years helping to found the new Priory in Paris (now the Abbey of St Edmund at Woolhampton), he was sent on the English mission "after a long practice of religious virtues in the Monastery."

"Here he took great pains in preaching, conferring with Protestants etc., and gained many souls to Christ and his Church; his zeal and charity making him proof against all personal dangers, where he thought he could be serviceable to the soul of his neighbour." His zeal was indeed such that he soon fell foul of the law and was imprisoned in the New Prison, then in Maiden Lane, and, after long hardship there, was eventually released by the mediation of the Spanish Ambassador, and, together with many other priests, sent into banishment. He was only four months abroad and these were

spent at St Gregory's monastery at Douai (now at Downside). Doubtless this was because he was nearer to England and could there await a suitable opportunity for returning as soon as possible. After his return to England he laboured for two more years with his usual zeal and then fell a second time into the hands of the pursuivants. This time, by one of the courtesies of Providence, he was committed to the prison at St Albans where he had first received the gift of Faith. Here he suffered great hardships and would have succumbed from cold and hunger had not some friends intervened and sent him to London to the Fleet Prison where the conditions were better. This was to be his abode for the next, and last, seventeen years of his life. As was frequently the case in King Charles's reign, he was allowed out on *parole*, and continued his apostolic work almost unimpeded save by frequent ill health cheerfully borne. It was during this time that he got his reputation as a cheerful and facetious companion. But at the same time he was essentially a man of prayer and was much sought as a spiritual director. We learn also that he translated a number of devout works, among them St John Fisher's *Treatise of Prayer*.

This state of things might well have gone on for the rest of his life but for the political revolution that was beginning. "About the beginning of the long persecuting Parliament," Challoner tells us, "being in conversation with one of his brethren, he told him that war was at hand, and that it was time to be prepared for the conflict." And so it turned out. The Parliament soon took control and began an active policy of persecution. Not long after, he was removed to Newgate and within a few days was brought to trial at the Old Bailey. At the trial he showed how sensitive was his charity for he was unwilling to be tried "by his country" (i.e. by a jury of ignorant men) lest they should have his blood upon their conscience. When threatened with *peine forte et dure* he showed no fear and replied: "My Saviour suffered more for me than all that; and I am willing to suffer the worst of torments for his sake." On the following day his scruple concerning the jury was removed after taking the advice of learned priests

who came to him. The verdict was quickly returned. He was found guilty of high treason on account of his priestly character and functions. He heard the sentence with a serene and cheerful face and thanked the judge for the favour he had done him. "How little is this," he said, "which I am to suffer for Christ in comparison with that far more bitter death which he suffered for me." Then, characteristically, he acknowledged himself to be a priest and offered to defend in open Court, against anyone they might like to bring forward, that Faith "which he for thirty years had laboured to propagate and was now about to seal with his blood."

His last hours were a triumph. The news soon spread and many flocked to the prison to beg from him a blessing and a last word of instruction. On the last day he had the great joy of celebrating Mass as also had Blessed Richard Reynolds, an aged secular priest, who was to suffer with him. After the Mass Fr Alban addressed the little company present with a last exhortation: "When you see our arms stretched out and nailed on the gates of the city, think that we are giving you the same blessing that you now receive from us. And when you cast your eyes upon our heads, nailed high up on London Bridge, think that they are there to preach to you, and to procure to you that same holy Faith for which we are about to die."

On the way to Tyburn the crowds thronged about the two holy martyrs. All along that painful way Fr Alban gave his blessing and what little possessions he still had as souvenirs. Nor did he forget his fellow martyr but encouraged him in his usual joking manner, pretending to take his pulse and saying, "Well, how do you find yourself now?" On arriving at the gallows the two priests made their last confessions to each other and then in turn they addressed the crowd. While Father Reynolds was making his somewhat lengthy speech Father Alban spent his time in preparing for death one of the three felons who were to die with them and whom he had reconciled to God on the previous day. When his turn came to make a speech he could not resist denouncing the laws which sent priests to their death saying that they were heretical and

tyrannical. On being interrupted by the Sheriff he asked: "Pray Sir, if I will conform to your religion and go to church, will you secure me my life?" "That I will," said the Sheriff, "upon my word." "See then," said Mr Roe, turning to the people, "what the crime is for which I am to die, and whether my religion be not my only treason."

At the last moment the two martyrs recited alternate verses of the *Miserere* and as they gave each other a final Absolution, the cart was drawn away. Their last act was to cry the name of Jesus three times. Blessed Alban was observed while hanging, "to hold for some time his hands joined before his breast, and twice separating them a little, to join them again as one employed in prayer." The bodies were left hanging until dead and then cut down and "the hangman opened those loving and burning breasts, as if to give air to that furnace of charity which consumed their hearts."¹

Two prophecies were uttered by Protestant bystanders which have since come true. One said: "It would be long enough before any of our religion will die as these men died for their faith: they would sooner turn to a hundred religions." A Protestant lord said that he was unwilling that they should be put to death for "it would be the cause that 2,000 more papists would arise for these two priests."

Father Alban Roe was beatified, with eight of his Benedictine brethren, on December 15th 1929 in the church of St Peter at Rome, and his name was struck out of our Necrology since it is now recognised by the Church that he is beyond the need of our prayers and that we in our turn may ask with confidence for his intercession.

O God who through the death of thy Son hast made the blood of the martyrs the seed of a new Christian stock: grant we beseech Thee that the shedding of Blessed Alban's blood may enrich our people with the fruitfulness of grace. Through the same Christ our Lord.

¹ From *Histoire de la Persecution Presente des Catholiques en Angleterre* by le Sieur de Marsys. Quoted by Camm *op. cit.*

BALKAN TRAGEDY

NOW that the tempo of war has so drastically quickened, it is not easy to write, in October 1941, an article that cannot be published before January 1942. Tonight the *Reichswehr* is thundering at the gates of Moscow: and by January, for all I know, they will have attempted their landing in East Anglia. The safest, and perhaps only, course that I can take is to describe the Balkan tragedy in so far as I was able to observe it: for whatever may have happened between October and January, that tragedy must remain an object lesson in German thoroughness and British inefficiency.

We can begin in Danzig, during the hot summer of 1939, when the storm clouds were gathering around the Free City while trainloads of Nazi tourists, unbelievably similar to a Low caricature, were beginning to infest it. There I found Paul Bretherton, who had been at Ampleforth with me in the far-off 1920's and who was then filing for the *Daily Mail*. It was a relief, after a day spent in the already swastikad city, after hours with the local Nazi Press Chief, Dr Fuchs, after petulant and protracted quarrels with the telephone operators, to settle down together in one of the many brandy bars of the port—dark, oak-beamed cellars dating back to the glories of the Hanseatic League—to forget for a while the whole ugly business that lay ahead. Instead of the teachings of Herr Rosenberg, we could discuss the methods of Fr Sebastian, or the songs that Fr Stephen and Fr John used to sing at concerts. For an hour or two at least the Dictatorship of Herr Hitler became less important than the Headmastership of Fr Paul. Behind the pine forests just outside the Free Zone, the German artillery was being hauled up in readiness for the final attack; but we ordered another brandy, and recalled another age when the O.T.C. gave us a chance, with luck, to smoke on Field Days.

From a Poland immensely Catholic and tragically over-

confident, I was sent to Bucharest. The contrast was complete: I had spent my last days in Poland on a farm; and one evening we had come across a shrine to Our Lady, covered with lilac, in a country road. Round it, kneeling in the road and the ditch, were peasants saying the Rosary, praying to the Queen of Peace. In Bucharest I found that the focal point was the Athenee Palace Hotel Bar, near to Carol's ridiculous Corner House extravagance, where German agents, frantic blondes, British Secret Service men and gaudy Rumanian officers milled so earnestly around the counter that the barman was able to race his own horses with considerable success even in the crooked events staged on Bucharest's main race course.

For a while I was busily content writing my book on the persecution of religion in Germany itself, but was jerked back to an equally unsavoury subject when, in the middle of lunch one day, a friend rushed in to say that the Rumanian Premier, Calinescu, had just been murdered twenty minutes before.

Only a few days earlier I had been to see him, a small, tough, one-eyed man, who in conjunction with King Carol and an utterly ruthless secret police, was controlling the destinies of 18,000,000 people. It is vitally important to realise that at this time the King and his Premier, the people and parliament, the Rumanian Army and Air Force, were genuinely our allies: they sincerely hoped for a British victory in the war that had broken out following the German invasion of Poland.

Calinescu was murdered in his car that afternoon on his way to see the King at Cotroceni by nine young men, led by the lawyer Dumitrescu, who pumped twenty bullets into the little man's body on instructions from Herr Himmler. His fate was not very different from that of Dollfuss in Austria.

The nine men were Iron Guardists. They were trapped at the Broadcasting Station during the afternoon, and at midnight they were taken to the place of the assassination and shot with their own revolvers. Next morning the Rumanian press instructed the public to proceed to the spot on the Cotroceni road—and there we found the nine bodies in an untidy bloody heap. All over Rumania, on that September morning of 1939,

bodies of Iron Guardists were exhibited for the edification of the people.

The Iron Guard was Germany's new weapon for the disintegration of Rumania. Corneliu Codreanu, original leader of the Iron Guard, had been a fanatical student who used to gallop through Transylvania on a white horse inciting the peasants to revolt against Carol and the Jews. The previous year, Carol had had him arrested, tried, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude: and in November 1938, returning from an angry scene with Hitler at Berchtesgaden, Carol had given certain orders. Codreanu and thirteen associates had been bundled into a police van, taken to Kilometre 31 on the Bucharest-Ploesti road, and there strangled and shot by the police, who covered the corpses with lime to make them unrecognisable. The foreign journalists were forced to cable their papers that the Guardists had been shot "while trying to escape." Carol had defied Hitler: and from that moment onwards it was only a matter of time before Hitler obtained his revenge. During the massacre of Guardists that followed, hundreds escaped to Germany; and there Himmler bought up the movement. Its first public act under the new master was the murder of Calinescu on the road to Cotroceni.

There is no space in one article to describe the months that followed. I visited both "Carol's Dyke" in Transylvania which was to save Rumania from Hungarian attack, and the equally expensive defence lines in Bessarabia and the Bucovina, where a strong Rumanian Army "stood to" throughout the winter of 1939—40 in unutterable cold. Polish refugees poured into the country, and hundreds of Polish aircraft, making refugee crash landings on Rumanian soil, were promptly painted the Rumanian colours. (Meanwhile the pilots were smuggled to England). Carol bled the country white to make its defences strong. Even English girls working for the various oil companies found that they had "voluntarily" contributed one month's salary towards Rumanian defences.

Russia was already perfectly well aware of German ultimate intentions, having read *Mein Kampf* with more diligence than

the British Foreign Office. By conquering Finland she had obtained valuable territory for the defence of Leningrad. She then, in June 1940, issued an ultimatum to King Carol which forced him to yield the vitally important provinces of Bessarabia and the Bucovina. (I had been in the Bucovina that winter, where everyone knew even then that Russia and Germany were preparing for war. The Russians were digging themselves in as hard as they could; and while the world press occupied itself with the "implications" of the Soviet-Nazi Pact of Economic Friendship, the trams in Cracow and other towns in German-occupied territory all carried notices on Christmas Day saying: "Stalin, the swine, wants to come to the Rhine.")

Hitler was playing his cards in Rumania with consummate skill, and Britain did nothing whatever about it. It is true that we bought up a number of Danube barges, and that we sent the all-important pilots on holiday, for six months, on full pay. Up to March 1940, Britain was still actually obtaining more oil from Rumania than Germany. For the first seven months of the war, we obtained 50,000 tons more than the enemy, despite his advantage in communications. But diplomatically we were impotent. We did not even appear to try. Every British journalist sent despairing messages to London, in the hope that they would filter through to the Foreign Office. Britain had many advantages—the ace card of the oil wells, run on British, Dutch and American capital, the presence of a French Army in Syria, and the overwhelming sympathy of the King, the Army, and Parliament. Our propaganda was so pitiful that no word printable in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL can describe it. A pathetic group of earnest young men came out to sabotage the wells in the event of German occupation, and were ignominiously hustled out of the country under German orders before they had time to light a match. The staff of the British Legation continued to mix only with the charming but futile Francophile aristocracy.

I remember that John Somers-Cocks, who had been in the XV with me at Ampleforth, passed through from Baghdad, on his way to Budapest. We had a depressing dinner together.

The morale of the Rumanian Army was nil after the cession of Bessarabia. Then Hungary and Bulgaria jumped in with other territorial claims. Rumania began to melt before our eyes.

The Iron Guard timed their next event perfectly. The first revolution came in the autumn. The signal was a few aimless revolver shots fired at the Palace (and all the diners at Cina's, just opposite, dived under the tables). I was working for *Reuters* as well by this time and spent most of my evenings running away from machine-gun fire, hiding in telephone kiosks trying to get through to Switzerland. A few thousand were killed, but Hitler got what he wanted early in September, when Carol, after a long night chain-smoking, signed the formal abdication of his throne. Soon after, he and Mme Lupescu left in a train that reached Yugoslav territory riddled with machine-gun bullets. The country was in chaos, and had already joined the Axis. Englishmen were disappearing one by one, and being tortured. Two had their toe-nails pulled out and four were crucified. The man with whom I shared digs was abducted during the night, stripped naked, and beaten. The British Legation did nothing because it could not. We were scum. The Iron Guardists, now nominally "controlling" the country, were dragging its economy into such a state that "Red Dog" Antonescu, the new Dictator, felt it quite natural to "invite" the German army in to "train the Rumanian army." Three German Divisions rushed through to Ploesti, and seized the oil wells.

I had a rest cure that winter on the Albanian front, with the Greek army. I have written so much about the heroism of the Greeks that there seems little left to say. I had arrived in Athens the day before Grazzi's ultimatum, and watched something as noble as anything that Greek history can show. Within twenty-four hours of that callous attack, Greece was unified in sacrifice to a degree that Britain, after two years of war, is not. We were not allowed to the front for four weeks, when I went with Patrick Maitland, of the *Times*, and Cy Sulzberger, of the *New York Times*. The heroism of the ordinary Greek

soldier and of his wife deprived us of adjectives, though all three of us had been journalists for years. We were on all the sectors, and were allowed in the genuine front line, without red tape or other hindrance. Everything that the Greek soldier had, he shared with us. In the northern sector, round Pogradetz, where I spent the winter with a Swiss journalist, eighty per cent of the wounds were frostbite: and eighty per cent of the frostbite cases required amputation. For a long time the censorship refused to allow us to speak of this—with the result that 350,000 pairs of boots from England arrived too late.

I collapsed physically when I got back to Athens, but had a very pleasant lunch with Sir Michael Palairet, the Minister, who wanted to know what was happening at the front other than what official dispatches recorded. After lunch Lady Palairet disappeared for a moment, returning with a photograph album. And I suddenly found myself gazing on excellent snaps of Fr Raphael, Fr Placid and other Ampleforth institutions.

I have since been allowed to make a number of broadcasts for the Greeks: but I can still find no adequate words to describe the heroism that I witnessed on the Pindus range, and round the frozen hills west and north-west of Korytsa. I do not believe that the British public will ever realise what they owe to Metaxas and his people.

Revolution broke out again in Rumania, and as the frontiers were closed I flew back in a German machine. There had been another minor revolution while I had been in Albania: 64 leading politicians had been massacred at Jilava prison and some 150 intellectuals had been murdered in their houses, while about 1,500 had been bumped off in the general muddle. This had happened in December 1940. The third revolution of January and February 1941, which I witnessed, was the last and ugliest.

Of the five thousand killed this time, the worst sufferers were the Jews. Nazism was now in full flood in Rumania. The Jews were literally butchered: they were taken to the municipal slaughter house in Bucharest, stripped naked, killed as the Jews

kill their own cattle, then hung on the hooks usually reserved for beef. Round their headless, naked bodies were hung cardboard notices marked "Kosher meat." It was not a pleasant sight. Both Jews and Rumanian soldiers were burnt alive, and the papers published pictures. By this time there were thirty German Divisions in the country, and the British Minister, Sir Reginald Hoare, at long last decided to quit the unhappy scene. I stayed on to send the last British message from Rumania, and took a German machine to Sofia.

The Germans arrived in Sofia on March 1st and I went down and interviewed them. Mr Rendel, a good friend and a fine Catholic, helped me more than any other Minister in the Balkans; but when he learnt that I was the only Englishman in Bulgaria without a diplomatic pass, he asked me to go. This was after he himself had broken off diplomatic relations with the Bulgarian Government. So I sent the last British press message from Bulgaria, and left for Belgrade.

The *coup d'état* in Belgrade on the night of March 27th, 1941, was one of the most exciting I have been through. This also is a long article in itself, for which there is no space. There followed ten days, comparable in history to the Ball at Brussels on the eve of Waterloo. The Tsvetkovitch Government had done nothing to prepare Yugoslavia for war—he himself had gone to Vienna to sign the Tripartite Pact. Therefore General Simovitch had ten days in which to work a miracle.

I was in my bath at the Bristol at 6.50 a.m. on April 6th when the Belgrade blitz began without warning. The blitz was sheer murder, and I am told that neither Warsaw nor Dunkirk can compare with it. After the first raid, the German machines zoomed down to three hundred feet in brilliant sunshine upon a city which had neither water, light, A.R.P. or defences. Sunday's dead were still in the streets on the following Thursday. Every fire burnt unattended. At least twelve thousand died; but none fled. The roads, when I eventually got away, were free of refugees. The blitz lasted four days.

At Sarajevo on the following Sunday, which was Easter

Sunday, the Stukas amused themselves machine-gunning the temporary headquarters of the British Legation, coming so low over the tree-tops that we fired at them with revolvers.

We slept in ditches, and on the floors of peasants' huts. The courage of the Serbs matched that of the Greeks; but like the Greeks, they had neither aircraft nor material. The Germans bombed and machine-gunned the roads incessantly, but wasted their ammunition because General Simovitch had asked the Serbs to die on their thresholds, and this they did.

We were captured by Italian motorised units on the Dalmatian coast on April 17th.

During eleven weeks as a prisoner in Dalmatia, Albania and Italy itself, it is only fair to say that we were exceedingly well treated by the Italians. We felt that we were among allies rather than enemies. Their hatred of the Germans was self-evident. They did everything possible to make our "visit" a pleasant one. They stuffed us with food and drink. Those who were Catholic were allowed to Mass under guard.

The years 1939—1941 abroad taught us a lesson which it is difficult to drum into the British public—the absolute, criminal and determined ambition of the Reich to conquer not merely Europe, but the world: not merely freedom, but the Christian idea. It is important to realise that, in the event of a German victory, Ampleforth would be taken over: and the monks, if they were lucky, would be given fourteen days to leave.

DAVID WALKER.

LOVE OF THE POOR¹

ST GREGORY OF NYSSA (c. 335—394).

THERE is a kind of fasting which is not bodily, an immaterial self-discipline which touches the soul; this is abstinence from evil, and it was as a means to this that our abstinence from food was prescribed. Therefore I say to you: Fast from evil-doing, discipline yourselves from covetousness, abstain from unjust profits, starve the greed of mammon, keep in your houses no snatched and stolen treasure. For what use is it to touch no meat and to wound your brother by evil-doing? What advantage is it to forego what is your own and to seize unjustly what is the poor's? What piety is it to drink water and thirst for blood, weaving treachery in the wickedness of your heart? Judas himself fasted with the eleven, but since he did not control his money-loving bent, his fasting availed him nothing to salvation. . . .

If we bear ourselves no better than this, Isaiah will say to us: *Why do you fast for strife and contention, and strike the hungry with your fists?*² Let the same prophet expound the actions of a pure and sincere fast: *Loosen every bond of injustice, undo the knots of covenants made by force. Break thy bread to the hungry; bring the poor and homeless into thy house. When thou seest the naked, cover him; and despise not thine own flesh.*² These days have brought us naked and homeless men in plenty; a host of captives is at everyone's door; strangers and fugitives are not lacking, and on every side their begging and stretched-out hands are there to see. Their house is the open air; their lodgings are the arcades, the streets, the deserted corners of the markets; they lurk in holes like owls and birds of the night. Their clothing is tattered rags; their means to living, the feeling of the

¹ Text in Migne, P.G. 46, cols. 453-469.

² Is. 58: 4, 6-7.

compassionate. Their food is anything thrown by the passer-by; their drink, the springs they share with the beasts. . . They live a wild and vagabond life, not by habit but because need and misfortune have brought them to it.

You who are fasting, these are the men I bid you help. Be generous to these, your distressed brothers. Give to the hungry what you deny to your own appetite. . . Clasp the afflicted man as if he were gold. Take the sufferer to your arms as if he were your own health, the welfare of your wife and children and servants and all your house. A poor man sick is doubly in want. Those without means who are in health can pass from door to door; they can go in search of the well-to-do; they can sit at the cross-roads and cry out to all comers. But men shackled by illness, men cooped up in some narrow lodging-place or corner like Daniel in the den, these wait for you—the religious man, the friend of the poor—to be another Habacuc to them.¹ . .

But you will say "I am poor as well." Granted; suppose you are. Nevertheless, give what you can; God asks for nothing above your powers. You can give a loaf yourself, another will give a cup of wine, another clothing; thus one man's hardship will be relieved by your joint aid. It was not from one benefactor but from the whole people that Moses took what was needed for the tabernacle; one who was rich in gold brought that, another silver; a poor man brought skins, and one still poorer the hair of goats.² Consider too how the widow's mite was more than the offerings of the rich; she gave everything that she had; they cast in but little of what was theirs.³

Do not despise these men in their abjection, do not think them of no account. Reflect what they are and you will understand their dignity; they have taken upon them the person of our Saviour. For he, the compassionate, has lent them his own person wherewith to abash the unmerciful and the haters of the poor—as men lift up images of the king against those who would do them violence, putting their despisers to shame

¹ Cf. Dan. 14: 30-38.

² Cf. Exod. 35.

³ Cf. Mk. 12: 42-44.

by the likeness of the prince. The poor are the treasurers of the good things that we look for, the keepers of the gates of the kingdom, opening them to the merciful and shutting them on the harsh and uncharitable. They are the strongest of accusers, the best of defenders—not that they accuse or defend in words, but that the Lord beholds what is done towards them, and every deed cries louder than a herald to him who searches all hearts. . .

God himself is the prime author of beneficence, the rich and generous provider of all that we need. But we, who are taught in Scripture's every syllable to copy our Lord and Maker as far as the mortal may imitate the divine and immortal—we snatch everything to our own enjoyment, assigning some things to ourselves to live upon, hoarding the rest for our heirs. Pitiless-minded as we are, we care nothing for the unfortunate, we give no kindly thought to the poor. A man sees his fellow-man with no bread to eat, no food to sustain life itself; yet far from hastening to help, far from offering him rescue, he leaves him like a once sturdy plant to wither unwatered pitifully away—and this too though he has wealth to overflowing and might let the channels of his abundance run forth to comfort many. The flow from one river-source brings richness to many a spreading plain; so the wealth of one household is enough to preserve multitudes of the poor, if only a grudging uncharitable heart does not fall like a stone to block the passage and thwart the stream. . .

You, therefore, who have been created rational beings, endowed with mind to expound and interpret divine things, do not be enticed by what is but transitory. Strive to win those things which never forsake their holder. Live with restraint; do not think everything your own, but reserve a part for God's dear poor. All things belong to God, the Father of us and them. We are all of the same stock, all brothers. And when men are brothers, the best and most equitable thing is that they should inherit in equal portions. The second best is that even if one or two take the greater part, the others should have at least their own share. But if one man should seek to be abso-

lute possessor of all, refusing even a third or a fifth to his brothers, then he is a cruel tyrant, a savage with whom there can be no dealing, an insatiate beast gloatingly shutting its jaws over the meal it will not share. Or rather he is more ruthless than any beast; wolf does not drive wolf from the prey, and a pack of dogs will tear the same carcass; this man in his limitless greed will not admit one fellow-creature to a share in his riches.

A moderate table should be enough for you; reckless gluttony is a sea not to be ventured on. That way lies shipwreck—something worse than a dashing on hidden rocks; a descent to that deepest darkness from which the fallen has no return. Use this world, but not to the full; is not that the lesson of Paul?¹ Let your enjoyment of recreation be moderate, pleasure not passing into debauchery. Do not be one of those whose greed engulfs all manner of animals—beasts, birds, and fishes, great and small, common and rare, cheap and dear, requiring the labours of a multitude to catch the food for one belly. . . . And then what follows upon such luxury? . . . Those who live at a delicate and voluptuous table are drawn of necessity to rear pretentious buildings; they spend their huge riches on vast houses and on superfluous ornament. Then they have elaborate couches covered with gay embroidered hangings, costly tables of silver . . . bowls, tripods, jars, ewers, dishes, cups in endless variety, buffoons and actors, fiddlers, singers, reciters, male and female musicians, dancing women, the whole gamut of licentiousness, long-haired effeminate boys, shameless girls who in their indecency are sisters of Herodias and murder the John in each of us—I mean the mind and the godlike capacity for wisdom.

While all this goes forward within the house, Lazarus and a thousand like him sit at the gate, some with horrible sores, some one-eyed, some crippled, some maimed in their every limb, able only to crawl. They cry out but are not heard; their voices are drowned by the noise of flutes, the singers' ditties, the roars of loud laughter. Or if they press closer about the

¹ I Cor. 7: 31.

doors, the porter—the brutal servant of a merciless master—leaps up and drives them away with rods, calling them shameless dogs and lashing their wounds. Thus they depart—the friends of Christ in whom the commandments are summed up¹—uncomforted by a crust of bread or morsel of food, reviled and beaten for their pains. Meanwhile, in the den of mammon, surfeited guests vomit up their food or slumber over the table behind their cups. Twofold sin haunts the house of shame—in the drunkards' excess, in the starvation of the rejected poor.

If such doings are seen by God—as seen they most surely are—how will your lives end, you enemies of the poor? Tell me, do you not know that just such things as these are the theme of those terrifying and awful examples to which the sacred Gospel so loudly bears witness? There you have recorded the rich man reared in fine linen, groaning now and gnashing his teeth, prisoned in the abyss of the damned; and that other like him, who was so suddenly doomed to death—thinking at evening of the cheer he would make on the morrow, yet never catching the ray of dawn. . . .

Let us then, as rational beings, consider how fleeting our life is, how time like the waters of a river flows ceaselessly and irresistibly on, carrying everything upon it to the end which is death. It brings no enduringness, no security; would that it brought no reckoning either! But the grave thing is that for every hour we live, every word we utter, we must make our defence at an incorruptible tribunal. And therefore the blessed Psalmist, turning his thought to such things as these, desires to know the appointed time of his own end, and beseeches God that he may learn the number of his remaining days and so may prepare for his going forth—not confounded on a sudden like some unready traveller, casting round for the necessities of his journey after he is on his way. He says therefore: *O Lord, make me to know mine end and what is the measure of my days, that I may learn what is lacking to me. Behold, thou hast made my days as it were a handbreadth, and my time is as*

¹ Cf. Rom. 13: 9.

*nothing before thee.*¹ Mark the wise care of a prudent soul, and that too in the dignity of a king. He sees as in a glass the King of kings and the Judge of judges, and he desires first to order his living to the perfect pattern of the commandments, then to depart from here as a true citizen of the life there; may we all attain it also, by the grace and compassion of Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be the glory always.

Translated by WALTER SHEWRING.

¹Ps. 38 : 4-5

THE AFTERMATH

The following is an extract from the *Glasgow Herald* of January 7th, 1942 :

" Criticising the time given to Roman Catholic services by the B.B.C. the Rev. Duncan McDougall, Dunoon, speaking yesterday at a meeting of the Glasgow Presbytery of the Free Church of Scotland, said that after he had listened to the Christmas Eve broadcast from a Benedictine Monastery in England, it came as no surprise to him when, 12 hours later, he heard that Hong Kong had fallen. ' That was the judgement upon us,' he said. ' Any heathen in Africa or China is no more idolatrous than those who took part in that High Mass. No wonder judgement should follow immediately upon it. This is a protestant country, and I think that we as a presbytery should take exception to the broadcast of practices which are so contrary to our protestant constitution.' "

THE STORY OF THE ABBEY LAND

PART III.

THE BYLAND ESTATE.

AT the Court Baron of November 7th, 1826, Prior Burgess was admitted holder of the " Common shares called Aumitts or Omits " which he had purchased from the heirs of George Sigsworth of Golden Square in the parish of Oswaldkirk. These Aumitts are situated west of Aumit Lane adjoining the Lion Wood and measure twelve acres. The land purchases of Prior Burgess so far recorded in this story total 31 acres and these remain in our possession today. He made two other purchases by which in 1831 he claimed to have increased the estate from 31 to 458 acres. These transactions are recorded in Fr Almond's *History of Ampleforth Abbey* and in Br Roche's *History of Prior Park*. In 1824 he had bought a lifehold lease of 200 acres known as Painter Moor and College Moor and in 1827 he had obtained 208 acres at Byland Abbey.

From March 24th, 1823, to May 13th, 1830, the minds of Prior Burgess and Sub-Prior Rooker and Procurator Metcalfe were preoccupied with the agitation set up by Bishop Baines.¹ It began with a letter from the Bishop to the Prior : " I think it will give pleasure to some of my confrères at Ampleforth to know that the future Bishop of the Western District is to be a Benedictine Monk of Ampleforth. I received my Bulls of Episcopacy and Coadjutorship on the Feast of St Benedict, an omen (if we may believe in omens) that I shall always remain, so I hope and trust, a dutiful son of our great Father . . . I am writing to Mr Marsh about the foundation of Downside into a Bishop's seminary for the district. A seminary I have told them is necessary, and must and shall be established without delay, and if possible, at Downside ; but not till a great disper-

¹ For a full account see *History of Ampleforth Abbey*, ch. xxx.

sion of its present heads has taken place. I will make no attempt with such material. May I rely for assistance on Ampleforth as far as it can advantageously be given?" This letter has been cited here to show how early the project was put before Prior Burgess. Various schemes were put forward, and seven years were to pass before Bishop Baines succeeded in withdrawing from Ampleforth to Prior Park in 1830 the Prior, Sub-Prior, Procurator, Novices, Housekeeper, thirty boys and a herd of cattle.

It is difficult to understand how in this critical period these trustees could undertake the purchase of 200 acres and the lease of 200 acres and the launching out into a large agricultural enterprise when their own minds and those of the Community were agitated by the prospect of St Laurence's being transferred to the south of England. It is possible that one of them, Fr Metcalfe, believed and hoped that the Bishop's scheme would not mature and that the securing of the Byland farms was an opportunity that should not be thrown away. He was a native of Wass¹ and his family knew the farms well; it is reasonable to infer that he was the one who strongly advocated the purchase of Byland. Abbot Allanson's memoir of Fr Metcalfe will throw some light on the transaction: "Fr Placid was born in Yorkshire in 1792 and was professed at the convent of St Lawrence, Ampleforth, on the 25th of October, 1811, during the priorship of Father Gregory Robinson. He was ordained priest during the Ember Days in Advent in 1816. Father Placid possessed extraordinary talents for learning various languages. He was a master of the Hebrew language and was well versed in Syro-

¹ In the list of monks of Byland Abbey at its suppression was one Thomas Metcalfe who received a pension of £7 6s. 8d. The will of a George Metcalfe of 1780 describes him as a yeoman of Wass. He bequeaths land which belonged to him at Breckensaw near Pateley Bridge, at Wass and at Ampleforth. One branch of the Metcalfe family settled in Ampleforth village and built themselves a house on the south of the street opposite Mr Appleby's Garage. The house is distinguished by a cross over the door. Mr Radcliffe in his talks to the Brandsby chaplain about 1903 said that when the oak was felled in the Brandsby Spella Wood, women from Ampleforth and the Metcalfe women among them walked every morning to Spella Wood and worked all day stripping the bark from the oaks for the tannery. It was a stiff six miles walk morning and evening over Yearsley Bank. Mrs Greenwood has retained the family barking tool.

Chaldaic. He was a good Latin scholar, and was a first rate Grecian. He understood most of the modern languages in Europe having made himself master of the French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and German languages. For many years he continued to apply himself closely to his studies; and had he been able to persevere he would have become one of the first linguists of his day.

On the promotion of Father Lawrence Burgess to the priorship soon after the chapter of 1818, he was appointed to the sub-priorship of the convent: but before the end of the quadriennium his health gave way and he was reluctantly compelled to abandon his literary pursuits. After the chapter of 1822 he exchanged his former office for that of Cellarius. From this period he devoted himself to farming with the same ardour as he had before to his studies so that he became an excellent judge of cattle and was considered a first rate farmer. . . . He obtained with his two friends (Prior Burgess and Sub-Prior Rooker) an indult of secularisation on the 13th of March, 1830, which they accepted and left Ampleforth for Prior Park.

Father Placid had all along given the most unequivocal proofs of his attachment to his Alma Mater and of his disinterestedness in his services for its prosperity. And no sooner had he given his consent to abandon the House of his profession than he began to repent of the step he had taken. Even before he took his farewell of the place where he had religiously passed so many happy years he began to waver and admitted he had gone too far. But he felt himself in honour bound to stand by his own acts and from this period he became a disappointed and an unhappy man."

After eighteen months at Prior Park the Fathers Burgess, Rooker and Metcalfe resigned their posts. The Bishop appointed them to missions in his district. Father Metcalfe made overtures to Father Glover to return to Ampleforth but Prior Towers "who was interested in opposing his return as he would have found him a check upon his extravagances" suggested conditions which made Father Metcalfe think it "prudent to relinquish the idea of returning to his convent for the present." In

1847 he applied again to return and Dr Molyneux gave his approval. On his way to Ampleforth he assisted the Leeds clergy "whilst the Typhus fever was raging in its most deadly form and carrying out of life so many of the Priesthood. Here he soon fell a victim to the fatal disease and terminated his chequered life in this holy cause on the 28th of May, 1847, in his 56th year"

This memoir has been given to suggest a kinder view of Father Metcalfe's farming than the verdict passed upon it in the 31st chapter of the *History of Ampleforth Abbey*. But this story is more concerned in giving the reader the exact acreage purchased than with the merits of monastic farming, or with the policy of land investment.

On page 328 of the *History* Father Almond states that: "He (Prior Burgess) sold out stock and property to purchase the farms less than 200 acres at Byland," and in a note on the same page is quoted a letter of Prior Burgess to Bishop Baines, dated May 16th, 1827, "One thing we have done which I hope will be of service. Lady Harland of Sutton is dead and her property about Byland is on sale. We have purchased two farms of the best land containing 131 acres adjoining the old ruins." (See Plan 4). In the *History of Prior Park* (p. 70) Brother Roche says: "In the same paper Mr Burgess points out that the financial condition of Ampleforth had improved very much under his régime and that the land had increased from 31 acres in 1817 to 458 acres in 1830."²

¹ *Justification of our administration of Ampleforth, made 1831.*

² Neither of the figures given by Fr Almond and Brother Roche agree with the acreage given in our documents.

Prior Cockshott for General Chapter of 1846 gives details of the Byland Estate as:—

	Acres	Roods	Perches
In our own hands	103	3	26
Cams Head	56	3	34
Abbey Farm	33	2	22
Inn and Land	8	1	8
House, Smith's shop and land	2	0	0
House and garden		1	20
	205	1	3

In his justification, the purchase of the Byland Estate could be reckoned a sound investment, and a most useful one as we were then barred from the Sootheran property immediately adjoining Ampleforth, but the inclusion of a lifehold lease of 200 acres of rubbish moorland can only be described as clutching at a straw to save himself. The deed granting the lease shows that Prior Burgess paid £245 for the lifehold of 88 acres of the Painter Moor and 112½ acres of the College Moor (see Plan 5) with an annual rental of one shilling. The term of the lease is on three lives'; of Charles Gregory Fairfax the elder, William Ridsdale, and Charles Gregory Fairfax the younger. Charles Gregory Fairfax the younger died 1871 and with his death our claim on the land expired. The transaction was a speculation on three lives. The lease might have expired in the first decade but it held on for 47 years. Some of the older inhabitants remember sheep from Byland grazing there, and potatoes being grown on part of it. Relics of wall fences and of cultivation can still be seen at the south end of the Painter.

Before leaving Ampleforth Fathers Burgess, Rooker and Metcalfe signed an agreement to give up everything held by them in trust for the College of Ampleforth including deeds, farming stock and cattle, except the cattle mentioned in the

The acreage of our own land in 1830¹ may be summarised as follows:

	Acres
Father Bolton's purchases	32
Prior Robinson's purchases	9
Prior Burgess at Ampleforth	31
Prior Burgess at Byland	205
Prior Burgess' lease	200

477

¹ The leasehold granted by Charles Gregory Fairfax to Prior Burgess was a sub-lease under the lease granted by the Prebend of Ampleforth to him on April 21st, 1803, "for and during the natural lives of the said Charles Gregory Fairfax then aged thirty-five years or thereabouts, William Ridsdale of Gilling in the said county of York then aged sixteen years or thereabouts (son of Richard Ridsdale of Coulton in the parish of Hovingham and county of York, farmer), and Charles Gregory Fairfax the younger then aged seven years or thereabouts the eldest son of the said Charles Gregory Fairfax party thereto and the life of the longest liver of them."

schedule attached to the agreement which belong to the said Edward Metcalfe exclusively, and are intended and agreed to be retained by him.

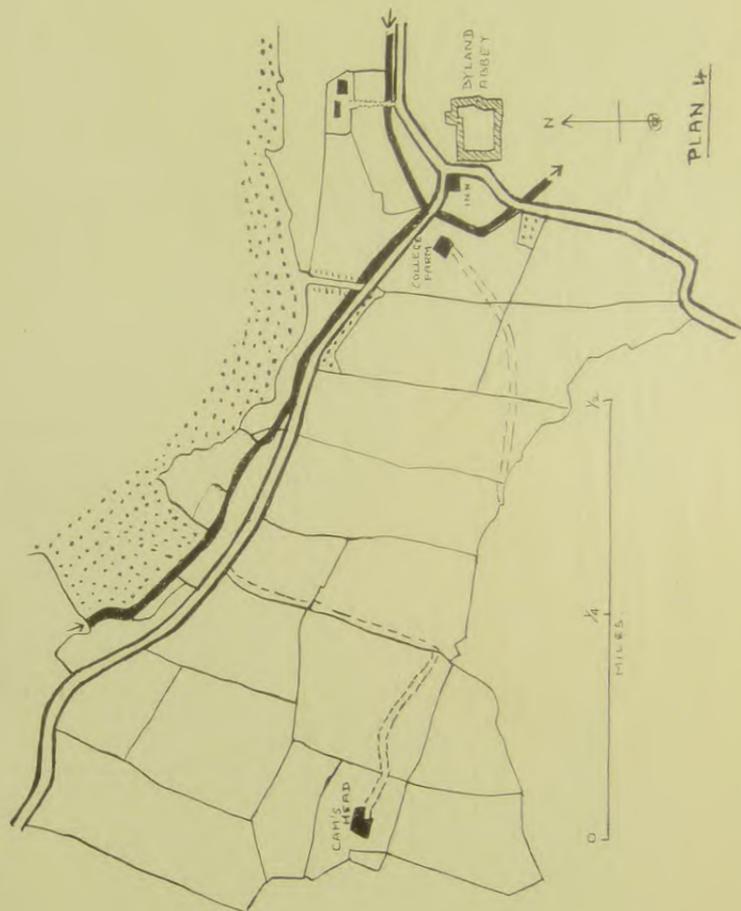
“On the same sheet of paper is the schedule of the cattle, and the price at which they were valued to Doctor Baines, and paid for by him to the College of Ampleforth amounting in all to £797 2s. These are the cattle which, report said, were forcibly and fraudulently taken away.” Presumably the schedule stated clearly the list that belonged to the College and valued at £797 2s.: and another list claimed by Father Metcalfe as his own. These were possibly pedigree cattle given him by his parents and friends or purchased by him out of his own *peculium*. On the morning of their departure the following memorandum was handed to them.

“That upon the retirement of the Reverend Thomas Burgess, Thomas Rooker and Edward Metcalfe from our Body in consequence of the Indult obtained by them from Rome they received at the time of surrender of the property into the hands of the Rev: Edward Glover, the superior *pro tempore* of our Establishment at that place £30 as a *viaticum* for their journey to Prior Park over and above the balance of the accounts delivered in. And that in consideration of their labours during the years of their being members of our Body, it was given them to understand that notwithstanding their separation from us, we shall be prepared to afford them the same assistance and means of comfort, attention being had to that portion of their lives spent amongst us as is customary with us to render to our own brethren when age, infirmity or necessity come upon them.

signed Edward Glover
Richard Marsh
Thomas Robinson
Augustine John Birdsall (President General).

Ampleforth College, May 13th, 1830.”

Prior Cockshoot's statement for the chapter shows that we

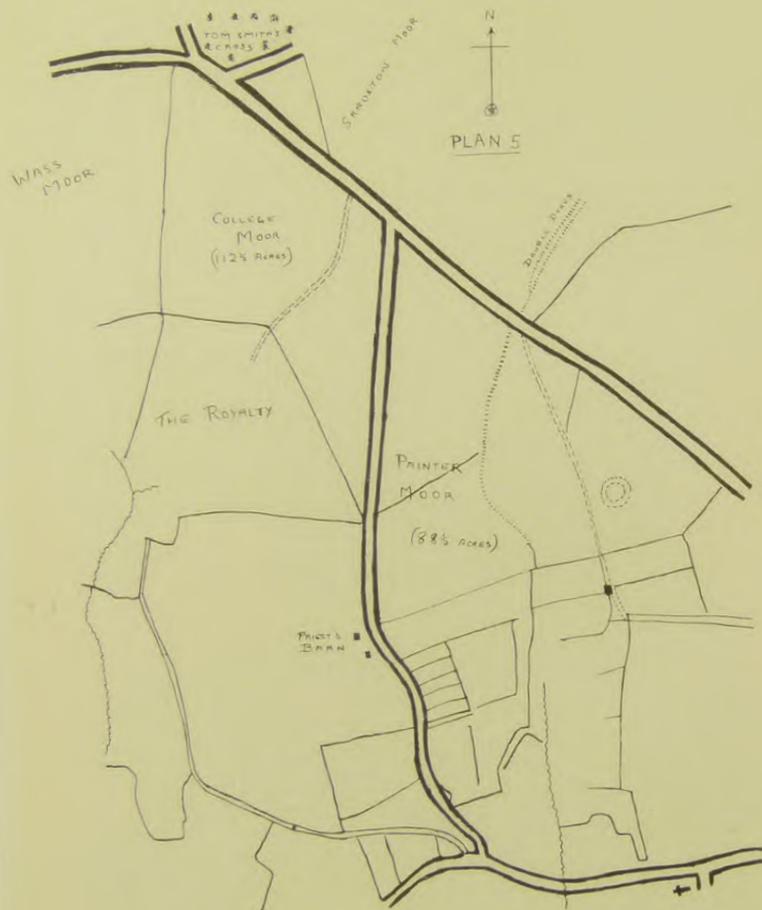


were farming in 1846 only 103 acres of Byland Abbey land. Some time after this we took over the Abbey farm of 33 acres. This was an old farmstead close to the Byland Inn and entered from the Oldstead road near the Gateway arch that spans the road. In 1853 the Council decided to erect a threshing machine driven by water power and in 1860 to rebuild the farmstead. On the Ordnance maps it has been called the "College Farm."

Of all our farm bailiffs at Byland Mathew Thompson is best remembered by the priests who visited the farm and gave a helping hand at harvest time. Mathew took special interest in trying to produce prime Yorkshire beef for the College table. When Father Romuald Woods visited the farm Mathew did his best to explain to him his method of feeding the beasts to get his good results; but as Father Romuald's face gave no signs of appreciation he would end in desperation by saying "You see, sir, it is this way. Your occivocation is to reead beeuks: it's mine to fatten the beeusts."

Tradition has it that in Prior Cooper's time there was a proposal that Byland should be the site for the new building schemes then afoot; and that the proposal was defeated by one vote. There was level ground for good planning and building: there was an abundant water supply: there was Coxwold station within easy reach. But a search in the minutes of the Council Book and in the letters of the period has failed to find any reference at all in support of the tradition. In the eighties and nineties on Goremire Day Mrs Sarah Richardson had tea ready for us at the Byland Inn. She talked about her days at the College under Mrs Bede, the housekeeper: and then she would speak about the good climate of Byland and give us the impression that she thought that the College had made a mistake in not transferring itself to "Bellalanda."

The Byland College farm was kept in our own hand until 1876. In 1871 after the purchase of the Sootheran farm Prior Prest wrote to the President for permission to sell the Byland estate. He was advised "not to sell until there was prospect of securing land near the College." In September 1872 Prior Prest wrote from Preston to the Sub-prior to place on the *agenda*



for the Council: "Would it be well to rent Harpers farm: It may be well to take it with the view of ultimately letting or selling Byland." In the April of 1876 Byland College farm was let because the Home Farm had acquired 300 acres and was able to rent another 100 so that the distant farm was no longer needed. When the new monastery was built (1894—8), and when in 1900 Ampleforth was made an Abbey with its own Abbot, the need for retaining Byland for expansion seemed to have passed. Money was wanted to secure a freehold site in Oxford and in 1904 our property at Byland was sold to Sir George Wombwell of Newburgh Priory.

OBITUARY

DOM AIDAN CROW

FATHER FREDERIC AIDAN CROW was born in Louth, Lincolnshire, on the 29th July, 1863. He came to Ampleforth at the age of twenty-three, having acquired some business training which he turned to good account in the various works to which he was at different times set. After his novitiate and three further years of study at Belmont he returned to Ampleforth in 1891. Soon he was placed in the Procurator's office which, never a place of leisured quiet, was then especially enlivened by the building, by direct labour and without a contractor, of what was long known as the New Monastery. The work was (to adapt a recent notable saying) a paradise for Prior Burge with his copious imagination, and a nightmare for a Procurator with slender means. It proved too severe for Father Aidan, and the strain of those years left its mark on him for the rest of his life. In January 1898 he was sent to St Alban's, Warrington, and afterwards worked at St Peter's, Liverpool, Spilsby and St Mary's, Cardiff. In 1906 he became Bishop Hedley's secretary; not secretary only but hero-worshipper; his happiest hours in after life were spent in recalling memories of that long association. He was a canon of the then Benedictine chapter of the diocese of Newport, and with his duties as secretary combined work in many hard-pressed centres in south Wales. In 1918 he was appointed to Maryport in Cumberland, where he spent eleven years of considerable hardship. These were followed, from January 1929, by a slightly longer period at Parbold. In these quiet places his priestly fidelity and human kindness won the affection and gratitude of his humblest parishioners, which softened, we may hope, the sadness of failing health and a brooding imagination. How severe were his disabilities and how courageous his resistance, became clear to many perhaps only by the rapidity of his decline when at last he yielded. Late last summer he found he could continue no longer. He died at Stillington Hall on 26th of August. May he rest in peace.

DOM PHILIP WILLSON

In September Father Philip Willson came to Ampleforth to make his annual retreat with the Community. On the first day of the retreat he felt unwell and although in the following week he recovered sufficiently to attend a domestic celebration of his fiftieth year in the habit, he was obviously a sick man and only lived another month. He died piously on October 11th. It was as he would have desired, for he died comforted and strengthened by the Sacraments and the prayers of his brethren, to whom he was so devoted and to whom he had been such a shining example of genuine goodness.

The external circumstances of his life were very much those of so many of us. He came to Ampleforth as a small boy of ten in 1883 and after a short time spent at his home in Birmingham he joined the novitiate at Belmont in September 1891. He returned to Ampleforth in 1895 and was ordained priest in 1899. Until 1900 he taught in the school. Thenceforward he served many of our parishes. He was an assistant at St Peter's, Liverpool, Brownedge, St Anne's, Liverpool, St Mary's, Warrington, and Workington. In 1919 he was appointed Superior at St Anne's, Liverpool, and in 1928 Superior at Brownedge, where he remained until 1940. Then he came to live near Ampleforth, at Easingwold, which, under the changed conditions of the war, had ceased to be a haven of rest. Here he became well known to many of the younger members of our Community, who can testify to his devotion to duty and to hard work up to the end.

Over and above the care of souls Father Philip, from December 1929 after the death of Father Wilfrid Darby, had borne the additional burden of *Economus* of our parishes. He showed himself a capable and careful administrator of the funds entrusted to his care. For many years he was a member of the Council of the Abbey, where his practical advice, given with characteristic diffidence, was greatly valued by all, and in 1935 he was created Cathedral Prior of Durham in recognition of his services.

We have lost in Father Philip a model priest and monk. His intellectual gifts were good without being brilliant. His factual memory, a strong family point, was above the average. He loved music which, with an occasional game of golf, was his chief recreation. His interest in music and church liturgy led him to lend a gentle hand in the reform of church music in some of our parish churches. But Father Philip will always be remembered by us for his outstanding spiritual and moral qualities. To his brethren and his parishioners he was kindness itself and it is difficult to remember his ever saying an unkind word of anyone but not so difficult to recall the many simple acts of thoughtfulness for the welfare of others,

for their comfort or their health. He seemed to love dispensing hospitality to everyone. He was, too, the sort of subject of whom Superiors must dream, ever ready to do hard things gladly and cheerfully. These sterling qualities were—need it be said—the outcome of his inner life, in which, with all its preoccupations, his uppermost thought was for the service of God and the salvation of souls. It was fitting that so good a monk, after spending the greater part of his life elsewhere, should happily return to his monastery to die. His end will not be forgotten by those who were privileged to be present. May he rest in peace.

To his family, old friends of Ampleforth and especially to his three brothers, all priests of our Community, we offer our sincerest sympathy.

DOM ANTONY BARNETT

Father Antony Barnett died in a nursing home at Cardiff on October 11th, 1941, after a long illness. He will be remembered with affection by many Amplefordians who were at school in the early years of the century.

He came to Ampleforth as a boy of fifteen in 1898. He excelled at football, Association in those days, and was a strong and powerful full-back in the first eleven. Physically very strong and powerful, his disposition was gentle and quiet and he always spoke in a low voice. He was a lover of justice and hater of iniquity and was always ready to defend the weak against the strong. He joined the Benedictine novitiate at Belmont in 1902 and returning to Ampleforth in 1905 he taught in the school for nine years, holding the position of third Prefect for a short time. His great hobby was natural history and many a boy owed his interest in that subject to Father Antony's unflinching enthusiasm and encouragement. He was ordained priest in 1911 and when war broke out in 1914 he at once volunteered and served as a Chaplain until the end of the war. He had had some military experience as he had been O.C. of the School O.T.C. for a few years before the war.

In 1920 he was appointed as an assistant at St Mary's, Cardiff, where he remained for ten years. He then became Chaplain to the Benedictine convent at Dumfries. In 1934 he was appointed Parish Priest at Abergavenny where he remained until his last fatal illness. *Requiescat in pace.*

J. P. SMITH

We recorded, in our last number, the death of one of our most faithful Old Boys and a benefactor of Ampleforth, J. P. Smith. He was in the school for only a short time, but his frequent visits in his younger days, his willingness at all times to put at our disposal his great practical

knowledge of affairs and the foundation of a Leaving Scholarship in memory of his elder son Basil Smith, killed in the last war, were testimony of his devotion to Ampleforth. In Barrow-in-Furness, where he had filled all the highest civic offices, he was held in high esteem. He always lamented that Catholics had not essayed to play a greater part in the civic life of this country and he was determined to show that a man of good will and practical ability could accomplish much in this sphere. He was as good as his word. Had he had the ambition there is little doubt that he could have exchanged local politics for a more alluring rôle at Westminster, but he would not consider it. As it was he became a genuine influence for good in his native county. He possessed an orderly and precise mind which showed itself not only in the ordering of his own home, but in every cause he espoused. For many years he was the main prop and stay of the Catholic Records Society and urged unremittently the importance of careful and accurate record keeping. His work for the Church and Catholic Education is the true indication of the fine Catholic spirit which animated all that he undertook. He has strong claims on the prayers of us all. May he rest in peace.

SUB-LIEUTENANT HENRY CHRISTOPHER, D.S.M.

Henry Christopher was at Ampleforth for only one year in St. Cuthbert's House 1934-1935. He was a boy to whom adventure made a strong appeal, and to whom discipline and routine were irksome. He possessed initiative and originality which sometimes took forms unacceptable to authority. He left early and went into business but when war broke out he made for the Navy at once, a service that had always attracted him. He served in the ranks at first and won the D.S.M. in the Norway campaign. Having gained a commission he undertook submarine work and it was while in this service that he lost his life. May we express our deep sympathy with his mother in her loss.

SERGEANT ANTHONY JESSUP, R.A.F.V.R.

While at school some boys sink their individuality in an excess of public spirit, a few remain individuals and never allow *esprit de corps* to touch them. There is a happy mean, and Anthony Alexander Jessup found it during his five years, 1934-39, at Ampleforth in the Junior House and St Aidan's. Most people probably regarded him as an individualist because he had many uncommon interests and did not excel at games, but they did not realise what a conscientious house monitor he was, how whole-hearted were his efforts with his House Rugby XV,

and how energetically his O.T.C. duties were carried out. All these were done with unselfish motives and up to the high standard he set for himself and expected from others. Justice for all was the motive which made him interested in Distributism, and almost any modern "-ism" found in him a supporter so long as the tenets held by it did not conflict with his religion. Rock-climbing and sailing were his chief hobbies and these pursuits, generally accompanied by danger, would appeal to his brave and fearless character. This would also prompt him to join the Royal Air Force, while it was typical of him to refuse the commission that was offered to him. One of his officers said of him that beneath his rather casual exterior he was probably one of the most brilliant navigators they had ever had. He died within a month of his twenty-first birthday. May he rest in peace.

PILOT OFFICER PAUL R. SMITH

Paul Smith came to the school in September 1934 when he was placed in St Bede's. He was with us for three years, and so did not really come to the top in any department of school life. By nature he was rather quiet and retiring, and only became intimate with a few, but he won the respect of all in his House and few could claim to be more keen or loyal to its interests. He represented his House in both rugby and cricket, and was also more than an average tennis player. He was reported "missing" on October 13th and later, through official German sources, as "killed." He was engaged at the time on a reconnaissance off the Norwegian coast. To his family we offer our sincerest sympathy.

FLYING OFFICER MICHAEL EDMUND STAPLES

Michael Staples came to Ampleforth and joined St Cuthbert's House in 1930 as a boy of thirteen. From the very first his joyous and enthusiastic disposition made him very popular, a popularity that survived to the end of his career at school, in spite of his being a monitor. His optimism and his obvious enjoyment of every moment were his outstanding characteristics and allied to them were his unflagging energy and whole-heartedness. Nothing daunted him; to him difficulties were only things that had to be overcome and he faced them with a jest and a grin. Though physically somewhat on the small side he excelled at games where his dogged determination stood him in good stead. He was captain of his House cricket and led his team to final victory in his last year, a feat which gave him great joy, he himself playing a real captain's innings of 81 when things were not going too well. He played

scrum-half in the first XV and was also a useful member of the School Cricket XI.

When he left school in 1935 he went into business and also joined the Air Force Reserve. When war broke out he joined up at once and was attached to a Fighter Squadron. About a year ago he was severely wounded in a "dog-fight" off the South-west coast and was in hospital for many months. He was then offered a job "on the ground" but that was not at all Michael's way of doing things. Though still suffering and handicapped by his wound, he joined a Night Fighter Squadron and it was as a night-fighter that he met his end. He had been to Holy Communion that morning and had also served Mass and been to Communion the day before.

Michael Staples had left behind him at Ampleforth nothing but pleasing memories and the news of his untimely end came to us as a great shock, the passing of one whose engaging personality left its mark on all with whom he came in contact.

Our very deepest sympathy goes out to his parents, his recently-married wife and his brother.

WALTER BAILLON

News has reached us of the death in June last of Walter Baillon, who came to college in 1870 from Nottingham. After two years he passed to the *Conway* in the Mersey to train for the Merchant Service and became Senior Petty Officer. For some years he made voyages to and from the East Indies but a partial sunstroke obliged him to give up a seafaring life. He then went to America and for the rest of his working days was in the employ of the Canadian Pacific and other railways. On retiring he settled at St Paul's with his family and died there at the age of 83. A younger brother, Austin, who was here with him, pre-deceased him three years ago.

NOTICES OF BOOKS

AS I HAVE LOVED YOU. *By the Rev. John Kearney, C.S.Sp.* (Burns, Oates and Washbourne). 7s.

This is Fr Kearney's last book, published after his lamented death. Fr Kearney only came into prominence as a writer in the later years of his life, and then in quick succession some half dozen books on the spiritual life have come from his pen, no doubt drawn from his rich store of knowledge and experience gained as a guide of religious and clerical students during many years and as preacher of retreats. All his books in their turn have been reviewed and praised in these pages, and this meed of praise must now be extended to this posthumous work. Fr Kearney had the art of expounding deep theology with such clarity and simplicity that his books can be understood and enjoyed by the layman as well as by the priest or religious to whom perhaps their appeal is more directly made.

The present work is a careful and thorough study, both devotional and theological, of the second great precept of the Law. It is an exact commentary, in the form of a series of meditations, on the text "that you love one another as I have loved you." It falls naturally into two main sections. "As I have loved you": here the love of God for us, as God and as God made man, is developed in meditations of much persuasiveness, and then follows the theme proper: "that you love one another." Every duty and aspect is considered and urged, and likely pitfalls and faults are indicated and the way to avoid them or overcome them is pointed out.

P.L.B.

FATHER JOHN SULLIVAN, S.J. *By the Rev. Fergal McGrath, S.J.* (Longmans Green). 8s. 6d. Pp. 276.

Most of this book is extremely interesting. It is the life of an Irish Jesuit who died in 1933, and who was clearly a man of extraordinary holiness. The account of many apparent miracles, especially during his lifetime, but also after his death, will be hard to refute, if they come into the hands of any "advocatus diaboli," as we hope they will.

With reference to the book itself, which is our chief concern, we would make some observations. The one interesting fact about Fr Sullivan was his holiness. His life was not a specially eventful one, and its sanctity was in the every day occurrences which were not otherwise of outstanding interest. Although the earlier part of the book, describing his life as a non-Catholic lawyer, will, no doubt, attract Irish readers, it does not make a strong appeal to the wider public, and perhaps might profitably have been shortened. The same applies to the chapters entitled "Teachings." The author admits that there was not much originality in what Fr Sullivan said. It was the way he said it that mattered. And this no biographer can reproduce.

The fact that the Irish Province of the Society has produced two great ascetics in our own day is remarkable. For Fr Sullivan in this respect is quite comparable to his younger contemporary, Fr William Doyle, S.J., of whom

two full biographies have been produced. Both were undoubtedly heroic in their love of the Cross, and this life, like those of Fr Doyle, gives the reader much to ponder and admire, if only at a distance.

D.M.R.

PRESENT PROBLEM SERIES.

THE HERESY OF NATIONAL SOCIALISM. *By Irene Marinoff.* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 3s. net, Paper; 4s. 6d. net, Cloth.

It would be a pity if this book were dismissed as no more than a piece of war-time propaganda. Though an indictment of the Nationalist Socialist régime, it is written with insight and objectivity and is happily free from the note of bitterness and rhetorical denunciation with which we are wearisomely familiar. It is none the less convincing on that account. The author speaks "from within": against their historical and sociological background she traces the origins of the theory of race, from Gobineau and Houston Stewart Chamberlain to its climax in Rosenberg's *Twentieth Century Myth*. Of this historical and biological monstrosity the Nazi Totalitarian State is the concrete expression. Particularly valuable is the chapter on Nationalist Socialist education, in accordance with which the pupils are taught that "a wrong answer is better than no answer; presence of mind and self-assurance rank higher than accuracy and scholarly precision." Justifiably the cult of blood and soil is described as "the New Idolatry"; though Miss Marinoff regards its eventual overthrow as Catholicism's great opportunity. She sees the need for a complete re-education of the German nation, while wisely reminding us that this task "will demand on the part of other nations who are witnessing the birthpangs of the new age an almost superhuman spirit of co-operation and an insight which, while condemning the sins of the past in full measure, is yet prepared to assist the German nation in finding its place in the world in self-knowledge and humility."

A.G.

MAN'S SUFFERING AND GOD'S LOVE. *By Mgr J. Messner, translated by Sheila Wheatley* 2s. Paper; 3s. 6d. Cloth. Pp. 126.

WHY DOES GOD PERMIT EVIL? *By Dom Bruno Webb, O.S.B.* 2s. Paper 3s. 6d. Cloth. Pp. 126 (Burns, Oates & Washbourne).

These books are two of a series, sponsored by the Archbishop of Liverpool, on "Present Problems." Although their titles differ, they are really on the same subject—suffering, a thing uppermost in the minds and lives of so many today. But their treatment differs. Mgr Messner approaches the problem from the mystical and devotional standpoint. In thirty short chapters of a few pages each he considers suffering from every point of view. While there is unity in the whole, each chapter is independent and contains a complete thought. This indeed is what we should expect since the book is, as the author himself says, in the most part a gathering together of thoughts that "have already found their way near and far in the form of letters." There is much heavenly wisdom in this little volume, but unfortunately it does not make easy reading. Whether this is due to the translator or to the author's mode of thought we are unable to say. Dom Bruno Webb has a more theological approach and the whole subject is more methodically treated. Of this book the Archbishop of Liverpool

says in his introduction: "It is at once arresting, refreshing, stimulating and comforting." This is high praise but we do not think it is an exaggeration. One could hardly wish for a more clear exposition of a difficult subject in so short a space. Nor are difficulties passed over. They are faced and a solution offered, not by the cold light of philosophy but always by the warm radiance of Christian revelation. Much Catholic dogma is made intelligible in simple words and by a wealth of illustration: especially the doctrine of the solidarity of man in Adam first and then in Christ through His Mystical Body. The author has sensible views on the sufferings of animals, though all may not agree with his speculation as to the origin of these sufferings. In the present dark days of the world's history these little books should bring light and encouragement to those who read and practise their teaching.

P.L.B.

HAVEN AND OTHER POEMS. *By Jack Gilbert* (Burns, Oates & Washbourne). 3s. 6d.

In this book the author has gathered together a number of pious thoughts mostly about the relations between God and the individual soul. He has cast them into short pieces of rhymed verse in a variety of metres. There is no doubt about the sincerity of his feelings, but there is considerable doubt about his ability to clothe those feelings in words, imagery, and in a form which can merit to be called poetry as distinct from verse.

THE WIND AND THE RAIN. 1s.

This magazine, which has now reached its third number, is notable for its attractive format and fine printing. As a venture in schoolboy journalism it is quite remarkable. As a cross-cut of contemporary thought its contributors show the wide variation, mature and immature, clear and less clear, that is much in evidence at the present time.

CATHOLIC ANNUALS.

THE CATHOLIC DIRECTORY, 1942, 7s. 6d. THE CATHOLIC WHO'S WHO (Supplement to the 1941 edition) 2s. 6d. THE CATHOLIC ALMANAC, 1942, 4d. THE CATHOLIC DIARY, 2s. cloth; 3s. 6d. leather. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne).

These most useful publications have retained their traditional format with the exception of the *Who's Who*, of which there is merely a supplement containing additions and alterations for 1942. The Almanac is a useful little book, no bigger than the well-known twopenny prayer-book, yet it contains a great deal of information religious and otherwise and is, in addition, a sort of *Ordo* for the layman. The Diary has a quotation for every day of the year and is of a convenient pocket size.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—*Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, *C.T.S. Book Notes*, *Downside Review*, *Howard Journal*, *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *Pax*, *St Peter's Net*, *Corbie*, *Cortonian*, *Denstonian*, *Douai Magazine*, *Edmundian*, *Georgian*, *Lorettonian*, *Ratcliffian*, *St Augustine's Magazine*, *St Peter's Magazine*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*.

SCHOOL NOTES

The School Staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Dom Paul Nevill (<i>Head Master</i>)	
Dom Placid Dolan	Dom Peter Utley
Dom Dunstan Pozzi	(<i>House Master, Junior House</i>)
Dom Hugh de Normanville	Dom Bernard Boyan
Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom Hubert Stephenson
(<i>House Master, St Cuthbert's</i>)	Dom Austin Rennick
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom Aelred Graham
(<i>House Master, St Oswald's</i>)	Dom Alban Rimmer
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Bruno Donovan
(<i>House Master, St Edward's</i>)	Dom Robert Coverdale
Dom Laurence Bévenot	Dom Wilfrid Mackenzie
Dom Oswald Vanheems	Dom Cuthbert Rabnett
(<i>House Master, St Dunstan's</i>)	Dom James Forbes
Dom Sylvester Fryer	Dom Jerome Lambert
Dom David Ogilvie Forbes	Dom Barnabas Sandeman
Dom Columba Cary-Elwes	Dom Gabriel Gilbey
(<i>House Master, St Wilfrid's</i>)	Dom Denis Waddilove
Dom Paulinus Massey	Dom Charles Murtagh
(<i>House Master, St Bede's</i>)	Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart
Dom Terence Wright	Dom William Price
(<i>House Master, St Aidan's</i>)	Dom Benet Perceval
Dom Paschal Harrison	Dom Michael Sandeman
Dom Anthony Ainscough	Dom Kenneth Brennan

Lay Masters :

<i>Classics, etc.</i>	<i>History.</i>	<i>Mathematics.</i>
L. E. Eyres	T. Charles Edwards	M. F. Harrold
L. H. Bond		T. W. White
T. Watkinson	<i>Modern Languages.</i>	
R. A. Atthill	E. A. L. Cossart	
C. J. Acheson	P. C. Blackden	
F. S. Danks		
	<i>Science.</i>	<i>Music.</i>
	R. A. Goodman	H. G. Perry
	S. T. Reyner	W. H. Cass



THE School Officials were :—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	N. P. Smyth
Senior Monitors :	J. G. Bamford, R. A. M. Reyntiens, O. F. Hare, S. C. Rolleston, J. M. Reid, P. A. Norman.	
School Monitors :	H. B. Neely, Hon. H. A. Fielding, P. M. C. Price, J. A. Fletcher, J. Hunter-Gray, H. J. Codrington, A. T. A. Macdonald, W. G. Barry, B. C. de las Casas.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	E. A. Boylan
Captain of Rugby	.. .. .	H. B. Neely
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	D. Bertelsen

THE following left in December :—

R. Baker, D. Bertelsen, G. R. Boon, D. D. Boulton, J. C. Bray, C. D. Cubitt, D. O. Fairlie, R. Glyka, P. W. Hickey, T. D. Macartney-Filgate, A. T. A. Macdonald, H. B. Neely, R. M. Purcell, S. C. Rolleston, D. M. Vickers, A. B. Yates.

THE term was one of marked normality with such good negative qualities as an absence of sickness and bad weather. What rain fell was mostly on Wednesdays—or so it seemed. Nevertheless it takes more than rain and a World War to stop the Hunt. It remains for the present generation to ensure that the Beagles are well enough supported to enable this very English sport to survive.

ON October 14th we were offered a most unusual experience ; a recital of music for harpsichord on an original instrument built in 1785 by Kirkman. Mr Irvin Hinchcliffe kept a large crowd interested for an hour and a half with solos and songs of the Elizabethan and Georgian period. Those who were interested—and they were many—thronged round the instrument after the recital, while he answered numberless questions and explained with demonstrations how it worked.

It was an instructive and delightful evening, not less so for being thoroughly informal. One came away feeling that, while one is not prepared to regret the invention of the pianoforte, yet there are certain styles of music which demand the intimacy and delicacy of the harpsichord for their proper rendering, and certain occasions when it can afford a pleasure impossible of attainment from the robuster instrument.

THERE was a number of talks on military topics given by Officers of the various Services. A Tank Demonstration was put to good use by the Procurator, who was anxious to have some scrubby trees removed from a pasture : a rather unexpected variation of turning swords into ploughshares.

The *Ampleforth News* still survives and its Christmas number was full of good fun. It must already have run for much longer than any of its predecessors. Perhaps it is due to the respectable sobriety of its title. Former ephemeralia had such names as *The Aspidistra* or the *Shack* which were, one supposes, meant to shock. The names chosen in the last century were more romantic: *The Mowbray Echo*, *The Palaestrum*, *The Student*, *Winter Leaves*. But perhaps it is because *Pro captu lectoris habent sua fata libelli*.

THE cinema operators this term have been J. M. Reid, B. C. Moore, L. G. Middleton, and H. Wace. The speaker was overhauled after the first show and, as a result, sound was good for the rest of the term. Changes were rapid, and Reid lowered Carroll's record to 59 seconds on November 13th. Among the films shown were *Pride and Prejudice*, *Night Train to Munich*, *North-West Passage*, *Pygmalion*, *For Freedom* and *Mark of Zorro*. Films were shown on most Wednesdays, several other entertainments having been cancelled because of war-time difficulties. Programmes on all evenings included a newsreel and a Disney cartoon, and three of the excellent "Secrets of Life" series were also shown.

ON November 12th Lieut-Commander A. Goodfellow, R.N.V.R. (A.), gave a lecture on "Life in the Fleet Air Arm," which he illustrated with slides and films, silent and sound. A large audience attended the lecture, which was delivered in a straightforward and vigorous manner, not without humour.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

THE *Ampleforth Diary* of Christmas, 1891, the predecessor of the JOURNAL, records the way in which School holidays were spent during the past term. The Choir had a picnic at Goremire on December 1st. On the Prior's Feast there was a paper-chase round Byland in the morning and, not content with that, a rabbit hunt in the afternoon. In the evening, "Fr Bernard Gibbons gave us his remarkable magic lantern entertainment. He placed on the canvas views of Belmont and Windsor. The slides were really beautiful, those of Belmont eliciting loud and repeated applause." On another holiday one party went for a walk to Easingwold to see the "new railway" there. One learns with regret that they were soft enough to travel part of the way back—from Huthwaite to Gilling—by rail. Another party walked as far as Sheriff Hutton to see the Castle. One wonders how many of the present generation have even heard of it.

THE School numbered 110 at that time, and it must be recorded to our shame that preparations were then being made for a concert to commemorate the centenary of Mozart. The programme included the greater part of the Mass in "C" No. 1, accompanied by the orchestra, a quintette, a trio for viola and clarinet, a concerto for three pianos and orchestra, Symphony Op. 551 and a number of Aria from his Opera.

THERE is also a good football story of an incident that took place during a match against Kirbymoorside. "Great fun was caused by a Kirby player (all the players were supposed to be under eighteen) letting the cat out of the bag when he shouted, in a great state of excitement, to a comrade on the right wing: 'Feyther! Feyther! pass't ball o'er 'ere. I'll shuv 'er through't goal.'"

There is a note to the effect that it was "now four years since the College has suffered defeat on their own ground—a record of which many a club would be proud." A boy named Alexander Powell seems to have been the mainstay of the team!

INTER-HOUSE SINGING COMPETITION

This was a very interesting competition and one which gave me great pleasure to adjudicate. The Choirs, as a whole, were very evenly balanced and the pieces chosen showed very good taste.

The thing that pleased me greatly was the absence of any "stunting," in order to catch the judge's eye (or ear), as one sometimes gets in competitive festival work. There are some excellent voices in the School, and some of the Houses were considerably lifted up in the marking by these good voices, while others were rather let down by those not so good. At the risk of being personal, I should like to congratulate both A. J. Fletcher and A. T. A. Macdonald on their singing and choice of songs.

The former has a really true bass voice, of resonant quality, quite unusual in one of his age, and I feel sure he gave great pleasure to all who heard him. A. T. A. Macdonald has an exceptionally sweet tenor voice, which he uses with taste and discretion.

The Partsongs, as a whole, were well done, and some Houses showed great enterprise in tackling some difficult stuff. Three Partsongs stand out in my mind very prominently, as being particularly well done—namely, "May in the Greenwood"—where Armstrong Gibbs has evidently tried to go through as many keys as he could in as short a time as possible! St Dunstan's are to be congratulated on the way they made Armstrong Gibbs seem like very "small beer."

St Oswald's performance of Purcell's "Come away, fellow sailors," was excellent. This was a very evenly balanced Choir and no "part" was unduly prominent.

St Cuthbert's Round, "One a penny" was quite the best performance of a Round that I have heard for a very long time. The gradations of tone were extremely well done and most effective.

One word of advice about Glee Singing. Choose voices that will balance. If anything, the top and bottom parts should be the strongest.

St Bede's unison chorus, "The Ghost Song," was an excellent piece of work, and although they found themselves at the bottom of the list, in the final summing up, I should like to encourage them by saying that, for this song, their marks were the equal of the House at the top of the list.

May I take this opportunity of thanking all who took part in the competition for giving me, personally, a most enjoyable evening.

A. C. KEETON, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND

By Robert Emmet Sherwood

THE CAST

Anthony Granton	T. M. MARKE
Phipps	J. L. LEATHAM
Lord Birten	A. J. LOVEDAY
Petley	H. F. STRODE
Princess Anne	P. H. TRAFFORD
Queen Martha	J. H. NEW
First Lady-in-Waiting	R. J. BATY
Second Lady-in-Waiting	R. J. WALLACE
General Northrup	H. B. NEELY
King Eric VIII	A. I. FLETCHER
Major Blent	A. T. A. MACDONALD
First Soldier	J. A. PUTTICK
Second Soldier	E. F. A. BIRTWISTLE
Doctor Fellman	D. T. PEERS
Prince William of Greck	R. GHYKA
Laker	J. M. B. EDWARDS
Electricians	D. P. WINSTANLEY
	W. D. MANGHAM
	A. M. BRINSLEY

The producers wish to thank R. Hubbard, Esq., of the K.R.R.C., for his invaluable help in dressing the play.

A very happy choice of play: an interesting plot, convincing and topical enough to hold us throughout; plenty of variety in a cast that was not long enough to have a weak tail; workmanlike and witty dialogue; a single set, and—a pleasure indeed in war-time—bombs that fall "only in jest," a searchlight sweeping a painted sky, naval guns that "roar you like any sucking dove," and a ceiling that falls neatly on the spot conveniently vacated the moment before by those below.

The play describes Eric the Eighth's evolution from Queen's Husband to King. He is a character well-known in fiction and we are never for a moment in doubt that a king who can wear his clothes, who loves his daughter, pities his people and dotes on draughts will assert himself against a Dictator without

creases in his trousers or pity in his heart. Would that some modern monarchs had learnt the trick!

Turning from the play to this production of it, several things stand out: the new and superior behaviour of the front curtain, the masterly simplicity of a very beautiful and well-lighted stage setting, the well-managed timing of a great variety of off-stage effects—both of light and sound—the product of careful rehearsal and excellent stage-management, and, above all, some very promising work from a new team of actors. J. H. New as the Queen brought so vivid a personality to the part that we could not forget her existence even during the lengthy period of her visit to America. New has a very good voice and when he has learnt to move and use his arms more naturally should surely be given a chance with either Mrs Malaprop or Lady Bracknell. I cannot help feeling that the author let him down by not showing us how the Queen dealt with Eric when she learnt that he had helped the Princess to elope on her wedding day. What a chance missed! A. I. Fletcher as the King acted easily and well. He had a beautiful speaking voice, effective movement and gestures and knew when to keep still and be quiet and yet remain in his part—a rare gift. One notable example of "quiet" acting was the game of draughts with Phipps. This little scene was a real joy and J. L. Leatham played Phipps with the clearness of speaking and ease of bearing of his royal master.

The Princess was played with immense spirit by P. H. Trafford, who only needs to speak more slowly to be very good indeed. Prince William of Greck found her unattractive—so much the worse for him! Indeed, our worst forebodings about this young man were fully realised in the person of R. Ghyska, who gave us a very finished picture of a very offensive person. But he had to be quite offensive—he must never for a moment be allowed a ghost of a chance against the ardent, if somewhat youthful, charm and sincerity of T. M. Marke as the devoted servant and lover, Secretary Granton.

Prime Minister Northrup and Foreign Secretary Birten both convinced us that it was high time that Eric asserted himself—the former by his atrocious manners, ill-fitting trousers and bloodthirsty sentiments; the latter by his doddering and incompetent intriguing. H. B. Neely brought a fine voice and great vigour of personality to his playing of Northrup, but I cannot help feeling that he was wrongly dressed—surely a shirt of some strident primary colour should have been the most prominent feature of his costume, and riding breeches and boots should have replaced those trousers. A. J. Loveday justified all our worst suspicions about Balkan diplomacy—he was most effectively vague, shifty and purposeless and was in himself sufficient cause for a revolution. I missed, on the other hand, the note of passion and fanaticism in the playing by D. T. Peers and J. M. B. Edwards of the revolutionary leaders. There should have been, surely, more red in their garments and more fire in their speech: perhaps an error of direction.

The team work was good throughout and those who played the smaller parts of soldiers and ladies-in-waiting adequately filled their corners of the picture. I hope that the producers, stage-hands, electricians and actors feel happy about the results of their hard work in this production. It was enjoyable and exciting entertainment and a well-merited success, full of promise for future endeavour.

J.A.K.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE term's session was not entirely a success, but it would be unfair to many excellent speakers to refer to it as a failure. The number of debates was unfortunately very limited, and a number of keen members who had plenty to say were unable to get the experience they needed in setting it forth. However the two leaders, H. B. Neely and N. Braybrooke were well chosen, and led their parties with considerable ability; Braybrooke was well-informed as well as eloquent, and often swayed the opinion of the House. One of the most remarkable speakers of the term was M. W. Bruce, who represented Neely at short notice on several occasions with fluency and wit. Other prominent speakers were the Secretary, R. G. Brown, J. E. White, R. Ghyka, J. M. Reid and C. Heu.

The following motions were discussed:

That our alliance with Russia was the betrayal of our cause (*Lost*).

That the Public School System embodies the worst errors of Victorian Paganism (*Lost*).

That no lasting peace can be secured until the Jews have been settled in Palestine (*Lost*).

Spare the rod and spoil the child (*Won*).

That England is not a Christian country (*Won*).

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE session opened with a good nucleus of old members. J. P. Odone was elected as Secretary and B. Sandeman, Lord John Kerr, A. Townsend and P. B. Grotrian to serve on the Committee.

The Society has had another successful session. The standard of speaking has been high and the debates well attended. B. Sandeman and A. Townsend were again prominent. C. Goodall had a lot to say. Of the new members M. Magee is the best speaker, he is most convincing to listen to. H. Fanshawe has a good delivery with plenty of information forthcoming. Ghyka shows promise but at present speaks too quickly. B. Sandeman's lecture was enjoyed by everyone. It was very learned.

The mock trial again provided plenty of amusement and scope for latent talent.

The following motions were the subjects of the debates:

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

45

That a democratic system is preferable to a communistic one (*Won* 15—9).

That chivalry used to play a more important part in war-time than it does today (*Lost*, 9—15).

That our policy should be a war on two fronts (*Won*, 17—13).

That after the war the Government should encourage British people to make their homes in the colonies (*Won*, 14—9).

That conditions of living have not kept pace with the progress in science during the last hundred years (*Won*, 14—13).

That Eire is the tool of the Nazis (*Won*, 18—12).

A lecture on "Photography" by B. G. B. Sandeman.

A "Mock Trial" in which the prisoner was found guilty.

THE SENIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EIGHT new members were elected at the beginning of the term, bringing the total membership to twelve. S. C. Rolleston was appointed President and D. D. Boulton Secretary.

The aim of the Society is to cover as wide a field as possible—history, the arts, philosophy and the rest. The term's programme began with a paper written by the Secretary on Charles II and his wanderings after the battle of Worcester. At the next meeting, Dom Columba read a paper entitled "An Introduction to Chinese Thought." He succeeded in leading his listeners through the maze of Emperors, dynasties and philosophers of ancient China, and ended up in comparing Buddhism with Christianity. Highlight of the term's activities was a talk given by Dom Raphael on psycho-analysis. After outlining his theory, he analysed, much to the delight of the Society, one of his own dreams, which, to Fr Raphael anyway, had a very simple explanation. The other items on the term's programme were a paper by Mr Atthill, entitled "Nationalism and Art," and a somewhat stormy session of an improvised Brains Trust, which claimed to be able to answer questions of historical or political interest.

S.C.R.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

THERE were nine meetings during the term, one for business, two for discussion of current events, and six talks on subjects ranging from the Flood to the evacuation of Dunkirk. T. D. Macartney-Filgate was elected Secretary and twelve new members were admitted, bringing the membership to seventeen. Members were grateful to the visitors, Mr L. Maude of the K.R.R.C., a foundation member of the Bench, and Fr Bruno

who reviewed the findings of modern archaeology and estimated its value to the historian: also to the Secretary for his good work in arranging the meetings. The following subjects were dealt with:

The Place of Archaeology in History ..	..	..	..	Dom Bruno Donovan.
Lord Gort's Despatches ..	..	..	..	Dom Alban Rimmer.
Lenin ..	..	..	..	The Secretary
The Caucasus ..	..	..	..	C. P. Hoyle.
Espionage ..	..	..	..	Mr L. Maude.
The Russian Worker ..	..	..	..	J. R. im Thurn.

LES VOYAGEURS

AFTER a preliminary meeting when J. M. Reid was elected Secretary and a programme for the term was arranged, the Society met to hear a paper on the Near East by Mr Montgomery. His intimate knowledge of the life and geography of that district provided us with a useful and vivid background for the critical situation then in progress. J. H. Wettern then gave us a paper entitled "Auruns" which dealt with Lawrence of Arabia's activities in the last war. The President, Fr Columba, read us a paper on P. Ricci, a Jesuit missionary in China, and our last paper, "Modern China," given by Dom William Price, informed us of the present internal social conditions of that country.

J.M.R.

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

THE meetings of the Society this term have been frequent and well-attended. At a business meeting at the beginning of the term, R. Langford-Rae was elected Secretary, and later Lord John Kerr and T. A. Bates were elected to the Committee. Of the subjects discussed London proved to be the most interesting; excerpts were read from passages written in various eras of the city; and many photographs and diagrams were shown with the aid of the epidiascope. Later on in the term Mr Charles Edwards gave a very enjoyable lecture on Poland; he showed some interesting maps in illustration of his various points, and a number of photographs of Polish architecture and places of interest. In the last meeting of the term, R. Smyth spoke on Lord Peter Wimsey, and this gave rise to a general discussion on Detectives.

Plans are under discussion for the formation of a library to be built on the basis of Mr Dinwiddy's books, already available to members of the Society, and it is hoped that they and other members of the School will find use for another source of books.

R.L-R.

THE ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THROUGHOUT the term the Society met regularly and the following lectures were given:

Major Buxton ..	..	..	..	Birdwatching
Mr P. J. Lambert ..	..	..	..	Fancy Pheasants
Dom Antony ..	..	..	..	The structure of a bird
Dom Jerome ..	..	..	..	Displaying of birds
A. Coleman ..	..	..	..	Sparrowhawks
B. Christie ..	..	..	..	Snipe
J. Grottrian ..	..	..	..	Partridge
W. Forster ..	..	..	..	Three birds of the river
J. Campbell ..	..	..	..	Kestrel

The lectures were all of a very high standard and showed that much hard work had been put in.

The first year of the Society has been most auspicious, and the birds have been very kind to us. Never have there been so many varieties of duck on Fairfax and Fosse. On at least three occasions seven varieties were noted and have made interesting entries in the Society diary. Nut-hatch were also observed in the Monks' wood.

In another respect we were very lucky in obtaining rings for marking, in spite of the shortage of aluminium. Several members have taken rings home and we may reasonably hope for some interesting results in the future.

B. CHRISTIE.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

THE Highland Reel Society has met regularly this term twice each week. It was decided early on in the term to hold some form of rejoicing on St Andrew's Eve and to dance. Practice nights were held on Thursday nights, and on the Friday evenings a dance was held. Until the commencement of the rehearsals for the play, meetings were held in the theatre, and after that in No. 7 Classroom. On St Andrew's the Society dined well in the Guest Room and afterwards a dance was held in No. 7. The standard of the dancing has risen considerably and the evening was enjoyed by all. The thanks of the Society are due to Fr Paul for allowing us the use of the Guest Room and to the Matrons and the cook, who very kindly cooked the haggis, and provided other things.

A.T.A.M.

AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

OWING to pressure on space we are only able to record the changes we have learnt of since September. The full lists will be published in the May number of the *Journal*.

We announce with deep regret the deaths of the following Old Boys :
Sergeant Anthony Alexander Jessup, R.A.F.V.R.
Flying Officer Michael Edmund Staples, R.A.F.V.R.
Sub-Lieutenant Henry Shaw Mordaunt Christopher, D.S.M., R.N.V.R.
Pilot Officer Paul Reuben Smith, R.A.F.V.R.

P. J. DE GUINGAND, previously reported missing, is now known to be a prisoner of war at Sulmona, Italy. His wife writes : " He writes very cheerfully and seems to be well fed. He keeps busy learning Italian and teaching French, and is President of a flourishing Debating Society and Reading and Recital Circle."

LIEUT D. R. DALGLISH, M.C., was wounded on October 21st in the Middle East. Captain G. B. Potts has also been wounded but hopes to rejoin his Unit early in the new year ; we have only recently heard that he was mentioned in despatches after Dunkirk.

WE give extracts from a letter written by Sub-Lieut C. T. Atherton Brown, Fleet Air Arm, at the end of August.

Since I last wrote I have spent a rather unpleasant two days hiking thro' the desert.

... I got lost flying over the desert on Friday night. The ground was higher than we thought but it was so dark—no moon and a lot of low cloud—that we could see nothing, and I stuck the left wing into the ground turning. We were lucky to get away with it. There was the hell of a crash, sand came pouring into the cockpit and bits started flying off the machine and spreading themselves over the desert. We slithered about 150 yards in a semicircle, rolled half upside down and then fell back right way up. Meanwhile the engine had broken off and was blazing happily about fifty yards away. Lucky it had, or we would have been blazing too. Total casualties : Observer, nil ; Air-gunner, bruised shin ; self, scratched thumb, and three bottles of beer broken. Next morning we started walking north with a compass, a Verey pistol and a small bottle of orangeade. We were still walking on Sunday morning, but the Verey pistol was no longer working, and there was no orangeade left. We were pretty weak and couldn't speak much or swallow on account of thirst. We had not found an oasis the whole time, and the only living things we saw were a camel caravan at dusk on the evening before. We made for it but it disappeared over the horizon and we lost it in the sudden darkness. The nights were too cold for us to sleep much and we pushed on so long as there was moon enough to read the compass. We could not shelter during the day because the desert was flat and barren except for a few scrubby bushes about six inches high. White snails grew on some of these, and we chewed them for what moisture they had.

We saw aeroplanes occasionally—some tantalisingly near, but they never sighted us. Khaki doesn't show against the sand. They nearly drove us mad. We found a herd of camels at mid-day on Sunday and tried to catch one with a view to milking and/or riding it. But we merely exhausted ourselves and had to lie down in the sand. It was so hot that we burrowed underneath the surface to prevent our arms and legs being burned. At about four o'clock two Bedouins came in sight miraculously, riding donkeys. They hoisted us on to these, and led us the last three or four miles to the aerodrome we had been making for. We had to be propped up when we arrived, and the air-gunner was delirious. He had given a certain amount of trouble before because he kept on wanting to lie down and pass out. I drank seven quarts of lemonade before I went to sleep that night. We seem to have walked about forty miles. I felt perfectly well next morning apart from stiffness. We had arrived at an R.A.F. aerodrome, and they looked after us as if nothing else on the whole station mattered. They brought pyjamas, clothes, books, cigarettes and drinks until it was positively embarrassing, and kept us there till Tuesday evening. One of the officers insisted on coming back here with us in the car.

Well, that's all there was to that, but in future I shall prefer to see the desert in a technicolour film with Marlene Dietrich in the foreground, or maybe Hedy Lamarr. . .

CAPTAIN J. M. LIND, Cameronians, and Captain the Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, Grenadier Guards, are at the Staff College, Camberley.

2nd Lieut R. M. Campbell, Cameron Highlanders, was appointed in July A.D.C. to the G.O.C. 4th Indian Division in the Middle East.

WE offer our congratulations on the award of honours to the following Old Boys :—

D.F.C. Flying Officer H. St J. Coghlan, A.A.F.R.O., 263 Sq.

This officer has displayed excellent qualities as a fighter pilot and has taken part in many operations. In one attack on the aerodrome at Lannion he destroyed two Junkers 88s on the ground. In another attack on the same aerodrome he successfully accomplished his mission and was compelled to return to this country in darkness. Although his petrol supply ran out, he made a skilful forced landing.

D.F.C. Wing Commander D. O. Young, A.F.C.

D.S.C. Lieutenant R. C. Hay, Royal Marines, H.M.S. *Ark Royal*.

"For courage and resolution in operations in Mediterranean waters."

M.B.E. Lieutenant (Temp. Capt.) R. Bellingham-Smith, Corps of Royal Engineers.

G.M. 2nd Lieutenant J. D. Gillott, Cheshire Regiment.

These last two awards were made "In recognition of conspicuous gallantry in carrying out hazardous work in a very brave manner."

O.B.E. Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. de Guingand, West Yorkshire Regiment.

D.S.O. Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. Gerrard, Gordon Highlanders (attached Nigeria Regiment).

These last two names were in the New Year's Honours List "In recognition of distinguished services in the Middle East during the period January 1941 to July 1941."

Less than ten Old Boys have yet answered the appeal made in two recent issues of the *Journal* for details of their service in the Home Guard, and in the Civil Defence organisations. Our War Record will be incomplete without this information, and we once more ask Old Boys to co-operate by sending their names and details of service to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems.

OLD BOYS SERVING IN H.M. FORCES

CORRECTIONS and additions should be sent to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems, who is grateful for the help he has received from Parents and Old Boys in preparing these lists.

THE ROYAL NAVY

Promotions and Corrections

BARRY, J. H., Lieut (E.), R.N.
BOYD, A. J., Pay.-Lieut, R.N.
BRUNNER, R. H., Lieut, R.N.
CROCKER, C. J., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
DE GUINGAND, E. P., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Mid., R.N.
FERRIER, J. I., Lieut (E.), R.N.
FOX-TAYLOR, J. W., Surgn Lieut (D.), R.N.V.R.
HAY, R. C., D.S.C., Lieut, Royal Marines.
HOLLINGS, H. A. J., Lieut R.N.,
HORNOLD-STRICKLAND, T. H., Lieut, R.N.

Promotions and Corrections

ALLEYN, J. H., Major, General List.
BAILEY, J. C., Sergt, Dorset Regt.
BELL, P., Capt., R.A.O.C.
BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., M.B.E., Capt, R.E.
BEVAN, Anthony, Lieut, K.R.R.C. (Queen's Westminsters).
BEVAN, J. P., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
BLACKLEDGE, R. H., Lieut-Col, Pioneer Corps.

HOWARD, H. E., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
LIDDELL, P. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
MAY, H. S., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
PALAIRET, A. M., Pay. Sub-Lieut, R.N.
RABBIT, A. P., Lieut (E.), R.N.
SLATTERY, M. G., Mid., R.N.
SPENDER, J. A., Lieut, R.N.
VANHEEMS, M. S., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

Additions

DAVID, J. P., Cadet, R.N.
FOX-TAYLOR, T. E., Lieut, R.N.
KELLY, P. J., R.N.V.R.
LOCHRANE, H., R.N.V.R.

THE ARMY

BOND, D. A., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
BRAYBROOKE, C. R., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
CAMPBELL, R. M., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders. *Delete* King's African Rifles.
CAMPBELL, W. M., Capt., Cameron Highlanders. *Add* King's African Rifles.
CHISHOLM, A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.

CLARKE, D., Lieut, D.L.I.
COLQUHOUN, A., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
CONRATH, P. F. G., O.C.T.U.
CRAWSHAY, C., 2nd Lieut, King's African Rifles.
CUBITT, V. B., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
DE GUINGAND, F. W., O.B.E., Lieut-Col, West Yorks. Regt.
DE GUINGAND, G. P., L.-Cpl, R.A.P.C.
DE GUINGAND, J. E., Lieut-Col, R.A.O.C.
DE GUINGAND, N. J., Lieut, R.A.S.C.
DE GUINGAND, P. E., 2nd Lieut, Queen's Royal Regt.
DE LA PASTURE, P. A. G., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
DU VIVIER, P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
ELLISON, D. F., Capt., Royal Ulster Rifles.
ELWES, R. V. G., O.C.T.U.
EYRE, A., 2nd Lieut.
FANSHAWE, C. J., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks L.I.
FARRELL, C. O'M., Capt., Scots Guards.
FFRENCH DAVIS, P., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
FRASER, A. H., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Capt., Lovat Scouts.
GARNETT, W. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
GERRARD, B. J. D., D.S.O., Lieut-Col Gordon Highlanders (attached Nigeria Regt.)
GILLOTT, J. D., G.M., 2nd Lieut, Cheshire Regt.
GORDON, A. J. E., Major, Grenadier Guards.
GREEN, H. L., Capt., R.A.S.C.
GREGG, J. V., L.-Cpl, R.A.
HAIGH, P., Lieut, H.L.I.
HAMILTON, N., L.-Cpl, Black Watch.
HARE, J. E., Lieut, R.A.
HAYWOOD-FARMER, E., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
HUGHES, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
JOHNSTON, J. F. D., O.C.T.U.
KNOWLES, C., Col, Royal Signals.
LOFTUS, N., O.C.T.U.
MACDONALD, A. D., Capt., K.O.S.B.
MACDONALD, J. L., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
MCKELVEY, T. P., Capt., R.A.M.C.
MACLAREN, D., 2nd Lieut, 5th/19th Hyderabad Regt (I.A.).
MARNAN, J. F., Capt., Irish Guards.
MAUCHLINE, LORD, Major, R.A.
MAUDE, L., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
MAWSON, B. C., Lieut, R.A.
MUNRO, J., O.C.T.U.
MURPHY, E. P., Capt., R.A.
O'DONOVAN, P., Lieut, Irish Guards.
OGILVIE, I. H., Capt, R.E.
PLATT, J. S., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
POTTS, G. B., Capt., R.H.A.
RADCLIFFE, H. C. N., O.C.T.U.
REA, C. P., Lieut, R.E.
REDFERN, A. J., M.C., Capt., Surrey Regt.
REDFERN, T., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
RIDDELL, J. C. W., Capt., Rifle Brigade.
RITCHIE, J. W., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
RYAN, G. L., Major, R.A.
SCOTT, E. J., Major, 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.
SIMPSON, C. R., Lieut-Col, R.E.
SMITH, G. B. U., Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.
THORNTON, J. G. A., L.-Cpl, Royal Sussex Regt.
THUNDER, P. S., Capt., Northamptonshire Regt.
TOWNSEND, R. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.
TWEEDIE, J. W., Major, A. and S. Highlanders.
WALMESLEY, E., 2nd Lieut, Royal Berkshire Regt.
WALTER, L. J., Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.
WATSON, J., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.
WATSON, L. J. S., Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
WEISSENBERG, H. P., Lieut, R.A.
YOUNG, P. M., Capt, Y. and L. Regt.

Additions

BALFOUR, R. A., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 BARTON, G. O., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 BLAIKIE, J. R., O.C.T.U. (I.A.).
 BINNS, G. R., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 BUSH, A. G., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 CLARKE, P. N., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 CONSIDINE, T. G., Irish Guards.
 COSENS, A. L., 2nd Lieut, 7th Rajput Regt (I.A.).
 CRAMER, J. G., O.C.T.U.
 DORE, A., Rifle Brigade.
 FABER, T. H., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 FARRELL, G. E., Major, R.A.S.C.
 GILLOW, J. M., L.-Cpl, East Lancs. Regt.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

(R.A.F.V.R. unless otherwise stated).

Promotions and Corrections

CROFT, J. D., Flying Officer.
 COGHLAN, H. St J., D.F.C., Pilot Officer, A.A.F.R.O.
 EILLS, A. J., L.A.C.
 GARBETT, H. N., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 GAYNOR, D. M., Pilot Officer.
 HICKS, G., Pilot Officer.
 MAUDE, S. N. L., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 Delete PARR, G., R.A.A.F.
 Delete O'BRIEN, D. W., Flight Lieut.
 TURNBULL, T. P., L.A.C.
 YOUNG, D., D.F.C., A.F.C., Wing Cmdr.

Total numbers known to be serving:

The Royal Navy, 63 The Army, 468 The Royal Air Force, 117

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the repose of the souls of Francis (Paco) Heywood, Laurence Lancaster, and Walter Baillon.

WE offer our congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Captain Francis Kerr, M.C., The Royal Scots, to Anne Kitson in Edinburgh, on October 7th.

GLYNN, N. G., Lieut, King's African Rifles.
 GREEN, J. F., O.C.T.U.
 HARE, C. C., O.C.T.U.
 HAYES, L., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 HODGKINSON, Richard H., L.-Cpl, R.A.S.C.
 HORN, R. M. H., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 JEFFERSON, F. J., O.C.T.U.
 KEOGH, P. R., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
 LIVINGSTONE, M. K., O.C.T.U.
 LONGINOTTO, M. B., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
 LONGUEVILLE, R. F., O.C.T.U.
 RIPPON, D. C., 2nd Lieut, Indian Army.
 SCROPE, R., Capt, Coldstream Guards.
 VON VOLLMAR, A., L.-Cpl, Royal Sussex Regt.

Additions.

BULLEID, W. M.
 CHARLTON, E. O., L.A.C.
 CIECHANOWSKI, L. M. M.
 DAWES, P. A., Flying Officer, R.A.F.M.S.
 FORSTER, E.
 HODGKINSON, Robert B. H., Flight Lieut.
 KEARNEY, F., Pilot Officer.
 MURPHY, W. M., Pilot Officer.
 REYNOLDS, F.
 WEISSENBERG, J.
 WOOD, R.

Pilot Officer Anthony Francis McManemy, R.A.F.V.R., to Audrey Godwin at Sevenoaks, on October 26th.

Lieutenant John Crocker, R.N.V.R., to Willow Horton at Westminster Cathedral, on December 8th.

Paymaster-Lieut André J. Boyd, R.N., to Moya Margaret Barkey at St Mary's, Pollokshaws, Glasgow, on December 9th.

Lieutenant Charles Peter Rea, R.E., to Joyce Hélène Eyton Williams on December 20th.



AND to the following on their engagement:—

Captain Iain Hamish Ogilvie, R.E., to Bernardine Blackwood Greenshields.

E. R. Keogh, R.E., to Patricia Rawlins.

H. A. V. Bulleid to Ann McCann.

2nd Lieutenant P. E. du Vivier, R.E., to Joan Beryl Swann.



THE following entered the Universities in October:—

OXFORD. G. V. Ryan, *New College*; D. A. Cumming, *Balliol*; M. J. Allmand, J. R. Flisher, *Oriel*; J. H. Broade (R.A.F. Course), *The Queen's*; I. J. Fraser, *Magdalen*; D. P. Stewart-Cape, *Brasenose*; T. C. N. Carroll, R. E. A. Hansen, P. F. C. Hobden, P. O'R. Smiley, Hon. C. E. Stourton, *Christ Church*; P. W. M. Newman, *Trinity*; D. Maurus Green, D. Francis Vidal, *St Benet's Hall*.

CAMBRIDGE. Hon. Martin Fitzalan-Howard, A. H. Kilpatrick, *Trinity*; J. P. Barton, O. O. Lamb, *Peterhouse*; W. M. Bulleid (R.A.F. Course), R. A. Ryan, *Pembroke*; A. R. Brodrick (R.A.F. Course), *Downing*. ST ANDREW'S. J. A. Scully. EDINBURGH. T. P. Rennie (R.A.F. Course). DURHAM. W. A. Wilson. BIRMINGHAM. P. S. Reid (R.E. Course). LEEDS. R. M. Herley, P. J. Reynolds. NOTTINGHAM. T. D. Heyes.



AT Oxford E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., has been appointed the first Vigfusson Reader in Ancient Icelandic Literature and Antiquities.

I. J. Fraser was given a Freshers' Trial.

Dom Francis Vidal was awarded his "Greyhound."



MGR E. MORROGH BERNARD, Vicar General, has been appointed to a canonry in Westminster Cathedral.



RUGBY FOOTBALL

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 7th, was the pleasantest of days for the opening match against a side of Religious, elderly and youthful, supported by four members of the Green Howard Regiment.

Neely, the new captain, won the toss and Fr Denis, now in charge of the coaching in place of Mr Dinwiddy, kicked off towards the School. Within a short time the School team had settled down and the pack gained their full share of the ball. At the base of the scrum, Bertelsen found good form and sent out almost gigantic passes to Marston, who was substituting for Bruce, who in turn was substituting for Hunter-Gray, in the centre. The first try was Puttick's, made for him by Codrington after the latter had seen a gap in the defence. The packs were tussling for mastery, but only from the line-out did the heavier and taller opponents get the ball. This gave the All Comers few opportunities. When they came, their stand-off nearly always beat his man and often several others, yet generally the movement fizzled out. At last Fr Hilary broke away with the ball and a pass out to Fr Denis enabled him to equalise. Again it was Fr Hilary who started the next scoring movement, and from a short kick ahead Alexander gathered and gave the All Comers a short-lived lead of

AMPLEFORTH v. POCKLINGTON SCHOOL

So early in the season it was difficult to pick the "A" XV and a side was taken to Pocklington which represented, as far as could be judged,

three points. The equalising try this time came when the other scrum-half, Bertelsen, slipped away on the blind side, cut in and handed off the full-back. At half time the score was six points all. The second half rather faded out and it looked as if the pace of the game had been too quick on such a warm day, with neither team fully fit. Soon after resumption Puttick left the field injured, and the School pack saw less of the ball. However they attacked as often as they were allowed, and in the end Codrington scored a fine try by beating his man and racing for the corner flag. This was a winning try.

On the wing, Peers had played a clever game and at full-back Fletcher, substituting for Rigby, hardly made a mistake.

Final Score : Ampleforth, 3 tries (9 points); All Comers, 2 tries (6 points).

Ampleforth : A. Fletcher; J. Puttick, M. Bruce, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Marston, D. K. Bertelsen; O. Hare, A. Macdonald, E. Birtwistle, J. Reid, H. Strode, N. Smyth, H. Neely (*Capt.*), T. Hall.

All Comers : Sgt Burke; Rev. Rabnett, Lt Redfern, Lt Perris, Capt. Alexander; Rev. Waddilove, Rev. Barton; Rev. Mackenzie, Rev. Green, Rev. Maxwell-Stuart, Rev. Wace, Rev. Wright, Rev. Harrison, Rev. Vidal, Rev. Cary-Elwes.

the 1st XV. Two facts contributed to make the game a poor spectacle, the youngness of the season, and a strong cross wind.

In the first half the better side was Ampleforth, and some robust play by the forwards gave the three-quarters plenty of opportunities to score, but more often than not the handling broke down. On occasion however the ball went to the wings, and inside passes to T. R. Hall and Birtwistle resulted in two excellent tries. Others were scored by Neely and Peers.

In the second half, the Pocklington scrum dominated the play and pushed us all over the field. Every now and

again we retaliated and by constant backing up kept the game territorially equal. The only score in this half came from a break through by Bertelsen, who sent an inside pass to Hall, who scored. Fletcher kicked three goals; the final score was 21—0.

Ampleforth : A. Fletcher; R. Brown, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Bruce, D. K. Bertelsen; E. Birtwistle, A. Macdonald, O. Hare, H. Strode, N. Smyth, C. Conlin, H. B. Neely, T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY XV

IN the two previous matches the play of the team justified an early prophecy of a good season. Faults and weaknesses had fortunately been exposed, and in the scrum positioning and packing were still wrong. Consequently Levett-Scrivener was tried as hooker and Macdonald moved into the back-row. It was this changed team that played a heavy Army side at Ampleforth on Saturday, October 18th, and lost by eight points to ten.

For twenty minutes the game swung to and fro and it was obvious that the Regiment, besides being heavier, were a good deal faster. Scoring movements by both sides had gone astray but through no fault of the players. In the end Bertelsen slipped away on the blind side and from an inside pass to Macdonald a try was scored. Codrington converted.

Bertelsen's cannon-like passes to Bruce were too often blown out of their course; and the ball bobbed up and down, making accuracy very difficult. However before half-time Codrington kicked another goal, this time a penalty, and the sides changed over with Ampleforth leading eight nil.

The Army side were not to be beaten and from the restart terrific

thrust was seen. Ampleforth for a time held them up, but the excellent display of the visiting full-back quite often turned defence into attack, generally through a long raking kick up the field and into touch. The School forwards retaliated and Neely received the support he asked. In the open the pack were alive, dribbled well and fanned out so as to give each other support. Scrums were taken in place of line-outs but from one of these Arnstuff broke away and scored. A beautiful and well judged kick hit the upright and rebounded over the bar to bring the score down to 8—5. This aroused the Army side even more and almost at once Broadbent gained possession by a clever interception that enabled him to score under the posts. The Army now led 10—8. Neely in turn demanded greater efforts that must have caused the visitors much anxiety. The School were almost over but were unable to penetrate a strong defence.

Ampleforth : A. Fletcher; J. Sheridan, J. Hunter-Gray; H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; O. Hare, J. Levett-Scrivener, E. Birtwistle, J. Reid, H. Strode, A. Macdonald, H. Neely (*Captain*), T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. GIGGLESWICK

Score : Ampleforth 50, Giggleswick 3.

POOR combined play by the Giggleswick three-quarters enabled Ampleforth quickly to gain the upper hand at Harrogate on October 25th. When the ball came out to the backs, which it did frequently, they had little more to do than to run strongly to score. There was, however, a bad patch in the second half when Bertelsen failed to find Bruce at all.

Codrington was over three times within the first ten minutes, and

scored five times altogether. Tries were also made by Sheridan (3), Peers (3), Bertelsen (2), Hall (2), and Hunter-Gray. The goal kicking was poor.

Ampleforth : A. Fletcher ; J. Sheridan, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers ; M. Bruce, D. Bertelsen ; A. Hodson, O. Hare, E. Birtwistle, J. Reid, H. Strode, A. Macdonald, H. Neely (*Captain*), T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

DURHAM visited Ampleforth on Wednesday, October 29th, and were beaten by a dropped goal and seven tries (25 points) to nil.

On an afternoon that was horribly cold and wet the team played so well that they outshone Durham in every position on the field. Such a statement may seem too strong but it was the opinion of more than one of the visiting team. For Durham, the captain, Carey, remained a source of inspiration throughout but received inadequate support. For Ampleforth, Bertelsen was all the while brilliant and because fully supported, everything went right. If he broke away, the forwards were up and with him ; if he drew two men, he passed at the right time and the backs continued a logical scoring movement.

The game had been going only a few minutes when the Ampleforth forwards showed their superiority by pushing and scoring over the goal line. This was encouragement and from Durham's kick-off they again took up the offensive. First Hunter-Gray, only to be followed by Cod-

rington, went through in the centre, disclosing what at first sight seemed a weakness. In reality Bertelsen had created the smallest of openings and these the two centres were quick to spot and utilise each going through in his characteristic manner. Hunter-Gray first sent Sheridan over near the corner, and then in quick succession Peers scored twice on the other wing. In the first case Bertelsen purposely ran across and drew the defence over to the corner flag. Peers saw what was happening, came inside, and received a beautifully timed pass that enabled him to run over unopposed. The other try came through Codrington, who beat the defence by a swerve and sent Peers in again.

In the second half the home team had the advantage of the wind and it seemed as if the half-time lead of twelve nil would be much increased. Instead, Durham attacked hard for ten minutes and neither side could score. At last Hunter-Gray turned a slow heel to good effect and dropped a neat goal.

Play quickened up and almost at

once there followed the finest movement of the game, initiated by Bertelsen. Breaking to the right from the scrum he drew the covering defence towards him and with a long pass sent the ball moving across the field in the opposite direction. Bruce was well positioned and though three others were outside him there was no need for them, and he himself went over almost unopposed. A glorious try. Carey continued to play a good spoiling game for Durham but the pace of the Ampleforth pack began to

tell. Sheridan was over again and also Peers, who was favoured by the bounce of the ball from a badly directed defensive kick. Here the scoring ended and like the six previous tries, this last remained unconverted.

Ampleforth : A. Fletcher ; J. Sheridan, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers ; M. Bruce, D. Bertelsen ; A. Hodson, O. Hare, E. Birtwistle, J. Reid, H. Strode, A. Macdonald, H. Neely (*Captain*), T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP COLLEGE

WORKSOP spent the night at Ampleforth on Friday, November 7th, and on the following morning won a thrilling game by the odd try, the final score reading 6—3.

Before the game, neither team really knew what it was up against. Worksop arrived with an enviable record ; by their previous successes they were stamped a strong scoring team ; and the fact that their line had not been crossed equally pointed to a strong defence. So too with Ampleforth ; their results were worthy of much praise.

By eleven o'clock a large crowd, including Mr Bob Oakes and the Yorkshire Selection Committee, had assembled, and Mr Milton started the game in ideal conditions.

For ten minutes the Ampleforth line held out under much pressure. In set scrums Worksop were slightly superior ; in line-out work, Neely, of Ampleforth, was supreme ; amongst the backs there was little to choose with Carmichael of Worksop obviously the best. Consequently neither team could gain any commanding advantage, though on one occasion Carmichael was almost

through when rudely shaken with a flying tackle by Hunter-Gray, the type of tackle which leaves no doubt who is the master, thereby making Hunter-Gray's work less anxious for the remainder of the game.

The first real chance of a score came when Hall, of Worksop, took a penalty kick, but the ball sailed just too wide. Ampleforth were again in trouble when a back dropped the ball and Worksop went through with the ball at their feet. Fletcher saved the situation, and with great coolness turned the movement into attack. It was one of the finest bits of work during the game. From now onwards, both teams tried to develop every form of attack. Both packs were obtaining their true share of the ball and both were culpable at intervals of slow heeling. When the ball did get away the defence was accurate and neither side looked like scoring. From Ampleforth's point of view this, as often as not, was due to faulty combination by the half-backs. Individually, Bertelsen and Bruce played fine football. As a working pair they were off form, if exception alone be made of Bruce's handling and taking

many difficult passes. For twenty minutes neither side scored, until Hall worked the Worksop centres towards the right touch line and Ewart scored a fraction of a second before being hurled into touch. This only score well represented the run of the play in the first half.

Worksop were now hard pressed and several times their line was saved at the last moment. Then came a lull when Worksop took up the attack again and contrary to the run of play Worksop scored through Carmichael. Back again the game swung into the Worksop twenty-five, but two penalty kicks were fruitless. The game went on and the longer it continued the more it looked as if Ampleforth must win. The forwards were outplaying their opponents and quite suddenly Bertelsen set up a movement to the right

which finished by Rigby crossing the line. The joy of the game was at its height and Ampleforth looked even more certain of winning. Five minutes longer, and Bruce cut right through, to be brought down by the full-back. A moment later the forwards were almost over and then Bertelsen failed by inches. This happened again but Worksop stuck to their task and held their scoring lead.

The game was one of the finest played at Ampleforth. Certainly two great school sides were opposed and neither team could have begrudged each other victory.

Ampleforth: A. Fletcher; J. Rigby, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; E. Birtwistle, O. Hare, A. Hodson, J. Reid, H. Strode, T. Hall, H. Neely (*Captain*), A. Macdonald.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH SCHOOL

CLINGING hard to pre-war conditions, the Fifteen, on Friday, November 14th, travelled overnight through Wensleydale valley, broke the journey at Aysgarth, and at Sedbergh enjoyed true hospitality from many of the Sedbergh staff. The following day, a month's petrol ration was used by the Headmaster, who motored across with Frs Oswald, Terence, and Peter, expecting to see a hard fought game and a victory for Ampleforth. Sedbergh claimed a weak team and paper results seemed to prove it; our team, on the other hand, were elated by successes and had reason to be confident in victory. But once again we were just beaten (Sedbergh 11 points, Ampleforth 8 points), and on the day's play deservedly so.

For a quarter of an hour Sedbergh

belied their form and scored their eleven points in as many minutes. Ampleforth were shaken and thereafter never once struck form. Throughout they played an unimpressive game and were incapable of doing the right thing. For this there was neither excuse nor explanation. The halves, harassed by the excellent marking of Campbell, were unable to play to each other and consequently failed to ply the centres, the main scoring power, with any real chance. The halves too, in their turn, were poorly supplied by the pack, with the result that Ampleforth seldom looked like scoring.

Sedbergh produced the one fine movement of the game when scoring their first try. The outside centre went through and put in his wing at the corner. The try was converted.

THE FIRST FIFTEEN.

Standing (Left to Right):

J. J. Rigby
A. R. Hodson
J. M. Reid
H. F. Strode
E. Birtwistle
A. I. Fletcher
A. T. Macdonald
D. T. Peers.

Sitting (Left to Right):

O. F. Hare
J. Hunter-Gray
D. K. Bertelsen
H. B. Neely (*Captain*)
H. J. Codrington
M. W. Bruce
T. R. Hall.



THE FIRST FIFTEEN.

Standing (Left to Right):

J. J. Rigby
A. R. Hodson
J. M. Reid
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O. F. Hare
J. Hunter-Gray
D. K. Bertelsen
H. B. Neely (*Captain*)
H. J. Codrington
M. W. Bruce
T. R. Hall.



This was followed by an easily kicked penalty goal, and in very short time Campbell scored under the posts from a scrum on our line. Ampleforth then began to play more resolutely, but it was not until the first half was almost over that Macdonald dribbled away on the blind side and scored. Codrington converted.

The second half, not unlike the first, was characterised by many dropped passes and play remained at a low standard. Eventually Codrington

went through in the centre and finding no covering defence ran quite half the length of the field and scored under the posts. The goal kick failed! Here the scoring ceased and for the rest of the game neither team looked dangerous.

Ampleforth: A. Fletcher; J. Rigby, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; A. Hodson, O. Hare, E. Birtwistle, J. Reid, H. Strode, A. Macdonald, H. Neely (*Captain*), T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY XV

TRAVELLING difficulties made the Mount St Mary's fixture impossible and in its place we welcomed Captain P. P. Kelly's XV, which played here on Sunday, November 22nd. The home side won comfortably by four tries (12 points) to nil.

For the first time this season, the team was playing on a ground that was wet and heavy with mud. Our opponents were naturally much heavier and this together with the absence of Bertelsen and Hodson made the team's task more difficult. The result accordingly was impressive even though the game lacked many of the

higher qualities seen earlier in the season. The School backs regained some of their dash and quick handling so badly missing at Sedbergh, and the forwards, though not at their best, outplayed a weighty scrum. Neely was a source of inspiration in all he did and Hare and Birtwistle were prominent in falling on the ball and pulling up forward rushes.

Ampleforth: A. Fletcher; J. Rigby, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Bruce, A. Macdonald; N. Smyth, O. Hare, E. Birtwistle, J. Reid, H. Strode, C. Conlin, H. Neely (*Captain*), T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Score: St Peter's 3, Ampleforth nil.

THE match was played at St Peter's on November 29th.

Neither side scored during the first half, though Ampleforth had opportunities, particularly from a cross-kick by Rigby, spoiled by the backs' lethargic passing and running.

In the second half Ampleforth tried to outwit St Peter's by exactly

copying their game. Ampleforth touch-finding was not accurate enough, however. Within a few minutes a kick by Bruce was charged down, and the ball dribbled over the line. An easy goal was missed.

Ampleforth rallied strongly, often getting possession in tight and loose, but never looked like scoring. The

match ended with the forwards still working hard, and the three-quarters still seeking the answer to St Peter's traditional game, which was cleverly executed, particularly by the full-back.

Ampleforth: A. Fletcher; J. Rigby, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; A. Hodson, O. Hare, E. Birtwistle, J. Reid, H. Strode, A. Macdonald, H. Neely (*Captain*), T. Hall.

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE COLLEGE

PLAYED at Headingley on Saturday, December 7th, the match was won by Denstone, who scored one goal and one penalty goal (8 points) to nil.

The teams, as they came on the field, were quickly soaked by incessant rain, which at times became painfully heavy. No one was surprised, therefore, that the game failed to produce a clever exhibition of football, but at the same time it should be said that neither set of forwards shone in the open, where neat footwork might well have been a feature on such a day. True, Denstone made efforts to take the ball away by forward rushes only to find Hare, Neely, Birtwistle or another forward going down to the ball. Ampleforth, on the other hand, relied much too much on their backs, who more than once were foolish enough to set up passing movements on their own line. It was from such a movement that Denstone

developed and scored their only try.

Just before half-time, Denstone kicked a long penalty goal and the score was now eight nil. The second half was played under a heavier downpour and the Ampleforth pack continued to dominate the forward play. They continued to heel and this time tried to make ground by the kick ahead. This also failed. The Denstone full-back was always there and fielded the ball magnificently. An occasional break through by both teams caused some anxiety but there seemed little chance of either team scoring again. The game ended on a low note; still under heavy clouds of rain.

Ampleforth: A. Fletcher; J. Rigby, J. Hunter-Gray, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Bruce, D. Bertelsen; E. Birtwistle, O. Hare, A. Hodson, J. Reid, H. Strode, T. Hall, H. Neely (*Captain*), A. Macdonald.

AMPLEFORTH v. AN R.A.F. XV

ON Saturday, December 13th, the team played their last match of the season and won by two goals (10 points) to a try (3 points).

Considering the opposition the School should have won by a larger margin, and had the team used the

opportunities that came their way the score might have been considerable. The main source of the trouble lay amongst the backs who held on too long with the result that both wings were starved at a time when a quick pass meant a certain try. The

forwards, too, were not without blame. In the tight they played well enough, and heeled the ball against a heavy pack yet often too slowly to be effective. In the loose they were lethargic and with more life would have dominated a poorly combined pack.

In the first half Codrington scored for Ampleforth and Fletcher con-

verted. Fletcher then kicked another goal after the scrum had wheeled and scored. In the second half the R.A.F. scored an unconverted try.

Ampleforth: A. Fletcher; J. Rigby, M. Bruce, H. Codrington, D. Peers; M. Marston, D. Bertelsen; A. Hodson, O. Hare, E. Birtwistle, H. Strode, J. Reid, A. Macdonald, H. Neely (*Captain*), T. Hall.

RETROSPECT

AT the beginning of the 1941-42 season there were in residence only seven members of the previous season's first set and five of these were in the successful 1940 team. The remaining twenty-three members of the first set had to be recruited or promoted from sets elsewhere. The first fifteen three-quarter line needed only two wings since the halves and both centres were ready made and had already enjoyed one successful season together. Thus it seemed that if a good pack could be made the team would have strong scoring power and the first month of the season was spent in choosing the eight. Neely, the captain, was a powerful and inspiring leader from whose energy and resource all learnt many lessons.

In any game of rigger the eight forwards have to pack in a scrum, and although during October the scrumming improved, the forwards settled down slowly because of the difficulty of finding one more second row player and a hooker. The first two matches, one against the All Comers, the other against Pocklington School, showed that the forwards were far below the standard of the backs which latter except for faulty

handling on (too many) occasions proved most effective. But tries were scored and this reacted favourably on the forwards, who started to support these movements by large scale backing up. But at this early stage we could neither hook the ball from, nor push in, tight scrums: it was only after assiduous practice that Reid became the second row forward, and ill-health having removed the acting hooker, that Hare successfully took over the task of hooking.

In the Giggleswick match at Harrogate the pack gave the backs as much of the ball as any three-quarter line has the right to ask for and co-operated well, at times brilliantly, in all attacking moves. Our opponents' line was crossed over a dozen times. Against Durham the form improved and the line was crossed no fewer than seven times. The stage was well set for Worksop who had at that time, and remained subsequently, an unbeaten side with great scoring ability. This match was too exciting for the views of any one person to be accurate in details. Elsewhere in these pages an account of the game will be found. On the day's play there

was little to choose between the two sides and nothing between the packs. There is a suspicion in the present writer's mind that the Workstop fly-half had his off-day, but this was partially off-set by the fact that our halves very rarely found each other.

The prospects for a successful issue in the Sedbergh match were good and the team waited for the day with a well earned confidence. It really did seem that Sedbergh were below their usual form; the match proved it after the first ten minutes, but continually throughout the game they played quicker, better and more constructive rigger both in and outside the scrum. Their captain's name is Campbell. It was in this match that the pack failed, and the backs likewise. Fletcher, at full-back, alone played his usual safe game. In the remaining fixtures the pack recovered form slowly at first but in Leeds against Denstone on a very wet day they dominated the loose forward play to such an extent that Denstone were allowed relatively few attacking movements. The backs as a line never recovered. Against St Peter's they were lifeless and ineffective, being unable to find the right answer to close marking. Against

SECOND FIFTEEN MATCHES

v. COATHAM 1ST XV

THIS game played at Ampleforth on October 15th resulted in a well deserved win for Coatham by 16 points to 3. The first half showed that the visitors' backs were fast but also that their forwards were very useful. Rather against the run of

Denstone too; they were not worthy of their own previous form nor of the forwards in front of them. The attacking ability of the team had disappeared, and the forwards were obliged to watch the backs anxiously and discovered that their co-operation in the movements consisted chiefly in falling on the dropped passes or covering the attack which developed from these blemishes. A defensive attitude grew and when a centre went through on his own he was not well supported as the forwards were not there. During November the team was playing a different game from that which they played so well in October. It did not look capable of scoring often and too many major faults were committed outside the scrum, bad handling, crooked running and wild passes being frequently observed. It is true that against two Army sides the play improved and both matches were won but by margins which were too small.

During the season Neely awarded Colours to the following:—

E. Birtwistle, M. Bruce, H. Codrington, A. Fletcher, T. Hall, O. Hare, J. Hunter-Gray and A. Macdonald.

the play, Ampleforth led at half time, due to the heeling of our forwards from the loose which prevented Coatham starting many attacks.

After the interval, the Coatham forwards took charge and by repeatedly breaking through our forwards

who would not bind in the loose, they often started attacks from favourable positions. The expected tries came at regular intervals. The score would have been larger had not Hodson and Macdonald done so much excellent covering in defence.

Ampleforth: J. Leatham; J. Sheridan, W. Barry, R. Purcell, R. Brown; M. Marston, J. White; S. Rolleston (*Captain*), J. Barry, D. Hall, A. Macdonald, J. Reid, A. Hodson, J. Grotrian, C. Conlin.

v. RIPON GRAMMAR SCHOOL 1ST XV

THE match was played at Ripon on October 29th. A strong wind and showers of rain swept diagonally across the field. Although these wintry conditions were the cause of much mishandling the game was remarkably open and lively and there were many good movements by the forwards and backs of both sides. The Ripon forwards were faster in

the loose and they beat the Ampleforth defence on three occasions.

Final Score: Ampleforth nil; Ripon School 12 points.

Ampleforth: J. Leatham; P. Barry, W. Barry, R. Purcell, M. Reyntiens; M. Marston, J. White; S. Rolleston (*Captain*), J. Barry, D. Hall, E. Boylan, J. Radcliff, H. Kennard, J. Grotrian, C. Conlin.

v. SEDBERGH 2ND XV

THE match was played on the Garrison Ground, Catterick, on Saturday, November 8th, in perfect weather. Ampleforth 13 points; Sedbergh 11 points.

From the kick-off the Ampleforth backs seemed to be in constant possession of the ball. Their lack of speed was compensated by their remarkable backing up of one another, a feature of the game which earned the applause of the spectators; rarely did a movement end at the wing man. Within ten minutes they had scored two goals; Marston (stand-off) finished off a movement on the right by going outside the wing, and Reyntiens scored under the posts from his own kick ahead. Sedbergh could not settle down, and mishandling and failure to fall on the ball made it easy for Ampleforth to keep in the Sedbergh half. When Sedbergh did get their line going properly, the right wing put in a beautiful run, rounding the wing

and the full-back, only to be flung into touch-in-goal at the corner flag by Kennard, who injured his shoulder in the tackle and had to retire. At half-time the score still stood at 10-0 for Ampleforth.

In the second half Sedbergh at last got settled down and played with such spirit as to make the Ampleforth pack look tired—which they might well have been, playing one man short against a bigger pack. The Sedbergh backs got plenty of the ball. As individuals they showed more thrust and only hard tackling kept them at bay. Three times they scored—typical tries by the wings—and changed their deficit of ten points into an advantage of one, with but few minutes to go. Somehow Ampleforth found themselves in the Sedbergh twenty-five—a loose scrum—lightning heel—ball straight out to the centres (missing out the stand-off), and on to Piggot who had just enough room to make up for his lack of

speed. He hurled himself over the line with tacklers upon him. No-side followed the kick-off.

Ampleforth: J. Leatham; M. Piggot, W. Barry, R. Purcell, M.

v. COATHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL

THE match was played at Redcar on November 19th.

The Ampleforth pack heeled from tight and loose with such regularity that their backs had the ball ten times as often as their opponents; yet they lacked the speed and enterprise to beat the omnipresent defence and quick covering of the Coatham forwards. The Coatham backs on the other hand, while showing individual speed, could not pass without stopping to do so. Ground gained by orthodox

v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL 2ND XV

AT home on Saturday, November 28th, Ampleforth won by three goals, three tries, and a penalty goal (27 points) to nil.

The score probably gives the impression that the game was played under normal and fine conditions whereas in reality the ball could hardly have been more difficult to handle.

In the first half, Reyntiens alone scored after the forwards, who, let it be said, played a fine game throughout, had heeled quickly from a loose scrum. In the second half everything went right and the handling of all was a feature. Rolleston awoke his forwards to play as a unity with the result that they controlled the ball in the line-out, in the scrums, and more especially in the loose. This

v. AN ARMY XV

THIS match was played on December 6th in very wet and windy weather. The visitors pressed continuously and scored four tries in

Reyntiens; M. Marston, P. Barry; R. Rowe, J. Levett-Scrivener, D. Hall, E. Boylan, S. Rolleston (*Captain*), J. Grotrian, C. Conlin, H. Kennard.

movements was quickly lost by bad tackling, bad falling on the ball, or bad kicking, so that the game became a stale-mate and ended fittingly in a draw, three points each.

Ampleforth: M. Piggot; M. Reyntiens, A. Barrass, J. Sheridan, J. Puttick; M. Marston, P. Barry; R. Rowe, J. Levett-Scrivener, D. Hall, E. Boylan, S. Rolleston (*Captain*), J. Grotrian, N. Smyth, C. Conlin.

enabled White to give Marston an accurate service and the later played a great game both in attack and defence. Sheridan, too, was for ever seeking work, often coming into the centre of the three-quarter line to beat the defence and make a "man over." From such movements Reyntiens scored two further tries. Sheridan, himself, scored once, and further tries were added by White and Purcell. Sheridan kicked two goals and one penalty goal, and Rowe converted another try.

Ampleforth: A. Barrass; J. Sheridan, M. Piggot, R. Purcell, M. Reyntiens; M. Marston, J. White; D. Hall, J. Levett-Scrivener, R. Rowe, S. Rolleston (*Captain*), E. Boylan, J. Grotrian, N. Smyth, C. Conlin.

twenty minutes. Then Ampleforth pulled themselves together and for the rest of the game held their own against a physically stronger and

more experienced side. The forwards made some excellent rushes and the backs did not disdain to attempt some passing movements with an atrocious ball. The final score, 20—5 against them, was not at all a disgrace under the circumstances.

Ampleforth: A. Barrass; R. Brown, J. Sheridan, M. Piggot, M. Reyntiens; M. Marston, R. Burrows; D. Hall, J. Levett-Scrivener, N. Smyth, R. Rowe, E. Boylan, P. Daly, C. Conlin, J. Grotrian.

THIRD FIFTEEN MATCHES

AMPLEFORTH v. RICHMOND SCHOOL
1ST XV. *Won* 9—5.

Ampleforth: E. Nicoll; M. Piggot, B. Moore, A. Barrass, R. Reyntiens; P. Davey, P. Barry; R. Rowe (*Captain*), H. Feilding, P. Bamford, J. Radcliff, C. Cubitt, P. Daly, P. Morrissey, R. O'Kelly.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWBURGH PRIORY
SCHOOL. *Won* 47—0.

Ampleforth: A. Barrass; R. Reyntiens, M. Piggot, R. Purcell, R. Brown; P. Davey, B. Moore; R. Rowe, J. Barry, B. Bamford, J. Radcliff, C. Cubitt, P. Daly, P. Morrissey, R. O'Kelly.

AMPLEFORTH v. ARCHBISHOP HOLGATE'S SCHOOL. *Lost* 0—27.

Ampleforth: J. Coghlan; R. Reyntiens, M. Piggot, A. Barrass, R. Brown; P. Davey, B. Moore; R. Rowe, J. Barry, H. Feilding, J. Radcliff, C. Cubitt, P. Daly, J. Edwards, P. Morrissey.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWBURGH PRIORY
SCHOOL. *Won* 56—0.

Ampleforth: E. Nicoll; R. Brown, M. Piggot, A. Barrass, J. Puttick; P. Davey, J. White; J. d'A. Edwards, P. Bamford, H. Feilding (*Captain*), B. de las Casas, J. Radcliff, P. Daly, J. Bamford, A. Edwards.

COLTS FIFTEEN MATCHES

v. Archbishop Holgate's School.
Home. *Won* 15—10.

v. Giggleswick School. Heading-
ley. *Won* 20—9.

v. Coatham School 2nd XV. Away.
Won 15—3.

v. Pocklington School. Home.
Won 27—6.

v. St Peter's School. Away. *Won*
29—0.

v. Sedbergh School. Catterick.
Won 6—5.

v. Coatham School 2nd XV.
Home. *Won* 15—0.

v. Ripon Grammar School "A"
XV. Home. *Won* 28—3.

Team: P. Bond; W. Lamborn, M. Hardy, D. Grehan, K. Gray; R. Travers, C. Graves; J. Patron, R. Heape, W. Vaughan, H. Hamilton-Dalrymple (*Captain*), C. Emmer, P. Longueville, A. Stewart, O. Mawson.

The following also played:—M. Randall, J. Danahar, J. Campbell, G. Babington.

RETROSPECT

THE Colts came through the season without losing a match, and they did this because they were an all-round side which played good football. The three-quarters learnt to play an orthodox game well. Pace on the wings and some thrust in the centre encouraged this sort of game and it is noteworthy that most of the tries were scored by the wings. The halves made a shaky start to the season but settled down into a very effective pair. The forwards, continually encouraged by their leader, saw that their backs had plenty of the ball. They were not content with this only and at times their backing-up was very good. No match was played in which a forward didn't score at least one try and very often the ball went from forward to forward until many had handled it and helped to take it nearer the line. Except for a few, and in particular the full-back, the tackling of the side

BOXING

THE interest this term has been centred chiefly in the Novices' Competition and the attendance in the evenings has been good. This has certainly been encouraged by the instruction given and the interest taken by the officers and men of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, whose keenness we greatly appreciate.

The Novices' Competition was won by St Bede's, who won three of their four fights. The tankard for the best boxer was presented to F. Bullock, who uses both his left and right well and is faultless in his foot-

work. Other good boxers were A. Dunn, J. C. Lynch, R. Campbell and P. McNulty. We are grateful to Lieut Col. A. S. M. Whilis, M.C., of the Westminster Dragoons, for refereeing the competition. He said that the fights had been keen and hard, and that he had seen a number of good boxers.

Before the season came to an end all the members of the team—in fact sixteen—had been awarded their "stockings." Randall was the sixteenth.

LEAGUE MATCHES

The Senior League was won by the combined fifteen from St Aidan's and St Oswald's, an unbeaten team. St Duristan's, also unbeaten, won the Junior League.

KICKING COMPETITION

Cups, were awarded for:

- (a) The best kicker in the 1st XV,
- (b) The best kicker not in the 1st XV,
- (c) The best kicker under 16 years old.

A. Fletcher won the 1st XV cup and K. Gray the other two.

THE BEAGLES

THANKS to the steps taken by Fr Gerard, who has just retired from the position of Secretary, the Hunt has been able to continue, and in addition to the regular Wednesday meets to hunt on Saturdays for the benefit of the troops in this district. Members and all supporters, Dr Vidal and the farmers in the valley especially, are to be sincerely thanked for all the help they have given. Without their support the Hunt could not be carried on.

Welch has been hunting hounds again this season, with Dobson and Graham whipping-in. These two, and Boylan, are to be congratulated on the proficiency they are acquiring without the usual help and example of a professional whipper-in.

Since no buses could be hired, the meets on both the holidays were on the moors behind Tom Smith's Cross; on All Saints at Red Deer Lodge and on All Monks at Wass Bank Top. From the Lodge, after all Scawton Moor had been drawn blank, a hare was found on Cold Camm and provided a good run

before being unaccountably lost. It was then getting late, so we called off and went back to Shallow-dale, where some refreshments were provided. The day at Wass Bank Top was one of the worst on record, but continuous rain, soaking heather, and a blank day did not prevent the few who found the meet from persevering to the end.

The Wednesday hunts this term have included some disappointing days; but this is inevitable at present owing to the scarcity of hares, the amount of ploughed land, and the strictly limited number of possible meets now that all must be within walking distance of the College and Kennels. Bus hunts are temporarily a thing of the past. The best hunt to date was from Oswaldkirk on December 10th, when a hare found near the Gilling road was raced up wind without a check and killed between Plantation House and Lowlands.

In order to preserve the Hunt and the traditional Ampleforth Wednesday half-holiday, all are urged to give all the support they can.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE Inspector of Training Corps made a surprise visit in November to see the Contingent on a normal working day. There was no ceremonial parade. During his stay of two days he had the opportunity of examining the system of training. His criticism was both helpful and encouraging.

One whole day tactical exercise was held in March. Before moving off to Company R.V.'s there was an interesting lecture on motorised infantry, a demonstration of the latest infantry equipment and an infantry platoon in battle order. We thank

the famous Rifle Regiment for the interest they have taken in our training.

During the term instruction has been given in grenade throwing to a number of N.C.O.'s. The greater number of the battalion tactical course visited Strensall to throw "live" hand grenades and several other types. Each N.C.O. loaded and fired the two-inch mortar with smoke and H.E. bombs. This visit was most instructive and interesting. We are indebted to our liaison officer, Captain S. H. Chamier, M.C., the West Yorkshire Regiment, for arranging

this visit and for sending drill sergeants of his regiment to exercise all N.C.O.'s. During this parade many valuable lessons were re-learned.

The Royal Armoured Corps very kindly sent a tank, a Valentine, which performed in the area in front of the infirmary. It seemed to go up the sledging track almost as quickly as we are accustomed to see sledges coming down just as a thaw has started. This visit stimulated interest in the Armoured Corps. It is the policy to show the Contingent the many sides of the modern Army. The training in the Contingent is of a basic type, common to all Army units developing initiative and power of command.

For the first time for some years all candidates entered for Certificate "A" passed the examiners. The marks given were high. The following is the official report.

WAR CERTIFICATE "A"

Report on examination held at Ampleforth on December 5th, 1941. Marks were allotted as follows:

	per cent.
Drill	15
Weapon Training	20
Map Reading	20
Section Leading and Fieldcraft	35
Man Management	10

Drill. Inspection. Arms and Foot Drill. Checking faults.

Inspection requires more practice. Executive words of command were given too slowly. More attention should be paid to checking faults. The general standard was good.

Weapon Training. (a) Rifle. Aiming. Firing lying position. Fire Orders. (b) L.M.G. Aiming. I.A.

The standard was good. L.M.G. was better than rifle. More practice is required in Fire Orders.

Map Reading. Setting a map without and with a compass. Co-ordinates. Recognition of points on the map and on the ground. Bearings. Measuring distances. Description of ground from the map.

The standard of knowledge was high. Mistakes where they were made were due to carelessness.

Section Leading and Fieldcraft. Section Leaders' simple problems in attack. Defence and patrol work, with special reference to all round protection, concealment from the air, speed, drive and determination.

The general standard of knowledge was good. It was evident that attention had been paid to criticism of faults at the previous examination. Some candidates still did not show enough drive.

Man Management. Care of feet. Discipline. Esprit de Corps. General Well-being.

Candidates were very well instructed.

General Remarks. The general standard of knowledge was very good. The results showed that previous criticism of faults had been acted upon and that the advice offered had been taken.

Forty-nine candidates were presented and all passed.

(Signed) S. H. D. CHAMIER,
Captain,

The West Yorkshire Regt, No. 6, I.T.C.
(President) Examining Board.

The entire instruction of candidates has been done by Senior N.C.O.'s who have been trained as instructors within their own companies or at battalion headquarters.

Post Certificate courses were given in W.T. (L.M.G. and rifle), Tactics and Signals, the latter course was conducted by a regular officer.

These notes would not be complete

without recording that the Adjutant (Captain J. F. Boyan) has given up command of No. 1 Company for work with Battalion Headquarters. He started the Company as a unit and during his command much good work has been done and it has been especially noted for steadiness and for its smartness on parade. The Company has been taken over by Lieut R. Coverdale. 2nd Lieut W. Maxwell-Stuart is Weapon Training Officer in place of Lieut Coverdale. During the time this officer was in charge of the shooting the standard of .303 practices rose steadily. The war has robbed us of the annual visit to Bisley, a test which would have been welcome.

The following promotions were made:—w.e.f. 22-9-41.

To be Under-Officer and to command No. 1 Coy: C.Q.M.S. Rolleston.

To be Under-Officer and to command No. 2 Coy: C.S.M. Hare.

To be Under-Officer and to command No. 3 Coy: Sgt Hunter-Gray.

No. 1 Coy

To be C.S.M.: Cpl Fletcher.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgt Baker.

No. 2 Coy

To be C.S.M.: Sgt the Hon. H. A. Feilding.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgt Reid.

No. 3 Coy

To be C.S.M.: Sgt Boulton.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgt Bamford.

To be Sgt w.e.f. 28-9-41 L.-Cpl Strode.

The following were appointed L.-Cpls w.e.f. 11-7-41. Cdst Boylan, Byrne, Codrington, Davey, Downes, Edwards, J., Ezechiele, Forster, J. E., Gilbey, Marston, Massy, Moore, McNamara, O'Kelly, R., Pigou, Strode, Weld, A., Winstanley.

To be Sgts w.e.f. 1-10-41. Cpls Bruce, Birtwistle, de las Casas, Yates. L.-Sgt Smyth w.e.f. 24-10-41.

To be L.-Sgts: Cpls Peers, Fairlie.

To be Cpls: L.-Cpls Codrington, Purcell, Comyns, Stackhouse w.e.f. 24-10-41.

The following cadets have been appointed L.-Cpls w.e.f. 5-12-41.

Ainscough, Anderson, Blundell, Bamford, Bond, Charlton, Dawson, Emmet, C., Griffiths, A., Grotrian, J., Hall, Hodson, Hothersall, Hoyle, Hubbard, Keogh, Loveday, Longueville, Maunsell, McNulty, M., Middleton, Millar, New, Nicoll, Oddie, O'Kelly, R. W., Patron, J. A., Patron, J. F., Porter, W., Questier, Randall, Stewart, A., Sutherland, J., Wright, R.

The following are promoted on leaving the Contingent w.e.f. 12-12-41.

To be Under-Officer: C.S.M. Boulton.

To be C.S.M.'s: C.Q.M.S. Baker, Sgt Yates.

To be Sgts: L.-Sgts Cubitt, Ghyka.

SHOOTING

THE shooting arrangements for this term have been the same as last year. House practices have taken place in the evenings, each House having one half-hour a week at its

disposal. In addition to this the Club has been allotted two periods of an hour each every week. Full use has been made of these opportunities to practise. The result has been, if one

may judge by the scores obtained in the House Competition, a definite rise in the standard of shooting.

The scores obtained by House VIII in Part I of this competition were as follows:

1. St Cuthbert's ..	523	H.P.S. 600
2. St Edward's ..	479	
3. St Aidan's ..	469	
4. St Oswald's ..	449	
5. St Bede's ..	447	
6. St Dunstan's ..	441	
7. St Wilfrid's ..	422	

In addition to House practices and the competition, Part I of the Classification tests has been completed. Results have on the whole been good, but it is hoped that all will improve on their scores—and if necessary their Class—when Part 2 is fired next term.

The School VIII has been well up to standard, although two of its four matches were lost—to Wellington and the Imperial Services College. Those against Beaumont and St Peter's were won. A shoulder-to-shoulder match against the K.R.R.'s was also arranged and won, but since our opponents were only able to produce a very scratch VIII at the last moment this can hardly count as a victory. We hope for a

real match next term when the result may be very different.

THE RIFLE CLUB.

Most members were able to complete their official shoots, the only exceptions being those whose time was taken up with preparing for the Play. Fr Peter is to be thanked for making this possible by providing ample supplies of ammunition and targets.

Spoons are being awarded as usual to those with the best averages, the first four in Class "A" and the first three in Class "B."

CLASS "A"

	per cent.
1. T. Hubbard ..	87.9
2. T. Hall ..	84.8
3. A. Stewart ..	83.2
4. D. Bertelsen ..	83.0

CLASS "B"

1. M. McNulty ..	78.6
2. W. Mangham ..	74.5
3. C. Graves ..	73.9

T. R. Hall has been the Secretary of the Club this term. He has earned the thanks of all members by the way he has fulfilled his duties and by sacrificing the considerable amount of time necessary for carrying them out efficiently.

AIR TRAINING CORPS

THROUGH an oversight the Air Training Corps notes were not submitted to the Editor in time for inclusion in the last issue of the JOURNAL: as a result the Commanding Officer and Cadets have still to record their gratitude for the gift of a very fine Air Training Corps notice board. It was made by Mr Thompson to the design of Dom Peter Utley, and

was presented to the Flight by the Commanding Officer, Officers and Cadets of the Ampleforth College Contingent, Junior Training Corps. It is well worthy of its place among the other notice boards in the Passage.

Circumstances have made it necessary to confine the work of the Flight almost entirely to "classroom" study of the Air Training Corps

syllabus. The passing of the Proficiency Examination must be the first objective of training: and since the majority of those who enter the Flight do so only a short time before they are due to leave Ampleforth, all parades must be given to Proficiency work if any large percentage of cadets are to have a chance of obtaining their Certificates. Parade time is indeed insufficient if the syllabus is to be covered at the pace required by war-time training: for example, it has not been possible to give any parades to signalling instruction, and those who have taken the Proficiency Examination have reached the qualifying standard in Morse as a result of practice in their own time.

A shortage of instructors has so far made it impossible to provide the varied programme which should be available for those who have obtained their Proficiency Certificates. The difficulty will be overcome by the employment of cadet instructors, but the training of such instructors is no easy matter in a small unit—and especially in a unit where the turnover of personnel is so very rapid. Nevertheless a most successful start was made during the Autumn term, when Sergeant Puttick was in charge of the Vickers Gun course.

With a view to providing an adequate supply of instructors for the Spring term's work, arrangements have been made for six cadets to take

instructors' courses at a Royal Air Force Station during the last fortnight of the Christmas holidays. The following have been selected to attend: Sgt Puttick, Cpl Mathews, Cds Horne, Piggot, White and Beevor.

Out of sixteen cadets who took the Proficiency Examination in July, 1941, twelve were successful: of these the following were still at Ampleforth during the Autumn term: Sgt Macdonald, Sgt Puttick, Cdt Horne, Cdt Shaw.

Cadet Haywood-Farmer, who has since returned to the Junior Training Corps, was also successful in this examination.

A further ten cadets took the Proficiency Examination in December: at the time of going to press the results have not yet been published.

The following promotions have been made since these notes last appeared:—

To be Flight Sergeant: Sgt Neely w.e.f. 2-5-41.

To be Corporal: Cdt Puttick w.e.f. 29-9-41.

To be Sergeants: Cdt Macdonald w.e.f. 17-10-41. Cpl Puttick w.e.f. 9-12-41.

To be Corporal: Cdt Mathews w.e.f. 9-12-41.

The following joined the Flight from the Junior Training Corps w.e.f. 6-10-41:—Cds White, Beevor Davey, Downes, Gilbey, O'Kelly, Rennie, Angier, Boon.

SCOUTING

THE FIRST TROOP

THERE are fifteen members of the Sixth Form Troop. The new appointments are Fr Wilfrid Mackenzie as Scoutmaster and S. C. Rolleston

as Troop Leader. The customary programme of meeting on Sunday mornings and working on the land on Wednesdays has been adhered to. At the Sunday meetings a short talk was

given by some member of the Troop on some subject connected with Scouting on which he was expert. We append the list below:—

Axing ..	A. T. A. Macdonald
Lathe Turning (Wood)	D. O. Fairlie
Gas ..	S. C. Rolleston
Lashing ..	D. P. Foster
Bandaging ..	C. B. Conlin
Splints ..	J. B. Barry
Lathe Turning (Screws and Nuts)	D. O. Fairlie
Knots ..	D. P. Foster

On Wednesday afternoons we were given the task of cutting down an overgrown hawthorn hedge and uprooting the stumps to enable the ploughing to be taken over a larger area.

The running of the Village Troop was carried on as well as conditions would permit by S. C. Rolleston and D. D. Boulton. Finally different members lent a hand to the Third Troop on Wednesdays and gave them talks in the evenings. Best wishes go to D. P. Foster, next term's Troop Leader.

S.C.R.

THE SEA SCOUTS

MEMBERSHIP has increased this term in spite of the fewness of meetings; however a considerable amount of work has been done.

Parties have helped on the farm and in clearing the wood west of the Monks' Wood; a large shelter has also been constructed near the lakes, mainly for the purpose of storing the lighter boats and as a shelter for the cold Wednesdays of next term. This Troop has also supplied the nucleus of the First Aid Party and stretcher bearers for A.R.P. work.

C. Emmet was elected Troop Leader for the year and J. Grottrian,

R. Keogh and G. Anderson Patrol Leaders. M. Hardy has been elected a Patrol Leader for next term.

We offer our congratulations to D. P. Foster on his rapid promotion to Head Monitor of St Oswald's and Troop Leader of the Sixth Form Troop.

Sub-Lieutenant Bentley-Buckle has presented the Troop with a fine trophy and we are all very grateful to him.

C. EMMET, T.L.

THE THIRD TROOP

THE Third Troop has had perhaps one of its most successful terms, in spite of the fact that most of its members were very young and new to Scouting. The reason of this success was to a large extent the keenness and energy of the leaders and the willingness of all ranks to work for their Patrol and for the Troop as a whole, which made it a pleasure to run.

The work of the term included Second Class tests and work on the Ambulance and Civil Defence Badges, and we must thank Troop Leader S. C. Rolleston and Scout J. B. Barry of the First Troop for lectures on these subjects which were most instructive as well as enjoyable. Our chief work outside was the cutting down of thorn bushes in the field by the Mole Catcher's Cottage for the Procurator, and bridge-building which culminated in bridging the out-door swimming bath with a portable suspension bridge; for part of the material of which we must take this opportunity to thank W. M. Inman, Esq., as also the managers of the Theatre, the Procurator and other departmental officials for the loan of numerous ropes and tackle.

Besides these activities we had

several very successful wide games and outings on one of which we had the pleasure of entertaining the Hunt, and were very pleased to have this opportunity of paying back some of the kindness that has always been shown to us by the Hunt officials.

The term ended in a "Camp Fire" at the Mole Catcher's Cottage, at which we had the honour of welcom-

ing Fr Prior, the Headmaster, Mrs Jennings and several others who, we hope, enjoyed it as much as we enjoyed having them. We much regretted that Major Jennings was prevented from coming.

The Leaders this term were: Troop Leader J. Hume, and Patrol Leaders P. Liston, M. Trent, and J. Harvie.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE Monitors were: A. W. Fenwick (Head Monitor), J. B. Gillow, N. W. Rimmington, M. R. Trent and P. Liston.

The term started with athletics. The names and prizes will be given at the end of the Summer term by which time the competition for the High Jump will have been completed.

With practice matches against the Junior League teams of the Houses, the XV has developed under Rimmington's keen leadership into quite a good side. The match against St Peter's which was to have been played at York was cancelled on account of mist. It would have been interesting to see what the side would have done against their equals in age and size.

On Sunday, December 7th, we played a soccer match against Avisford. The XI was composed mainly of old hands at the game and was ably captained by Fenwick. The result was 1—1. We would like to thank Mrs Jennings for the excellent repast which she provided for both teams. It was a most enjoyable afternoon, although the coldest of the term.

A record number of rabbits has been caught by ferrets and more

unorthodox ways. Some say forty; a truer number is thirty. Matron has, on the whole, been fair in apportioning the rabbit pies.

The Hunt has been popular this term and keenness has been rewarded by three Hunt colours: J. R. Ryan, J. C. Edwards, and R. A. de Larrinaga. These are difficult colours to get.

Fr Kenneth gave us the retreat. We thank him for the trouble and time he devoted to make it an interesting and instructive day.

Free afternoons have been filled by a number of people in sawing logs for the fires. This sort of work has the advantage of being of use to the House and to the nation.

We would like to thank Colonel Ryan, R.A., for an interesting talk on guns. He was prepared to talk on a number of interesting subjects, but "guns" carried the vote. We look forward to an epidiascope lecture which he has promised to give us.

The following have been given their rugby stockings: N. W. Rimmington (*Captain*), J. R. Ryan, A. W. Fenwick and M. R. Trent.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Captains : R. F. Kirby, T. H. F. Farrell, R. C. F. Gleeson, J. S. Schofield, J. A. Rafferty, J. Bannen.

Librarians : D. J. C. Wiseman, H. G. Millais, I. E. Johnson-Ferguson.

Custodians of the Anteroom : H. C. T. Freeman, J. C. B. Gosling.

Sacristans : T. W. J. L. Koch de Gooreynd, G. P. O'Brien, F. P. A. M. Schulte.

The new boys this term were : W. H. M. Banks, R. Booth, J. McEvoy, A. D. S. Goodall, C. J. Young, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart, G. A. Bingham, M. W. H. Dick, C. D. P. McDonald, P. B. Curran, C. F. Turner, J. C. McEvoy, A. J. Macegeorge, J. J. Beale, R. P. A. Bingham, M. W. Hattrell, D. J. L. Lee, S. H. M. Bradley.

We propose to tell the story of the term in the form of a brief chronicle.

When we came back the most noticeable thing was the absence of Fr Antony.

Fr Antony had been at Gilling ever since it began and we missed him exceedingly. For years he had taught us how to behave, how to speak French, how to find our way about the globe; he had urged us to "think before inking" and had hundreds of tricks to help us to get on. He gave us the slipper, made sure no draughts disturbed our slumber, invented grand cubbing games; he taught us the true beginnings of rugger, took us for boxing, showed us how to swim. In fact he spent all

his days doing things for us, and so we miss him greatly. We want him to know that he takes with him our affection and gratitude, and so we sent him a present hoping that he would use it to buy a bicycle on which to speed round his parish at Cardiff.

We found that Fr Adrian had also gone from Gilling. He too had been with us for a number of years and had done a lot of "work behind the scenes," as well as making us work hard in the classroom. Moreover he had been parish priest in the village and had been responsible for opening the little chapel there. We all wish him many years of happy labour in his new mission life.

At the beginning of the term the School was divided into four Groups or "Colours." The Blacks were led by Bannen and Rafferty, the Greens by Gleeson and Koch de Gooreynd, the Blues by Farrell and Freeman, the Reds by Kirby and Schofield. Points can be won for our colour in various ways, from cubbing and P.T. to putting away clothes neat and doing things in variety entertainments. At the end of each month the colour with the most points gets the Bouget Cakes. This curious name is taken from the device of the Rievaulx coat-of-arms, the three silver emblems of which are called "water-bougets."

October 13th. The Feast of St Edward the Confessor. We had the traditional half-holiday and quite a large party went elderberry picking;

the fruit of our labours appeared on the table later as war-time jam and jelly. In the evening we had a variety concert.

October 18th. The Staff were short of hands and so we started to help in the housework. The top half of the School are to make their beds. Each day six orderlies help to clear up in the refectory and to keep the Play Room swept and dusted.

October 24th. Fr Maurus gave the top half of the School a holiday for their help in the housework. In the evening a shooting match was won by the Black team (Bannen, Banks and Rafferty) and the Green team (Millais, Nugent, Twomey).

October 26th. The Feast of Christ the King. After tea we held an Epidiascope Evening. People had their own drawings shown on the screen. Among the good ones were Stacpoole, Waterkeyn and the two Freemans.

After Benediction Fr Hilary, whom we welcome to the Staff at Gilling, gave a lecture called "The Ancestry of the British Navy." The discoveries of the old ship at Sutton Hoo were most interesting.

October 29th. Another good film : this time we saw Gordon Harker in *Millions*. Fr Maurus has managed to find a splendid programme this term. We have already enjoyed *Bulldog Jack*, *For Ever England* and *Windbag the Sailor*.

Later in the evening Sgt Pilot Jones, R.A.F., told us about the jobs which the bombers do.

October 30th. The winning Colour for the month had their Bouget Cakes at tea-time. Reds won in the upper group, Greens in the lower.

November 1st. The Feast of All Saints. Mass at 9.15. We cannot have buses these days so we spent the morning having a Treasure Hunt.

In the evening after Benediction and tea we saw the film *Good Morning Boys*.

November 2nd. This seems to be half term and we were glad to see lots of parents up. We had a variety concert in the evening. Bannen and Rafferty were very funny in a scene from *Toad of Toad Hall*. Farrell and Millais produced an excellent skit of their own. The whole of IA did a scene called "The Master's Nightmare." Kirby and Young each sang a song rather well.

November 5th. We had the film *King Solomon's Mines*. Afterwards a shooting match was won by Greens.

November 13th. The Feast of All Monks. Mass 9.15. This turned out to be a rainy day and we had to stay indoors. We "spun the platter" for a long time in the morning. After Benediction and tea we saw *Oh, Mr Porter*. There had been a very good poster of this film on the board done by de Ferranti.

November 22nd. Fr Maurus thought we had sung just well enough and so we got a half holiday. In the evening we had another variety. The chief item was the Second Form's dramatic version of *King Solomon's Mines*. The main parts were acted by Bannen as Captain Good (he only just got across the desert), Farrell as Sir Henry Curriass, Rafferty as Alan Quartermain, Millais as Umbopa (what an echo from the mountain!) and de Ferranti as the horrid little witch.

November 23rd. Fr Bede gave us one of his famous war commentaries.

November 26th. Blues won a shooting competition.

November 30th. We held another Epidiascope Evening. This time anyone who entered a picture had to recite his own home-made rhyme about it.

December 1st. The winning Colour for the last month were the Greens: they had done best in both upper and lower divisions.

December 7th. Various members of the Second Form gave lectures with the help of the epidiascope.

Farrell about stamps.

Bannen and Millais about birds.

Schofield about weapons of olden days.

Rafferty and de Ferranti about Bomber Command.

Beale about Fire Fighting.

December 8th. The Feast of the Immaculate Conception. J. C. McEvoy and D. F. E. Eden made their First Communion.

In the evening Fr Sebastian gave us a very interesting lecture about salmon.

December 9th. Fr Maurus gave the Captains the traditional Captains' Tea.

December 10th. We had the film *Chu-Chin-Chow*.

December 12th. Hard beds already!

The P.T. Competition was won by Reds in both divisions. The Sergeant presented the cups.

December 14th. The Librarians, Custodians of the Anteroom and Sacristans had a special tea.

December 16th. Fr Hilary arranged a series of boxing matches. Among many good fights we remember Henderson, Stacpoole, Beale 1, Scho-

field, Ryan 2, Young and George 1, as doing particularly well.

December 17th. After lunch the order of the School after the examinations was put up on the board.

And then we held our Christmas Feast.

When we went into the refectory we found that the only light was that given from the coloured lamps of a Christmas tree. That promised well and when the other lights went on we saw that the Matron had also managed a splendid array of cakes and good things. We got to work obediently and there was comparative quiet for a time.

In due course we sang Good King Wenceslas, with Kirby and Farrell taking the parts of king and page. And soon the Second Form were allowed to provide music. The band this year called itself the "Gilling Noise." It was terrific.

Fr Maurus cheered up the Second Form by giving them some suitable presents; he also handed to a dozen boys some interesting packets which the Matron had provided on the Christmas tree—these were the best bed makers of the term!

Fr Christopher and Fr Henry tried to sing the rude songs expected of them. And a lovely Feast came to an end with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

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.

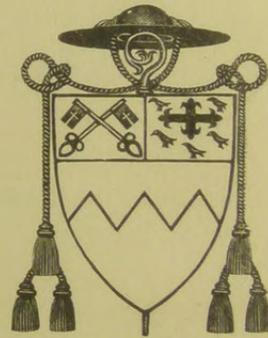
For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., FR OSWALD VANHEEMS, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part II

THE SERIOUS SIDE OF CHESS

IT is generally conceded that an added, though superfluous, dignity is lent to chess by the resonant impressiveness of the leading players' patronymics. Tschigorin, Niemzowich, Przepiorka, Bogoljubov, Zunkertort, Dus-Chotimirski—the names ring out like trumpets in the lists. The ability to refer to them confidently and even familiarly is an asset to the humblest follower of the game, and confirms the layman in his opinion that chess is a relaxation for the learned only. But lately an atmosphere of frivolity has been spreading over the rigid mathematical severity of the chessboard. The most deservedly popular of recent manuals for the beginner is called (though its author bears the formidable name of Znorro-Borovski) "How not to play Chess." Another Master told a gathering of his disciples that he dreamed he was refused admission to Heaven. "We don't want any chess-masters here," said St Peter. "But," protested the Master, "I can see X——" (a distinguished rival) "in there." "Oh," replied the Saint, "he isn't a Master; he only thinks he is." Perhaps the nadir is touched, though only in fiction, by Conrad's model civil servant, "who was only capable of the divine frivolity of laughter over a chessboard. Certain positions of the game struck him as humorous, which nothing else on earth could do." On second thoughts however, a deeper insight into this specialized levity may perceive that it is really on the side of the angels of seriousness.

Still, there is sufficient motive for considering the serious side of the game. A beginning might be made (on a highly recommended method) by enquiring whether there be indeed a serious side. Continuing in the delusively frank vein of the Scholastics, we say that it seems there is not. For many wise

men have judged it to be mere frivolity. St Peter Damian, writing to Alexander II in 1061, "blushed to report" the light conduct of his fellow traveller, "the venerable Bishop of Florence" who had spent an evening in the *vanitas scacchorum*.² An older and milder criticism includes chess (by implication, for it was not yet invented) among the "games on boards with eight or ten rows of squares" which swell the number of trifles occupying the mind of "the unconverted man."³ A millenium or two later, Alexander of Neckham, the foster-brother of Richard Coeur de Lion, had a poor opinion of the game. In his survey of "The Nature of Things" he arrives at chess in his 184th chapter, *De Scaccis*, and deplores the many thousands of souls that have been lost through the fits of passion aroused by the *vanitas ludi scaccorum*.

St Bernard in his rule for the Knights Templars disapproves without comment: "*Scaccos et aleas detestantur*." In 1291 Archbishop Peckham was horrified to learn that an evilly disposed person named Robert de Hunestanton had infected the community of Coxford Priory in Norfolk with a taste for chess; a taste to be eradicated by three days on bread and water if necessary. But brighter days were dawning. Ecclesiastical jurists decided that if a clerk quarrelled with his opponent at chess and killed him, it was to be accounted a casual and not a deliberate homicide, as he was engaged in a legitimate occupation.⁴ In a fourteenth century lawsuit the losing party in a case begun before a Bishop claimed that it should be restarted on his promotion to the Archbishopric of Prague. One factor in the rejection of this plea was drawn from the power of a pawn that has become a Queen.

¹ Possibly the future Pope Nicholas II.

² The penance he gave him was also a trifle (by the Cardinal's standards), to say the Psalter carefully three times, and to wash the feet of twelve poor men, giving them each a piece of money and a meal.

³ The *Brahma-jala* or Dialogues of the Buddha Among the 18 trivial games listed is "hitting a short stick with a long one." Had Bandy a sixth century B.C. ancestor in Bengal?

⁴ The Codex is silent on this point. However, homicide is unknown in modern master-play—in *actu* if not in *potentia*. Besides, the pieces are smaller and the boards lighter.

Per contra, the opposite view of chess as a serious game has the almost unanimous support from the didactic writers of Christendom.¹ It provided material for the mediaeval love of symbolism and allegory. The vast corpus of such writings is treated by chess historians under the heading of "Chess Moralities." The most popular of these was a thirteenth century Italian work translated by Caxton from a French version. It was the second book he printed in English and he entitled it *Game and Playe of the Chesse*. The earliest and simplest of these moralities is attributed in some MSS to Pope Innocent III, and is thus paraphrased by Mr Murray:—

The world resembles a chessboard which is chequered black and white. . . . The chessmen are men of this world who have a common birth, occupy different stations and hold different titles in this life; who contend together, and finally have a common fate which levels all ranks. . . .

The King's move and powers of capture are in all directions, because the King's will is law.

The Queen's move is aslant only because women are so greedy that they will take nothing except by rapine and injustice.

The Rook stands for the itinerant justices who travel over the whole realm; and their move is always straight because the judge must deal justly.

The Knight's move is compounded of a straight move and an oblique one; the former betokens his legal power of collecting rents, etc.; the latter his extortions and wrong doings.

The Aufins are prelates. . . . They move and take obliquely because nearly every bishop misuses his office through cupidity.

The Pawns are poor men. Their move is straight except when they take anything: so also the poor man does well so long as he keeps from ambition. After the Pawn is promoted he becomes a Fers and moves obliquely, which shows how hard it is for a poor man to deal rightly when he is raised above his proper station.

¹ Schoolmen would expect the Philosopher's opinion here, but there appears to be no record of it, though he is reputed by some to be the inventor of chess.

In this game the Devil says "Check" when a man falls into sin; and unless he quickly covers the check by turning to repentance, the Devil says "Mate" and carries him off to Hell. . . .

Enough of sermons for the moment. Let us turn at once to the inevitable question, "Who invented chess?" Many eminent people have been given the credit, the most distinguished being Adam, who is said by some Muslim writers to have invented it as a consolation for the death of Abel. This opinion is rejected by modern criticism for lack of contemporary evidence, but it provokes an interesting picture. There is the same weakness in its attribution to Joshua, to Caleb and to Korah. More plausible inventors are Odysseus and Palamedes, both of whom had the ingenuity and the former the leisure. Hieronymus Vida's nymph, Scacchis (1527), and Sir William Jones'¹ less cacophonous Caissa (1763) are admittedly poetical fancies. More dramatic is the Persian story of the inventor of the game refusing the delighted king's lavish Oriental rewards, and offering to accept a mere token payment of a grain of corn on the first square, two on the second, four on the third, and successive doubling on the rest. The monarch, feeling his generosity insulted, contemptuously ordered his treasurer to satisfy and dismiss the inventor. The story ends here; the mathematical knowledge of the audience being assumed to be more advanced than that of the king.² One more curiosity. An Arabic MS at Oxford mentions as the composer of a certain chess problem the well-known Saqrat Hakim. This hakim or doctor is more familiar in the West under his native name of Socrates.

A surer method of approaching the origin of chess is to trace its history backwards through the centuries. It can be followed

¹ This is the famous Orientalist; not the ossuologist of whom it is written, "Here lies the body of William Jones, Who all his life collected bones; Till Death that grim and bony spectre, The universal bone collector, Boned old Jones so neat and tidy, And here he lies all *bona fide*."

² In case the reader may have forgotten: $(2^{64}-1) = 18,446,744,073,709,551,615$; a quantity of grain sufficient to cover England to a depth of 38.4 feet. Or if the variant in dirhems be preferred, the sum of these coins would make a cube of gold with an edge six miles long.

quite clearly and continuously in European writings as far back as the eleventh century. From the thirteenth to the fifteenth it seems to have enjoyed a popularity rarely equalled since the introduction of cards. Historians divide this long career into Mediaeval and Modern periods because between 1470 and 1520 the moves of the Queen and the Bishop were extended, thus producing a more rapid game. The change is also important as rendering obsolete the collections of problems and end-games made in earlier times. The Mediaeval form has been traced in contemporary evidence in 1010 to south France, to central Italy in 1061, and to south Germany in 1050. Some earlier references are considered doubtful. The frequent incidents in the Charlemagne and other romances reflect only the times of their compilers.

It is beyond question that this mediaeval game entered Europe from the Muslim world. This is evident from the identity of the rules, the inclusion of Arabic problems and end-games in early European collections, and above all from the names of the pieces. *Firz* (our Queen), *Alfil* (Bishop), and *Rukh* (Rook or Castle) became *Ferzia*, *Alphiles*, and *Rochus*. "For a period lasting perhaps as late as 1200, there was no serious difference of rule or move from the Indus to the Atlantic and from Iceland to the Sahara." Muslim chess has a large literature whose golden age is in the great days of the Bagdad Khalifate, about 850. This naturally postulates a considerably earlier existence of the game, and in fact all the Muslim writers agree that it came into their world from Persia. Philological reasons similar to those revealing the transition to Europe support this statement, and it is natural to associate this earlier introduction with the Muslim conquest of Persia in 638-651. But Persia proves to be one more stage in the spread of chess. "Westward the course of Caissa takes its way." Persian writers supported by the later Muslim state that it came from India. The same reasons of nomenclature, position and moves, come into play once again. The chain is complete. From India to Persia; from Persia to the Muslim world, i.e. the shores of the Mediterranean; and thence to Europe generally; the

modifications of 1500, and so to modern times. The final question remains unsolved; was chess indigenous to India? and if so how far back can it be traced in that subcontinent? At this point the trouble begins and the experts differ. The problem is too intricate for a brief résumé of its factors; they include the uncertain translation of Sanskrit words and the uncertain date of the writings (and interpolations) in which they occur. The most likely theory favours the cataclysmal (to use Sir Charles Oman's historical term) rather than the evolutionary, theory. That is to say, it came into being, like Athena, more or less complete and did not evolve gradually from some simpler form. A game with dice was played in India for centuries called *ashtapada* on a board of the same name. Rather suddenly a completely different game appears on the same board with the name of *chaturanga*¹ which is the regular name in the Sanskrit epics for an army with its four elements—chariots (Rook), horses (Knight), elephants (Bishop) and infantry (Pawns). The King and his Vizier were natural additions. "Chess was invented when some Hindu devised a game of war, and finding the *ashtapada* board convenient for his purpose, adopted it as his field of battle."

And the date of this forgotten or hypothetical genius? Alas for the venerable antiquity bestowed on chess by its earlier historians. There seems to be no unimpeachable evidence further back than the seventh century, though this evidence implies an already long existence. Some investigators hold that Chinese chess, though now very different from European,² was derived from a common original, a theory which adds consider-

¹ Sanskrit *Chaturanga*, old Persian *Chatrang*, Arabic *ash-Shatranj*, old Castilian *exchedrez*, *eschees*, *chess*—the connection presents no difficulty to the layman, still less to the philologist, to whom, according to Professor Weekley, "the common ancestry of 'κυκλος' and 'wheel' is elementary."

² The modern Chinese pieces move, as might be expected, along the intersecting lines and not on the squares. This is on a par with the quaint Celestial diversity from the West in so many other things. The Chinese biographer, for instance, is much more interested in the height of his subject than in the date of his birth, reasoning quite plausibly that it had more influence on his life.

The elaborate sets of men so often seen in curio shops are, it appears, mostly made for export.

ably to the age of the game. Their view is based on the earliest forms of the Chinese game which has so many essential features in common with the Indian as to preclude an independent invention.

If the reader has been impressed by the deep researches, far-ranging allusions, and profound generalizations of this essay, he should be told that they are not due to the present writer but to Mr J. H. Murray, from whose great history most of them have been plundered.¹ This acknowledgment is not so much a confession of plagiarism as of vandalism not unlike that of the tourist who chips souvenirs from the pyramid of Khufu leaving the main mass of some ten million cubic yards intact.² But what else can one do with 890 large pages of close print weighted with even more compact notes? His minute criticism of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Mediaeval MSS, not to mention Annamese, Finnish, and Icelandic, has not left Mr Murray tolerant of the easy acceptance by modern writers of some traditional statements. Of the three games reputedly played by Napoleon and so often reprinted, one is certainly fictitious and the other two very doubtfully authentic. The two games of J. J. Rousseau are also Thurstonly discredited. He quotes the following chess passage from Pierre Regnault's Norman Chronicle—" *Et une entre les autres, Lois* (afterwards Louis VI of France) *le filz du roi Philippe, joua aux eschez apres disner au dit Henri* (later Henry I of England) *le quel fist mat le dit Loys et de grant despit quil eut apella le dit Henri filz de bastard et lui jeta les aschetz au visage. Henri leva leschicquier et en ferit Lois tant qui le fist seigner et leust occis se neust este Robert qui soutvint. . . .*" But he adds the comment, "Unfortunately for the truth of this story, the French prince was only nine years old at the time; Henry was nineteen. Other children's games ending in quarrels will be found in Chap. IX." But do not imagine that Mr Murray's critical judgement has made his book "dense with research rather than gay with conjecture"; still less that he reminds one of Mr Belloc's ". . . unbeliever,

¹ *A History of Chess*. By J. H. Murray. Clarendon Press. 1913.

² Enough to build a wall round France four feet high and one foot thick.

Who lately lost his joy de veever." Mr Murray preserves an unfailling gusto. Here are a few more splinters from his pyramid. The Japanese form of chess has enriched the nomenclature of the pieces with the following titles—Phoenix, Blind Tiger, Flying Pig, Drunk Elephant, Horrible Panther, and Copper General. It is regrettable to find the great Ruy Lopez in his *Libro de la invencion liberal y arte del juego del Axedrez, muy util y provechosa . . .* (the title continues for several lines more—it was in the spacious days of great Elizabeth), *Alcala 1561*, advising the player to place his opponent with the sun in his eyes during the day, and with the candle on his right at night. But this unsporting device is copied from *Lucena's Repeticion de Amores e Arte de Axedres . . .* (1497). It is saddening for the historian to learn that the openings have for the most part no association with the players whose names they bear. They were bestowed rather haphazardly for convenience of reference. Indeed the lively Muzio Gambit immortalizes a mere spectator (1634) whom a faulty translation (1813) turned into a player of it.¹ Exceptions are the Keiseritzky Gambit and the Petroff Defence, which were analysed by their respective eponyms. More appropriate still is the Evans Gambit, which Mr Murray says was invented in 1824. A biographical notice of Captain W. D. Evans² apparently dates it a little later. At least it was in 1826 or 7 that Captain Evans called at Lewis's Chess Subscription Rooms in St Martin's Lane to show his discovery and played the first recorded game. His opponent and victim was Alexander MacDonnell who later became the strongest English player and met L. de la Bourdonnais in the historic match of 1834³. The thirty-ninth game inspired *Une revanche de Waterloo* by the poet Joseph Méry, and the fifty-fourth an

¹ The numerous openings developed since Mr Murray's volume are mostly named after the inventors.

² *British Chess Magazine*, 1928. Jan.

³ There is a lively account of de la Bourdonnais in *Chess*, 1941, Feb. He would, after a six hour session with MacDonnell and when the latter had retired exhausted to rest before the next day's struggle, call for food and continue playing all comers, talking and laughing all the time, till the small hours. After 40 wins or so it might occur to him to go home. The Irishman however frequently reduced him to comparative quiet.

English reply in *Caissa Rediviva*. How many travellers who beguile a sea voyage with chess know that Evans invented the system of red, green, and white lights that has prevented so many collisions? The Admiralty rewarded his suggestion with £4,000.

Mr Murray's comparatively short though important chapter on chessmen and chess boards may be amplified by Fielding's volume of reproductions on the subject, from which it may be learnt that special sets have been carved or cast to illustrate the actors in many European and American battles.¹ Perhaps it is wise to keep to Mr Murray; otherwise one might stray into allied topics such as coffee which so often accompanies social chess. "He who dies with coffee within him will not suffer the pains of Hell," according to Achmat ben Jadab, so the Turkish ambassador told Louis XIV.² Returning to the consideration of the Moralities, they may have helped to break down the ecclesiastical prejudice against chess. It is even possible, adds Mr Murray, that they may have improved the morals of chess players.³ As mentioned earlier the most famous of these works was that of Jacobus de Cessolis. Little is known of him beyond his own statement that he was a Dominican, and according to his French translator *Maistre en divinite*. The title of his treatise is *Liber de moribus hominum et officiis nobilium*. Internal evidence shows that he was a Lombard and wrote it about 1275-1300. The popularity of his book, which was expanded from a sermon (by request he says) was due to the great number of anecdotes drawn from scriptural and secular history, and to its sound advice on fulfilling the duties of men's stations in life. The treatment of the latter subject was

¹ Soviet propaganda sets have a factory for the white Rook and a church for the black one. The Nazi government has issued thousands of sets to the Luftwaffe with model aeroplanes in place of the orthodox pieces, to familiarize the various types. The British are of course the Black.

² But possibly this is meant in dispraise of alcohol, and contradicts the dictum of the Mighty Magistro, "A glass of wine in the interior of a holy man is like a nightingale singing in a cathedral."

³ Not always the result achieved by a homily. Cp. Fielding on Squire Western's anger, "Seneca hath so well treated this passion that no one save a very angry man can read him without great pleasure and profit."

clearly inspired by the Polycraticus of John of Salisbury. His dealings with the pawns would have delighted G.K.C. for beneath the dull uniformity with which the businesslike totalitarianism of players has invested the appearance and labour of the lowly *peon* Cessolis sees the richness of individuality. In place of the modern impersonal notation—KRP, KKtP, etc., he vitalizes the pawns as *agricola, faber, notarius, mercator, medicus, tabernarius, custos civitatis*, and *cursor*—a thesis for an apologist's essay on the Middle Ages, and an opportunity for the carver of chessmen. Less convincing is his statement that the board represents Babylon which was foursquare and sixteen miles each way. Another moralist raises the interpretation to a spiritual plane; the King is Charity, the Queen Humility, the KBP Devotion and so forth. These of course are the white men; the corresponding blacks are Pride, Ambition, Pleasure, etc. Another Morality has an even loftier symbolism. Yet another sinks to *Les Eschez amoureux*, describing a game in which the Lady opens with the QKt (Beauty) and the Lover replies with QKtP (Regard). Beauty is then supported with Simplicity (QBP) and Regard with Dous Pensers (QBP).

Modern writers, if a memory remote from libraries may be trusted, are not so keen on edification. A black rook has a sinister significance in one of Dorothy Sayers' stories, and a black bishop is an important factor in a Van Dine detective novel. Lord Dunsany has given us a chess story of characteristic eeriness; but most mentions of the game in fiction are merely incidental. Joseph Vance exasperated Herr Pfeleiderer with Zunkertort's passed pawn problem, "the merest jezdrig";¹ and W. W. Jacobs' opening vignette to *The Monkey's Paw* shows a knowledge of chess psychology.² By far the best known chessmen are those of Alice through the Looking Glass. But Carroll's solution of his problem is as arbitrary as the Red Queen. He replied to the critics that the moves were

¹ How would that irascible German have commented on the White to mate in half a move problem?

² The common journalistic misuse of "gambit" for an opening instead of for a sacrifice with a view to positional advantage is too firmly rooted for protest.

correct though "the alternation of Red and White is perhaps not so strictly observed as it might be." As White makes eight consecutive moves, this admission verges on meiosis. Long ago an ingenious writer composed a game taking as a basis Carroll's dramatis personae as given in his preface, and introducing all the incidents of the story in the author's order. Inevitably it is a long game but admirers of the fantasy can follow with interest the careers and fates of the characters. The Carpenter (KKt) for instance after devouring the third oyster (KRP) is driven off by Tweedledum (QR) and killed by Tweedledee (KR). The Walrus (QB) after his share of the oyster-pawns is eaten by the Lion (QKt) who in his turn falls a victim to the Red Queen. The White Knight avenges the death of his old friend the Aged Man (KB) and after escorting Alice kills the Unicorn (KR) and falls gloriously at the moment of Alice's coronation.¹

Caissa does not readily ally herself with Thespis, except in *al fresco* "Living Chess." The only recorded comment on the game in the *Tempest* is Miranda's accusation "Sweet lord you play me false" and Ferdinand's denial. Probably he had taken a pawn *en passant* and Miranda suffered the novice's usual bewilderment. Moreover she apparently lacked the chess temperament; Prospero had to reprove her four times for inattention to a short speech. Both she and her opponent abandoned the game for a cause which a true enthusiast would regard as a trifling distraction.²

Indirectly and unflatteringly connected with the stage is Morphy's famous victory over the Duke of Brunswick in a box at the Paris Opera House during a performance of *The Barber of Seville* (1858); a game which is found in all collections

¹There is a distant prototype in a Muslim story attached to a game. The White King reduced by pestilence to four men only refuses an arrogant summons to surrender and makes a desperate raid on the intact Black forces. His two Knights drive the Black King round the board and under the feet of the Elephant (Bp.).

² Cp. a recent picture of a dressing-gowned player emerging from a bombed and blazing house, carefully poisoning his board and remarking indignantly to an A.R.P. warden, "They might have wrecked the whole position."

alongside "The Immortal" and "The Evergreen." Mention of these mid-century masterpieces recalls Mr Murray's closing sentence. Writing of the "dull and unenterprising" style which succeeded them he says "We may be permitted to doubt whether the Modern School¹ is all that it is claimed to be, or has said the last word on the tactics of play." His doubt has been amply justified by the lively and experimental methods of the newer "Masters."²

In conclusion listen to the words of as-Suli who played at the court of the Khalif al-Muktafi (902-908) and left a reputation unchallenged in Arabic circles for more than 600 years. Mr Murray devotes several pages to him though he does not quote the following which is taken from *Mason's Social Chess*. "The glory of man, then, is knowledge; and Chess is the nourishment of the mind, the solace of the spirit, the polisher of the intelligence, the bright sun of understanding; therefore it is justly preferred by the Philosopher its³ inventor, to all other means by which we arrive at wisdom."

After that it must be admitted that chess has its serious side; and that the Chinese Emperor was justified in remarking after a description of it, "Call you that a *game*?"⁴

¹ i.e. in 1913. Capablanca was just appearing on the European horizon. The later stars were still below it.

² That the future holds more changes yet may be deduced from the calculation that after the first two moves by each player over 70,000 legal positions are possible.

³ Aristotle is another legendary inventor.

⁴ Invented in an *Observer* competition. Another entry was "Intimate conversation without a word spoken; thrilling activity in quiescence; hope and despondency, triumph and defeat, life and death, all within sixty-four squares; poetry and science reconciled; the ancient East at one with modern Europe—that is Chess."

A POET'S VIEW OF POETRY

THERE are sensual sins of the mind no less than of the body. It is possible for one in pursuit of "culture" to cultivate his sensibility with as much care as an epicure's palate, or debauch it with no more restraint than a glutton's belly. It is therefore refreshing, especially in our own days, to find a poet who, seeing poetry *sub specie aeternitatis*, still found it profitable.

Francis Thompson (whose views on poetry are here considered) did not leave in prose or verse any comprehensive theory of his art. There are, however, a number of important references to it in his works. The following notes represent an attempt to co-ordinate these references into something of a system.

First of all, Francis Thompson considered poetry as something dogmatic, the utterance of a man who is convinced that he has something really important to say. "Every poet," he wrote in a note-book, "should be able to give a clear and logical prose résumé of his teaching, as terse as a page of scholastic philosophy." And since for him holiness was the most important of all things, it is not surprising that he equated sanctity and poetry: "In proportion to the height of their sanctity, the saints are inevitable poets. Sanctity is essential song." He sees both as perfected by suffering: "Both saint and poet undergo a preparation for their work; and in both a notable feature of this preparation is a period of preliminary retirement. In poet as in saint, this retirement is a process of pain and struggle. . . . In both this process is followed by a rapid and bountiful development." This is the main theme of his most exalted poem, "The Mistress of Vision." The burden of the mystic lady's chant is:

"That from spear and thorn alone
May be grown
For the front of saint or singer any divinizing twine"

—that is, the spear and the thorn (symbolizing the sufferings of Christ) can alone bestow the insight common to the saint and the poet :

“ When thy seeing blindeth thee
To what thy fellow-mortals see ;
When their sight to thee is sightless ;
Their living, death ; their light, most lightless ;
Search no more—

Pass the gates of Luthany, tread the region Elenore . . .

When to the new eyes of thee
All things by immortal power,
Near or far,
Hiddenly
To each other linkèd are,
That thou canst not stir a flower
Without troubling of a star ;
When thy song is shield and mirror
To the fair snake-curlèd pain,
Where thou dar'st affront her terror
That on her thou may'st attain
Perséan conquest ; seek no more,
O seek no more !

Pass the gates of Luthany, tread the region Elenore.”

The necessity of suffering to the poet is made clear, though with less intensity, in several other poems of Francis Thompson. For example, in “ A Judgement in Heaven,” the poet's magnificent robe is found to have “ all the inner surface piled with bloodied hairs, like hairs of steel,” and when the astonished beholders, at Mary Magdalen's bidding, take up his “ roseal chaplet,” “ every leaf between their fingers, as they bruised it, burst and bled.”

Similarly, in “ Daphne ” the bough of poetry “ Shudders and bleeds as it snaps from the tree.” “ The “ Captain of Song ”

“ The gates of Luthany ” clearly signifies poetry ; “ Elenore ” (which is apparently a coined word) no doubt stands for sanctity.

(referring actually to Coventry Patmore, but applicable to poets in general) is described as having his hair “ blanchèd with the travel-heats of hell.”

The sufferings of the poet, however, are seen, at least implicitly, as a unique privilege, no more to be resented than the stigmata of St Francis or the transverberation of St Teresa. It is part of God's preordained plan that He must “ char the wood ere He can limn with it.” Consequently such phrases as “ the curse of destinate verse,” or “ damned to poesy ” are to be taken as expressions of only one side of the question.

All the other references to poetry in Francis Thompson's works can be considered as different aspects of the essential unity of poetry and sanctity. The poet, like the saint, inhabits two worlds ; he is (in the words of “ Any Saint ”) :

“ Universe in a span,
Point
Of the spheres conjoint . . .
Swinging-wicket set
Between
The Unseen and Seen,”

freely ascending and descending the mystical ladder of Jacob between the natural and the supernatural :

“ For he, that conduit running wine of song,
Then to himself does most belong
When he his mortal house unbars
To the importunate and thronging feet
That round our corporal walls unheeded beat ;
Till, all-containing, he exalt
His stature to the stars, or stars
Narrow their heaven to his fleshly vault.”
 (“ Contemplation.”)

The poet also manifests one of the greatest mysteries of sanctity, the combination of profound tranquillity and intense activity ; as the same poem has it :

" He scarcely frets the atmosphere
 With breathing, and his body shares
 The immobility of rocks ;
 His heart's a drop-well of tranquillity ;
 His mind more still is than the limbs of fear,
 And yet its unperturbed velocity
 The spirit of the simoon mocks.
 He round the solemn centre of his soul
 Wheels like a dervish. . . . "

In " Carmen Genesis " the poet is seen as an image and an imitator of God.

" Poet ! still, still thou dost rehearse,
 In the great ' fiat ' of thy verse,
 Creation's primal plot ;
 And what thy Maker in the whole
 Worked, little maker, in thy soul
 Thou work'st, and men know not.¹
 Bold copyist ! who dost relin
 The traits, in man's gross mind grown dim,
 Of the first Masterpiece—
 Re-making all in thy one day—
 God give thee Sabbath to repay
 Thy sad work with full peace ! "

It is a short step from this to a Platonic conception of the divine and prophetic frenzy of the poet, and his mission, as Francis Thompson himself wrote in a note book, " to see and restore the Divine idea of things " :

" We speak a lesson taught we know not how
 And what it is that from us flows
 The hearer better than the utterer knows."

(" Sister Songs," Part II).

¹ " It is of all things the most Godlike to co-operate with God " (Pseudo-Dionysius, *On the Hierarchy of Heaven*). " Only God and the poet deserve the name of creator " (Tasso).

" Still Nature, to the clang of doom,
 Thy verse rebearth in her womb ;
 Thou makest all things new,
 Elias, when thou comest ! yea,
 Mak'st straight the intelligential way
 For God to pace into."

(" Carmen Genesis.")

This *nexus* of sanctity and poetry is the most striking achievement of Francis Thompson's insight, and the surest sign of his greatness in both these vocations. He is one of that small band (very few of them canonized) who have been able to

" Teach how the crucifix may be
 Carven from the laurel tree,
 The Muses' sacred grove be wet
 With the red dew of Olivet."

PHILIP SMILEY.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

J. E. HICKIE, 2nd Lieut.,
à bord le Colombie.
26-8-41.

The miracle of miracles has happened! I am free again, and at the moment of writing am in a French ship *en route* for the Middle East and repatriation.

I was captured on the 16th of June in Syria, at the town of Kuneitra. The battalion had been in the forefront of the Syrian invasion, and the town was our objective. We captured it without much trouble, and were occupying a defending position pending further orders. On the morning of the 16th, at 04.15, we stood to, with the noise of heavy tanks in the distance, and at 04.30 the attack came in. It was made, as we afterwards discovered, by over 30 tanks. There was nothing very much to be done about it, and at about 12.00 the forward companies withdrew to Battalion H.Q. area, where we made our last stand. I was in a house with three other officers and some men, where we were lying low waiting for the enemy infantry to arrive—we had quite a few horrors laid in store for them. We had a most unpleasant time, since tanks and armoured cars were inclined to fire machine guns through the windows every now and again, just to give us food for thought. They did! The place became rather a shambles after a while, since there were casualties amongst us. The afternoon and evening wore on, and at 18.30 a French officer came in to parley with the C.O., who decided to surrender. By that time we were surrounded by tanks, casualties were heavy, and in short it was about the only course of action left open to him. We all felt very deeply for him, as it was a very grave decision to have to make. At all events, the battalion went out "with a bang," having resisted all the enemy efforts for 14 hours. We heard afterwards that they expected to capture the town by 08.30. The French

gave us the honours of war, and all the officers were allowed to keep their revolvers. That night we were taken to a school on the outskirts of the town, where we remained until next morning. During the night two of the officers made a completely successful escape, getting clean away to Palestine. In the morning the remainder of the officers were put on to one of our lorries, *en route* for Damascus. As we left the men gave us three cheers, and the French had a guard of honour drawn up which presented arms as we drove out. I had the honour of driving the lorry to Damascus. At Damascus we were given a large and excellent meal with plenty of drink, and we remained there for the night. The next day we were put on a bus *en route* for Beyrouth, which was our next stage. There was a convoy of three vehicles, ours being the centre one. The road is very mountainous and winding, and the convoy became split up. The adjutant was sitting by the door of the bus, and managed to slip out while we were going slowly. We only had one guard, who was sitting beside the driver, and his exit was unnoticed. He was recaptured later, unfortunately.

Our driver was very bad, and after he had nearly bumped a French tank, we decided that we had had enough of him, so we stopped the bus and I took over, and drove the remainder of the way to Beyrouth. The bus had no brakes to speak of, and the engine had very little compression, so I had quite a nice job to get down the hill into Beyrouth without an accident. We stopped there for two days, during which we were questioned. This latter was an amusing business and consisted for the most part in questioning the questioner.

One morning about 06.30 we were told to prepare to move, having had no breakfast. We were put on the train *en route* for Aleppo, which we reached at 07.00 the next day, without having had any food at all. From there we were put on lorries and driven 40 miles S.W. to Idlib, which was our prison camp. There we had a meal, our first for over 40 hours. At Beyrouth we met with four Australian officers who had been captured on another part of the front, and with them two Naval airmen

who had force-landed in the sea, and had been picked up by a French destroyer.

Idlib was not at all a bad place, and we were really quite comfortable. We ran our own Mess, and had our own Mess staff to do it. The men were in the same camp, and we each had our own batman. We were there for about a fortnight, and during that time some more officers came in, making a total of about 50. One evening, about 21.00, we were electrified at the news that our C.O. and three other senior officers were being moved to an unknown destination, and were leaving within an hour. We at once thought that they were being flown out of the country, as the story that the camp authorities put about that they were being moved to another camp seemed very thin. The next evening more officers went at the same time, and in the same manner. On the third evening it was the turn of myself and thirteen others. We were put into a bus and left the prison camp at about 21.45, and were taken to Aleppo and thence to Aleppo aerodrome, where we were given a cup of coffee and a piece of bread. After that we were taken out to the aerodrome and embarked in a big 4-motor plane of very ancient design. She was quite comfortable inside, and we had lots of room. The motors were arranged in tandem, two on either side, slung underneath the wing. I was right next to the starboard after-motor, so I had a good view of the proceedings which took place later. We took off at 00.30 and I must say that it was a most eerie feeling being flown off in the dead of night to an unknown destination in an aircraft one knew nothing about. I slept in fits and starts during the night, and when I finally woke up about 05.00, dawn was just breaking, and we were over the sea flying due North. I was looking out of the window at the starboard after-motor, whose behaviour during the night had not been anything too good, in my opinion. My worst fears were justified, and I was most alarmed to see sheets of flame coming out of the exhaust pipe, just like our old Titan tractor when the cylinder gasket has blown, and she starts to let "dangerous shots"! At that moment the engineer came along and had a look at the two port motors and was

quite satisfied. Then he came along to mine, and when he saw it he nearly had a fit. He rushed off, and there were yells to the pilot to do something about it. He throttled the motor down, which didn't make a lot of difference. Then we started to lose height rapidly, which caused more excitement among the crew, and they dumped a lot of petrol which put that state of affairs right.

Meanwhile, our friend the motor had not had by any means the last word, and started to vibrate in an alarming fashion. Looking at it, it seemed to be just like a jelly on springs, and I was expecting it to come away from its mountings at any moment. I must say that I was very frightened indeed, but there was nothing to do but hope for the best. We were very relieved to see land come into sight, and we landed on what seemed at first sight to be an emergency landing ground, on which we were very interested to see four German dive-bombers very much shot about, with a lot of Italian soldiers knocking around them. When we had landed it turned out that we were on Scarpanto, otherwise Karpathos, which is one of the Dodecanese Islands. The crew at once started to have a look at the motor, which was subsequently found to have a cracked water jacket, so that was that, and another aeroplane had to be ordered. When this state of affairs was known we were taken away from the three French gendarmes who were accompanying us, and we were put under an Italian guard, although we were still French prisoners. We were accommodated in a little hut near the aerodrome, which was nothing better than a hovel. The bedding was full of fleas and bugs, and we had no exercise at all. The grub was bad, macaroni all the time, with an occasional dose of spaghetti. Meat was almost unknown. The bugs were frightful, and one of us had to have special injections as he was bitten so badly. We used to lie awake half the night scratching, and in the mornings had a full scale bug hunt! It was a bad bag if you didn't catch at least four man-sized ones in your shirt! The Italian soldier is the absolute bottom of all things, and has to be seen to be believed. We were on soldier's rations, and each Italian soldier gets a wine ration of

half a pint every day. At first the guard used to steal ours, as well as our food, but that ceased after the first week, when things began to improve. An officer of the garrison began to take an interest in us, and we got what we were entitled to in the way of food, and our hut was swept out each day. The C.O. of the island, a major, came to see us, and we were able to buy cigarettes and tobacco, as we were fortunate enough to have some money with us. Time went on, and there was still no sign of our aeroplane, and I began rather to lose hope of avoiding being an Italian prisoner, especially as we had heard that operations in Syria had ended to our advantage.

After about ten days on the island we were moved to a new abode. The living conditions there were worse, but there were other compensations, not the least of which was the absence of bugs. There were lots of flies, but they stop at night, so that we did get some sleep. Sanitary conditions were bad, and two of us got mild attacks of dysentery, which T.G. soon wore off. Food was about the same, as they had nothing else to give us, but we did get the opportunity of buying extra wine, tomatoes and grapes, which made all the difference. Books were the chief difficulty, as we only had five between us, and there were no English books on the island, but we had, luckily enough, three packs of cards. I learned to play Bridge, which whiled away many an hour. None of the Italians could speak English, so we had to use French as a medium since several of the Italians could speak the language well. I found that my French improved very much in a short time. Necessity is the mother of invention. All this time our three gendarmes were living quite near us, and we used to see them every day. One evening there was a tremendous celebration in their house, and they got extremely tight. (They were not prisoners!) We wondered what all this was about, and in the morning, when we found that the gendarmes had gone, we knew the reason for all the festivity. About an hour later an Italian plane landed at the aerodrome and embarked the gendarmes and the crew of the French aeroplane. The Italians refused to say where they were going, but it was obvious that they were being

repatriated. After that I felt that I was destined to end the war in an Italian prison camp, but even at this stage the Italians did not make our position clear to us. After we had been three weeks in Scarpanto, we were moved to Rhodes by boat. We had a pleasant trip, and arrived there in the evening.

RHODES.

We were accommodated in the infirmary of the main barracks, and at first sight it seemed very comfortable, especially as the sanitary and the washing arrangements were good. The next day was a Sunday, and I was taken to Mass in the Franciscan church by an Italian officer. He spoke French, so we were able to converse in a sort of a way. The town of Rhodes, from what little I saw of it, was the most beautiful town I have ever seen. One has to see the flowers to believe them. On the way to the church we passed a very old fort with a wonderful moat, which goes back to the times of the Crusaders. The church was very new, but there was some magnificent marble and mosaic work in it. While we were there we were treated fairly well. We fed on food from the Garrison Officers' Mess, and it was some of the best food I have ever eaten in my life. We had a most generous wine ration, and the opportunity of buying more if we wished. The evening we arrived on Rhodes we were told that we were Italian prisoners of war, with effect from the date on which the gendarmes left Scarpanto, which came as no surprise to us. We were looked after by an officer and a Sergeant-Major. The officer was a junior subaltern, and spoke a little English. He was one of the biggest asses I have ever met in my life. He was very young, and seemed very frightened of us. The Sergeant-Major was a grand chap, and as he spoke French he got on with us very well. He was about the only Italian we met who was able to get things done, and who knew how to give an order. He was pro-English and had a tremendous opinion of our Royal Family. After our first night in the infirmary it became apparent that the place was not so good as it seemed at first. It was very hot

indeed, and the mosquitoes were frightful, especially as we had no nets. For the first time in my life I knew what it was to have a bad night. One evening about 21.00, a group of us were sitting round a table playing Bridge when the officer in charge of us came into the room and counted us up. Two of us were missing and we thought that they were having a shower. We said as much to the Italians who went away, and came back about ten minutes later. They were still missing and were not to be found in the bathroom. They had escaped ! Then the fun began !! We saw how they had got out. There was a small storeroom opening off our room, the door of which had been left unlocked. The window of this room gave access to the roof of a small shed in the barracks. They had gone into the room, locked the door, and hopped out of the window. The Italians found that they had got away and then there was a tremendous commotion. (The Italians had to break the door down later). The C.O. of the barracks came in, and for half the night there was a constant stream of officers, soldiers, policemen, and plain clothes detectives tramping through our room to view the scene of the crime. They were unfortunately recaptured just as they were launching a boat. Their intention was to make for the Turkish coast which was only 20 miles away, and then work their way along to Syria. After this we were much more restricted in our behaviour and we had three sentries in our room. About four days later they had another crack at it. We used to feed in a separate room 100 yards across the barracks from the infirmary. They had noticed that at the side of the wall there was a ladder, which was still there in the evening. They went down to dinner all prepared, and after dinner Douglas Baber jumped out of the window and was up the ladder and over the wall before the Italians really woke up to the fact. Roy Bates was prevented from getting out by one of the waiters. It was a very stout show. In telling of the first escape I forgot to mention that they walked straight out of the main gate of the barracks on which there were no less than four sentries ! So much for the efficiency of the Italian Army. To return to Douglas Baber. About 23.00 that

night the officer in charge of us came in and announced in a gloating tone of voice that Douglas had been shot. He was greeted with stony silence and very hostile looks. The miserable little wretch fairly shot out of the room. In the morning we made a formal request that the senior Fusilier officer and Roy Bates, his best friend, should be allowed to attend the funeral. The answer came back that they did not know when the funeral would take place. We made another request in the evening, and were then told that it was not at all sure if he was dead. They refused to say that he was, or was not in hospital, and it gradually began to dawn on us that they were telling lies, and that they had not even captured him. And so it proved to be. He had got out and when Roy Bates did not immediately follow him, he lay up and waited for him. He went to ground within 300 yards of the barracks for two days while the whole Italian garrison of the island were searching for him. After that time, realising that he could not make his escape alone, he did the wisest thing and gave himself up.

After we had been on the island for ten days we were moved by boat to Italy. We were treated extremely well during the whole trip. We had first class cabins and were very comfortable. Before we left Rhodes we had been paid, so that we were able to buy such luxuries as early morning tea, and also tea in the afternoon. We had the use of a small smoking room on the boat deck, and were in all respects well looked after. The voyage might almost have been a pleasure cruise. The weather was perfect, and our route most interesting. Having left Rhodes we went up through the Grecian Islands to Athens, and spent one night in Piraeus. A German seaplane and an Italian destroyer convoyed us which was, in its way, a compliment to the Royal Navy, as we were only one ship. Athens, seen from the sea, was lovely, and we all longed to go ashore. There were some very interesting sights in Piraeus harbour, but the story of these will have to wait until after the war. Here I saw my first German of the war. A car load of German officers drove up to the gangway when we were alongside, and they came on board. A most unpleasant sight. A typical German notice was

first. The position was in amongst rubber trees with a large expanse of paddy in front of us. Of course it rained extra hard that week and our unfinished trenches were full of water—bad strain on one's boots. Going about in front of the position one was continually going up to one's waist in water. The only excitement for the first few days was that we found a dead Malay in a broken down hut about 50 yards in front of one of my forward positions. He was too far gone to remove so we had to put on gas masks and bury him.

On the afternoon of the 11th the Japs were reported about eight miles up the road and we expected the two battalions in front of us to pass through us that night. Instead, at about 17.00 hours, an officer came back saying his battalion, the forward one, had been cut off by the Japs and had been surrounded. Then about 19.00 hours an officer from the other battalion, who was in the rear, came through and said his battalion had been surrounded and he was the last to get away.—Not so good and it made things very difficult for us.—There was a bridge on the main road in front of my position which was due to be blown up when our forward troops had passed through. They had their transport with them. The question was whether the two officers were exaggerating and some of our troops would come through or their statements were perfectly correct. As it happens the latter was the case. I also had a road block which I had to get across the road at my position. I sent a patrol under my 2nd i/c about 100 yards in front of the bridge. His orders were to stop anything coming down the road and if they were Japs to send up a white very light and get back as best he could.

About 20.30 hours we at the barrier heard the rumble of approaching A.F.V.'s and shortly saw their headlights over a rise. Their lights were obviously not dimmed and the question was were they some of our carriers keeping their headlights on to let us know, or were they Japs. A few days before a patrol of another brigade had caught the Japs advancing at night with their lights on and had inflicted heavy casualties on them. It was very nerve-racking waiting for those vehicles to approach.

They soon came over the rise and then approached the patrol. As they approached the officer stood in the middle of the road and stopped them. A very brave action. The very light went up and then hell was let loose from us. It stopped the A.F.V.'s all right and I shouted for the R.E.'s to blow the bridge up. Of course something went wrong and it wouldn't go up. I'm afraid that officer never returned although a couple of the patrol got in. One of them had received the full blast of the tanks' guns in his right shoulder. It was amazing the way the Japs came on showing all that light. The leading one had a spot light and the remaining five had dimmed lights. Those leading tanks were pretty well knocked about and the R.A. brought down a concentration to try and blow the bridge up. All became quiet about 23.00 hours except that personnel from the forward battalions started to come through our lines. Pretty nerve-racking for them as they might easily have been mistaken for enemy. As it was one Gunner officer stood up to his neck in a paddy field for some time while our shells fell all round him. I went round my positions to make certain everything was O.K. and to get the road block taped. While I was doing this I had to fall into one of our trenches and broke my ankle. I managed to carry on by crawling along. I returned to my Company H.Q. about 01.30 hours on 12th (your birthday, many Happy Returns, I thought of you), and got hold of the M.O. who said I would have to be evacuated as it was darn difficult to walk. As I was waiting the Japs attacked my forward patrols at 03.00 hours and my company withstood the main Jap attack for most of that day. They were doing damn well at 12.00 hours when I was relieved and had to go back. They broke into my company area twice while I was there and we drove them out both times. I was never so glad to see dawn as I was that day. We had heard that the Japs had got through and we expected them round my H.Q. any moment. I gathered my H.Q. round me, drew my revolver and decided to sell my life as dearly as possible. I never expected to come out of it alive. You've no idea what it is like waiting among those trees in the dark. The noise from our own guns, mortars and auto-

matics was terrific and then the enemy started bringing down their fire.

They had up to 6 in. mortars and were very accurate with them. As I said before my company did darn well, but we were gradually losing men, although inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy, and we couldn't hold out for ever without reinforcements. These were not available. I left about 12.00 hours and the withdrawal began that evening.

The fifth column work must have been very great. They knew our positions and were able to outflank us and infiltrate by using jungle tracks, etc. They must have been helped a lot by the locals. Their forward troops were very lightly equipped and had automatic rifles or tommy guns. They were trained troops and had come from China. They were also very good at climbing trees. At one period I thought most of my battalion had been killed, but, although the casualties are pretty heavy, they are not as bad as first thought. I'm afraid my company suffered pretty severely but I have no details yet. I know a number of our officers have been killed. The withdrawal still continues and will go on I suppose until we get reinforcements out here. What we badly need is air support. We had none. The Japs have carefully avoided bombing the roads as they want to use them. They appear to have plenty of 'planes.

THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CONFERENCE, AMPLEFORTH

FR G. RIMMER and seventy Y.C.W. leaders—their ages ranging from 16—18, arrived here on the Saturday in Easter week morning from York by train, having got there travelling most of the night from far south and far north. Another contingent of thirty, with Fr Corboy and several other priests, arrived later from Middlesborough. One had not been in bed for thirty-six hours, another was still in the dungarees in which he had been working at his factory only a few minutes before catching his train North.

From the moment of arrival to their going, they wasted no second. They began with dialogue Mass in the Abbey Church, and all day seemed to be attending lectures, or group discussions. One evening they had a camp fire sing-song. On Sunday evening Fr Abbot addressed them some advice as from a parish priest.

It was possible for those on the fringe to gather something of the spirit and method of the Y.C.W. Their spirit is outstanding for the vigorous faith displayed and the will to conquer souls and society for Christ. Their method was a valuable experience. Its objects are to give them leadership, initiative, and a worker's technique for seeing what is to be done and how to do it. Boys' clubs so often fail through lack of support from the boys and because, when the curate goes elsewhere, there is nothing permanent to keep the spirit alive.

There were lectures, then discussions, the pooling of discussions. These were valuable. Each local section would have discovered local facts on a particular subject before arriving, gleaned from conversation with other workers. All this information would be pooled and then, under Fr Rimmer's direction, methods to be used for helping young workers would be discussed and approved.

On Monday morning they left. And those who went with them say they sang their songs and hymns all the way to York.

BOOK REVIEWS

CHURCH AND STATE IN FACIST ITALY

by D. A. BINCHY

THE Lateran pacts and all the previous and subsequent relations between the Vatican and the Fascist Régime have long been a source of controversy and subject of dispute, both in and out of Italy. To some they have caused wondering doubt. It is therefore a joy to have at last a study which probes the whole matter to its very roots, throws light on many of its obscurities, and offers a justification for hesitating enthusiasm, while it unmasks much pretence and cunning.

No more competent hand could have done this than Professor Binchy's, for in him we have at once a sympathetic Irishman, a shrewd legalist, and a devout Catholic. What is more he has a rare and penetrating understanding of the Italian character. We know of no better analysis, for instance, of the fundamental difference between what the Englishman calls "compromise" and the Italian a *combinazione*. The Englishman will always try to harmonize two widely divergent points of view and effect a compromise by inducing each to abandon something, and to accept something from the other. Not so the Italian, who is content that the two opinions should be proclaimed noisily, intolerantly, with no compromise on either side; then, in practice, realism, common sense, self-interest and humanity meet to find a *modus vivendi*. Very few English writers have understood this; yet it appears consistently throughout Italian history. It is strange that Professor Binchy should be accused of not knowing the Italian character. Never was an accusation more unfounded, unless to brand Mussolini's repeated betrayals and apostasies as criminal, rather than as aspects of the Italian temperament, is to ignore the Italian setting.

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But let us turn to the book itself, fascinating in its sustained interest, pleasurable for its clear, facile style. The type of the Oxford University Press and the auspices of the Royal Institute for International Affairs guarantee its seriousness and importance even for those who are not acquainted with Professor Binchy's personal claims, or are not aware of the time, care and labour he has spent on it, or cannot appreciate the many privileged facilities he had for reaching the truth. This seriousness and importance may, alas, be a handicap to that widespread reading and study which it deserves. There could be no better or sounder "propaganda" than the propagating of its contents. Would that it could be translated and circulated among Italians, both clerical and lay!

The book opens with an excellent *aperçu* of the background of the settlement, in which the Roman Question (a subject of so much useless and irrelevant literature) is succinctly, clearly, and accurately stated, both from a religious and political aspect. The story is told from the beginning right down to our present days. It is distinctly shown that the Law of Guarantees could never have offered a final settlement. The years of the *Dissidio* with their many vicissitudes are reviewed, disposing of the lurid picture drawn by philo-Fascists, of the extreme perils that threatened the Church during the last years of the demo-liberal régime. Not that Professor Binchy minimises those perils, or in any way seeks to gloss over the many acts of persecution and intolerance committed against the Church by successive Italian governments, or to condone the insults against religion that they permitted to be openly expressed. On the contrary he stresses them with all their implications, and in his service to truth he lays bare some of the fallacies of European liberal historians. But he sets them in their right proportion; and he shows how the anti-clericalism of the towns never had a real hold on the bulk of the population, and that "the heart of Italy remained solidly Catholic, as those who made repeated and vain efforts to introduce divorce found to their cost. . . . Those Catholic writers who would have us believe that the Church was persecuted by the demo-liberal

government have always neglected to explain why, if this was so, the Vatican, ever since the death of Pius IX, maintained regular, though secret contact with the persecuting governments. The full story of these unofficial negotiations has not yet been told, but we know enough about them to realize their enormous importance. They show that even in the worst period of the formal 'dissidio,' both parties with true Latin realism, were prepared to meet each other on the field of practice. Leo XIII for all his dislike of the new Italy and its rulers did not disdain the services of confidential intermediaries in order to secure a working arrangement whenever this was possible. . . . even Crispi, the prophet of 'Dea Ragione' was not excluded from the network of private contacts . . . these secret contacts behind the scenes afford clear evidence of a desire on both sides to minimize the friction arising from the dispute by a series of practical *combinazioni* . . . the Vatican and the State shared a common anxiety to avoid deadlocks where possible."

All the chief figures on the stage, Pius IX, Cavour, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel II, Humbert, Crispi, rulers and statesmen down to the present day stand out clear cut, but the scene is always dominated by the Popes, Pius IX, Leo XIII, Pius X, Benedict XV, Pius XI, a line of outstanding men judged from any standard. Beside Leo XIII, brilliant, far-sighted, subtle, what chance indeed had "poor King Humbert, slow-witted, industrious and uninspiring? The Pope (he complained to a French diplomat in 1886) pretends to be a prisoner. But he is far more popular with Italians and foreigners than I am; they come to see him, not me. It is he who still rules in Rome; I have only the edge of the chair to sit on." The complaint of King Humbert might have been echoed in a modified form perhaps, even during these last years. For all the rantings of Mussolini, for all his apparent success, was there any doubt in the hearts of Romans or foreigners who held the real power when Pius XI, the "Old Lion" raised his voice against the new racialist heresy?

Leo XIII, universalist in spirit, kept the Roman Question in the arena of international affairs for a quarter of a century

largely by the force of his own personality. A change of emphasis came with the pontificate of Pius X. The tricolour was seen within the precincts of the Vatican, the many patriotic Italians who longed for the Reconciliation were justifiably optimistic. Professor Binchy pays homage, as indeed the whole world should, to that other universalist Pope Benedict XV whose "lofty conception of the supra-national mission of the Papacy prevented him from departing by a hair's breadth from strict neutrality after the intervention of Italy in 1915. . . . As a result of its wise and conciliatory policy the Vatican emerged from the Four Years War with its prestige greatly enhanced in Italy as elsewhere. . . . A general desire to settle the formal 'dissidio' manifested itself among thoughtful Italians of all parties."

It would be interesting here, if space allowed, to examine the exchanges of views and plans for this end between the great leaders on both sides at that time—Benedict XV, Cardinal Cerretti and Orlando Hitti and others; and to compare their value with that of the eventual final settlement and their influence in leading up to it. Much progress had been made when the Fascist upheaval interrupted and closed them.

And so we come to Pius XI. Professor Binchy gives the most vivid and stirring description and a profound analysis of the man, the statesman and the Pope. In masterly fashion he follows this great and fearless Pontiff through the momentous years of his reign. That this intrepid Lombard scholar was more gifted with the virtues of the dove than with the wisdom of the serpent is to his glory, could any man so dauntless, honest and God-fearing really be a match for the accomplished and ruthless opportunist with whom he had to contend? Cardinal Gasparri would seem the better endowed by nature for that encounter. Gasparri who was so proud of his Umbrian shepherd origin—the *pecoraro*—and whose deep and ready peasant humour came out in many of his sayings, not least when he remarked of Mussolini that "it is easier to fight a man who kicks you than one who kisses you"!

Cunning and enigmatic Gasparri might have been a match

for Mussolini and his satellites, but Pius XI had not the temperament to play second fiddle. Unswervingly he went on his way, and in these pages we can follow the labour, the satisfaction, the disappointments of the Lateran Treaty and follow him through the last tragic years when he launched one great encyclical after the other to meet the dire necessities of the times. Professor Binchy ends his summary of Pius XI with the words: "Beyond all doubt secular history will place him among the great popes . . . still higher will be his place in the spiritual life of the Church, both as teacher and reformer. . . . In the pseudo-Malachian prophecies the rubric assigned to him is *Fides Intrepida*, and as a terse summary of his pontificate it could hardly be bettered; for the whole story of his reign is an epic of that which conquereth the world, our Faith." Faith was everything in the life of this man: the power that charged his energies, the star that shaped his courses, and the wings that gave him flight."

The picture of Mussolini is well painted: rather we should say "pictures" from the stereotyped scowl that meets one on all Italian walls, to the smile of the host who can charm almost any guest. It is not merely that Mussolini has been inconsistent at different periods of his life but "he possesses in a rare degree the art of communicating inconsistent impressions to different people at the same time," an art which has set a trap for many an unwary visitor. Surely of all the impressions the oddest is that voiced by Major Strachey Barnes, "not Napoleon but rather Saint Ignatius Loyola is Mussolini's spiritual companion"!

For Professor Binchy Mussolini is "immeasurably greater than his German counterpart . . . to pass from the ingenuous, semi-hysterical outpourings of *Mein Kampf* to the clear lapidary phrases of the 'Scritti e Discorsi' is like emerging from a miasmatic fog into the sunshine. Even the flagrant inconsistencies with which his enemies reproach the Duce are an index of the remarkable quality of his mind, receptive, enquiring, restless, sceptical."

Mussolini started as a rabid *mangiapreti* for whom, as for

Garibaldi, the Church was "a square metre of dung." But once in power how quickly he remembered that Crispi had said "the greatest of Italians will be he who succeeds in settling the Roman Question." His personal ambition leaped to meet the challenge, his cold astuteness told him that to remove the *dissidio* and absorb Italian Catholicism into the Fascist State was indeed a stake worth playing for, and "he played with superb skill and daring." Every obstacle in his way was remorselessly and adroitly overcome, even when the obstacle was as large as the *Partito Popolare*, the most promising effort of the Catholic Democratic movement in Italy. Of this movement Professor Binchy has much to say, and he rightly stresses the achievement which after the long period of *nè eletti, nè elettori*, could in a short time return more than an hundred and thirty deputies to Parliament.

When the *Partito Popolare* was dissolved Don Sturzo, who from the beginning had been its secretary and moving spirit, left Italy, and as Professor Binchy says, "it is characteristic of the man that in all he has written there is not the faintest note of personal bitterness." And he asks the question, "But was it really the end? Has the spirit which informed the *Popolari*, the idea of building a democratic state on the foundations of Christian liberty perished with the party? The constant thundering of Farinacci and his peers against 'survivals of *popolarismo*' tends to show that the persecuted tradition still lives, although the number of those who have been faithful to it may be small." That is one of the questions that only the future will answer.

Once the negotiations for the settlement were started, no matter how complicated, devious and hesitating they might be, on both sides there was real desire to bring them to a successful ending. The information to the Sacred College of what was pending was obviously given tardily; how far individual cardinals expressed disagreement Professor Binchy thinks is difficult to ascertain, some certainly had the gravest doubts. More could be said on this point, were it opportune. The Pope with his usual courage took the complete responsibility on

himself. It is said that on the way back from the Lateran where Cardinal Gasparri had signed the Treaty and Concordat for the Holy See, his car was stopped in the road by two men brawling: "Now I wonder," the Cardinal said to his secretary, "when did they make their Concordat?"

The flags were still hanging out, the jubilation of Italians, indeed of a great part of the Catholic world, was still in full swing when ominous signs appeared of the real intentions of the Fascist State. "Within the State the Church is not sovereign, not even free," Mussolini declared in his great speech on the ratification of the Lateran agreements, and his Christian convictions could be measured when he continued, "This religion was born in Palestine, but it became Christian in Rome. Had it remained in Palestine, very probably it would have been but one of the many sects that flourished on that ardent soil, such as the Essenes and the Therapeutites, and very probably it would have perished without leaving any trace behind it." "Heretical and worse than heretical" was the Pope's comment. Mussolini went on to boast, "we have made an Italian solution of the Roman Question in which no other power has had a word to say." There were many arguments for and against international guarantees for the settlement; no doubt the Pope considered them all. It seems certain that the Duce would rather have left the Roman Question unsolved sooner than accept any foreign guarantee, even had it been possible to obtain it, and probably this knowledge clinched the matter in the Pontiff's mind. During the momentous debate in the Chamber on the ratification of the Lateran Treaty, it is noteworthy that the bravest speech, the one that maintained that a true reconciliation between Church and State must give full liberty to the Church, was made by Benedetto Croce.

Professor Binchy analyses every article of the Treaty and its accompanying Concordat which the Pope made a *sine qua non* of any settlement. Whether or no it was an error of judgment to make a Concordat with an avowedly pagan state is still an open question, and yet events seem to prove it to have been the lesser of two evils. Repeatedly the Pope stressed the

indissolubility of the Treaty and the Concordat, but the Fascist authorities have always denied it. As to Mussolini, it is abundantly evident that he has always been guided only by thoughts of political expediency in his dealings with the Church. Whether or no the indissolubility will be maintained probably depends on events outside any legal consideration.

Criticism has been levelled at the financial arrangement of the Treaty by which the Holy See accepted part of the indemnity—paltry at that—due to it from the Italian Government in Consolidated Stock; it is inevitable that such a position should cause anxiety among Catholics outside Italy, and the necessity for Peter's Pence has by no means ceased to exist. The Vatican's widespread generosity is known to too few people and during the last years the calls have been incessant from all over the world.

There is no doubt that the Pope showed great wisdom in the extreme limitation of his territorial demands and the ceremony in which Pius XI took possession of his kingdom was the only worthy one; the procession of the Blessed Sacrament wound its way slowly and silently round the great Piazza di San Pietro, the Pope holding the Monstrance and officiating at Benediction which was given outside the church to a vast concourse of people. "That was all: there were no speeches, no deputations, no applause even. And yet the significance of the ceremony was clear to everyone: the ruler of the Vatican State had entered on his inheritance, and he had come as priest rather than as king."

It is only necessary to read the article *La Dottrina del Fascismo* in the Italian Encyclopedia written in 1933 to realize the gulf which yawns between Catholic and Fascist doctrine, a gulf which cannot be bridged though it can be "papered over" in practice. The history of the last twelve years is a record of the various manifestations of this fundamental antagonism. The Fascist rulers signed the Lateran Treaty with the firm intention of swamping and absorbing Italian Catholicism into the Totalitarian State. It is very difficult to estimate justly how far they have been successful, but it is quite plain that the hand of the State can weigh heavily even in such important

matters as the appointment of bishops, and the marriage law. But the deepest and most permanent source of disagreement is over education, and Professor Binchy follows each phase of the struggle which indeed is still in progress. It is true that Catholicism is now the official religion of Italy, and religious instruction is part of the school curriculum for the lower grades, though according to Gentile's principle it is not thought necessary for the higher classes. The Crucifix has come back into the school room and into all public offices but every concession has been hedged round with restrictions and the Totalitarian State claims the Italian child from the moment he becomes a Wolf Cub and then a Balilla, and then proceeds to educate and form him in avowed and rank militarism.

As a first step towards realising this claim the Catholic Associations were drastically curtailed, the position of the Catholic Scout was made impossible and "from behind a barrier of unbroken silence" Mussolini conducted a campaign during which the outrages were so numerous and the tension was so great that in 1931 the Pope published one of his most courageous Encyclicals, the *Non Abbiamo Bisogno* condemning the Fascist principles and practice. After an interval a *modus vivendi* was found and the Catholic organisations were re-grouped on a different basis under the immediate control of the Bishops. It was the express wish of Pius XI to be known as the Pope of Catholic Action, this and the Catholic University in Milan were the objects of his constant solicitude: the policy of both towards the Government has been one of compromise and conciliation, often of enthusiastic conciliation, and the pro-Fascist utterances, possibly of doubtful wisdom, of Padre Gemelli the dynamic Rector of the University can stand beside those of Cardinal Schuster and the warmest apologists for the régime. Perhaps, in the long run such an attitude will prove to have been partly justified when all the passions and aspirations, the virtues and sins that have been and are part of the making of modern Italy stand in historical perspective. For the moment every other voice is tuned more or less to the same note, even that of the famous Jesuit Review, the *Civiltà Cattolica*.

A very interesting chapter in the book is that on national minorities and the racial controversy and Professor Binchy gives a most useful account of the various Protestant sects working in Italy. His final chapters are devoted to considering the actual balance to date of the position of the Church in Italy and in so far as it is related to the other, the position of the Church in the world at large. It has frequently been said that the Lateran Treaty would cause the Holy See to become an instrument of Fascist policy; the last twelve years have shown that this is not the case, but there is no doubt that the settlement has awakened new interest in the problem of internationalising the central government of the Church. As Georges Goyau said: "Now that the First Roman Question is settled, the second Roman Question must be solved." How will that come about? What will be the effect on the Church should the Fascist Government fall? Professor Binchy is not encouraging about the prospect of the future as events appear to be shaping it. On one hand there is the shadow of an increasing Nazi pressure on Italy, on the other Count Sforza's words carry a warning, "when the Fascist scaffolding does one day collapse, the world will witness an anti-clerical reaction in Italy such as has never been seen."

But, of one thing Catholics in Italy and in every country will always be sure; the Providence of God watching over His Church, and the last word of any forecast must always be that of Pius XI: "The future is in the hands of God; therefore in good hands."

H.P.L.

SHORTER NOTICES

OLD CATHOLIC LANCASHIRE. Vol. III. By Dom F. O. Blundell, O.S.B. (Burns, Oates) 6s.

Dom Odo Blundell in this third volume has completed his survey of the districts in Lancashire where missionary priests in penal days brought the Sacraments of the Church to the families that retained the faith of their Fathers. It is the narration of a great struggle lasting 270 years. But the good fight was fought and won, and perhaps nowhere is the evidence of victory more clearly shown than in St Helens where the Catholic population now stands at 30,000 (see page 111). The third volume includes Lancaster, Hornby and Ulverston for North Lancashire and Salmesbury, Warrington, Ince Blundell, Ormskirk, Prescott, Mawdesley, Burscough, Formby, Rainford, Standish and Leyland for South-West Lancashire. Liberal use has been made of the Victoria County History and other records. In this *Collectanea* of notes and traditions the reader, however well acquainted he is with Lancashire, will find in each chapter some point of interest which he had previously overlooked or had not heard of it from his parents. Most of us in youth pay little attention to tales of ancient days but regret our childish boredom when our turn comes to hand down the traditions.

As a Benedictine Dom Odo confesses that he has felt a just pride in narrating the labours of the sons of St Benedict. Amongst these monastic missionaries are many that came from the monastery of St Lawrence at Dieuleward and many that were connected with the early history of Ampleforth. On page 95 the reader will find some notes about Father Anselm Walmesley who was the first Benedictine to say Mass at Ormskirk. On pages 39 and 43 some of the labours of Prior Marsh are noted. Prior Marsh carried out successfully the evacuation of our monastery at Dieuleward and assembled the fugitives at Acton Burnell. On page 103 the township of Scholes is described. Scholes was one of the places where our Community tried to establish itself before finding Ampleforth. On page 72 are some interesting notes about Prior Robinson, 1810—1815.

On pages 186—189 the history of the Burgess family is given. A member of this family, Father Thomas Lawrence Burgess, was Prior of Ampleforth from 1818 to 1830 in which year he abandoned Ampleforth to collaborate in the scheme of Bishop Baines at Prior Park. On page 64 we read about Dr Molyneux and St Alban's, Warrington. Dr Molyneux, President of the Congregation and Abbot of St Alban's, gave great assistance in bringing about the recovery of Ampleforth after the exodus to Prior Park.

The third volume ends with a chapter on "Lancashire Ladies in Convents Abroad." In the lists of these nuns we find 24 Cliftons, 44 Blundells and 17 Gerards. Every old Lancashire family is represented by some of its daughters taking the veil abroad to lead a life of prayer to bring the blessing of God on their native land. This chapter is an excellent epilogue to Dom Odo's *Collectanea*.

J.B.T.

SOME MYSTERIES OF JESUS CHRIST. By Vincent McNabb, O.P. (Burns, Oates) 2s. 6d.

The Christian mysteries are apt to become Christian platitudes unless contemplated and pondered with the eye of faith, plunging ever deeper into the heart of the mystery, so that we see, not only "the shining surface of truth within the understanding of the simplest child" but also something of the "dark depths of truth" which no created mind can fully explore. This little collection of "thoughts twice-dyed" which Fr Vincent has just published is an excellent remedy to such a danger. New lights and depths are revealed in these reflections on the life, teaching and miracles of Jesus Christ. They show us too the inexhaustible nature of the Christian's treasure. But they cannot be read hastily: thoughtfully written, they must be thoughtfully read. Poetry cannot be read in a hurry, and there is poetry in this book.

C.B.D.

FOLLOW ME—A Treatise on the Vows of Religion. By the Rev. B. Fennelly, C.S.Sp. pp. xviii, 203. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne, Ltd.) 6s.

This is a work by yet another Father of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost. Dr Leen's and the late Fr Kearney's books on the spiritual life are already well known and widely read, and now Fr Fennelly comes along with a sequel to Fr Kearney's book on Religious Life, *Treasure in Heaven*. It was written, we are told, at Fr Kearney's suggestion and under his guidance. The subject is the Three Vows of Religious—Poverty, Chastity and Obedience; and Fr Fennelly has accomplished a very good and useful piece of work by supplying a need in our ascetical literature for a book in English on this subject. In any exposition of the vows, to trace their true limits and to define their exact binding force, the dry land of Canon Law must necessarily be traversed and the somewhat stuffy atmosphere of Moral Theology must be explored. Our author has done this part of his task exhaustively and thoroughly, but in his chapters on the spirit of the vows he has done something of even greater value and interest—he sets before his readers high ideals and leads them into the clear and refreshing atmosphere of sanctity. Indeed his object throughout is to treat of the vows not as fetters that bind the Religious but as the "wings of love" that will carry him to God by making him free with the liberty of the sons of God.

Dr Leen contributes a valuable introduction in which he issues a warning to heads of Religious Institutes against receiving subjects for any reason whatsoever except that they truly seek God; and he explains what is meant by that phrase.

P.L.B.

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

Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, *Downside Review*, *Oscotian*, *Pax*, *St Mary's* (Warrington) *Parish Magazine*, *Ushaw Magazine* (containing an excellent map of and article on the religious houses of the north of England), *Womersley Magazine*, *The Wind and the Rain*.

Bootham, *Cantuarian*, *Denstonian*, *Georgian*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Lorettonian*, *Prior Park Magazine*, *Ratcliffian*, *Sedberghian*, *St Augustine's Magazine*, *The Limit*, *The Mitre*.

OBITUARY

DOM AELRED CLARKE

The death of Fr John Aelred Clarke on January 16th was received with genuine sorrow by all Amplefordians. He leaves a gap in the ranks of the community. He was a real character well known to all. The mere mention of his name and people smile. It seemed that he could not grow old, and yet if he had lived a fortnight longer he would have reached his seventy-fifth year.

Fr Aelred was born at Brentford and spent his childhood in Nantwich. But the family was a Lancashire one closely associated with the Brownedge parish of Bamber Bridge and John Clarke may truly be said to have been born an Amplefordian. It is true that he first went to school at Woolhampton, now Douai Abbey, but in those days the seminary of the Portsmouth Diocese. He was fourteen years of age when he first came to Ampleforth. Five years he spent in the school and the only distinction he claimed for himself during his school days was that he passed the College of Preceptors Examination third class. But he did begin to make that long list of friends that grew steadily all through his life and made him so popular a figure wheresoever he went.

Joining the Common Novitiate at Belmont in 1886 he had the rather unique experience of spending most of his probation year as the sole novice. This was almost too much for one of his cheerful social nature and nearly led him to, as he used to say, "resigning the hood." But even that severe disciplinarian Fr Cuthbert Doyle, the novice master, realised some company was needed by his sole charge and the first and last junior were told to take their recreation with him. Returning to Ampleforth, he made his solemn profession in 1891 and went to Middlesborough to be ordained a priest by Bishop Lacey in 1894.

In the (comparatively speaking) small community then at Ampleforth, Fr Aelred took his full part. Full of life, bubbling over with fun and humour he enjoyed the hard work and community life to the full. For a time he was sub-prefect under Fr Clement Standish, he was the form master for the Preparatory Class, blew the cornet with tremendous energy in the band, and at week ends for a period served the little parish of Brandsby.

Most of his life as a priest was spent in Ampleforth parishes. He began with eighteen months at St Anne's, Liverpool. Then followed twenty years in South Wales, eight at Merthyr Tydvil and twelve at Cardiff. They were years of hard work. All during this period he was assistant to priests in failing health, and his lot was to do most of the visiting,

sick calls and saying Mass in the chapels of ease. This included throughout his sojourn in Wales attendance at Workhouses. They had not yet been raised to status of Public Institutions. But Fr Aelred was ever a cheerful giver and he worked on without complaint, lightening the burden for his rectors, bringing his cheerfulness and fun into the dull lives of those it was his duty to serve. He could not live without friends and many a priest in a lonely pit village in the Welsh valleys owed him a real debt of gratitude for his bright and pleasant company. In 1920 he went to Warrington, first as an assistant priest to St Benedict's for three years and then for nineteen years as rector of St Alban's.

He was a humble and timid man. He was fearful that he had little ability and never sought to have responsibility. But at the bidding of his Abbot he became parish priest of Warrington's Mother Church. It was a well established parish and then looked as if it had reached the peak of its possible development. But that was not so, and with the building of the new housing estate "over Bewsey" new problems arose. Thus Fr Clarke had to face difficulties and go into debt to build the new Infant School. A fine job he made of it too. The new burdens coming when he was nearer seventy than sixty did worry him and he often longed for the possibility of lighter and less responsible work. But the war and shortage of priests, depending on the loyal cooperation of his colleagues and his popularity among his own people, and his desire not to embarrass his Abbot, led him to continue going on cheerfully unto the end.

The great love of Fr Aelred was Ampleforth. The visits to his monastery gave him immense joy. He was thoroughly at home in the community. A week at Ampleforth and he had made friends with all members of the community. In return he was really welcomed from the Abbot to the semi-Abbot. During recreation he was ever the centre of a ring of Fathers and Brothers delighting all with his impish and whimsical fun. He will long be remembered as a devoted son of Ampleforth, a simple, humble minded monk, a devoted priest, an ever cheerful companion, who never claimed to do big things but did far more perhaps than he realised to brighten life for all whom he met. R.I.P.

DOM MAURUS BLUTÉ

Marcel Bluté was born in France near Poitiers on March 18th, 1866, and was educated at the Jesuit school in Tours. On June 8th, 1891, he received the Benedictine habit and the name Maurus in St Martin's Abbey, Ligugé. He obtained the degree of Bachelor of Letters in Paris and must have been a useful member of the community, for his ability was considerable, his artistic taste and skill much more than average,

his energy superabundant. Busy though he was, he soon craved for more active work, especially after his ordination in 1897. He was therefore permitted to come to Ampleforth to test, and he tested in, English Benedictine ways. After eighteen months he was affiliated to our community in July 1902, and remained at Ampleforth until 1904, mainly occupied in teaching French and learning English. His tutor, a born teacher of original and humorous mind, gave him Dickens and *Punch* as textbooks, and so deserves (for he is happily still with us) some of the credit for the vivid and forcible language by which, both in conversation and from the pulpit, Fr Bluté constantly delighted and sometimes startled. Once after he had preached a Retreat a Reverend Mother wrote: "Fr Bluté's spiritual doctrine was beautiful, but his language was scandalous." Scandalous it certainly was not, but it may well have been unusual.

In 1904 he began a term of three years at Warwick Bridge; then he was chaplain to a convent in Carlisle for six years. From 1913 to 1926 he was in charge of Easingwold. Then, after a short stay at Brindle to help the ageing Fr Feeny, he spent seven years at Harrington. In 1934 his health began to fail, and he was never afterwards able to face responsibility, though he gladly and vigorously made himself useful in several parishes and as chaplain to the Benedictine nuns in Dumfries. The last three years of his life were divided between Horsforth, where the Sisters of Mercy devotedly combated his bodily infirmities and his consequent depressions, and Knaresborough, where he freely used his remaining strength to help a busy priest.

His magnificent frame wore slowly out, and he died, rather suddenly in the end, on February 15th of this year. His interest in his brethren and friends was unabated, and his piety, always simple and genuine, had gone on increasing in intensity and power. May he rest in peace.

LEADING AIRCRAFTSMAN JEREMIAH RYAN, R.A.F.V.R.

Jeremiah Ryan was in the school only for a short time. He passed from the Junior House into St Edward's in the Upper School in September 1933. Though he was quiet and shy he must have had qualities of character and mind, for he made close friendships during the short time he was here. At the beginning of the war he was making his medical studies, but left them to join the Royal Air Force. He was killed in an air raid on Malta on January 7th. To his parents and brother we offer our deepest sympathy and the assurance of our prayers.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	N. P. Smyth
Senior Monitors:	J. G. Bamford, D. P. Foster, O. F. F. Hare, P. A. Norman, J. M. Reid, R. A. M. Reyntiens.	
School Monitors	P. S. Barry, W. G. Barry, H. J. Codrington, The Hon. H. A. Fielding, J. A. Fletcher, T. R. Hall, J. Hunter-Gray, P. M. C. Price, J. A. Puttick, R. L. Rowe, D. P. Winstanley.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	E. A. Boylan
Captain of Athletics	.. .. .	J. G. Bamford
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	D. M. Hall



THE following left the School at the end of the Easter term:—

G. C. Beevor, P. W. Comyns, P. A. Feeny, O. F. F. Hare, J. Hunter-Gray, P. A. Norman, M. P. T. O'Reilly, J. A. Puttick, J. T. Radcliff, F. M. Shaw, N. P. Smyth.

B. C. de las Casas was omitted from the list of those leaving last December.



THE new boys for the Spring term were:—

J. H. Bamford, J. B. Harvie, B. V. Henderson, A. A. Kinch, P. J. I. Richmond and P. J. Ryland.

And the following entered the School in May:—

L. S. Brochocki, I. J. L. Burridge, F. A. M. Cripps, N. D. B. Elwes, J. N. Gibbons, P. A. Kerstens, P. D. P. McGrath, D. V. Morrin, N. P. J. Murnane, R. R. A. Nevill, I. A. C. Wright.



WE offer our congratulations to J. C. Bray on winning the First Scholarship in Mathematics at Corpus Christi College, Oxford and to F. M. Shaw on passing into the Royal Navy (Special Entry, Engineering Branch).



THE generosity of a benefactor has made it possible for us to award a new entrance scholarship every three years to the value of £120 *per annum*. It will be known as the Randolph Scholarship and is tenable for six years. It is also possible that a further scholarship, drawn from

the same fund and valued at £80 *per annum*, will be awarded next year. We hope that Amplefordians will remember in their prayers the soul of the generous donor.

P. D. P. McGRATH (Scarborough High School) is the first boy to win a Randolph Scholarship. S. Fraser (Gilling) and M. P. Nolan (Ladycross and Junior House, Ampleforth) obtained Major Scholarships; H. F. Ellis-Rees (Gilling), M. R. Bowman (Gilling), I. J. L. BurrIDGE (Dragon School, Oxford) and J. M. Griffiths (Ladycross and Gilling) won Minor Scholarships.

EARLY in the term the local troops produced a pantomime, *Dick Whittington*, in our Theatre to which they invited the community and School. It was performed in the best "Variety" tradition and the cross-talk was packed with local topics to the huge delight of the audience. The British soldier is famous for his versatility but it is the first time we have seen him in ballet and disguised as a Fairy Godmother and Principal Boy. We are grateful to them for a very enjoyable evening.

Tons of Money was given later in the term by another troop of players and was also a popular success. The players gave a spirited performance and seemed to enjoy the fun as much as the audience.

AMONG the films shown this term were *Convoy*, *Contraband*, *Target for To-night*, *Crooks' Tour* and *The Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel*. On February 18th Mr Roy Henderson, skilfully assisted by Mr Edgar Knight at the piano, gave a Lecture-Recital on "Interpretation in Song." With great mastery of clear and exact expression and with plenty of wit and humour he showed, first, how the voice must be produced if it is to be an adequate instrument for the singer. He then passed to his main theme, Interpretation, and was very insistent that the words no less than the music must be given their proper value if the song is to make the full impression intended by the composer. The last twenty minutes were devoted to practical illustration of the advice given. He chose songs to illustrate a wide variety of mood, identifying himself with each poem and preserving always perfect diction and beauty of tone. It was an eye-opener to all, and the only regret was that time did not allow a delighted and enthusiastic audience to hear more.

WE again experienced an abnormally severe and prolonged winter. Snow fell on January 5th and lay for nine weeks. Rugby was impossible and the House Matches had to be cancelled. Winter sports are becoming

quite a feature of this term and a number of people learned to skate and ski. The health of the school was remarkably good in spite of, or perhaps because of, the arctic conditions.

THE following note on the weather of 1941 was handed in too late for the January Number but, as it may be of interest, we give it here.

We are accustomed to the vagaries of the weather, but perhaps 1941 will be remembered for its extremes. The year began badly, a temperature of -2 degrees F in the middle of January being followed by a blizzard which completely isolated outlying villages for several days. Snow remained for three weeks, and during the last fortnight of the month the sun was never once seen. There was a virtual absence of spring ending with the coldest May in Yorkshire for nearly forty years. Never in living memory had trees and hedgerows been so late. Summer burst suddenly in the middle of June giving us our hottest June day on record (87 degrees) on the 22nd of the month. The spell of hot weather continued into July, and for over four weeks, with the exception of two days, maxima in the seventies or eighties were recorded each day. A bountiful hay crop was gathered, and despite the wet and cold of August was followed by a bumper harvest. An inch of snow fell one morning in October, and on another a freak whirlwind played havoc with the sight screens on the cricket fields. Yet the law of averages held in the end and the year ended with a rainfall slightly in excess of and the total of hours of sunshine slightly below the average.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

HERE is another Football story taken from the *Ampleforth Diary* of 1892:—

"An episode occurred which will be appreciated by those who understand the luxury of a long drink after an hour and forty-five minutes' leather hunting. The visiting team, it was observed, would not have time to come up to the College for refreshment so the procurator sent down to the field a large can of beer for the alleviation of the thirst of the footballers. The bearer carefully deposited his charge by the touch line, ran his hands into his breeches pockets (there were no monitors in those happy days) and became engrossed in the game. A scrimmage took place in close proximity to the Slingsby goal, when the goal-keeper, detecting a huge forward bearing down upon him under full sail, to relieve the pressure took a desperate kick at the ball which, ricocheting up, gracefully landed in the beer can.

The reception given to the unfortunate marksman at this awful

calamity was warm and hearty, but the players, remembering that it availed nothing to cry, even over spilt beer, laughed the matter off."

THERE is a long appreciation, taken from the *Yorkshire Herald*, of the Mozart Centenary Concert given by an orchestra of thirty players and a choir of thirty-eight singers in the Big Study. Among the musicians still with us were Fr Dominic Willson (viola), Fr Maurus Powell (drum and cymbals), Fr Elphege Hind (clarinet), Fr Theodore Rylance ('cello), and Fr Hildebrand Dawes (treble) who were then boys in the school. Fr Bernard Gibbons, already a priest of three years standing, played the third piano in the Concerto for three Pianos and Orchestra.

THERE is also a long account of a sharp controversy concerning what were then called "Sports." The exhortation of W. Smith in "the finest oration ever delivered by him in the House" (the Debating Society) to 'throw your whole energy into the work before you. . . Strive to excel in all callisthenics,' had its effect in results which bear comparison with more scientific days. The "Wide" Jump was won by E. Connor who jumped 19ft 6in. and Alex. Powell (Fr Maurus) and J. Browne both cleared 5ft 3in. in the High Jump. E. Connor also ran the 440 in 51 2-5 seconds but this was run on "the Queen's highway" and so does not now count as a legitimate record.

INSTRUMENTAL CONTEST

THE inter-House instrumental contest took place on March 18th and was judged by C. E. Buckley, F.R.C.O., the organist of Helmsley Parish Church. In this contest St Oswald's House came out on top, and as they had already won the first place for singing (in November) the Music Trophy was awarded to them.

The following items were heard on March 18th, and to each one we append the adjudicator's comment.

ST CUTHBERT'S

Piano (Junior) The Merry Peasant Schumann
R. CAMPBELL.

A very plucky performance. The touch was quite good. Unfortunately the rhythm was somewhat interrupted, the result of not following the score.

Violin (Senior) Andante and Allegro from Sonata in B minor Bach
M. V. HARARI.

Andante : A few notes not quite in tune, otherwise a sympathetic rendering. The bowing was free.

Allegro : Good tempo. Very clear : intonation good. Nice swing with the rhythm. Phrasing good throughout. A little stronger tone in parts would have improved what was already a good performance.

Ensemble Tristesse Chopin (arr. Melfi)
This was an unusual combination, with piano, accordion and drums. The ensemble was quite good until the repeat when there was a slight difference of opinion, although the conductor gave a good beat. The tone on the whole was monotonous.

ST AIDAN'S.

Piano (Junior) Song without words Mendelssohn
J. P. PITEL

A quicker tempo would have made quite a good performance. The player made a nice start, and the notes were fairly accurate.

Cornet (Senior) Sound an Alarm Handel
P. E. C. McNULTY.

Good start. Intonation slightly faulty. The tone sometimes a little rough—but a good performance.

Ensemble Bunderslied Mozart
An arrangement for two cornets and piano. The tone was a little rough. After a rather unsteady start the players kept well together. The accompanist was excellent.

ST DUNSTAN'S

Piano (Junior) Allegro from Sonata in G Mozart
P. CALDWELL.

Nice even passages : trills neatly executed, but the player came to grief in the first part, and the time increased slightly in the development. The pedalling was blurred in one place. The touch on the whole was clear. A nice performance.

Cornet (Senior) I must go down to the seas again Ireland
J. M. REID.

Excellent start ; tone and rhythm good. In the second verse the intonation was rather faulty, but the tone was good on the sustained notes. The third verse was much better, and the player seemed to catch the spirit of the song.

Ensemble Novelette in D minor Schumann
An arrangement for piano, violin, two cornets, drums. In spite of the drummer who gave a good beat, the start was not unanimous. In the Trio the cornet tone was round and smooth. The violinist was rather nervous but made a brave show. In the repeat of the first part the tempo was much better, but the brass was too strong for the rest of the instruments.

ST BEDE'S.

Piano (Junior) Sonatina in G Beethoven
B. RICHARDSON.

Accurate notes ; clear touch. Good steady rhythm and phrasing. Excellent performance.

Piano (Senior) Prelude to Second English Suite Bach
D. ROCHFORD.

Neat technique : good phrasing. The music was played with understanding. Points of imitation were well contrasted. An enjoyable performance.

Ensemble Prelude and Fugue in G Bach
The two pianos kept well together. The tone gradations were good. The Fugue was steady, and yet a little monotonous.

ST OSWALD'S.

Piano (Junior) Allegro from Sonata in G *Beethoven*

J. H. GHKA.

A very good performance. A few wrong notes accounted for by nervousness. Triplets in the left hand were slightly blurred, but the runs were clear and the touch good.

Piano (Senior) Impromptu in A flat *Schubert*

A. W. BYRNE.

The arpeggios were light and free. Good tone in the left hand melody. The player was nervous and came to grief in the second—not the most difficult—part of the piece. But he played with artistic taste and made careful use of the pedal. A little more tone and vigour would have improved a good performance.

Ensemble Arrival of the Queen of Sheba *Handel*

The tone was well balanced between the two pianos. They started well: the speed was not too fast, and they kept together. The phrasing and shading of tone were well done. A really excellent performance.

RESULTS OF THE MUSIC COMPETITION, 1941—42.

	<i>Singing.</i> per cent.	<i>Instrumental.</i> per cent.	TOTAL.
St Oswald's	90	85	175
St Bede's	75	84	159
St Dunstan's	88	67	155
St Cuthbert's	83	62	145
St Aidan's	78	60	138
St Wilfrid's	86	—	86
St Edward's	76	—	76

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Easter Session was definitely a success and a considerable improvement on that of the Christmas term. The standard of speaking was higher, the attendance more regular and the general tone of the debates more lively. The Third Party, revived and led by Mr H. J. Codrington in spite of the determined opposition of the rest of the House, added greatly to the tension of the meetings, particularly in time of Private Business.

At the opening of the Session Mr N. Braybrooke led the Government and Mr M. W. Bruce the Opposition. The latter was remarkably successful; he won the confidence of the House on every occasion, until over-estimating his strength he staked his reputation on the alarming motion: "Down with Class Distinction," and was decisively defeated. Mr Braybrooke, though less logical and consistent than his opponent, had moments of brilliance and never failed to be amusing. Early in the Session he read before a rather critical audience a vigorous and original essay in interpretation of Shakespeare as a prophet for these times.

On Sunday, March 22nd, Miss Barbara Ward delivered a lecture to the Society. As a large attendance was expected the meeting was made public and the Headmaster took the chair. Miss Ward spoke on *The Modern Crisis*, and dealt in a most stimulating way with the opportunities and obligations it brings to Catholics; the energy and clarity of her remarks held her audience's attention completely and provoked a large number of questions.

The Society is grateful to Miss Ward for the most successful meeting of the year.

The following motions were debated:—

Fascism and Nazism constitute a greater threat to the security of the Church than Communism (*Lost*, 13—16).

Philistinism has never flourished in England (*Lost*, 9—14).

Eire must yield her bases (*Won*, 30—10).

The canker of convention is corrupting the country (*Won*, 7—6).

Down with class distinction (*Lost*, 11—14).

Lift the ban on the *Daily Worker* (*Lost*, 12—17).

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

N. P. D. SMYTH was chosen as President of the Society and R. A. M. Reyntiens as Secretary. The first meeting was held in conjunction with LES VOYAGEURS to hear Professor Arnold Toynbee give a very interesting paper on *The Post-War World*. At the second meeting Abbot Bede Turner read a paper on *Ampleforth in the Middle Ages*. He gave a wonderful idea of village life in those times. Dom Bruno read a paper on a subject which aroused very great interest. It was unfortunate that it had to be so condensed as members were eager to know more of the great civilisation of Ur revealed in *Abraham and his Historical Background*. At the last meeting Mr John Kay spoke on *William Penn* giving a short history of his settlement of Pennsylvania. All were amazed at the brilliance of this great man, particularly at his original ideas which are more applicable than ever to-day.

N.P.D.S.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH.

J. R. IM THURN was elected Secretary in succession to T. Macartney-Filgate. The following papers were read:—

English Inns	A. G. M. Griffiths.
The Gordon Riots	E. H. Maunsell.
Louis XIV and Saint Simon	The Secretary.
Criminal Law	L. F. Sullivan.

M. Nolan opened a discussion on Current Events. Our thanks are due to the Vice-President who patiently attended all the meetings, and to Fr Barnabas who, with a very illuminating paper on Greek Sculpture, ended an interesting session.

J. R. IM T.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE Society has had another successful Session under the hard-working Secretary, J. P. Odone, who was re-elected, and a Committee consisting of J. J. Bunting, C. J. Goodall, R. Langford-Rae and A. Townsend.

There have been real efforts and successes in making—as opposed to reading—speeches, and this is the most valuable accomplishment to be attained from such a Society.

B. G. Sandeman and A. Townsend are both prominent speakers, though the latter is more dependent on his script. M. Castelli has a good delivery and sensible views. R. M. Sutherland comes laden with information. J. N. Ghika has a ready flow of oratory, and M. Magee has a lot to say.

The Seven Hundredth Meeting was celebrated in the First Scout Troop Room on Wednesday, February 25th, when we were very glad to welcome Father Paul and three past Chairmen, Father Dunstan, Father Raphael and Father Ignatius. During the evening we learnt that the Senior Literary and Debating Society is the child of this Society, for it was Mr R. Robinson who founded this Society in November 1902—no mean record. We were assured that the Society is filling a very necessary part in the school life.

At the last meeting of the term Father Dunstan kindly presided in the Hon. Chairman's absence. It is ten years since he last filled this post. We hope he considers that the present compares favourably with the past.

The motions discussed during the Session were:—

That Great Britain underestimates the striking power of the Japanese armed forces (*Last*, 10—13).

That the decline and fall of the Public School system seems imminent (*Last*, 6—16).

That this House considers we are a pleasure loving people (*Won*, 19—2).

That Communism is a growing menace (*Won*, 19—3).

That this House considers we have lost practically every vestige of culture (*Last*, 5—17).

That the British Empire has no right to expect Eire's help in this war (*Last*, 8—14).

The Seven Hundredth Meeting of the Society, Wednesday, February 25th.

Post-War Plans. A discussion opened by J. W. J. Lewis.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

IN the Autumn term A. B. Yates was elected Secretary and the following papers were read: *Application of Science to Modern Warfare* by the President, Dom Bernard; *Tanks, past and present* by W. S. Forster; *The Manufacture of Pottery* by B. C. Moore, and *The Express Railway Engine* by G. M. Wilson. In the Spring term the Club's activities started rather late and D. P. Foster was elected Secretary, supported on the Committee by J. E. Forster and W. S. Forster. R. V. Burrows gave a lecture on "Producer Gas Plants." Mr Goodman gave another of his amusing and exciting demonstration-lectures entitled "Fun and Games in the Laboratory" and Dom Anthony talked eloquently on the "Rôle of Bacteria in Everyday life."

Though meetings were less frequent in this Session the quality of the papers was high and the lecturers always interested their audiences.

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

THE first meeting of the term was a general discussion on the works of Belloc and Chesterton, at which both light and serious extracts were read. After that a discussion on War Poetry was held in which the President traced its history since Shakespeare's day with various examples. In the second half of the term, the Society heard three erudite lectures on *Music*, *Illuminated MSS* and *Local Architecture*, delivered by Fr Austin (in the Music Room where he played the Society a selection of records), N. P. Reyntiens and Mr Atthill, the President, respectively.

It is regretted that, while the book problem is so acute, it is impossible to form the Library for which we had intended to use as a nucleus the books kindly lent by Mr Dinwiddy.

R.D.L-R.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

THE Society met on almost every Friday of the term. Practice nights were held on Thursdays and we are proud to say that we learned a new dance, the *Duke of Perth*, and reached a very high standard in all the other dances that we know. New records, the *Eightsome Reel* and *Petronella*, were bought from funds raised last term.

D.F.

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.
 Major ROBERT ANTHONY HERBERT GERRARD, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
 Flying Officer ANTHONY GRAY WORCESTER, Royal Air Force.
 Flying Officer STEPHEN CHRISTOPHER ROCHEFORD, Royal Air Force.
 Flying Officer GEORGE EDWARD MOBERLY, Auxiliary Air Force.
 Second Lieutenant JOHN AYMARD MORTON MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Leicestershire Regiment.
 Captain PETER WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Royal Tank Regiment.
 Pilot Officer ROBERT ANNE, R.A.F.V.R.
 Signalman STEPHEN JOSEPH MARY SCOTT, Royal Corps of Signals.
 Pilot Officer OWEN PILSWORTH, Royal Air Force.
 Squadron Leader GERALD SEBASTIAN PATRICK ROONEY, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.
 Sergeant Pilot RUPERT GRATTAN-DOYLE, R.A.F.V.R.
 Sergeant ANTHONY ALEXANDER JESSUP, R.A.F.V.R.
 Flying Officer MICHAEL EDMUND STAPLES, R.A.F.V.R.
 Sub Lieutenant HENRY SHAW MORDAUNT CHRISTOPHER, D.S.M., R.N.V.R.
 Pilot Officer PAUL REUBEN SMITH, R.A.F.V.R.
 Leading Aircraftman JEREMIAH ALOYSIUS RYAN, R.A.F.V.R.
 Lieutenant ROBERT EDWARD WILLIAM TODHUNTER, Royal Norfolk Regiment.

WOUNDED

ANNE, F. J., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Lieut, Air Service Bgd.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Lieut, Leicestershire Regiment.
 HOWDEN, R. A. B. A., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 McCLURE, D. A. J., Squadron Leader, R.A.F.

MISSING PRESUMED KILLED

GREGORY, A. G., Surgn-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 MOUNSEY, A., Lieut, R.H.A.

MISSING, BELIEVED PRISONER OF WAR

POTTS, G. B., Capt., R.H.A.

PRISONERS OF WAR

BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Lieut, Air Service Brigade (Parachute).
 BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt., Royal Welch Fusiliers.
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regiment.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. St J., Capt., 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.
 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.
 SCOTT, P. J. M., Signalman, Royal Signals.

MISSING

BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.
 BRADY, P., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.V.R.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Capt., Leicestershire Regiment.
 FALKNER, L. L., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks. Light Infantry.
 FENWICK, M. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.
 HARE, J. E., M.C., Lieut, R.A.
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer, Royal Air Force.
 MILES, A., Sergt Gnr, R.A.F.V.R.
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub-Lieut, Royal Navy.
 RYAN, G. L., Major, R.A.
 SHAKESPEAR, W. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.

HONOURS

The ranks given are those held when the award was made.

O.B.E. Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. DE GUINGAND, West Yorkshire Regiment.
 M.B.E. Flight-Lieutenant E. J. DEASE, R.A.F.V.R.
 Captain G. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.
 Dr K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Lieutenant (Temp. Captain), R. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, R.E.
 D.S.O. Major J. R. STANTON, R.A.
 Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. GERRARD, Gordon Highlanders
 (attached Nigeria Regiment).
 Lieutenant (Acting Captain) D. A. STIRLING, Scots Guards.

M.C. Second Lieutenant (Acting Captain) F. R. N. KERR, Royal Scots.
 Second Lieutenant D. R. DALGLISH, Leicestershire Regiment.
 Lieutenant A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regiment.
 Lieutenant J. E. HARE, R.A.

D.F.C. Squadron Leader W. B. MURRAY, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer G. S. P. ROONEY, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*
 Acting Flight Lieutenant A. D. J. LOVELL, R.A.F.
 Acting Flight Lieutenant S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer R. Æ. CHISHOLM, A.A.F.
 Acting Flight Lieutenant P. C. C. BARTHROPP, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer H. ST J. COGLAN, A.A.F.R.O.
 Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, A.F.C., Res. A.F.O.

Bar to the

D.F.C. Acting Squadron Leader R. Æ. CHISHOLM, D.F.C., A.A.F.
 Acting Squadron Leader A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.

A.F.C. Squadron Leader D. O. YOUNG, Res.A.F.O.

D.S.C. Lieutenant R. C. HAY, Royal Marines.

D.S.M. Able Seaman H. S. M. CHRISTOPHER, R.N.V.R. *R.I.P.*

G.M. Second Lieutenant J. D. GILLOTT, Cheshire Regiment.

MENTIONED IN DESPACHES.

2nd Lieut M. A. BIRTWISTLE, East Lancashire Regiment.
 Captain D. F. ELLISON, Royal Ulster Rifles.
 Lieut the Hon. M. F. FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards.
 Squadron Leader C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.
 Captain G. ST L. KING, Royal Signals.
 Captain G. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.
 Acting Flight Lieutenant S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.
 Captain E. PLOWDEN, R.A.
 Captain G. B. POTTS, R.H.A.
 Flying Officer A. G. WORCESTER, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*

COMMENDATION.

H. A. MARSDEN, Works A.R.P. Officer, Manchester:
 "for brave conduct in Civil Defence."

OLD BOYS SERVING WITH H.M. FORCES

CORRECTIONS and additions should be sent to the Rev. E. O. Vanheems, who wishes to thank many Parents and Old Boys for the help they have given in the preparation of these lists.

THE ROYAL NAVY

ADAMS, A. F. L., R.N.V.R.
 AINSWORTH-DAVIS, J. C., R.N.V.R.
 ALLISON, J. M. M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 ATHERTON BROWN, C. T., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
 BARRY, J. H., Lieut (E), R.N.
 BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 BOYD, A. J., Pay. Lieut, R.N.
 BRADY, M., R.N.V.R.
 BRISKER, J. G., Pay. Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 BROWNE, J. R. C., Major, Royal Marines.
 BRUNNER, R. H., Lieut, R.N.
 BUNBURY, W. J., Sub-Lieut (E), R.N.V.R.
 CARDWELL, M. St J., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.
 CHISHOLM, C. C., R.N.V.R.
 CLAYTON, P. F., Lieut (E), R.N.
 CLIFTON, M., R.N.V.R.
 COX, J. J. (A), R.N.V.R.
 CROCKER, C. J., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 DALGLISH, J. S., Lieut, R.N.
 DAVID, J. P., Cadet, R.N.
 DE GUINGAND, E. P., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 DE LAS CASAS, O. M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Mid., R.N.
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt., Royal Marines.
 FERRIER, J. I., Lieut (E), R.N.
 FOLEY, M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FOLL, C. V., R.N.V.R.
 FOWKE, F. H. V., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FOX-TAYLOR, J. W., Surgn Lieut (D), R.N.V.R.
 FOX-TAYLOR, T. E., Lieut, R.N.
 GREGORY, A. G., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 HASTINGS, J. W., Pay. Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 HAY, MALCOLM, Sub-Lieut, R.N.

HAY, R. C., D.S.C., Lieut, Royal Marines.
 HAYES, F. N., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 HILLYARD, D. E., Mid. (A), R.N.V.R.
 HODGE, P. E., Ord. Seaman, R.N.V.R.
 HOLLINGS, H. A. J., Lieut, R.N.
 HORNYOLD-STRICKLAND, T. H., Lieut, R.N.
 HOWARD, H. E., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 KELLY, P. J., R.N.V.R.
 LIDDELL, P. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 LIGHTBOUND, M. J., R.N.V.R.
 LOCHRANE, H., R.N.V.R.
 MCCANN, G. J., Capt., Royal Marines.
 MANSELL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Sub-Lieut (E), R.N.
 MAY, H. S., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 NIHILL, J. H. O'C., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
 NOLAN, A. R., Lieut, R.N.
 NORMAN, M. J. N., Mid. (E), R.N.
 PALAIRET, A. M., Pay. Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 RABBIT, A. P., Lieut (E), R.N.
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 REYNOLDS, A. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 ROCHFORD, J. P., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 RUDDIN, P. A., R.N.V.R.
 RYAN, C. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 SHAW, F. M., Cadet (E), R.N.
 SMYTH, J., R.N.V.R.
 SPENDER, J. A., Lieut, R.N.
 SLATTERY, M. G., Pay. Mid., R.N.
 TAYLOR, C. L., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 THORNTON, P. M., R.N.V.R.
 VANHEEMS, M. S., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 WATSON, H. G., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 WILBERFORCE, M. A., Capt., Royal Marines.

THE ARMY

AHERN, D. M., M.B., Lieut-Col., R.A.M.C.
 AHERN, T. M. R., M.B., Lieut-Col., R.A.M.C.
 AINSCOUGH, O., Capt., King's Regt (Liverpool).
 ALCAZAR, B. H., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs. Regt.
 ALLEYN, J. H., Major, General List.
 ANDERSON, H. Y., Capt., R.A.
 ANNE, F. J., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.
 ARMOUR, W. S., Capt., West Yorks. Regt.
 ATKINSON, W. B., 2nd Lieut, Prince of Wales Own Gurkha Rifles.
 BAGSHAW, A. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BAGSHAW, E. J. T., Capt., R.A.S.C.
 BAGSHAW, G. W. S., Major, Royal Tank Regt.
 BAGSHAW, K. G. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BAILEY, J. C., Sergt, Dorset Regt.
 BALFOUR, R. A., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 BAMFORD, J. L., O.C.T.U.
 BARKER, R. P., 2nd Lieut, King's Own Royal Regt.
 BARRETT, J. A., O.C.T.U.
 BARRY, J. C. A., London Irish Rifles.
 BARTON, G. O., L.-Cpl, Royal Signals.
 BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.
 BEAN, J. R., Major, R.A.
 BECKWITH, J. G., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 BEEVOR, T. C., O.C.T.U.
 BELFIELD, E. M. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BELL, P., Capt., R.A.O.C.
 BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., M.B.E., Capt., R.E.
 BENNETT, K. W., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 BEVAN, ANTHONY, Lieut, K.R.R.C. (Queen's Westminster).
 BEVAN, J. P., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 BINNS, G. R., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 BINYON, R., 2nd Lieut, Worcestershire Regt.
 BIRTWISTLE, M. A., Capt., Gurkha Rifles.
 BLACKLEDGE, E. G., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BLACKLEDGE, J. P., Lieut, R.A.
 BLACKLEDGE, R., Lieut-Col, Pioneer Corps.
 BLACKMORE, M. W., Yorkshire Hussars.
 BLAIKIE, J. R., O.C.T.U. (I.A.).
 BLIGH, P. X., O.C.T.U. (I.A.).
 BODLEY, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Greys.
 BOND, D. A., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 BOND, G., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Lieut, Air Service Bgde.
 BOULTON, H. H. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 BRAYBROOKE, C. R., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
 BRETHERTON, P., Capt.
 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, W., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.
 BUDDLE, P. A., N.Z. R.A.
 BURFIELD, B. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 BUSH, A. G., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 BUSH, B. E., Sergt, R.A.S.C.
 BUXTON, A., Capt., R.A.
 BUXTON, J. W., Major, Essex Yeomanry.
 CAIN, A. C., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 CAMBIER, M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 CAMPBELL, R. M., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.
 CAMPBELL, W. M., Capt., Cameron Highlanders (King's African Rifles).
 CARDWELL, A. H., 2nd Lieut, Victoria Rifles of Canada.
 CARDWELL, R. N., 2nd Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 CARROLL, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 CARVILL, M., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.

- CARY-ELWES, E. T. E., Capt., Royal Norfolk Regt.
 CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Major, Lincolnshire Regt.
 CASSIDY, D., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
 CAVE, R. P., Capt., Rifle Brigade.
 CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., M.A., Major, Army Educational Corps.
 CHAMBERS, N. J., R.A.P.C.
 CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.
 CHISHOLM, A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 CLAPHAM, W., Capt., R.A.
 CLARKE, D., Lieut, D.L.I.
 CLARKE, P. N., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 COCHRANE, H. A., 2nd Lieut, K.O.S.B.
 COGHLAN, P. F., Lieut, R.A.
 COGHLAN, R. St J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 COLLINS, B. J., Lieut, R.A.
 COLQUHOUN, A., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
 COMYN, V. L. J., R.E.
 CONAN, J. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 CONRATH, P. F. G., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 CONROY, J. T., Lieut, Lancashire Fusiliers.
 CONSIDINE, T. G., Irish Guards.
 COOPE, P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 COSENS, A. L., 2nd Lieut, 7th Rajput Regt (I.A.).
 COWPER, J., Capt., East Lancs. Regt.
 CRAMER, J. G., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 CRAVOS, V. J., Capt., Royal Signals.
 CRAWFORD, J.
 CRAWSHAY, C., 2nd Lieut, King's African Rifles.
 CRICHTON-STUART, LORD R., A-Capt., R.A.
 CROFT, P., Royal Signals.
 CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., Lieut, R.A.
 CUBITT, M. F. V., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 CUBITT, V. B., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 CUMMING, A. P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 DALGLISH, D. R., M.C., Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.
- DANVERS, A. A. J., Capt., P.A.V.O. Cavalry (I.A.).
 DAVIES, E. F., Toronto Scottish.
 DAVIS, P. WELLINGER, Major, Baluch Regt.
 DE BLABY, R., 2nd Lieut, Royal Ulster Rifles.
 DEES, B. H., R.A.
 DE GUINGAND, F. W., O.B.E., Lieut-Col, West Yorks. Regt.
 DE GUINGAND, G. P., O.C.T.U.
 DE GUINGAND, J. E., Lieut-Col, R.A.O.C.
 DE GUINGAND, N. J., Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 DE GUINGAND, P. E., 2nd Lieut, Queen's Royal Regt.
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.
 DE LA PASTURE, P. A. G., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 DE NORMANVILLE, R. L. J., R.A.O.C.
 DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY, P. J., O.C.T.U.
 DE WEND-FENTON, H., O.C.T.U.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.
 DIXON, M. F., O.C.T.U.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Capt., Leicestershire Regt.
 DOLAN, F. W. T., L.-Cpl, R.A.
 DOMENEGHETTI, L., Rifle Brigade.
 DORE, A., Rifle Brigade.
 DORMER, H. E. J., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
 DORMER, HON. J. S. P., 2nd Lieut, Royal Dragoons.
 DOWLING, G. S., L.-Bdr, R.A.
 DOWLING, P. B., Indian Army.
 DUNBAR, H. C. F. V., Lieut-Col, Royal Tank Regt.
 DUNMAN, C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 DURACK, P., Lieut, R.A.
 DU VIVIER, P., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 EDMONDS, R. H., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
 EDWARDS, P. C., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 ELLIOTT, R. T., 2nd Lieut, D.C.L.I.
 ELLIOTT-SMITH, E.

- ELLISON, D. F., Capt., Royal Ulster Rifles.
 ELWES, J. G., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 ELWES, R. V. G., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 ERSKINE, HON. D. ST. C., Capt., Royal Scots.
 EYRE, A., 2nd Lieut, Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
 FABER, T. H., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 FAIRHURST, D., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots Greys.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. ST. J., Capt., 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 FAIRLIE, D. O., Royal Signals.
 FALKNER, G., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 FALKNER, L. L., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
 FANE GLADWIN, P. F., Capt., Scots Guards.
 FANSHAW, C. J., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
 FARMER, C., Lieut, R.A.
 FARRELL, C. O'M., Capt., Scots Guards.
 FARRELL, F. V. J., 2nd Lieut, Devonshire Regt.
 FARRELL, G. E., Major, R.A.S.C.
 FATTORINI, J. A., Pte, R.A.S.C.
 FATTORINI, J. J., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 FAWCETT, W. H. M., Capt., 16th Punjab Regt (I.A.).
 FEENY, W. B., Capt., R.E.
 FEILDING, HON. B., Lieut, Coldstream Guards.
 FENWICK, M. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.
 FFRENCH DAVIS, F. H., Royal Warwickshire Regt.
 FFRENCH DAVIS, P., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 FINLOW, H. R., O.C.T.U. (I.A.).
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M., Capt., Scots Guards.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. M. F., Major, Grenadier Guards.
 FLEMING, Y., K.O.Y.L.I.
 FOGARTY, M. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
- FORBES, REV. I. G., o.s.b., M.B.E., Chaplain to the Forces.
 FOSTER, P. C., Tpr, R.A.C.
 FRASER, A. H., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Capt., Lovat Scouts (attached Liaison Regt).
 FREEMAN, G., O.C.T.U.
 FULLER, F. H., Capt., 6th Rajputana Rifles (I.A.).
 FULLER, L., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 GALE, J., R.A.
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.
 GARBETT, G. V., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 GARDNER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, Manchester Regt.
 GARNETT, W. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 GASTRELL, M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 GEBBIE, R. F., 2nd Lieut, 22nd Dragoons.
 GEORGE, C. S. D., Lieut, Pioneer Corps.
 GEORGE, E. H., Capt., R.A.
 GEORGE, H. L., Major, Sierra Leone Regt.
 GERRARD, B. J. D., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, Gordon Highlanders (attached Nigeria Regt).
 GHYKA, R., R.E.
 GILBERT, C. H., Capt., Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.
 GILBEY, HON. J. H. P., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GILBEY, J. N., 2nd Lieut, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.
 GILLOW, H., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.
 GILLOW, J. M., O.C.T.U. (I.A.)
 GILLOW, W., 2nd Lieut, East Lancs. Regt.
 GILLOTT, J. D., G.M., 2nd Lieut, Cheshire Regt.
 GLYNN, N. G., Lieut, King's African Rifles.
 GOLDING, M., Lieut, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 GORDON, A. J. E., Major, Grenadier Guards.

- GOVER, G. M., O.C.T.U.
 GRATTAN-DOYLE, H. N., Lieut, R.E.
 GREEN, H. L., Capt, R.A.S.C.
 GREEN, J. F., O.C.T.U.
 GREENISH, J., 2nd Lieut, Life Guards
 GREENLEES, H. S. K., Capt., Cameronians.
 GREENLEES, I. G., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
 GREGG, J. V., L.-Cpl, R.A.
 GRIEVE, C. F., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GRIEVE, E. H., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GRIEVE, R. F., 2nd Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GRISEWOOD, G. T., Major, Cyprus Regt.
 GUBBINS, P. S., Capt., Royal Armoured Corps.
- HAGREEN, J. D. V., 2nd Lieut, Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
 HAIGH, P., Capt., H.L.I.
 HALL, F. M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HALL, T. R., R.E.
 HAMILTON, N., Black Watch.
 HANKEY, I., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 HARE, C. C., 2nd Lieut, Royal Sussex Regt.
 HARE, J. E., M.C., Lieut, R.A.
 HARE, O. F. F., R.E.
 HAY, J. M., Major, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 HAYES, L., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 HAYWOOD-FARMER, E., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 HENRY, G. F. McW., 2nd Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.
 HEWITT, R. F., R.A.P.C.
 HICKEY, P. W., R.A.
 HICKIE, J. F., Capt, Royal Fusiliers.
 HILL, H. M. R., 2nd Lieut, Royal Sussex Regt.
 HILL, J. R. D., Lieut, Welch Regt.
 HODGE, W. J., Major, 16th Punjab Regt (I.A.).
- HODGKINSON, Richard H., L.-Cpl, R.A.S.C.
 HODSMAN, J. B., Royal Signals.
 HOLLOWAY, P., Capt., Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.
 HORN, R. M. H., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 HORNER, J. M. S., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 HOWDEN, R. B., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.
 HOWELL, G. R. W., Lieut, R.A.
 HUGHES, F. P. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 HUNTER, H. B. DE M., Capt., Royal Signals.
 HUNTER-GRAY, J., R.A.
- JAGO, G. W., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 JAGO, J. K., Sergt, Army Educational Corps.
 JARRETT, C. J. B., Capt., R.A.
 JEFFERSON, F. J., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 JEFFERSON, J. H., Bimbashi, Sudan Defence Force.
 JENNINGS, M., 2nd Lieut, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.
 JENNINGS-BRAMLY, D. W. A., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 JOHNS, M., 2nd Lieut, South Staffordshire Regt.
 JOHNSTON, J. F. D., O.C.T.U.
- KEELING, C. F., Capt., Devonshire Regt.
 KELIHER, P. E., Lincolnshire Regt.
 KELLY, A. P., M.C., Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 KELLY, E. C. A., Capt.
 KELLY, P. P., Capt., D.L.I.
 KELLY, W., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 KENNARD, J., Cpl, East Surrey Regt.
 KEOGH, E. R., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 KEOGH, J. J., R.A.
 KEOGH, P. R., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.
 KERR, F. R. N., M.C., Capt., Royal Scots.
 KEVILL, A. J., Lieut, R.A.
 KEVILL, B. J., 2nd Lieut.
 KEVILL, R., Lieut, R.E.
 KILPATRICK, I., 2nd Lieut, R.A.

- KING, G. ST L., Major, Royal Signals.
 KNOWLES, C., Col, Royal Signals.
 KNOWLES, J., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.
- LANCASTER, C. B. J., Capt., East Surrey Regt.
 LANCASTER, S. M., Mobile Ambulance Corps.
 LANKTREE, P. A. D., O.C.T.U.
 LAUGHTON, P. I., I.T.C., Hampshire Regt.
 LAWSON, W., Capt., Green Howards.
 LEACH, L. R. H. G., Capt., R.A.
 LEASK, F. P. O., Capt., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.
 LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.
 LEATHAM, M. G., O.C.T.U.
 LEE, W. V. L., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 LEEING, G. DE P., R.A.P.C.
 LEES, M., Capt., Dorset Yeomanry, R.A.
 LEESE, J. F. M., Lieut-Col, R.E.
 LEESE, K. H. R., Lieut, Suffolk Regt.
 LENTAIGNE, J., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 LIND, J. M., Capt., Cameronians.
 LIVINGSTONE, M. K., O.C.T.U.
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 LOCKWOOD, J. C., Capt., R.A.S.C.
 LOFTUS, M., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.
 LOFTUS, N., O.C.T.U.
 LONGINOTTO, M. B., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
 LONGUEVILLE, R. F., 2nd Lieut, Coldstream Guards.
 LOVAT, LORD, Major, Lovat Scouts, attached Special Service (Commando).
 LOWNDES, J., 2nd Lieut.
 LYLE SMITH, J. W., L.-Cpl, Royal Norfolk Regt.
 LYONS, C. F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
- MACDONALD, A., 2nd Lieut, Cameron Highlanders.
 MACDONALD, A. D., Capt., K.O.S.B.
 MACDONALD, A. J., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
- MACDONALD, C. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 MACDONALD, J. L., Lieut, Lovat Scouts.
 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Lieut-Col, Green Howards.
 MACLAREN, D., 2nd Lieut, 5th-19th Hyderabad Regt. (I.A.).
 MACPHERSON, C., Major, Gordon Highlanders.
 McDONNELL, J.
 McEVROY, P., R.A.
 McIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 MCKELVEY, T. P., Capt., R.A.M.C.
 MCSWINEY, B. A., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 MAGRATH, J., 2nd Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
 MAGUIRE, B. P. R., O.C.T.U. (I.A.)
 MAHONY, A. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 MANNION, S. A., Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G., M.B.E., Major, R.A.
 MARNAN, J. F., Capt., Irish Guards.
 MASSEY, E. J., 2nd Lieut, Pioneer Corps.
 MASSY, H., O.C.T.U. (I.A.)
 MAUCLINE, LORD, Major, R.A.
 MAUDE, C. A. F. J., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 MAUDE, L., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 MAWSON, B. C., Lieut, R.A.
 MAXWELL, A. C., Capt., Scots Guards.
 MAXWELL, D. C., Major, R.A.
 MEE-POWER, J. C. LE, Lieut.
 MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 MOLONEY, W. H., O.C.T.U.
 MONTEITH, I. J., Capt., 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.,
Lieut-Col, East Yorks. Regt.
MORTIMER, D., R.A.
MOUNSEY, A., Lieut, R.H.A.
MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
MUNRO, D. H., Lieut, Highland Regt.
MUNRO, J., 2nd Lieut, H.L.I.
MURPHY, B. J., Major, R.A.
MURPHY, E. P., Capt., R.A.
MURRAY, M. W., Bdr, R.H.A.
(H.A.C.).
- NEESON, C. P., Lieut, Army Dental
Corps.
NEVILLE, H. N., 2nd Lieut, Scots
Guards.
NEVILL, I. S., Capt, Intelligence Corps.
NICOLL, D. L., 2nd Lieut, Black
Watch R.H.R.
NICOLL, J. E., 2nd Lieut, R.H.A.
NORMAN, P. A., R.E.
NORTHEY, G., Lieut, K.R.R.C.
- O'BEIRNE RYAN, A. D., 2nd Lieut,
5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoon
Guards.
O'CONNOR, A., Lieut, Army Dental
Corps.
O'CONNOR, W. H. M., Major,
R.A.S.C.
O'DONOVAN, P., Lieut, Irish Guards.
O'DRISCOLL, D. M. D., 2nd Lieut,
Green Howards.
O'DRISCOLL, P., L-Cpl, Royal
Northumberland Fusiliers.
O'HARE, E. W. A., Lieut, King's
Regt.
OGILVIE, I. H., Capt., R.E.
OGILVIE, J. J., Acting Capt., Somers-
set Light Infantry.
OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon
Highlanders.
OGILVIE FORBES, T., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
OXFORD AND ASQUITH, EARL OF,
2nd Lieut, R.E.
- PARKER, J. A., 2nd Lieut, 6th D.C.O.
Lancers (I.A.).
PARKER-JERVIS, A. V., Lieut, Royal
Canadian Horse Artillery.
- PARKER-JERVIS, N. J., Gnr, Royal
Canadian Artillery.
PARKER, P. D., 2nd Lieut, Royal
Signals.
PATERSON, J. G. H., 2nd Lieut,
Gordon Highlanders.
PEARSON, M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.
PERCEVAL, R. W., Capt., R.A.
PETIT, M. J., Capt., Royal Norfolk
Regt.
PETRE, M. S. E., Capt., D.C.L.I.
PINE-COFFIN, R., Sergt, Intelligence
Corps.
PINE-COFFIN, T. A., Lieut, Oxf. and
Bucks. L.I.
PLATT, J. S., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
PLOWDEN, E., Capt., R.A.
PLUNKETT, G., R.A.
POTEZ, A. L., 2nd Lieut, Middlesex
Regt.
POTTS, G. B., Capt., R.H.A.
PRESOTT, A., 2nd Lieut, Oxf. and
Bucks. L.I.
PRICE, J. T. N., Lieut, R.A.
PURCELL, R. M., K.R.R.C.
- RADCLIFF, H. C. N., 2nd Lieut,
K.R.R.C.
RAPP, R. A., 2nd Lieut, 11th Hussars.
RATCLIFF, M. J., 2nd Lieut, Worcester
Regt.
RATHBONE, R. A. F., Capt., R.I.A.S.C.
REA, C. P., Lieut, R.E.
READ-DAVIS, P., 2nd Lieut.
REDFERN, A. J., M.C., Capt, East
Surrey Regt.
REDFERN, T. E., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
REID, P. S., R.E.
RICHMOND, R. S., Capt., R.A.
RIDDELL, F., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
RIDDELL, J. C. W., Capt., Rifle
Brigade.
RIDDELL, P. O., 2nd Lieut, West
Somerset Yeomanry.
RIDDELL, R. E., Capt., R.A.
RIDDELL, R. H., Major, Royal Berk-
shire Regt.
RILEY, J. J., Lieut, R.A.P.C.
RIPPON, D. C., 2nd Lieut, Indian
Army.

- RITCHIE, J. W., 2nd Lieut, Gordon
Highlanders.
RITTNER, S., Capt., Somerset L.I.
RITTNER, T. H., Capt., Intelligence
Corps.
ROBERTS, G. M., Royal Northumber-
land Fusiliers.
ROBINSON, T. O'C., Capt., R.A.O.C.
ROCHFORD, A. W. T., 2nd Lieut,
Irish Guards.
ROCHFORD, B. C. D., 2nd Lieut, Royal
Fusiliers.
ROCHFORD, M., 2nd Lieut, Royal
Irish Fusiliers.
ROOKE-LEY, B., 2nd Lieut, South
Lancashire Regt.
ROOKE-LEY, P., Capt., South Lan-
cashire Regt.
ROONEY, O. B., Capt., Royal Innis-
killing Fusiliers.
ROSENINGE, K., 2nd Lieut, Royal
Northumberland Fusiliers.
ROWAN, R. R., Cpl, R.A.S.C.
RUDDIN, E. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
RUDDIN, D., R.A.
RYAN, E. F., Sergt, R.A.M.C.
RYAN, G. L., Major, R.A.
RYAN, J. G. C., 2nd Lieut, Lincoln-
shire Regt.
RYAN, J. P., 2nd Lieut, East African
A.S.C.
RYAN, M., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
- SCOTT, E. J., Major, 1st East Riding
of Yorkshire Yeomanry.
SCOTT, O. M., 2nd Lieut, 1st East
Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.
SCOTT, P. J., Signalman, Royal
Signals.
SCROPE, A. C., Major, Green
Howards.
SCROPE, R., Capt, Coldstream Guards.
SEDGWICK, M. F., Major, R.A.
SETON, R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
SHAKESPEAR, W. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal
Signals.
SHAW, P. J., Lieut, R.A.
SHEA, A. J. D'ALTON, 2nd Lieut,
Reconnaissance Corps.
SHEBBEARE, R., Pte, R.A.M.C.
- SILVERTOP, D. A. H., Major (King's)
Hussars.
SIMONDS, D. N., 2nd Lieut, Duke of
Wellington's Regt.
SIMPSON, C. R., B.A., Lieut-Col, R.E.
SIPPÉ, J. V., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots
Fusiliers.
SMART, J., R.A.S.C.
SMITH, G. B. U., Lieut, King's Own
Royal Regt.
SMITH, M. W. L., Major, R.E.
SMITH, W. T., Capt., South Lancs.
Regt.
SMYTH, J. L., 2nd Lieut, Queen's
Royal Regt.
SPACEK, M. W., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
SPEAKMAN, R., King's Regt (Liver-
pool).
STANTON, J. R., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, R.A.
STAPLES, P., Glider Regt.
STAPLETON, G. J. K., Capt., Burma
Frontier Forces.
STEVENSON, M., 2nd Lieut, Welch
Regt.
STEWART, D. V., Capt., Cameronians.
STEWART, K. W. H., Lieut, Recon-
naissance Corps.
STEWART, V. I. D., 2nd Lieut, Gordon
Highlanders.
STIRLING, D. A., D.S.O., Lieut, Scots
Guards.
STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.
STIRLING, W. J., Major, Scots Guards.
STUART DOUGLAS, J. S., Capt.,
Cameronians.
SUTTON, M. A., 2nd Lieut, Royal
Tank Regt.
SUTTON, S. P. M., Capt., Royal Tank
Regt.
- TAYLOR, J. M., Capt., Royal Irish
Fusiliers.
TEMPEST, S., Lieut, Scots Guards.
THORNTON, J. G. A., L-Cpl, Royal
Sussex Regt.
THUNDER, P. S., Major, Northamp-
tonshire Regt.
TOMKINS, E. E., Capt., Intelligence
Corps.
TOWNSEND, R. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.

TREVOR-WILLIAMS, G. M., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 TUCKER, E. B. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.O.C.
 TWEDDIE, G. G., Capt., A. and S. Highlanders.
 TWEDDIE, J. W., Major, A. and S. Highlanders.
 TWEDDIE, P. C. C., Major, Cameron Highlanders.
 TWOMEY, L. P., Major, R.A.
 TYRRELL, J. H., Capt., 3rd (The King's Own) Hussars.
 TYRRELL, T. G., O.C.T.U.
 VON VOLLMAR, A., L.-Cpl, Royal Sussex Regt.
 WADDILOVE, E. G., O.C.T.U. (I.A.).
 WADDILOVE, M. C., Capt., K.G.O. 8th Light Cavalry (I.A.).
 WALMSLEY, E., 2nd Lieut, Royal Berkshire Regt.
 WALTER, C. I., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 WALTER, L. J., Capt., Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.
 WARREN, D. K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Signals.
 WATERS, G. M. T., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.
 WATSON, J., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.
 WATSON, L. J. S., Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.

WAUGH, E. R., Capt., King's Regt.
 WAUGH, H. G., 2nd Lieut, King's Regt.
 WEBB, A. M. F., 2nd Lieut, The Queen's Bays.
 WEIGHILL, M. H., 2nd Lieut, Y. and L. Regt.
 WEISSENBERG, H. P., Lieut, R.A.
 WELLS, D. K., Capt., R.H.A.
 WELLS, P. J., Lieut, R.A.
 WESTERN, B. J. M., 2nd Lieut, Unattached List (I.A.).
 WESTERN, P. D., Royal Scots Greys.
 WHITE, D. D., R.A.S.C.
 WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt., The Poona Horse (I.A.).
 WILBERFORCE, R. W., Capt., R.F.A.
 WILD, E., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 WILLIAMSON, W. F., Lieut, R.A.
 WILSON, H., Capt., R.E.
 WITHAM, R. R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.
 WOLSELEY, S. G., Capt., R.A.
 YATES, A. B., R.E.
 YATES, H. St J., Major, R.A.S.C.
 YATES, J. A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 YOUNG, J. C. C., R.A.
 YOUNG, P. M., Capt., Y. and L. Regt.

POLISH ARMY

CIECHANOWSKI, J. M. S., 14th Lancers.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

(R.A.F.V.R. unless otherwise stated)

AINSCOUGH, P.
 ASHWORTH, T. H.
 BARTHROPP, P. C. C., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 BARTON, R. W., Pilot Officer.
 BRADY, P., Sergt Pilot.
 BRAYTON, A., Flight Lieut.
 BROADE, J. H.
 BRODRICK, A. R.
 BUDDLE, T. J., R.N.Z.A.F.
 BULLEID, W. M.
 CAMPBELL, J., Sergt Pilot, R.N.Z.A.F.

CARROLL, B. G., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.
 CARROLL, G. D.
 CHARLTON, E. O., L.A.C.
 CHEVALIER, F., R.C.A.F.
 CHISHOLM, R. A., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, A.A.F.
 CHISHOLM, R. I. L.
 CIECHANOWSKI, L. M. M.
 COGLAN, H. St J., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, A.A.F.R.O.
 CONRON, S.
 CONROY, M. P. L.
 CONSIDINE, B., Pilot Officer.
 COX, M.

CRAIGEN, W. J., Flying Officer.
 CRITCHLEY, F. M., Pilot Officer, R.A.A.F.
 CROFT, J. D., Flying Officer.
 DAWES, P. A., Flying Officer, R.A.F.M.S.
 DEASE, E. J., M.B.E., Sq. Ldr.
 DE NORMANVILLE, P. B. A., Pilot Officer.
 DOWLING, J. R.
 DOWNEY, E. G. R., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 DRUMMOND, R.
 DUDLEY TAYLOR, P. G. D., Sq. Ldr.
 EILLS, A. J., L.A.C.
 ELDON, EARL OF, Flight Lieut.
 FARRELL, W. D., R.C.A.F.
 FEILDING, HON. H. R., Flying Officer.
 FLOOD, C. J. P., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.
 FORSTER, E.
 FOUGERE, G., Pilot Officer.
 GARBETT, H. N., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 GAYNOR, D. M., Pilot Officer.
 GERARD, HON. R.
 GIBBONS, A.
 GRAVES, M., Pilot Officer.
 GREEN, G. C. D., Pilot Officer.
 GREENWOOD, H. D. F.
 GRISEWOOD, P.
 HAGUE, R. G.
 HARDMAN, E. P., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr.
 HAYES, J. N.
 HICKS, G., Pilot Officer.
 HODGKINSON, Robert B. H., Flight Lieut.
 HODSMAN, A. A.
 HODSMAN, M., Sergt Pilot.
 HODSMAN, R. H.
 HODSMAN, S. F., Pilot Officer.
 HOLDUP, M.
 HOOKHAM, F.
 JAMES, A. I., Sergt.
 JAMES, B. B., Pilot Officer.
 KENDALL, D. N., Sq. Ldr.
 KEARNEY, F., Pilot Officer (Technical Branch).
 KEOGH, P.
 KEVILL, D.
 KEVILL, R. T. H.
 KING, E. H., Flying Officer.
 LAWSON, R., Royal Observer Corps Liaison Officer, R.A.F.
 LESLIE, D. P. A.
 LIGHTBURN, K.
 LISTON, C. P., Singapore Voluntary Air Force.
 LOVELL, A. D. J., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 LOVELL, S. J., Pilot Officer.
 MACAULEY, W. P.
 MCCANN, J., Sergt Pilot.
 MCCLURE, D. A. J., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 McDONALD, D. P., Controller of Aerodromes.
 McELLIGOTT, N., Flight Lieut.
 MACLAREN, I., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.
 McMANEMY, A. F., Pilot Officer.
 MANSSEL-PLEYDELL, D. P.
 MATHEWS, R. N., Pilot Officer.
 MAUDE, S. N. L., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 MAXWELL, M. C., Sq. Ldr.
 MAXWELL-SCOTT, M. F.
 MILES, A., Sergt Gnr.
 MOSTYN, E. J., Sergt Pilot.
 MOUNSEY, R.
 MURRAY, W. B., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.
 OGILVIE, N. C., Pilot Officer.
 OGILVIE FORBES, M. F., Flight Lieut.
 PIGGOTT, J.
 POWELL, P. G., Sergt Pilot.
 POWER, C., Pilot Officer.
 PUTTICK, J. A.
 RABNETT, B., Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.
 RENNIE, T. P.
 REYNOLDS, F.
 ROACH, W., Pilot Officer.
 ROCHFORD, L. H., D.S.C., D.F.C., Flying Officer.
 ROSENVINGE, G. O., Flying Officer, R.A.F.M.S.
 RUSSELL, R. R., R.A.A.F.

SANDEMAN, P. V., Pilot Officer.
 SHERIDAN, C. M.
 SIMPSON, J. G. MADDEN, Flight Lieut.
 SMITH, E. A. U., Pilot Officer.
 SUTHERLAND, J. E.
 SYKES, D.

THUNDER, M. D., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.
 TUCKER, A. B., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 TUCKER, J. C., Flying Officer.
 TUDOR OWEN, J.
 TURNBULL, T. P., L.A.C.

VICKERS, D. M.
 VIDAL, J. F. C., Pilot Officer.

WEISSENBERG, J.
 WELSH, T. V., Pilot Officer.
 WOLSELEY, B. C. D.
 WOOD, R.

YOUNG, A. J., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 YOUNG, D. O., D.F.C., A.F.C., Wing
 Cmdr, Res. A.F.O.

Total numbers known to be serving:

The Royal Navy, 66 The Army, 490 The Royal Air Force, 121

★
 We announce with deep regret the deaths of Leading Aircraftsman Jeremiah Aloysius Ryan, R.A.F.V.R., and of Lieutenant Robert Todhunter, Royal Norfolk Regt.

★
 LIEUT J. E. HARE, M.C., R.A., and Lieut L. E. Barton, R.A., were in Malaya and are missing. Major G. L. Ryan, R.A., and 2nd Lieut M. F. Fenwick, Royal Scots, are missing since operations in Hong Kong. Sergt Gnr Alan Miles, R.A.F.V.R., was posted missing from operations over Germany in October. 2nd Lieut A. Bevan, Welsh Guards, who was A.D.C. to General Beckwith-Smith, was taken prisoner at Singapore. Capt. F. N. St J. Fairhurst, 7th Hussars, and Lieut C. J. Bonington were taken prisoner in Libya. The latter's C.O. was David Stirling who was with him at the same time in St Oswald's. His father has written:

"He made quite a name for himself as a journalist in Australia. I do not know if you ever heard of his doings in China as a war correspondent. He was found behind the Jap lines and they shoved him off to Haipong, and told him that they would shoot him if he were found in China again. . . .

"Charles was then in a special Air Service Bgd. (Parachutist). He had a marvellous escape in the first Libya offensive; he was unconscious for days on end and did not expect to get over it, but a trip to Australia in a Hospital ship and five months there set him up again. In the meantime all the officers and all but 89 men of his old battalion were left in Crete and Greece.

Now as to his latest experience: He was shot down by a German fighter and they crashed at 150 m.p.h. Three others were killed. He was wounded and at the time of writing from a Hospital at a Dulag camp had still to undergo an operation to have a chunk of shrapnel removed from his shoulder.

He says 'the Germans have really been very kind to me.' They get good food and have even a radio set. He is with a lot of Airforce men whom he finds to be exceptionally cheerful."

The official citation of the award of the D.F.C. to Wing Cmdr D. O. Young, recorded in the last JOURNAL, runs as follows:

"One day in December a strong force of bombers made a determined attack on the German warships *Gneissau* and *Scharnhorst* at Brest. The operation was carried out in the face of extremely heavy and accurate anti-aircraft fire and attacks by enemy fighters. Nevertheless, the air crews pressed home their attacks and scored hits on their objectives. Several enemy aircraft were shot down. The success of the operation, which demanded the highest degree of skill and courage, reflects the greatest credit on the efforts of the following officers and men who participated in various capacities. . . .

Atg Wing Cmdr D. O. YOUNG, A.F.C., Res.A.F.O."

★
 FURTHER awards have been made recently and we offer those who have received them our warmest congratulations:

M.C. Lieutenant J. E. HARE, R.A.

"In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the South West Pacific."

Bar to the D.F.C.

Atg Sq. Ldr R. A. CHISHOLM, D.F.C., A.A.F., 604 Sq.

Since being awarded the D.F.C. in March, 1941, he has destroyed five enemy bombers at night, thus bringing his total to seven destroyed. By his exceptional skill he has been largely responsible for the high standard of efficiency shown by his flight.

Atg Sq. Ldr A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., 145 Sq.

He is a fearless and skilful fighter pilot, and his keenness to engage the enemy, combined with fine leadership, both in the air and on the ground, has set an inspiring example. He has personally destroyed at least eleven hostile aircraft and has damaged others.

D.S.O. Lieutenant (Atg Capt.) A. D. STIRLING, Scots Guards.

"In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East."

★
 Major the Lord Lovat led the Commando raid on Boulogne on April 21st-22nd.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Joseph John Haidy to Kathryn Daly at the Church of Christ the King, Hollywood, U.S.A., on October 18th, 1941.

J. J. Keogh, R.A., to May Gains at St Mary's, Louth, on January 1st, 1942.

Captain Stephen Garnet Wolseley, R.A., to Pamela Barry-Power at St Frances', Ross-on-Wye, in January.

Norman Peter Maclaren to Jean Farrell at St Peter's, Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh, on February 5th.

Jerome Francis Lambert to Gwendoline Kanis at Ampleforth Abbey on February 23rd.

Maurice Piersse Murrrough Loftus, Scots Guards, to Anne Elizabeth de la Pasture at Brompton Oratory on February 16th.

Anthony Bulleid to Ann McCann at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Sutton, on April 11th.

Major Gustavus Henry March-Phillipps, M.B.E., R.A., to Marjorie Frances Esclairmonde Stewart at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on April 18th.

Louis Hayes to Joyce Barry at Birmingham on April 18th.

Paul du Vivier, R.E., to Joan Beryl Swann at the Brompton Oratory on May 9th.

And to the following on their engagement:

Arthur G. Quirke to Brenda Scroope.

Michael Hardwyn Gastrell, R.A., to Vivienne Patricia Smith.

Captain Giles Grierson Tweedie, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Marguerite Helena Mary Walker.

Anthony St. Vincent Parker-Jervis, Lieut. R.C.H.A., to Doris Beauchamp Taverner.

To the list given in the last JOURNAL of those entering the Universities should be added P. McEvoy, ST ANDREW'S (R.A. Course) and J. R. Dowling, MANCHESTER (R.A.F. Course).

The following entered in January:

CAMBRIDGE: S. C. Rolleston, *Peterhouse*.

OXFORD: D. D. Boulton, *Christ Church*; J. C. Bray, *Corpus Christi*; H. B. Neely, *Trinity*.

In various matches against Cambridge D. P. Stewart-Cape and Dom Maurus Green ran in the Cross Country; P. F. Hobden was in the Boxing team; and H. B. Neely in the Rugger XV.

ON the occasion of the 80th birthday of F. J. J. Gibbons, K.C.S.G., governing director of James Gibbons, Ltd, of Wolverhampton, a presentation was made to him on behalf of the directors and employees, who number nearly one thousand. It is fitting that we should add our own greetings and congratulations to one whom, as donor of the High Altar in the Abbey Church, we regard as our greatest benefactor.

A. H. Willbourn has been elected President of the University Catholic Federation.

At Cambridge K. A. Bradshaw has been elected President of the Fisher Society.

D. J. Hodsmen has passed the Law Intermediate exam.

THE following have entered the Universities in April: OXFORD: P. COMYNS, *Christ Church*; D. O. FAIRLIE (Signals Course) *Oriel*; CAMBRIDGE: T. M. HALL (R.E. Course) *Corpus Christi*; BIRMINGHAM: O. F. F. HARE and R. GHYKA (R.E. Course); MANCHESTER: P. A. NORMAN (R.E. Course); GLASGOW: A. B. YATES (R.E. Course); DURHAM: J. HUNTER-GRAY (R.A. Course); JOHANNESBURG: J. B. SKINNER.

As we go to press we have heard of the death, after a long illness patiently borne, of Peter Haywood-Farmer. We ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of his soul. An appreciation will appear in our next number.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

INTER-HOUSE CROSS COUNTRY

THE last day in February marked the beginning of united school activities. Ampleforth, like so many other country districts, had been under snow since the early days of January and all hopes for the Inter-House Rugby matches unfortunately had to be abolished. Cross-country training was just possible and for ten days the House captains worked their teams into running condition. On February 28th the races were run.

As in previous years, the Junior Race was the first to be run and P. A. Slattery, St Dunstan's House, came home first with the excellent time of 10 mins. 27.5 secs. Taking the lead at the start he was never headed. Behind him came O'Neill and J. Campbell, this order remaining unchanged over the entire course. St Cuthbert's with 69 points won the team race; St Aidan's came second with 98 points; and St Wilfrid's third with 134 points.

The Senior Race followed immediately and this P. S. Barry won with ease in 20 mins. 45.7 secs. Setting a

strong pace, he made excellent time to the Gilling woods with Radcliff, Hare and Piggot, all of St Aidan's, in close attendance. Seven minutes later Barry had reached the railway crossing with a big lead, and Hare had moved up to second place. Gaynor, St Dunstan's, was now running fifth and Bruce, another member of St Aidan's team, had joined the leading group.

Relative positions remained much the same and Barry, as mentioned above, came home an easy winner, apparently capable of going much further, had there been need. Gaynor finished third and thereby separated Hare from Piggot.

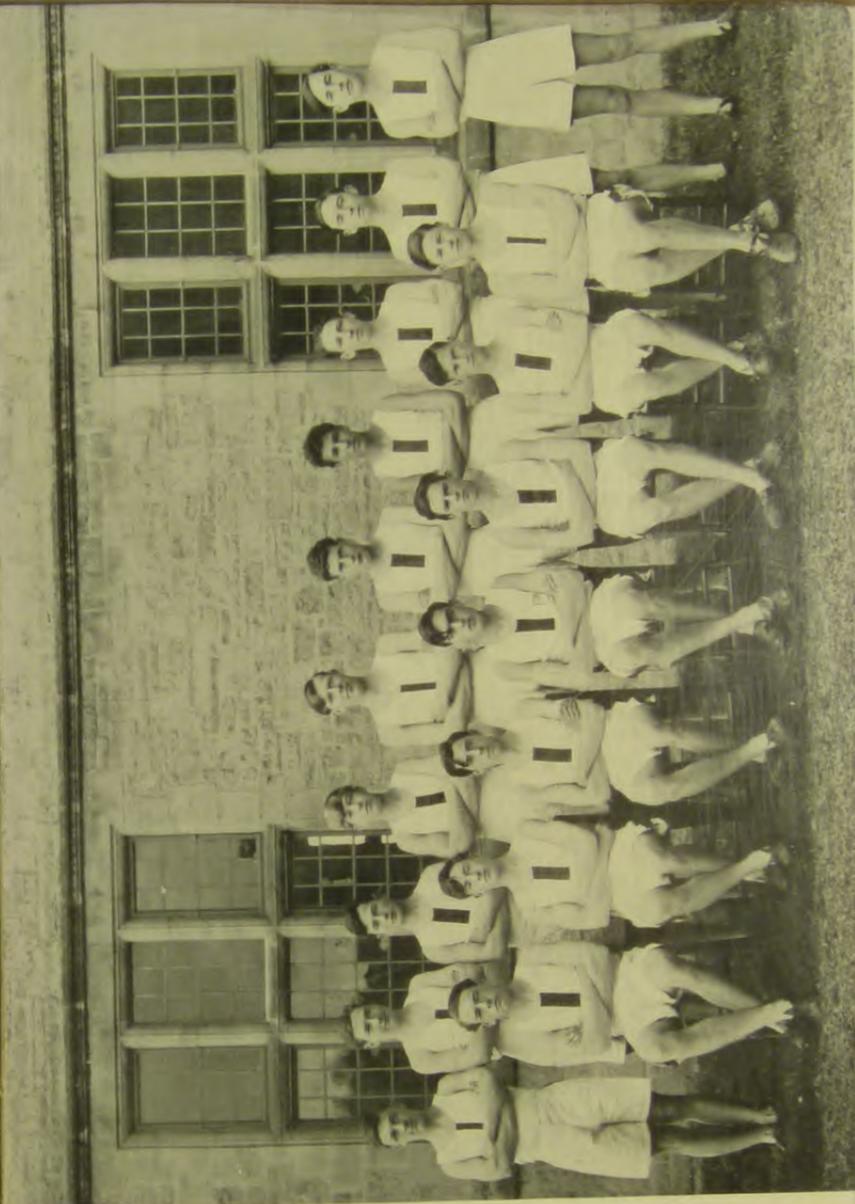
The first twelve places were won by: P. Barry (E); Hare (A); Gaynor (D); M. Piggot (A); J. Reid (D); Radcliff (A); Mawson (W); McLachlan (E); Bruce (A); Graves (C); Rennie (W); Hodson (E).

Team Results.—St Aidan's, 57 pts; St Edward's, 92 pts; St Bede's, 101 pts; St Dunstan's, 118 pts; St Wilfrid's, 132 pts; St Cuthbert's, 192 pts.; St Oswald's, 206 pts.

ATHLETICS

BY March 7th, a week later than the official opening day, athletics seemed little more than a dream. The track, in parts, bore snow quite four feet deep and, so we were told, more was to come. This we believed, for nothing seemed impossible after such a prolonged spell of hard frosts and snow, yet we decided to clear the track as best we could. Shovels and spades were collected and staff and

boys lifted the snow to the sides. By March 10th the track was in use. This allowed us a fortnight in which to prepare for two school matches and the school meeting. No wonder, with such short time at our disposal, we were well pleased with the results of the matches—both won—and the progress made in training. Unfortunately the meeting with Sedbergh School was impossible and once again



Standing (Left to Right): AMPLEFORTH ATHLETICS TEAM, 1942
A. I. Fletcher, J. Hunter-Gray, R. G. Brown, J. G. Bamford (Capt.), M. W. Bruce, P. S. Barry, E. A. Boylan.
Sitting (Left to Right):
D. T. Peers, J. T. Radcliff, G. F. Babington, J. L. Leatham, B. G. Christie, M. P. O'Reilly, J. G. Danaher, M. A. Piggot, C. B. Conlin, A. M. Barrass.



the fixture with Worksop College could not be staged. A further fixture with the Old Boys, organised by D. M. Cape, last year's captain, was likewise cancelled. Such losses were a great blow, but we were fortunate in the arrangement of a new fixture with Denstone College whom we met on the track at Manchester University. The other meeting was held at Ampleforth with the local troops billeted within our area. Both were excellent meetings, the results of which may be seen over the page.

Far and away the most notable achievement of the season was the High Jumping of J. G. Bamford, the School Captain. A future for him had long since been predicted but few there were who ever thought he would clear 5 ft. 10 ins., half an inch lower than the existing record held at the White City. The accompanying photograph shows him clearing 5 ft. 8½ ins. in the style of the Western Roll. With time for further practice there is little doubt he would have jumped six feet or little short of it.

Additional interest was added to the School meeting by the dividing of the Senior Division into two Sets. In the new second Set, for those under seventeen, H. J. Codrington and J. G. Danaher were the best athletes. But it was in the third Set, made up from boys a year younger, where much promising material was exposed. Here U. W. Gray was outstanding. Three records he broke with ease and with better luck would have won the 100 Yards in less than 11 secs. His ability tended to mask the achievements of several other excellent athletes in R. F. Travers, H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple, M. J. O'Neill and D. B. Reynolds.

Amongst the many Inter-House events the Senior Inter-House cup was won by St Wilfrid's; the Junior by St Cuthbert's.

Towards the close of the season colours were awarded to E. A. Boylan, M. W. Bruce, R. G. Brown, C. B. Conlin and D. T. Peers.

In conclusion we would not like to miss the opportunity of expressing our gratitude to Captain K. S. Duncan who on two successive week-ends came from afar to coach and impart his valuable knowledge and experience. Also we must tender our sincere thanks to Mrs Thomas Ainscough, who has presented the School with a cup, awarded to the best athlete in the second Set. The Headmaster, too, has kindly presented a cup for the winning team in the Junior Cross-Country race.

SET I

100 Yards.—(10.2 sec., P. J. Wells, 1937). R. G. Brown 1, C. B. Conlin 2, J. Rattrie 3. 10.9 secs.

440 Yards.—(54.7 secs., G. B. Potts, 1937). R. G. Brown 1, D. T. Peers 2, C. B. Conlin 3. 55.3 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 6.4 secs., R. E. Riddell, 1935). M. W. Bruce 1, J. T. Radcliff 2, D. H. Rennie 3. 2 m. 14.3 secs.

One Mile.—4 m. 45.6 secs., A. G. Green, 1937). M. W. Bruce 1, P. S. Barry 2, M. A. Piggot 3. 5 m. 5.1 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 m. 52.2 secs., D. M. Cape, 1941). P. S. Barry 1, M. A. Piggot 2, D. P. Winstanley 3. 3 m. 57.3 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles (3 ft. 3 ins.)—(16.4 secs., E. P. Mathews, 1941). J. G. Bamford 1, B. G. Christie 2. 16.6 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 5¾ ins., C. J. Ryan, 1936). J. G. Bamford 1, J. B. Barry 2, M. P. O'Reilly 3. 5 ft. 10 ins. (NEW RECORD).

Long Jump.—(21 ft. ½ in., B. H. Alcazar, 1932). D. T. Peers 1, E. A. Boylan 2, J. J. Rigby 3. 18 ft. 3 ins.

Putting the Weight.—(12 lbs.)—

(40 ft. 6 ins., J. O. Leask, 1938).
A. I. Fletcher 1, J. L. Leatham 2,
N. P. Smyth 3. 35 ft.

Throwing the Javelin.—(164 ft.
6 ins., D. R. Dalglish, 1936). P. Pen-
sabene 1, A. M. Barrass 2, W. D.
Mangham 3. 125 ft. 11 ins.

Consolation Steeplechase, 660 Yards.
—(1 m. 49.5 secs., C. M. Davey, 1940).
B. G. Christie 1, J. E. White 2,
R. R. O'Kelly 3. 1 m. 54.2 secs.

SET II

100 Yards.—H. J. Codrington 1,
J. Hotherhall 2, E. H. Maunsell 3.
10.9 secs.

440 Yards.—H. J. Codrington 1,
D. M. Hall 2, J. Hotherhall 3. 57.2
secs.

Half Mile.—J. G. Danaher 1,
D. M. Hall 2, G. M. Reid 3. 2 m. 16.6
secs.

One Mile.—G. M. Reid 1, O. G.
Mawson 2, P. J. Gaynor 3. 5 m. 8.6
secs.

*Three-quarters of a Mile Steeple-
chase.*—J. d'A. Edwards 1, P. J.
Daly 2, C. P. Hoyle 3. 4 m. 41.1 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles (3 ft. 3 ins.).—
T. A. Bates 1, H. F. Strode 2. 20.2
secs.

High Jump.—R. F. M. Wright 1,
P. F. Davey 2, M. A. Marston 3.
5 ft.

Long Jump.—A. I. Stewart 1,
G. F. Babington 2, H. F. Strode 3.
17 ft. 6 ins.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs.).—
M. T. Charlton 1, M. F. Randall 2,
O. G. Mawson 3. 30 ft. 3 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—P. W.
Downes 1. 95 ft. 10 ins.

Consolation Steeplechase, 660 Yards.
—J. A. Patron 1, N. Reyntiens 2,
R. M. Dawson 3. 1 m. 57.7 secs.

SET III

100 Yards.—(11.0 secs., G. H.
Hume, 1939). K. W. Gray 1, H. F.

Hamilton-Dalrymple 2, R. F. Travers
3. 11.1 secs.

440 Yards.—(59.1 secs., G. D.
Green, 1937). K. W. Gray 1, R. F.
Travers 2, H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple
3. 57.6 secs. (NEW RECORD).

Half Mile.—(2 m. 17.5 secs., D. J.
Carvill, 1937). R. F. Travers 1, M. J.
O'Neill 2, H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple
3. 2 m. 25.4 secs.

One Mile.—(5 m. 10.5 secs., E. P.
Murphy, 1937). M. J. O'Neill 1,
P. A. Slattery 2, H. F. Hamilton-
Dalrymple 3. 5 m. 22.9 secs.

106 Yards Hurdles (3 ft.).—(16.2
secs., C. J. Ryan, 1935). H. F.
Hamilton-Dalrymple 1, P. H. Traf-
ford 2, D. B. Reynolds 3. 16.6 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 3 ins., J. G.
Bamford, 1939). D. B. Reynolds 1,
N. Soltan 2, K. W. Gray 3. 4 ft. 10½
ins.

Long Jump.—(17 ft. 1½ ins., T. D.
Ogilvie-Forbes 1938). K. W. Gray 1,
D. B. Reynolds 2, R. Langford-Rae 3.
18 ft. 2 ins. (NEW RECORD).

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.).—
(35 ft. 1 in., W. V. Haden, 1935).
K. W. Gray 1, B. G. Sandeman 2,
J. de Pret Roose 3. 36 ft. 4 ins. (NEW
RECORD).

SET IV

100 Yards.—(11.4 secs., K. W.
Gray, 1941). M. E. Hardy 1, P. W.
Hickey 2, P. T. Pernyes 3. 11.6 secs.

440 Yards.—(60.4 secs., D. M.
Gaynor, 1937). P. W. Hickey 1,
M. E. Hardy 2, G. W. Phipps 3.
63.9 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 m. 25.4 secs., D. M.
Gaynor, 1937). G. W. Phipps 1,
P. W. Hickey 2, L. M. Rothfield 3.
2 m. 31.6 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 ins.).—
(15.5 secs., J. G. Ryan, 1936). M. E.
Hardy 1, J. C. Greig 2, J. A. Miles 3.
16.5 secs.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 11 ins., C. J.

Ryan, 1934). C. J. Hopkins 1, J. A.
Miles 2, P. W. Hickey 3. 4 ft. 4 ins.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 10 ins., D. M.
Gaynor, 1937). P. T. Pernyes 1,
P. W. Hickey 2, J. H. Bamford 3.
14 ft. 11 ins.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

400 Yards Relay.—(44.1 secs., St
Aidan's, 1937). St Wilfrid's 1, St
Cuthbert's 2, St Oswald's 3. 46.6 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m.
45.5 secs., St Bede's, 1938). St Wil-
frid's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Edward's
3. 1 m. 50.1 secs.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR.

Four Miles Relay (14 m. 57.8 secs.,
St Dunstan's 1938). St Cuthbert's 1,
St Oswald's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 15 m.
56.8 secs.

JUNIOR.

400 Yards Relay.—49.3 secs., St
Dunstan's, 1937). St Cuthbert's 1,
St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 49.3 secs.
(EQUALS RECORD).

One Mile Relay.—(4 m. 3.3 secs.,
St Aidan's, 1935). St Cuthbert's 1,
St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 4 m.
11.9 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 m.
52.7 secs., St Dunstan's, 1938). St
Cuthbert's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St
Oswald's 3. 1 m. 57.6 secs.

Half Mile Team Race.—(6 pts,
St Cuthbert's, 1931). St Cuthbert's 1,
St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 16 pts.

Mile Team Race.—(6 pts, St
Wilfrid's, 1936). St Bede's 1, St
Dunstan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 18 pts.

High Jump.—(14 ft. 4½ ins., St
Wilfrid's, 1939). St Oswald's 1, St
Cuthbert's 2, St Aidan's 3. 13 ft. 9 ins.

Long Jump.—(46 ft. 5½ ins., St
Cuthbert's, 1941). St Cuthbert's 1,
St Oswald's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 47 ft.
4½ ins. (NEW RECORD).

1*

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.).—
(75 ft. 1½ ins., St Bede's 1941) St
Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's
3. 88 ft. 10½ ins. (NEW RECORD).

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v.
DENSTONE COLLEGE

Held at Fallowfield, Manchester,
on March 27th, 1942.

100 Yards.—R. G. Brown (A) 1,
A. V. Longworth (D) 2, C. B. Conlin
(A) 3. 10.4 secs.

440 Yards.—R. G. Brown (A) 1,
D. T. Peers (A) 2, A. K. Newburn
(D) 3. 56 secs.

Half Mile.—M. W. Bruce (A) 1,
J. R. Bullivant (D) 2, I. Taylor (D) 3.
2 mins. 15 secs.

Mile.—C. E. Gilbert (D) 1, P. S.
Barry (A) 2, I. L. Anderson (D) 3.
5 m. 4 secs.

High Jump.—J. G. Bamford (A) 1,
D. C. Curry (D) 2, C. E. Gilbert
(D) 3. 5 ft. 4 ins.

Long Jump.—A. V. Longworth
(D) 1, D. A. Beardsmore (D) 2,
E. A. Boylan (A) 3. 19 ft. 1 in.

120 Yards Hurdles (3 ft.).—J. G.
Bamford (A) 1, D. J. Curry (D) 2,
B. G. Christie (A) 3. 16.1 secs.

Putting the Shot (12 lbs.).—G. S.
Simpson (D) 1, A. I. Fletcher (A) 2,
C. E. Gilbert (D) 3. 31 ft. 9 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—C. E. Gil-
bert (D) 1, J. Hunter-Gray (A) 2,
P. D. Gilbert (D) 3. 135 ft.

*Half Mile Medley Relay: Ample-
forth:* C. B. Conlin, R. G. Brown,
M. W. Bruce, D. T. Peers. *Denstone:*
A. V. Longworth, G. S. Simpson,
D. A. Beardsmore, A. K. Newburn.
Result: Ampleforth 48 points;
Denstone 41 points.

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. AN
ARMY TEAM

Held at Ampleforth on April 1st,
1942.

100 Yards.—R. G. Brown (A) 1,

C. B. Conlin (A) 2, Rfn Turner 3.
11 secs.

440 Yards.—R. G. Brown (A) 1,
D. T. Peers (A) 2, Sgt Clarke 3.
56 secs.

Half Mile.—M. W. Bruce (A) 1,
Cpl Moorhouse 2, J. G. Danaher (A)
3. 2 m. 18.7 secs.

Mile.—P. S. Barry (A) 1, M. W.
Bruce (A) 2, Rfn. Hayward 3.
5 m. 12.6 secs.

High Jump.—J. G. Bamford (A) 1,
M. P. O'Reilly (A) 2, C.-Sgt Hills 3.
5 ft. 8½ ins.

Long Jump.—E. A. Boylan (A) 1,
G. F. Babington (B) 2, C.-Sgt Hills 3.
19 ft. 2½ ins.

120 Yards Hurdles.—J. G. Bam-

ford (A) 1, B. G. Christie (A) 2,
L.-Cpl Hawley 3. 17.3 secs.

Putting the Shot (12 lbs.)—C.-Sgt
Hills 1, Rfn Royston 2, A. I. Fletcher
(A) 3. 34 ft. 3½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—L.-Cpl
Mahoney 1, J. Hunter-Gray (A) 2,
Rfn Royston 3. 129 ft. 8 ins.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeple-
chase.—M. A. Piggot and J. T.
Radcliff (Equal), Cpl Dade 3. 4 m.
13.1 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—Ample-
forth: C. B. Conlin, R. G. Brown,
M. W. Bruce, D. T. Peers. Army:
Rfn Turner, 2nd-Lt Stuttard, Sgt
Clarke, L.-Cpl Caligari.

Result.—Ampleforth 69 points;
Army Team 26 points.

THE BEAGLES

WITH the exception of four days during the Christmas holidays and three at the end of March, continuous snow and frost put hunting out of the question. Three of the meets in the holidays were for the troops in this district, the other being at Thornton-le-Clay, by invitation of Lt-Col Wieler. A very large field turned out, and, thanks to a good scent, enjoyed what was, in view of the number of hares, a surprisingly good day. This was in December. In January it was only possible to get out twice, and the next hunt, the first for the School, was not until March 4th, the meet being in the College. Soaking wet ground and a bitterly cold East wind probably helped to account for the lack of scent, and as it began to snow soon after midday no one regretted the early finish.

Better sport was enjoyed on the next two days, both in the valley, the last being the best day of the season, a beaten hare being killed in one of the ploughed fields near Plantation

House after a first class hunt of nearly ninety minutes. It was also the first really good scenting day of the season. It was also to be the last, since after it Welch was laid up with a severe attack of lumbago, and the hunt arranged for St Benedict's unfortunately had to be cancelled.

After being postponed the Point-to-Point was eventually run on March 10th. Conditions were far from good, as the thaw had made the ground wet and slippery and a good deal of snow was still lying; on Yearsley hill there were still drifts more than two feet deep. P. S. Barry followed up his success in the Cross Country by being an easy winner, P. Slattery coming second, and Radcliff third. The time, 30 mins. 24 secs., might have been very much better, in spite of the bad conditions, if Barry had not added a considerable distance to the four mile course by running right up to the Yearsley road from Pond Head before turning for home. He then proceeded to lead the way through a "wood"



J. G. Bamford jumping 5 ft. 8½ ins.



where all, leader and led, apparently lost their bearings. However, all the runners eventually returned and earned the traditional tea, which was held on Easter Sunday.

The Junior House race did not take place until a week later, in order to allow time for training. It was won by de Ferranti in 14 minutes in spite of rain and heavy going, Edwards was second and Slattery third.

These notes would not be complete

without recording the regret felt by all members of the Hunt at the loss of two valued friends and supporters, Mr and Mrs Arthur Young, who have just left Plantation House. Their un-failing generosity in allowing us to hunt over their land at any time and in walking puppies has greatly indebted us to them. We are glad to be able, through the generosity of certain members, to make a small presentation as a token of our gratitude.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE following promotions were made, w.e.f. 21-1-42.

To be Under Officer :—C.S.M. Fletcher.

To be C.S.M. :—C.Q.M.S. Bamford, Sgt Smyth.

To be C.Q.M.S. :—Sgt Norman, Sgt Reyntiens.

To be Sgts :—L.-Sgt. P. Barry, Cpls Christie, Price, Conlin, Radcliff, Coghlan, Foster.

To be L.-Sgt :—Cpls Forster, W. Marke, Levett-Scrivener.

W-e-f 23-1-42 :—

To be Sgt : Cpl Codrington.

To be Cpls :—L.-Cpls Marston, Weld, Anderson, Wettern, Barry, Dobson, Boylan.

W.e.f. 7-3-42 :—

To be Under Officer :—C.S.M. The Hon. A. Feilding.

To be C.S.M. :—Sgt Barrass.

To some extent training was handicapped by an unusually long period of snow and much of the work which should have been "on the ground" had to be adapted to the classroom.

Senior N.C.O.'s who were about to leave the Contingent had the opportunity of learning something of a motor cycle, under the eye of N. J. Appleby who paraded faithfully once each week. They also visited Stensall Camp to throw grenades and to fire

the 2 in. mortar. This was a very instructive day and we are indebted to Major H. Chamier and his staff for the trouble they take to make our visits so successful.

Junior N.C.O.'s started a course in Tactics and Map Reading with the Adjutant which should ensure a steady flow of instructors to the Companies. The training of instructors in Weapon Training was carried out by regular N.C.O.'s stationed in the area and all N.C.O.'s were put through their paces by drill instructors of the West Yorkshire Regiment on two occasions during the term.

The Signal Section has been very much alive. It is under the eye of the Signal Officer of local troops. It has a variety of equipment. Three new No. 8 sets have been acquired.

One whole day was devoted to training organised within each company. It was designed to exercise junior N.C.O.'s and candidates for Certificate "A" as section leaders.

The examination for Certificate "A" has undergone yet another change. Part 1 (Individual) may be taken by a Cadet at the age of 15 years provided he has done the necessary training. The following year he may take Part 2 (Section Leader). The Certificate is not

awarded unless the candidate has passed both parts. This examination was held on three occasions. The following are the reports.

WAR CERTIFICATE "A" (Individual)
EXAMINATION

March 20th, 1942.

Drill.—Considering the amount of snow and general bad weather throughout the term Drill was very good. As much as possible had been done indoors.

Weapon Training (Rifle).—Very good.

Map Reading.—Good generally. Several candidates were however confused in their co-ordinates.

Aircraft Recognition.—Very good.

Field Intelligence.—Good. Several candidates experienced difficulty with the question on the duties of sentries.

General Remarks.—The four candidates who failed all did so in Field Intelligence. One of these also failed on the total.

Candidates were very well turned out and the smart and soldierly manner in which they present themselves was favourably commented on by all the examiners.

WAR CERTIFICATE "A" (SECTION
LEADERS) EXAMINATION.

March 23rd, 1942.

Drill.—Very good. Above the usual standard.

Weapon Training (Rifle and L.M.G.)—Both very good. One or two candidates need more confidence in giving their Fire Control Orders.

Map Reading.—Good generally. Some candidates did not attach enough importance to absolute accuracy.

Section Leading.—Good. A little more attention is required to the duties in detail of a section leader in Defence.

Man Management.—Good. A comprehensive question was asked designed to make candidates think. With a few exceptions their solutions were sound and well reasoned.

General Remarks.—All candidates were in Battle Dress. Their turnout and manner were smart and soldierly. Altogether they were a very fine looking lot.

All candidates were already in possession of Certificate "A" or Certificate "A" Provisional. At O.C. Contingent's request they were re-examined in order to satisfy him that they were up to the standard required by the latest conditions of War Certificate "A" 1942.

WAR CERTIFICATE "A" (SECTION
LEADERS) EXAMINATION.

March 27th, 1942.

Drill. Good. The examiner afterwards pointed out the faults and gave a demonstration.

Weapon Training (Rifle and Bren L.M.G.)—Very good. The standard of knowledge of these subjects was high. A great improvement had been made in Fire Control Orders.

Map Reading.—With few exceptions this was very good. Several candidates obtained full marks.

Section Leading. Very good. Much better results than usual and more confidence shown.

Man Management.—Satisfactory. If this subject is correctly presented to them it is one in which candidates take a considerable interest and therefore make good progress.

General Remarks.—The results were satisfactory, the average score being higher than usual. The turnout and bearing of the candidates was very good.

Note.—One candidate was also examined in War Certificate "A"

TRAINING



(Individual) and passed. He had been absent through sickness from the Individual Examination the previous week.

S. H. D. CHAMIER, *Captain,*
The West Yorkshire Regiment, No. 6,
I.T.C.,
President, Examining Board.

All the rifles which the Contingent held "on charge" have been withdrawn, but we are fortunate in having quite a number the property of the Contingent so that training should not suffer.

We record our appreciation of the Officer Commanding Blundell's School Junior Training Corps for organising "The J.T.C. Spring Championship" for miniature range shooting. Sixty-four Contingents competed. The VIII was placed 22nd with 866 out of a possible 1,000 points. They were placed fifth in the "snap."

SHOOTING

Shooting practice has continued in the Miniature Range on the same system as last term. House Captains have had the double object of preparing for the second part of the classification test and Part 2 of the Inter-House competition. Classification was completed by the end of March, 136 qualifying as First Class Shots, 45 as Second, and 30 as Third. This standard could be considerably raised by House Captains devoting more time to their Second and Third Class Shots.

The scores obtained by House VIII's in Part 2 of the competition were as follows:

1. St Edward's	497
2. St Aidan's	488
3. St Cuthbert's	481
4. St Wilfrid's	463

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5. St Bede's	458
6. St Oswald's	447
7. St Dunstan's	439
H.P.S.	600

After losing a match against St John's, Leatherhead, the School VIII came second in the Inter-Catholic Public Schools' competition, the scores being:—

1. Beaumont	600
2. Ampleforth	594
3. Mount St Mary's	507
4. The Oratory	485
H.P.S.	680

The results of the J.T.C. Spring Championship, a competition organised by Blundell's School, have just been published. Sixty-four teams competed, the Ampleforth VIII obtaining the 22nd place with a score of 866 out of a possible 1,000. The team consisted of T. R. Hall, P. S. Barry, Barrass, Davey, Hubbard, Mangham, McNulty, and Stewart.

THE RIFLE CLUB

Since several members were unable to complete their official shoots, it was decided to reduce the number and to take the average of the first ten, instead of twelve, shoots. The spoons, accordingly, go to the following:—

CLASS "A"

1. T. R. Hall	88.1 per cent
2. P. S. Barry	87.3 "
3. T. Hubbard	86.1 "
4. A. Barrass	86.0 "

CLASS "B"

1. W. Mangham	78.3 per cent
2. R. Rowe	76.1 "
3. T. Shaw	75.3 "

T. R. Hall is again to be thanked for his work as secretary. He has been succeeded by P. S. Barry, who will also be Captain of Shooting.

AIR TRAINING CORPS

THE following attended instructor's courses at R.A.F. Station, Linton, during the last fortnight of the Christmas holidays :—

F-Sgt Puttick (Navigation)
Sgt Mathews (Armament, Browning gun)
Cpl White (Navigation)
Cpl Horne (Armament, Bombing)

It is hoped to arrange further courses of this nature during the summer holidays.

During the Spring term instruction was continued in the Proficiency subjects of Navigation and Mathematics,

Cpl White being in charge of the elementary Navigation course.

Flight Sergeant Puttick was responsible for the post-Proficiency training in advanced Navigation.

The following have obtained their Proficiency Certificates :—

Cpl White
Cds Rennie, Piggot, McNulty, Oddie, Ainscough.

The following promotions were made w.e.f. 1-3-42 :—

To be Flight Sergeant Sgt Puttick
To be Sergeant Cpl Mathews
To be Corporal Cdt White
To be Corporal Cdt Horne

SCOUTING

FIRST TROOP

THE object of the Sixth Form Troop is to provide opportunities for those who are interested in and loyal to the Scout Movement to work for other people without receiving any remuneration. Such opportunities are forthcoming at Ampleforth with farm-work for the Procurators, the running of the Village Troop, helping the school authorities when occasions arise and giving the customary lecture to the Troop on Sunday mornings. A certain amount of this has been done this term, but there is room for improvement.

Thus great credit must be given to A. E. J. Weld, P. W. Downes and J. F. Sutherland for their work with the boys in the village; they have roused their interest and are building up a good troop. On a few Wednesdays we burnt a part of the hedge which we cut down last term—how difficult the fires were to extinguish; we supplemented the supply of firewood and cut up more logs at the

Lake. One afternoon two members of the Troop cut a good supply of palms for St Anne's Church, Liverpool. On two occasions we gave assistance to the Third Troop and on the afternoon of the Athletic match against the K.R.R.C. provided tea for the two teams.

We append the list of lectures given this term :—

The Lathe	Fr Pascal Harrison
Tent Pitching	C. B. Conlin
Stopping Bleeding	J. B. Barry
Fractures	A. E. J. Weld
Axe Sharpening	D. P. Foster
Fire Lighting	H. F. McLachlan

Opportunities for Scouting in the Summer term are limited, so we must not miss those which arise, such as the customary camping out on the eve of each holiday and the providing of tea for the School at the Lake the next day: furthermore there is the prospect of a Forestry Camp at the end of the term. D. P. Foster is the present Troop Leader and there are seventeen members of the Troop.

SECOND TROOP

The Troop has had a successful term in spite of the bad weather, but since at the time of writing it is in camp in the island of Islay, it has not been possible to prepare an account in time.

THIRD TROOP

The snow which put a stop to most school activities during the first part of the term, failed to hold up the Troop's activities as a whole, though it did prevent us from getting as far as we had hoped with the War Work for the Procurator. However the weather improved just in time for us to clear up what we had started.

The main work of the Wednesday afternoons was the internal repairs and decoration of the Mole Catcher's Cottage. The cottage, being old, is in constant need of repair and this gives valuable experience in many branches of the builder's and decorator's arts. This term many of the Troop mastered the elements of mixing cement, plastering on vertical surfaces and mixing and applying whitewash to walls instead of to the persons of the practitioner and his associates.

The cooking also reached an unusually high standard of efficiency for a practically new Troop at this stage in the year's training; and it was found possible to produce a well cooked hot meal by half-past two instead of half-past three, which made it possible to

get in a lot more useful work in the afternoon than was possible last term.

There were two outings. The first was to Dr Vidal's fishing hut on the Rye near Harome, by the Doctor's kind permission. The Scout training on that day consisted in cross-country map reading.

For the second outing the Ministry of Transport granted us a 'bus, so we were able to go further afield, and we took this opportunity to make an assault bridge over the Rye about a mile below Rievaulx; it was tested severely and only showed signs of giving way when three or four boys jumped up and down on it at the same time.

The test passing was very good this term and the A.R.P. Course Badges set for this term were passed by many of the Troop. Patrol Leader Liston and Scout Brochocki are to be congratulated on getting their King's Scout Badge and First All Round Cord. The latter is the first Avisford boy to gain these honours. The Avisford Patrol, the Hawks, came top in the Inter-Patrol Competition for the term and the Competition is now in the interesting state of being a dead heat for the first two terms of the year.

It is hoped—circumstances permitting—to hold a Forestry Camp this August, and cut pit props for the Government. This will have the double advantage of combining the fun and training of a camp with a really valuable contribution to the War Effort.

BOXING

THE two most satisfactory features of this term have been, firstly the general improvement in the standard of boxing in the School, and secondly the revival of the matches against Newcastle Grammar School and Coat-

ham School. For this great credit must be given to the leadership of the Captain, D. M. Hall, and to the efficient instruction of Sergeant Buntton, Sergeant Instructor K.R.R.C., to whom we are very grateful.

Hall gave School Colours to W. G. Barry and A. R. Hodson, whom we congratulate.

AMPLEFORTH v. COATHAM SCHOOL

The first of the two matches took place at Redcar on February 26th. A high standard of boxing was maintained throughout and the match was not decided until the last fight, which Coatham won. Those who won their fights were Dunn, Longueville, Hall and Hodson. The referee complimented Longueville and his opponent, Robson, on a "clean, straight, hard-hitting contest." Hall showed himself a good boxer with a very aggressive attack.

Result: Coatham 5, Ampleforth 4.

Ampleforth: F. Bullock, A. A. Dunn, T. N. Bromage, R. F. du B. Travers, P. A. Longueville, J. d'A. Edwards, D. M. Hall (*Captain*), A. R. Hodson, M. P. T. O'Reilly.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

The team made the journey to Penrith on the eve of St Benedict's and enjoyed the hospitality given them by the School. The match took place the next morning and resulted

in a win for Newcastle by six fights to four. Bullock, Dawson, Longueville and Hall won their fights. We are not allowed space for detailed comment, but all the fights were well contested. Dawson took a lot of punishment in the first round and fought pluckily to win in the end, and Travers put up a plucky fight against a heavier and stronger opponent. Hall won convincingly. He is a good boxer to watch, but has a rather too open stance and spends unnecessary energy through faulty footwork—a remark which applies in general to our boxing.

Ampleforth: F. Bullock, A. A. Dunn, R. F. du B. Travers, R. M. Dawson, J. d'A. Edwards, P. A. Longueville, D. M. Hall (*Captain*), W. G. Barry, M. W. Bruce, A. R. Hodson.

INTER-HOUSE BOXING

There were some good fights in the preliminary rounds this year. The final night saw St Aidan's, St Bede's, St Cuthbert's and St Edward's in the running for the cup. With the last fight going to St Edward's and the "holder's" points going to Dawson, St Bede's and St Cuthbert's tied for first place and St Edward's came third.

<i>Weights.</i> <i>Stone. lbs.</i> <i>and under.</i>	<i>Holders.</i>	<i>Winners.</i>	<i>Runners-up.</i>
6 7		F. Bullock (B)	R. J. Freeman-Wallace (B)
7 0		J. C. Miles (B)	H. Gosling (C)
7 7		R. F. Travers (C)	A. A. Dunn (W)
8 0	R. M. Dawson (C)	C. J. Hopkins (A)	G. R. Cox (E)
8 6		G. M. Reid (A)	B. G. Sandeman (B)
9 0		P. S. Barry (E)	J. d'A. Edwards (A)
9 9		D. M. Hall (B)	W. G. Barry (E)
10 7		A. R. Hodson (E)	M. W. Bruce (A)
11 6	M. P. T. O'Reilly (O)	A. J. Fletcher (W)	H. J. Codrington (W)

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE unusually long period of snow stopped most of the organised activities of the House. There was no football and the Hunt met only twice. The Scouts, however, paraded regularly.

This absence of organised games was not altogether undesirable for the extra time allowed boys to show their initiative, and much was shown by many.

THE last three weeks of term were devoted to training for the House Cross-Country and Hunt Point-to-Point races. Training can be a troublesome business but all entered wholeheartedly and the final of both races was run in fine style. Bruce came home first in the Cross-Country and de Ferranti led the field the whole time in the Hunt race. Although there was a gap after the winners were putting on their sweaters, there were several good performances, notably B. A. Ryan and Rimington who had bad luck, in that he was well to the fore, to damage an ankle. All those who entered for the races, some thirty, were rewarded with a "war time" tea which turned out to be rather better than might have been expected!

It was possible to revive the coaching of boxing under Mr Greenwood. Edwards was appointed captain of

boxing. The competition for the Boxing Cup will take place during the Summer term.

By way of experiment a shooting club was formed for the top half of the House. It met on twelve occasions in the J.T.C. range. The experiment fully justified the expenditure of .22 ammunition and the payment of a subscription towards its cost and that of the targets, for great enthusiasm was shown and care taken to follow the rules of aiming. Of the 16 who were trained to get to the stage of being able to score 50 or more points out of a possible 60. The most consistent shots were Robins, Lorrman, de Ferranti and Gillow.

HOLY WEEK Services were carried out in the Chapel by Fr Prior and most of the singing was done by the House. The retreat was preached by Fr Dunstan to whom we are very grateful.

IN spite of the severe weather the health of the House was excellent.

GILLOW took over the duties of Head Monitor and J. Hume was appointed a monitor; de Ferranti and Birtwistle were Sacristans. de Ferranti was awarded Hunt Colours.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Captains: J. S. Schofield, T. H. F. Farrell, R. F. Kirby, R. C. F. Gleeson, J. A. Rafferty, J. Bannen.

Librarians: D. J. C. Wiseman, F. G. van den-Berg, J. M. Hartigan.

Custodians of the Ante-Room: H. G. T. Freeman, R. Ryan, T. W. J. L. Koch de Gooreynd.

Sacristans: K. N. Henderson, B. R. V. de Ferranti, R. A. Twomey.

THE following new boys arrived this term: J. S. Dobson, D. H. Dick, M. I. S. Birch, J. Burdon.

BEFORE we start our chronicle of the past term, there are some items of interest which should be recorded. During the last year we have noticed a number of new things in the Chapel. First there were the splendid domed tabernacle and the candlesticks; Fr Maurus designed them and Mr Skilbeck made them out of old oak taken from the Castle buildings. Soon there appeared a beautiful frontal for the altar of rich red, gold and green. Dr and Mrs Ryan presented a splendid red carpet, which is now set off by a green carpet in front and at the sides. Lastly a most unusual sanctuary lamp was discovered in an antique shop at Pickering: it has an Oriental look and may well once have hung in an Indian temple.

No mention has yet been made in these notes of the "Gilling Guide." This sixpenny booklet has recently been produced by Abbot Turner and Fr Maurus and is full of interesting information about the various parts of the Castle. It even tells us about the Abbey coats of arms which adorn the upper walls of the Hall, though it

does not say who painted them nor how Fr Maurus got up there!

Jan. 21st.—We returned to school to find deep snow everywhere and the prospects of sledging good. We had to be patient for a day or so while clothes were unpacked, but we soon began a long period of winter sports which lasted for a month and more.

Feb. 1st.—Mr Richardson gave us a lecture on Rome and Egypt: we enjoyed this and want more of them.

Feb. 4th.—A shooting match was won by Greens whose team was Gleeson, Koch de Gooreynd, and Twomey.

Feb. 8th.—We amused ourselves with a lightning variety. Farrell gave a lecture on the Invasion of the Netherlands, Ryan I told us something about Ireland, and O'Neill I took us for an imaginary adventure on an imaginary Island. Then in the glow of the Epidiascope we had a "Spot-light Serenade": Millais, Rafferty and Bannen made music with banjo-leslies; Schulte I and Goodall sang songs.

Feb. 17th.—Shrove Tuesday. Some-how pancakes, and very good ones, appeared at dinner.

In the evening Fr Sebastian provided our entertainment. We are not allowed to publish the programme: all we can say is that this famous show was tremendously good fun. We offer Fr Sebastian and his assistants our sincere thanks.

Feb. 19th.—On some days, as a change from sledging, we went down to the Middle Lake. Only a few of us have skates and most could only slide. Just a few saw stars.

Feb. 22nd.—We held another Epidiascope Evening and the best pictures shown were those of Twomey, de Ferranti, Freeman I, Schofield and Kendall.

Feb. 23rd.—To-day we were given a half holiday, the other half of the Shrovetide holiday. In the evening we again amused ourselves.

Members of the Preparatory Form did a little skit entitled "Ten Little Prep. Boys." There was a good scene from Oliver Twist in which Scrope II was excellent as Fagan. The best thing of the evening was a sketch called "The Oldest Inhabitant" by Farrell and Gosling. Others of the 2nd Form provided short skits or charades, and a very popular item was "The Flower Girl," an old song sung by Henderson supported by a strange chorus.

The February Bouquet Cakes were won by Reds led by Schofield and Kirby.

March 3rd.—Feast of St Aelred. Fr Abbot said Mass for us and preached.

In the morning we had Treasure Hunts, and in the evening we saw the film "The Ghost Goes West."

March 21st.—The Feast of St Benedict. The war forces us to take simple pleasures. In the morning the Second Form set out with Fr Hilary and lunch packets for a long walk. The First Form searched for hidden tickets in the Avenue which enabled them to shoot in the afternoon.

In the evening we entertained ourselves. The main item was a Second Form production of "Aladdin." It was far from perfect; it had been got up in a week; it lasted nearly an hour and was quite amusing. Farrell was Aladdin, Bannen the Widow Twankey, Millais was the Geni, Rafferty the Caliph, de Ferranti the Wicked Uncle, Henderson the Princess, and Koch de Gooreynd the Chief Entertainer at the Banquet Scene.

Fr James very kindly brought some clothes from the College Green Room and "made up."

March 25th.—Ever since the snow departed we have been playing Rucker. Unfortunately for various reasons we cannot manage a single match. This is a great pity. Fr Bede has built up a team and given many of them their colours.

During the last weeks of the term we started to play a new game at odd times. We call it "Bandy" because it is rather like a game that was played at the College many years ago. It is a sort of Hockey, but the sticks (which Mr Lambert kindly cut for us out of the woods) are only about two feet long and we are not supposed to raise them above our knees!

We also held some skating competitions. Freeman I just succeeded in winning the Speed Contest; he did two rounds of the rink in 26½ seconds. It looked as though de Ferranti would equal this but unfortunately he crashed! Staepoole and Harrison were placed second and third. The Team Race was won by Blues who were represented by Freeman I, Beale I, Harrison and Barnewall. Each person did one round and passed on the flag; their limit was 58 seconds.

The March Bouquet Cakes were won by Blues led by Farrell and Freeman I.

Towards the end of term Fr Hilary held the final P.T. Competition. Sgt Greenwood presented the Senior Cup to Blues and congratulated us all on reaching a good standard of drill.

During these days Matron provided two delicious special teas. One was for the Captains, another for the other officials.

April 3rd.—Good Friday. We thank Fr Sebastian for coming and giving us a splendid retreat.

April 5th.—Easter Sunday. M. W.

Hattrell, M. I. S. Birch and J. Burdon made their First Holy Communion.

After Mass quite a large pile of parcels awaited us: somehow everyone seemed to get something!

In the evening we got up a little concert. The most popular item was Mr Burns' piano playing of "Mari-gold."

April 6th.—We finished our examinations and in the evening we had the last of an excellent programme of films. During the term we especially enjoyed "Ask a Policeman," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Ghost Goes West," "Frozen Limits," and "Hey, Hey, U.S.A."

April 7th.—After dinner the Order of the School was put up on the Board.

April 8th.—And so dawned the day of going home. We said farewell to Fr Maurus, but probably forgot to thank Matron and Cook for feeding us so extremely well in war time.

RUGBY

Not one of the five matches arranged for this year could be played, but the Rugged season was most enjoyable and successful. There was a great deal of well-matched talent throughout the School, which made the set games very keen and hard fought.

Steady progress and knowledge of the game could be seen in all the sets, and we have hopes of hearing of the success of many of those who have learnt their Rugged here: especially of the following who were awarded their Colours:

J. Bannen, P. J. Maccabe, K. N. Henderson, S. H. Harrison, R. F. Kirby, G. G. Beale, H. G. Millais, J. S. Schofield, B. R. B. de Ferranti, D. J. C. Wiseman, W. H. M. Banks, H. G. T. Freeman.

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.
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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume XLVII

September 1942

Part III

THE MEANING OF CULTURE

“WHEN I hear the word Culture,” says Hermann Goering, “I reach for my gun”; and one is inclined to sympathise, for it is a word that is most often given a false value; it is associated with academic or even purely literary values, and has become a synonym of that word of fear—highbrow; it has come to mean reading modern poetry, visiting art exhibitions, indulging in literary gossip, and dressing “aesthetically.” But all these are mere externals, a meaningless veneer, and as much a symbol of our ill-balanced civilisation as the architecture of any by-pass with its sham façades and tawdry workmanship; unlike Olivia’s beauty, ’twill not endure wind and weather.

Get knowledge, said Keats—and wisely; for knowledge is like manure; manure your land well, plant your seeds with care, tend them lovingly and skilfully, and your land will bear fruit. Knowledge may be the foundation of culture, but to say “Get Culture” is to foreshorten and make nonsense of a natural process. For culture is essentially a natural growth whose roots go deep; culture is the ethos of the individual or of society. The culture of the worker on the land is no less culture because his occupation is agriculture. The important thing is that it is organic; it is the fine flower of his life, because it is an integrated awareness of life itself.

Culture is based upon knowledge, and not necessarily the knowledge that is found in books. Until 150 years ago most knowledge was oral and traditional. Robert Thompson of Kilburn did not learn his skill from books, but in the carpenter’s shop, himself his own apprentice and master, though in the England of our grandfathers, seven years was not too long a period in which to be initiated into the chosen craft. Eric Benfield’s *Purbeck Stone* tells of the jealously guarded traditions and craftsmanship of a very old industry in a strange corner of England; and however little you know about the nature of stone, the book interests you, because a man talking on his own subject, if he knows what he is talking about and believes in it heart and soul, cannot fail to be interesting, be he lawyer or poet, ploughman or professor of mineralogy.

Even so, knowledge of itself is insufficient: it must be based on something deeper—belief. The skill of the carpenter or the doctor must have not an absolute, but a relative value; it must have a place in the final scheme of things, in the background against which our lives are lived. When a man believes that God is love, or that pleasure is evil,

or that progress is inevitable, according to those beliefs he will decide that certain things are, and that certain other things are not, worth doing.

To-day men have few beliefs, and most of them demonstrably wrong; and little knowledge, with all deference to the scientists: for one thing it is blinkered knowledge or centrifugal knowledge, each researcher pushing further from his fellows in self-imposed isolation with less and less chance of correlating his discoveries with those of others; it is partial knowledge in that few of the workers in industry understand the significance of the processes which they perform, or of the life which they lead; finally it is an ersatz knowledge, for want of a better term—a knowledge that teaches us to prefer tinned peas to fresh, to rely on a dial for entertainment and *The News of the World* for Sundays, and leads to the grim paradox that ours is a synthetic civilisation that has utterly failed to achieve a synthesis.

Christian culture must be based on belief—on natural law, on revealed truth and on dogma. There is no need to elaborate this here; it is sufficient to say that once the implications of the prime tenets of Christianity are understood, the whole pattern of life becomes clear, and everything falls into place in a world in which highbrow poet and ploughman, bench worker and lance-corporal have all a vocation—in other words their lives are cultured in that their roots go down to the beginning and end of all things.

The Christian's first belief is in the existence of God, whose children we are, redeemed by His love to everlasting life. In this present life God has created us in order that He may love us and that we may love Him; and this is a love that we can only fulfil by service, by service directly to Him, and by service to our neighbour. Only in so doing His will is our true peace. This is our general vocation, but to each man there comes the vocation to service by the development of those individual qualities and talents with which he is gifted. A minority enjoy sufficient economic security to choose their life work; another minority by sheer ability reach the goal they set themselves; but for the vast majority the choice is almost non-existent—the pits in a mining district, the mills in Lancashire, the land in East Anglia: geography and the family tradition probably decide the careers of eighty per cent of the population. For them what vocation is there? And yet, in the words of the Ten Peace Points, "the sense of a Divine vocation must be restored to a man's daily work."

The Industrial Revolution has had two very important results: it has vastly increased our material wealth; and it has created the problem of leisure. While it has created wealth, it has also created poverty, but the two are one, in that the standard implied is a material standard, the value of a job depending upon the size of the pay-envelope, and success becoming synonymous with financial prosperity. The worship

of Mammon has displaced the worship of God; the love of money has displaced the service of man as the motive for work.

Except in an age of *laissez faire* such as the nineteenth century, with expanding world markets ready for exploitation, intensive industrialism can only lead to over-production; and over-production can admit of only two solutions—mass unemployment or shorter hours of work. A ghastly picture of the meaning of mass unemployment, such as we experienced in the fifteen years before the war, will be found in the first part of *The Road to Wigan Pier* by George Orwell. The alternative is shorter hours of work and increased leisure.

This is the central problem: Industrialism has mechanised men's work, Education has so far failed to teach them to use their leisure, and in the vast towns and sprawling dormitory suburbs of to-day the sense of community has been lost. For community provides the basis of all culture—the mutual service of man, and through man of God, which must fill both work and leisure. Not that they are two contradictory, but rather two complementary aspects of life. Indeed, the artificial contrast between work and leisure is at the root of our lack of culture to-day. The idea that we necessarily work so many hours a day in order to begin to live after that, shows that we have no real conception of life. For many, mechanical labour means that a man's work has little meaning or interest for him, and there can be no culture where the larger part of a man's life does not begin to make sense. The same with his leisure; his education, cut short at fourteen, has helped him neither to understand his work, nor to enjoy his leisure; material standards offer pleasure as the highest good, and the result is the many forms of passive entertainment requiring the lowest common denominator of intelligence for enjoyment. Against this false antithesis of work as something unpleasant and leisure as something pleasant, Christianity offers its synthesis, presenting both as complementary aspects of life as a whole, each full of meaning for every individual man. The Christian by his faith is enabled to see life steadily and see it whole, and furthermore to see it *sub specie aeternitatis*.

The false solution of this problem is the solution of the idealists, of Morris and Gill weaving and carving their beautiful things in isolation, or of the little highbrow agricultural communities who practise self-sufficiency in an island that would starve after six months of isolation. And even they are not logical, unless they are prepared to walk to London instead of catching *The Flying Scotsman*, and to throw away their frying pans made from the bauxite of France by workers in English factories. Man has made the machine, and man must control it and live by it; only in Erewhon will he break it. The idealists must face the problem, not try to escape from it. The machine has come to stay and will certainly show vast increases in technical efficiency. Already scientific progress

has relieved man of a vast burden of heavy manual labour to which he would again be condemned if we reverted to the type of primitive agricultural community ideally pictured, but economically impossible. Even the mediaeval cathedrals were only built by year after year of unspeakable drudgery on the part of hundreds of unskilled labourers who returned at night to all the discomforts of homes where disease could wipe out half the population in a single year and deal Christendom a blow from which it has never recovered. All this was part of the curse of Adam which the machine age has at least done something to lift by raising the standard of living for the many.

Granted that man must continue to live by the machine, the solution of the problem lies only in teaching every man to understand the meaning of the world in which he lives, and the meaning of his own life in that world. We have seen how often a choice of calling is impossible to-day, but intelligent acceptance is never impossible: the machine-minder must not merely understand his own particular job, he must understand the significance of the whole process upon which his factory is engaged; he must be satisfied that his work is both socially useful and necessary; finally he must be educated for leisure, for what he does for a living is, as we have seen, only a part of his life, and he must learn that his family, his personal interests, his club, his parish and his Church are all spheres in which he may fulfil his vocation.

The education which will satisfy these needs must be very different from what is generally meant by education to-day. The majority leave school just at the moment when they most need assistance towards an understanding of the world. Education is almost synonymous with book-learning to-day, and thanks to the higher social status and the greater earning power of non-manual work, there is a violently unsatisfactory antithesis between academic and technical education, resulting in each class looking with suspicion on the other, and preventing the growth of a common culture; so much so indeed that the word culture, as has been said above, is almost always taken to mean literary culture. But the craftsman of yesterday, and the peasant of to-day in countries where he still exists, do not lack culture; there is nothing inherent in the nature of manual labour to frustrate culture, and it is our task to see that the ordinary man of the machine age enjoys the opportunity of living a cultured life.

A double process is necessary: Secondary education must widen its scope to touch the life of the neighbourhood in as many ways as possible. Youth must be helped to the realisation of community, which can best be achieved through service to that community. The war has done much for us in this direction—harvest camps and salvage collections are practical examples of service; social surveys are another, and the study of such problems as housing or local government offers further

scope; for the true citizen must learn to understand the functions and activities on which the life of the community depends, the co-operative methods by which club and parish and town are organised, and something of the natural resources of the country and the life of the older England on which the newer civilisation is built, as many have discovered to their advantage under the stress of war.

And just as academic education must be brought into closer contact with actual daily life and its problems, so technical education must be widened and humanised. It must not aim merely at training as efficient a mechanic as possible to economic ends; nor is education for leisure a true substitute for a man's realisation of his function in society—his vocation in other words. Every method of earning a living must be made personally significant.

This must be attempted by part-time education after leaving school—both for skilled, and for semi-skilled and unskilled workers, though the former need more extended technical training. But all must alike be trained to do their jobs, to understand their part in the life of the community, and to understand that they are doing something worth-while and important. At school they will learn something of the methods of supply and distribution; of the history and geography of their district; of local and national government; together with something of such different human experiences as art, literature or scientific research. In the factories they will learn of the raw materials on which their industry depends, and of the inter-relation of the industrial processes so that their own importance as links in the chain becomes evident. And as the system of works councils is developed they will learn something of the organisation and control of industries which will not be run entirely for the profit of the owners. Utopian, but not impossible; the aim is to train a generation of responsible human beings who must be more than cogs in the machines which it will be their privilege as well as their duty to attend, for the machines are also the servants of the community.

All our efforts must be towards the re-integration of the whole man—spiritual, intellectual and physical; and what is culture if it is not the expression of the whole man, the balanced outlook of a man whose personality is fully developed, and who is sure of his place and his function in the society of man, and of his vocation as one of the children of God?

ROBIN ATTHILL.

THE STORY OF THE ABBEY LAND

PART IV.

AFTER Prior Burgess deserted Ampleforth for Prior Park, Dom Adrian Towers was installed as Prior of Ampleforth. No fields were added to the Home Farm during his term of office (1830-1834), nor during the Priorship of Dom Bede Day (1834-1838). Under the successful administration of Dom Anselm Cockshoot (1838-1846) Ampleforth showed signs of recovery from the injury inflicted upon it by the defection of Fathers Burgess, Rooker and Metcalfe. The Council Book of 1845 contains this record: "A moiety of certain lands in the immediate neighbourhood of the College having been advertised for sale the following petition was sent to the Revd Dr Molyneux: 'The Prior and resident Council of St Lawrence's are unanimously of opinion that the land in our occupation and now on sale should be purchased by the College, if possible, and that Dr Molyneux will render a service to his monastery by advancing the purchase money. We unanimously beg this favour at his hands.'

Signed D. A. COCKSHOOT, Prior.
D. B. JACKSON, Subprior.
D. B. THOMAS, Junior Master.
D. B. ALMOND, Novice Master and Sub Procurator.

An answer having been received to the effect that he was willing to advance the sum of £1,700 in addition to and on the terms of his former investment the property specified in the petition together with a moiety of another adjacent field and also a house in the village of Ampleforth called the Manor House with certain lands thereunto belonging were purchased."

The property near the College advertised for sale had been in trust for the benefit of George Sootheran's son William¹ and included:—

(a) "My two dwelling houses occupied by John Spence and John Thompson with the garth adjoining containing five acres." This garth (1) of five acres is called the High Close in the deeds. For many years it was known as the Pigsty Field. The dwelling houses were demolished before 1870 but the foundations of one of them can be seen at the bend of the new road from the Upper Building to the Infirmary. The High Close or Pigsty Field is now intersected by various roads and pathways. For a long period this field gave the best run for tobogganning with its

¹ George Sootheran died in 1834. His son William died 1834. His son John died 1835.

Ash Tree thrill in the hollow: and in the first golf course at Ampleforth the drive from the top of High Close over the Ash Tree in the hollow to the green in the South West corner of the field made it the favourite link.

(b) "My close called Aumit three acres." (2). In one of the deeds this close is called the Little Close to distinguish it from the High Close. It lies south of the Aumit purchased by Fr Bolton from Richard Wray. It figures in the Ordnance Map of to-day as the Bath Wood.

(c) "My Close called Rough Aumit five acres and a half." (3). This aumit lies east of the Sigsworth Aumits. The Lion Wood was planted on the south portion of the Rough and Sigsworth Aumits.

(d) "My Close called Burnt Stocking seven acres." (4). The footpath to Gilling after passing through the Brickfield and Willow Plantation runs through the Burnt Stocking from its north west corner to its south east. In the title deeds the field is described as the Broad Stockings or Burnt Stockings. At one time it was divided into two Closes. In the district there are many places called Stockings. The road on the south side of the Triangle is called Stocking Lane. The assartment of forest land and old enclosures by grubbing up tree stocks and bushes was at one time carried out extensively. Land reclaimed in this way was called a stocking.

(e) "My allotment called 'Hill's' allotment two acres." These two acres were allotted to William Hill in the award of 1809 and lie immediately north of the West Terrace bounded on the east by the private road called Quarry Lane and on the north by the Ampleforth to Helmsley road. In 1893 the south east portion of this allotment was quarried for the building of the New Monastery. The debris from the working of the quarry was used by Father Wilfred Sumner for the extension of the terrace in the Monk's Wood.

The property in the village of Ampleforth advertised for sale had been in trust for the benefit of George Sootheran's son John and included:—

(1) The Manor House and cottages west of it with the garth extending to Back Lane.

(2) The small garden west of John Smith's house, the Broad Close of five acres north of John Smith's house and two thwaites four acres each north west of the Broad Close.

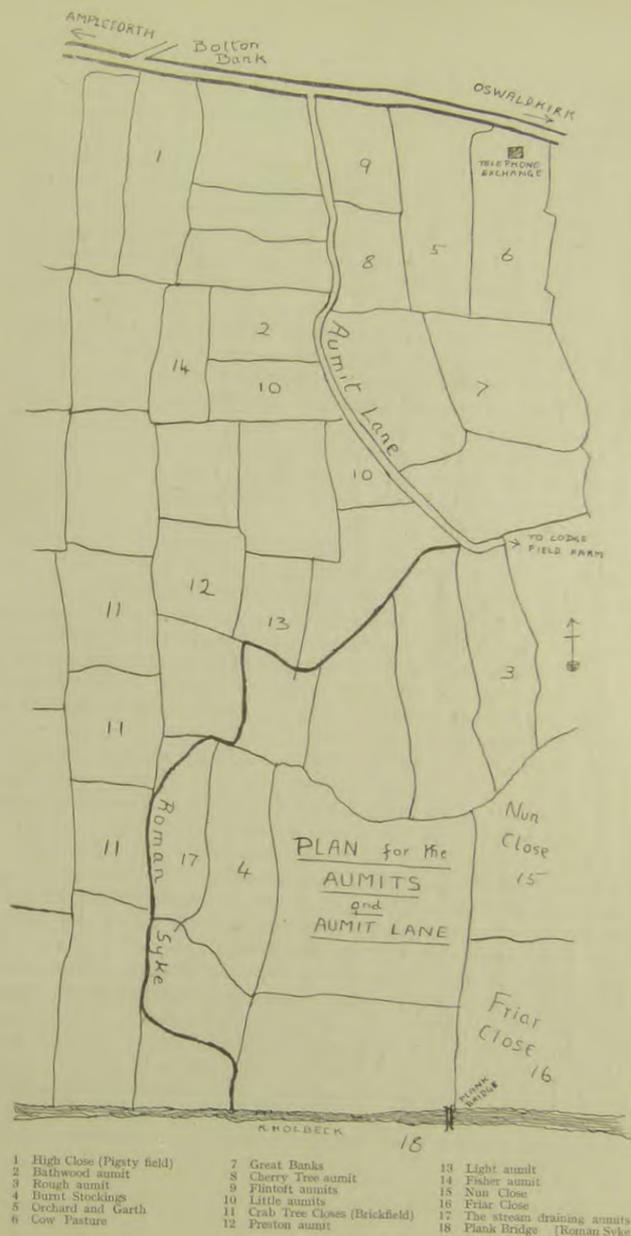
The deeds for the Manor House property go back to 1561. They are an indication that the Earl of Rutland as overlord was consenting to the conversion into ready cash of manorial rights in Ampleforth. The Earl of Rutland had succeeded to the Roos barony. Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk was in that overlordship. The Manor Houses of Ampleforth Prebendary and of Ampleforth-Birdforth belonging to Byland Abbey have disappeared. The purchase of this property brought with it a joint

lordship of the Manor of Ampleforth with the rights, royalties and appurtenances belonging to the freehold manor: the right of two pews in the Parish Church, rights, royalties and perquisites of every kind over mills, dovehouses, warrens, parks, commons, fisheries, fowlings, etc." The small garden west of John Smith's house was chosen in 1855 as the site for a Catholic school in the village, "the stones of which," complained (March, 1855) Lawyer Smith to Prior Cooper, "are actually placed in my watercourse and are forcing the water into the wall of my foldyard." Mrs. John Ludley attended this school, and remembers its first teachers, Mr Barker and Miss Hennesy. In a few years it was evident that a larger school was needed and some cottages west of the Manor House were taken down and the present school built on their site. Mrs Ludley and the rest of the children were the first to be taught in the new school by Miss Monaghan. In 1901 a Sunday Mass began to be said in the village. In 1904 St Benedict's Church was built in the Manor House garth. In 1913 a portion of the garth south of the church became God's Acre and in 1920 a Catholic Club room was erected in the grounds north of the church.

The two pews in the Parish Church that go with the Lordship of the Manor cannot now be identified nor did Prior Cockshoot or his successors claim them. If the Lords of the Manor were to attend a funeral in the Parish Church and asked for the two pews they would probably be asked to sit with the Lay Rector in the Chancel Stalls.

EAST THWAITES.—After the collapse of the windmill in the Great Wind of 1839 John Masterman, the miller, left the Hill Farm and from that date the Moor and Susannah Thwaites have been part of the Home Farm. In 1840 Prior Cockshoot took a lease of two other thwaites west of but adjoining the Susannah and Moor thwaites from John Atkinson of Oswaldkirk. The lease was drawn up by Lawyer Smith with many clauses about rotation of crops, managing and manuring the land and putting on so many "chaldrons of well burnt lime" or so many "bushels of crushed bones." Prior Cockshoot had a clause inserted that if in case "the laws now in force affecting the importation of foreign corn shall be repealed or altered so as to render tillage land generally of less annual value" a reduction on the rent would be given. Before the lease expired the Corn Laws were repealed in 1846. But by that time John Atkinson had given up farming in Oswaldkirk and had moved to Helmsley where he was interested in a brewery. Prior Cockshoot had advanced various sums of money on the two thwaites and in 1850 John Atkinson sold the two fields to the College. Attached to these two thwaites Atkinson had a private kiln in the lime quarry¹ near Beacon Farm which the

¹ These lime kilns have often been used by the boys for afternoon recreations in games of the Prisoner's Base type. The lime quarry contains abundant fossils and situated near the College is used for first lessons in Geology.



- | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 High Close (Pigsty field) | 7 Great Banks | 13 Light aumit |
| 2 Bathwood aumit | 8 Cherry Tree aumit | 14 Fisher aumit |
| 3 Rough aumit | 9 Flintoft aumits | 15 Nun Close |
| 4 Burnt Stockings | 10 Little aumits | 16 Friar Close |
| 5 Orchard and Garth | 11 Crab Tree Closes (Brickfield) | 17 The stream draining aumits |
| 6 Cow Pasture | 12 Preston aumit | 18 Plank Bridge [Roman Syke] |

College made use of for the farm land and for all the building work up to 1908.

PULLEYN ALLOTMENT.—In 1860 the allotment awarded to J. Pulleyn of one acre, one rod and 35 perches was purchased from John Kirby. It lies immediately south of the William Hill allotment. On this Pulleyn allotment Father Sumner extended the terrace and formed the zigzag path to the low walk. Between the new terrace and the low walk many of the community have devoted their afternoons' manual labour for the last thirty years.

THE BATEMAN LAND.—In 1857 Austin Ferrers Bateman of Hartington Hall, Derbyshire, at the age of nineteen came to Ampleforth as a 'parlour boarder.' He had been educated at Oscott and Prior Park. In 1862 he purchased fifty-three acres of land east and west of Aumit Lane and offered them to the College for a life annuity. The fields were not of great agricultural value but their situation made it advisable to accept the offer and Mr Bateman enjoyed the benefit of the annuity until 1917. The Bateman fields east of Aumit Lane measure thirty seven acres and a half and are described in the deeds as Orchard Field (5), Cow Pasture (6), Great Bank (7) and Aumit (8). This Aumit lies south of the Flintoft Aumit (9), and has been joined to it under the name of Cherry Tree Field. The Bateman fields west of Aumit Lane measure fifteen acres and a half and are two 'little aumits' (10), south of the Bath Wood; three closes described as Crab Tree Closes now united in one (11) and known as the Brickfield and the Preston Aumit (12) which lies between the Light Aumit (13) and the north end of the Brickfield. The Bateman fields have not been requisitioned to any large extent for building or games. The north east corner of the Cow Pasture (6) has been leased to the Postmaster General for the erection of the automatic Telephone Exchange. The Hag Cottage orchard and garth (5) were sold to Mr Pearson in 1925 in exchange for Gentleman Close on which the New Farm was built in 1926. The Crab Tree Close (11) in 1893 gave its clay for the making of bricks for the building of the New Monastery. It also gave its shale which when burnt and ground with lime in the mill made an excellent mortar as all know who have had to cut holes in the monastery walls. In 1934 the brickbuilt shooting range was erected in the north east corner of Crab Tree Close. In 1867 a small aumit near the Bath Wood called Fisher Aumit (14) was purchased.

No dictionary of place or field names, no glossary of dialect words has ventured to enter aumit and explain its derivation. The Glossary of words used in the East Riding of Yorkshire on page 24 has the word 'Aumus' and explains it as a deficient or pitiful portion: "Is that all bacon we're gannin to heve to braycast? What an aumus." In our deeds the aumits are invariably described as "aumits or omits, or common shares." In the 1809 award frequent mention is made of the "ancient

enclosed lands." Perhaps that part of Ampleforth township called the Aumits was anciently a common, and by some enclosure act between the fourteenth and seventeenth century it was allotted in three acre parcels to the husbandi or cotmen or perhaps to emancipated bondage men. The commissioners awarding these allotments would stake out Aumit Lane as a private carriage road to give right of way to all the common shares. As a lane it ends at the north east corner of the Rough Aumit, but the right of way continues through Lodge Field Farm to Gilling. Mr Mumby, the agent of the Stapleton estate who lived at the Hermitage in the eighties, insisted on the College keeping the lane open. He maintained that it was the shortest route by which the Gilling people could ride to Thirsk.

The survey written about the year 1340, describing the property belonging to the Prebendary of Ampleforth, says: "He has also on the Halmheued leas ten acres of meadow." A second time the survey has "Also the bondage men with nine cotmen shall make the hay from all the demesne lands and all the hay from the Almheued leas." These Almheued leas were part of Lodgefield Farm and the owner of Lodgefield Farm is still the lay rector of St Hilda's church and is responsible for the fabric of the Chancel. In the Abstract of Title of Charles Gregory Fairfax to his leasehold lands in Ampleforth dated September 1st, 1817, the word Almheued is not mentioned; but aumits and leas are given for many acres. Has Almheued of 1340 come down to us in the form of "Aumit"? One of Fr Bolton's fields was called Aumit Leas.

BOOK REVIEWS

ROME AND THE COUNTER REFORMATION IN ENGLAND. By Philip Hughes (Burns, Oates) 18s.

English Catholics owe already a great deal to the learned writings of Father Hughes and with this present volume he has considerably added to that debt. The book under review originated in a lecture given to the C.T.S. Conference at Brighton in 1938. It has been expanded to cover an enormous amount of ground from the Marian Restoration to the outbreak of the Puritan Revolution.

The book is in two parts: the first dealing strictly with the part taken by Rome in the English Counter Reformation. This first part is sub-divided into two sections dealing with the reign of Mary Tudor in which the general lines of that movement were followed; and the second section, Elizabeth's reign, introduces a new direction to that movement, "the new, and peculiarly English situation of a vigorous attack on the Reformation in possession, in possession, that is to say, of the means of government and of every organ of the national life."

This first part is remarkable for many things: but chiefly for the critical yet sympathetic account of the character and work of Cardinal Pole, of Cardinal Allen also and of the remarkable band of priests whom he gathered round him at Douai. The description of that group who formed the spearhead of what Professor Powicke has called "the noblest crusade the world has ever witnessed" is moving in an intense degree. However discrediting the later bickerings might have been, that first flush of heroism is something of which all Englishmen may be truly proud.

The work of William Cecil is placed in a far truer light than in the average history book. That dignified Elizabethan was savage and ruthless only in his hatred of the Catholic Church. He comes out clearly in the book as the moving spirit of the whole affair, clear-sighted, persistent, a political genius of the highest order: a first class example of how the work of one man can alter the whole course of history.

Perhaps the most remarkable lesson of the book is that no lasting spiritual good can ever be gained by political action.¹ Rome was almost unbelievably ignorant of the true state of affairs throughout the whole period with the result that Catholic political action played right into the hands of the English Government. The hopes placed by a small group of Catholics in Philip II were no less a "hideous blunder" than the excommunication of Elizabeth in 1570. Totalitarianism (to use a modern term) is no less disastrous in its spiritual results when covered with a religious veil than it is when blatantly secular.

There seems to be only one judgment possible when reviewing this first part of Father Hughes' book, that he has made a real contribution to English history: and a contribution that is as interesting to the general reader as to the professed historian.

The same cannot be said of the second part. In fact the Catholic question in the reigns of the first two Stuarts can hardly be classed as part of the Counter Reformation at all. By 1603 the victory of the Protestants seemed assured.

¹ Pole was not and is not alone in hating the *prudencia carnia* of diplomacy. There is a splendid example on page 51 *et seq.* of how the professional diplomat takes as general for the whole country the opinions of the Capital and of small noisily minorities. (Cf. George Glasgow's *Diplomacy and God*).

What was left for the Catholics of that period was a mere remnant of the former policy—an attempt to gain for themselves permission to follow their religion unmolested. The missionary priests tended to become what they later became and what, to a large extent, they had been immediately before the Reformation, "the layman's servant, a functionary to minister to him spiritual goods."¹

Much of the old ground has been covered again: the Wisbeach "stirrs," the Archpriest Controversy, the dissensions about episcopal rule. This makes sad reading at the best. Fr Hughes admits that he was reluctant to embark upon it as he has been unable to get at many necessary authorities. But surely he might have read some that were easily available such as Fr Rudesind Barlow's *Mandatum* which he confesses not to have read and the *Autobiography* of Fr John Gerrard, S.J., which does not appear in the bibliography? He admits that the archives of the Holy Office (which usually favoured the Regulars) were closed to him: and since he has therefore had to content himself with those of Propaganda (which favoured the Seculars in these quarrels) it is not surprising to find the general impression emerging that the Regulars were the villains of the piece.

Perhaps it would have been better if Fr Hughes had left this second part for future publication as a separate volume. In this serious and much controverted matter he has perhaps laid himself open to the taunt: "This man began to build and had not wherewith to finish."

L.A.B.

CATHOLIC ART AND CULTURE. AN ESSAY ON CATHOLIC CULTURE. By E. I. Watkin (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 8s. 6d.

Mr Watkin includes in Catholic Culture all philosophy, order, science and art which grew up in Europe under the direct influence of the Catholic Church, and his study occupies him from the time when the Christian spring engrafted itself to the waning shoots of Classical Autumn, through the Summer of Mediaeval Christendom to the late Summer of the Renaissance and glorious Autumn of The Baroque. No further, for, as he iterates in his last chapter on the Winter of The Modern World: "The old Catholic religion-culture of Europe is dead and is being carried out to burial. It cannot be raised from the tomb. Its world year is over, has ended with midwinter. For its matter the inheritance of classical culture no longer exists. It has been destroyed, overwhelmed by a vast influx of new knowledge, by the scientific mass civilization of the Modern World." Organization has replaced the organism of an internally ordered life.

Contiguous with the growth of this organism through the seasons he traces the development of the mind which informs it from the simple and spontaneous ebullience of boyhood being manifestly, with its attending cruelty, the spirit of the common weal, until, with the Renaissance, came a widening of knowledge through the study of natural science, and an emphasis on skill and self-glorification showing the mind its potentiality and laying it open to the conceits, of the clever adolescent, tempting him to exchange cleverness for wisdom. In the Baroque Age, the youth, still retaining his ebullience, with his mind loaded with discoveries, was able to fulfil his sense of power and by plan and sublimation to achieve a balance between the two most powerful forces

¹ The Catholic clergy were not alone in this. Cf. Macaulay's description of the average parson in his survey of England in 1688.

actuating vertically and horizontally through the history of Christian Culture.

The force vertical, defined as "the maximum of detachment," the force horizontal, as "the maximum of appreciation," derive and are extended by Christians, the one from Plato, the other from Aristotle. With a fine sense of history, if at times with a slightly perplexing lack of the academic date, Mr Watkin shows how Catholic religion-culture grew from a gradual mergence of irreconcilables, and continued by emphasising agreement rather than disagreement to build unity out of disunity. The conflict between Jew and Gentile is dissolved in the catacombs and the differences felt between Jewish symbolism and classical love of human gods are manifestly healed in the mural paintings of the third and fourth centuries, and from the marriage man is born anew. *Deus, qui humanae substantiae dignitatem mirabiliter condidisti, et mirabilis reformasti. . . .* And in the catacombs stands the dominant symbol, the figure of The Good Shepherd, an idealized classic type, young and beardless, deliberately conceived after the pattern of Hermes Kriophoros or Orpheus. "Not as in Byzantine art Christ reigning in glory, nor as in mediaeval art The Crucified, but The Good Shepherd presides over the catacombs where, beneath the earth, Christian art put out its first tender growth." Gradually the classical culture, trounced by barbarians and consumed within by decay and the slow fire of Christian conversion, died leaving a magnificent shell, into which the Christian spirit of monasticism—Gibbon called it "an ascetic epidemic"—contemporaneous with the conversion of the Empire under Constantine, breathed a promise of new life. The missionary monk brought with him the classical authors who would be the literary guides to The New Europe. Thus have Jew and Gentile, Roman and Christian merged, not within the Roman Empire, but within the city of God, and it was against the background of this mergence that St Augustine, trained by monasticism, wrote as a spiritual humanist and introduced the spiritual autobiography into literature. Before the seventh century was a quarter spent St Gregory had given utterance in his plain chant to the majesty of Christian Rome and had brought to the Church the inheritance of classical music. St Benedict had brought order for anarchy in monasticism, and Boethius had attempted the work Scholasticism accomplished a thousand years later by translating Plato and Aristotle that Christendom might have the philosophic achievement of Greece. Meanwhile, in the East the majestic Byzantine Culture was more quickly reaching its synthesis and was to bridge the gulf between the classical and Gothic periods.

The Christian mind, reaching upward, is pre-eminently vertical, the pagan horizontal, yet, moving from thesis to antithesis, the synthesis of the two was achieved during the Mediaeval Summer in the Mediaeval Cathedral, in the *Summa*, and in the *Divine Comedy*, but not without unceasing conflict against disintegration. The Papacy, enslaved by the world, produced St Gregory, St Leo and Hildebrand, and, to create order, was forced to draw up the Canon Law founded largely on the decisions of Roman Law, thus she became a great legal power and the inevitable bureaucracy grew. The Mediterranean culture meets the North, tames the warrior type and becomes European, therefore, through Byzantine influence, and for the plainer instruction of the ignorant, converted *en masse* as an alternative to barbaric anarchy, Our Lord is portrayed as a Divine Monarch robed, crowned and crucified; the Judge, awaited with dread, no longer, as in the primitive Church, with eagerness—consider a mediaeval Doom. . . . "Dies irae. . . ." "Calamitas et miseriae . . .

dies amara valde"—and between this hope and fear St Bernard longs for the Judge to take vengeance on a world of sin. Yet, as Mr Watkin observes, "Catholic gloom did not descend from heaven. It arose from the darkness of earth which the light of heaven did but make blacker." Rightly were the early Middle Ages with their riot and corruption named the Dark Ages.

By the eleventh century the promise of Mediaeval Summer was felt. Disorder did not cease but was impotent to check the surging desire for universal knowledge to be united within the hierarchy of learning in the order of theology, philosophy, and science. Universal religion needed universal knowledge *de omni re scibili* if it were to realise and display its principles. Universities were founded by clerics, and the comprehensive education of the Middle Ages arranged and patronised by the Church. Alongside of these clerical aspirations which were the mediaeval ideal, the art of love-making, as shown by Christopher Dawson in his *Essays on the Middle Ages*, is most interestingly introduced into Provence from the East, *via* Spain, and given artistic form in the songs of the Troubadours and in the Courts of Love. The Sagas and Nibelungen Lied show the Norse and German delight in heroic prowess. The Arthurian legends show the mystical world of Celtic purity meeting with the Teutonic, and the whole world of heroism and romantic love was largely sublimated within international chivalry and received the Church's blessing. This new stream of romantic love affects deeply the devotion of the thirteenth century which is directed in a new and more personal form to the Christ-man, devotedly carved in stone at Amiens, and concomitant with that comes the new devotion to the Blessed Sacrament. The emphasis on the Blessed Sacrament, previously reserved, as in eastern churches, for the communion of the sick, caused the tabernacle to take precedence in the minds of the worshippers over the altar of sacrifice. To use the nice distinction of Heiler, the Blessed Sacrament, previously regarded as a Holy Thing, is now seen as a Holy Person. Hence in 1264 Urban IV institutes the Feast of Corpus Christi.

Slowly and painfully the pattern of the Mediaeval synthesis with its network of multi-coloured threads is realised in the thirteenth century. The vertical and horizontal are bound in stone in the form of the Cathedral, reason is oned with faith in the *Summa* of St Thomas, and Dante is guided by Virgil through the whole of God's Creation. Yet, as Mr Watkin acutely notes, it is doubtful whether the Middle Ages, with their boyish lack of introspection, grasped the implications of this harmony. Like many a great artist they have been discovered long years after their death, and Mr Watkin is one of the few explorers who knows them with true critical understanding. Yet, like everything human, they carried within the worm of their own decay. The Thomist harmony was broken by an over emphasis of the horizontal, and reason allied with empirical knowledge was to stage combat with faith and the foul fulminations of Luther against "the Whore reason."

The Neo-Platonist of the Renaissance places the beauty of the universe in the foreground forgetting the Franciscan sublimation of the "tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." The natural philosophy of the Renaissance emphasises man's position in the cosmos. Slowly, and then with the Reformation, suddenly, the mediaeval synthesis disintegrates. Yet in the high tension of the Renaissance, Pico della Mirandola can write with calm mediaeval certainty, "Philosophy seeks truth, Theology finds it, but religion possesses it"; and Michael Angelo can achieve

the finest work of art within the mediaeval ideal in the birth of Adam on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel, causing Mr. Watkin to make the essential point that "The heart of the Catholic Church, the private Chapel of her head, is the centre of Catholic art." Thus, from the catacombs to the Sistine Chapel the same intense vision is expressed, in the one, naïvely, after Pompeian models, to instruct and edify, in the other, consciously, with an absorbed Catholic "wholeness," and an aesthetic intrinsic joy which is the praise of God. But the Church could not contain the thought of the Renaissance and for the first time in her history—although she had encouraged them—failed to sublimate within herself new intellectual movements in Europe; and no sooner had Michael Angelo finished his paintings in the Sistine Chapel than the Reformation, with the battle-cry of "Freedom against Authority," thundered across Europe. The challenge to her doctrine forced the Church to define her beliefs and, as a united fighting force, to hit back in the Counter Reformation.

Henceforward for 200 years the organic life of Christian humanism was renewed within the Baroque Culture, an attempt, inspired by the fourteenth century revival of mystical theology, to enclose the thought of the Renaissance within the Church of the Counter Reformation with her emphasis on infinity. The art is an art of ecstasy, the Saints ecstatic mystics. In stone, in paint, in garden planning, and in poetry the Baroque Culture reaches for the infinite with every intellectual device at hand. It is the art of the mass in space, and in its effort to master the infinite, it aims at appearing to eliminate boundaries by the throwing of light against an infinite number of bent masses. With the concentration of the spirit it is atmospherically tense, and within the Baroque Culture the vertical and horizontal find their last synthesis. Origen's dissatisfaction at man's unintellectual approach to religion is answered in the sixteenth century by the formation of the Jesuit Order. "The great opulence of words" of Sidonius finds its echo across the years in the riper and more virile poetry of the seventeenth century in England. Shakespeare talks of "The spirit of sense" and the Baroque at its best is the annihilation of the sense in the spirit, the divine flame of love purifying all, consuming all, yet, withal, both human and divine as was Christ on earth. The Arthurian romances, the heraldic ceremony of the Courts of Love, are brought to earth and swept in a spiral of mystic fervour to the realms where clouds are tinted with the light of God. In this Catholic whirlwind Rubens sends the women of Antwerp swirling to the sunset; the saints of Zurbaran and El Greco feel, as never before, the agony of bodily pain, yet they retain in their eyes and length of their bodies mediaeval calm and Godward movement as deeply contemplative as the Orante of the Catacombs. Meanwhile, Rembrandt was painting in a Protestant vortex of introspection, and Donne, starting life a Catholic, was more aware of disintegration than harmony. It was only in Catholic countries that the reckless intensity of the combination between action and contemplation could be understood and achieved. It became over-ripe through a blending with sensuality but lasted in Europe until the Pastoralities of Marie Antoinette, and can now be seen, as Mr Watkin astutely points out, in the tinsel trappings of the land of Hollywood. Yet, in spite of Hollywood and the thousand other disintegrations into which the organism of religion-culture has been split, Mr Watkin, seeking ever a synthesis and believing in the divinity of the Church, is confident that out of Autumn will come another Spring. Another spring in which intelligent Catholics may be contemplative men of action,

and from them will come, as always in the past, a genuine art as an expression of an organic religion-culture. It is interesting to quote this significant passage from Epstein's recently published *Let there be Sculpture*: "The Modern Sculptor without religion, without direction, tradition, and stability, is at a terrible disadvantage compared with the sculptors of previous periods. He has to invent even his subject matter, and he has at last been driven into the *cul de sac* of 'pure form,' where he is either making works which are totally meaningless or repeating aimlessly the same set of forms with slight variations."

Mr Watkin's Essay makes an almost perfectly balanced book. His judgment is both absolute and relative, which satisfies the lines aesthetic, historical and religious. There are times when he sees into his subject with such Baroque intensity that he too appears, particularly in the early period, to lack boundaries in the writing of his history, yet it is the fault inherent in his wide and deep understanding with its upward religious thrust. His message to Catholics to-day is profound. In all his writings his desire for integration and sublimation of knowledge rises uppermost. Let there be no indefensible state repression as employed by the Church in the Middle Ages, rather may there be preaching and example. Let us cherish, understand, and control romantic love. There is no room for Puritans, Catholic or Protestant, in the new culture. May the infinite replace the indefinite, and the commercialised, self-pitying romanticism of Catholic statuary disappear from the "Catholic repository next door to Woolworths"—a notice found by Mr Watkin in a church porch.

H.P.D.

DEATH AND LIFE. *By the Rev. M. C. D'Arcy, S.J.* (Longmans) 5s.

No work on Christian Apologetics by Father D'Arcy stands in need of commendation for he has touched so many aspects of that vast subject and has illuminated all that he has touched. Taking up his latest book on the immortality of the human soul we may be sure that it will add much to our understanding of that vital topic and that it will present the full Christian teaching in such a manner as to gain consideration by minds which would only be repelled by the "knife and fork" methods of the manuals of apologetics.

Fr D'Arcy divides his book into two parts which correspond with the division of our knowledge of man's soul and its destiny into what we know by reason and what we know by revelation. Although this is a division rendered necessary by the very subject matter, Fr D'Arcy is intent throughout his book to show that the two parts are the complements of each other—or rather that the first is only fully explained by the second. Too often, as he writes, we think of the supernatural end of man as though it was secondary in God's intention whereas, "complete as man's nature is in itself, and theoretically explicable, the fact is that owing to God's gratuitous love neither it nor the Universe can be made fully intelligible without reference to the supernatural end." It is just here that the truly Christian apologetic must part company with all other lines of thought—to make use of the cant phrase of the moment, the Christian New Order must be a Supernatural Order.

Fr D'Arcy's chosen subject requires *ex professo* an approach which shall be to a large extent psychological and the author fulfils this condition without embarking upon psychological technicalities. Thus his discussion of the relation of consciousness to mind and of mind to self is valuable and lucid, especially where he is dealing with such a question as that "teaser"—what

is the soul doing during a complete black-out of consciousness? Again the reader will find many dark spots illuminated by Fr D'Arcy's use of the terms "Horizontal" and "Vertical" to convey the distinction between the life of the soul on the level of the senses and the life of the soul on the level of the spirit when "In place of what is quantitative and repetitive and monotonous, we have quality and intensity and timelessness."

On the profound and difficult problem of the mode of activity of disembodied human souls Fr D'Arcy does justice to the Thomist point of view while indicating that there may be other solutions, as for example that of Mr E. I. Watkin in his *Philosophy of Form*.

Finally, one must say that this is a timely book. In Gerard Hopkins' words, as quoted by his fellow Jesuit: "Death blots black out," and just because of that, the most spurious claimant to lift even a corner of the curtain will get a hearing, especially in the catastrophe of a world war.

Many will recall how the swelling casualty lists of the last war produced an amazing crop of seers and mediums, some wise but most foolish, some genuine but most fraudulent, all ministering after their fashion to the clamant need, amid all that slaughter, for some reassurance of life after death. This phenomenon has not been so conspicuous during the present struggle but the past twenty years hardly permit one to believe that there has been any diminution of human credulity and superstition, and therefore it may well be that in the crescendo of war which we are being told to expect during the coming months, Fr D'Arcy's sane, balanced and, above all, Christian exposition of Death and Life may prove to be the message of the hour. W.P.

IN SOFT GARMENTS. *By the Rt Rev. Mgr Ronald Knox.* (Burns, Oates) 6s.

These twenty-four conferences well illustrate the many gifts which "cluster and sparkle in the name of Knox." They were written, in the first instance, for Oxford undergraduates, but they will be of interest and value to a far wider public, though the title of the book will be relished only by the initiated.

The conferences do not constitute a complete course of apologetics—*The Belief of Catholics* needs no rewriting—but each one deals with some vitally important question of faith or morals. They are for the most part controversial, but it is infidelity rather than Protestantism that Mgr Knox is controverting, and many Anglicans will be grateful to him for his masterly treatment of the existence of God, the deity of Christ, the Resurrection, and the immortality of the soul. Perhaps the most arresting chapter is that on Mind and Matter—to whom but Mgr Knox would it have occurred that these are verbs as well as nouns?

The book contains many a memorable passage, and it should prove a happy hunting ground for future anthologists, but three quotations must suffice here: "Can anything matter, unless there is Somebody who minds?" (p. 14). "Your life, in all probability, will be a *pro* or a *con* for somebody, somebody you've lost touch with, lost sight of, but who will come to ask himself later, 'Does that theory square with what one sees in real life? Is it supported, or is it contradicted, by the behaviour of the Catholics I have known?' And that will mean you" (p. 79). "Love is essentially the effort to sacrifice yourself, to immolate yourself, to another person. And passion is essentially the effort to sacrifice, to immolate, another person to yourself" (p. 173).

One influential reviewer has torn from its context and misinterpreted a

passage on p. 96: "Can I trust the Catholic Church as the final repository of revealed truth? If you can, all the rest follows, if you cannot, it makes little difference what else you believe, or disbelieve." Mgr Knox does not mean that, if a man is a non-Catholic, it makes little difference whether he is a follower of Lancelot Andrewes or of Bertrand Russell, of Pastor Niemöller or of Herr Rosenberg, but that, if a Catholic apostatises, one heresy will avail him as little as another for making his peace with God.

It is sad that misprints, so rare in sixpenny detective stories, should yet be so plentiful in a book of this kind—two dozen or more in 188 pages. Most of them are easy enough to emend, but a more difficult one occurs on p. 180: "Please don't think that I am encouraging all of you to embark on matrimony at once with no marriage and no prospects." Still, these are trifling blemishes, and we can enthusiastically recommend this book to everyone who may have at any time to defend the Faith in conversation with non-Catholics—in short, to every reader of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL.

THE RITE OF HIGH MASS AND SUNG MASS. *By the Rev. J. O'Connell.*

PONTIFICAL CEREMONIES. *By the Rev. Pierce Ahearne and the Rev. Michael Lane* (Burns, Oates) 15s. each.

The third volume of Fr O'Connell's great work is as praiseworthy as the preceding. The authorities given in footnotes on each page are ample testimony to the labour and discretion bestowed upon it, and we are grateful both to him and the publishers for the completion of the work under the stress of war conditions.

A few points of general interest are worthy of mention.

(1) "Ordinarily the thurible is carried in the right hand. The thumb of the thurifer is passed through the large ring of the disc, the middle finger through the small ring, which controls the cover" (p. 28). The author gives the *Caerimoniale Episcoporum* as his authority for this, and admits that it is found to be difficult in practice. We suggest that it is far more convenient to carry the censer always in the left hand, with the little finger through the large ring in the disc, and the thumb controlling the lid. It is thus always ready for use, both for receiving incense, and incensation. Fr Fortescue suggested that it should be carried in the left hand until the incense had been blessed, and then transferred to the right, which really does seem to be an unnecessary complication.

(2) The right and left sides of the altar (p. 105, n. 2) have nothing to do with the crucifix, but are determined by a simple principle. The altar itself is a consecrated image of Christ the Rock, the front facing the people. Normally it stands at the east end of the church, the north side is therefore the right hand, the south the left. Hence the reason that the subdeacon sings the epistle from the ambo at Our Lord's left hand, the deacon the gospel at His right hand.

(3) There is no rubric ordering the celebrant, if he preaches, to remove the maniple and chasuble (p. 109, n. 6). On the ground that the bishop preaches in his Mass vestments, and that the sermon is part of the liturgy, the author thinks it fitting for a priest to do the same.

(4) The deacon is told to carry the burse to the altar during the Credo "in both hands, horizontally at the height of his eyes" (p. 113). If this is a correct interpretation of the rubric, we are glad that common sense has everywhere prevailed!

(5) "The Sacred Ministers . . . stand uncovered, if the Gospel is read before the sermon" (p. 110, § 3). No authority is cited, but it certainly seems more fitting than to sit, as is customary. The reading of the epistle and gospel in English has its model in the Papal Mass, where they are still read in Latin and Greek, and originally for the same reason.

(6) "If possible, the incensation should be finished before the preface is begun" (p. 122, n. 3). In our *Rituale Monasticum* (p. 59) the incensing of the choir is ordered to cease at *Per omnia*, unless there is a 'schola cantorum.' This surely is most in accord with liturgical principle. It is quite incongruous for the deacon to be occupying the choir with a mediaeval sacramental, when the most solemn part of the sacrament of the Eucharist is beginning.

(7) "The first acolyte rings the bell three times at the *Sanctus*" (p. 126, §6). The *Sanctus* is part of the preface and the chanting of it should begin immediately after "dicentes." It is a most stupid and undignified anti-climax that a pause should be made here, while the organ and choir tune in. It can be avoided, if the celebrant will take a note from the organ for the preface, and the organist knows on what notes "dicentes" will end. The ringing of the bell is quite a useless and unnecessary distraction at this point. Fr Fortescue says that in Rome the bell is not rung at all at High Mass. It is however useful at the consecration for those at some distance from the altar.

PONTIFICAL CEREMONIES emanates from Ireland. The first half deals with Pontifical Mass in its various forms; the second half with the ceremonies of February 2nd, Ash-Wednesday and Holy Week, which are nearly always carried out in a cathedral church. The last 150 pages deal with Visitation, Confirmation and the pontifical blessings of a foundation stone, cemetery, bell and church. The book will be mainly useful for cathedral clergy, though even here it is limited by the absence of ordinations. There are phrases strange to English ears: "The bishop gives away his crosier," "The junior chaplain dresses the chalice," and "Inferior ministers" are frequently dealt with! We are sorry too to find the words *zuchetto*, *aspersory*, *aspergillum* and *predella*, which we hoped Fr Fortescue had banished from English liturgical books. The diagrams, which are so useful in describing a ceremony, are spoiled by numbers instead of letters, which Fr Fortescue so artistically and usefully employed. These are however quite small faults, and the book will be most valuable to many priests and masters of ceremonies.

G.S.

THE PRIEST'S PRAYERBOOK. A Handbook to the Breviary. By Christopher Wilmot, S.J. (Burns, Oates & Washbourne) 7s. 6d.

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OBITUARY

LIEUTENANT R. W. E. TODHUNTER

IN our last issue of the JOURNAL we had no time to do more than report the death on active service of Robin Todhunter, Lieutenant in the Royal Norfolk Regiment, and to express our deepest sympathy with his mother and relations.

Robin Todhunter died in South Africa from an acute form of anaemia. It was characteristic of him that he should make light of his complaint in order to join up as soon as war was declared. It was what we would have expected from our memories of him as a boy at Ampleforth. We never knew him there in his boyhood maturity, as the disease which finally proved fatal shortened his school days. We remember him only as a young boy in St Oswald's House, gifted above the average, and with a dash and vigour in a Rucker scrum which always gave a sense of fresh surprise. Though shy and retiring, he was liked by his companions for his kindly good nature; he was teasing, but he knew "how to take it." He had little of the fighting man in his gentle and lovable disposition: the soldier's life can have held little glamour for him; and so he stands out, like many another peace-loving Englishman, as an example of that distinctive heroism, where the call to arms means the sacrifice of everything, with no, even ephemeral, material compensation.

The following tribute to his memory, which appeared in the *Times*, expresses, as far as mere words can, all that Robin Todhunter was and all that he stood for.

"Those who knew and loved Lieutenant R. E. W. (Robin) Todhunter, The Royal Norfolk Regiment, will never think of him in uniform, good officer though he was. Rather they will remember him in times of peace; setting out with his dogs across the quiet lawns of his Norfolk home; sailing his dinghy down the quiet reaches of the Waveney; or kneeling unobtrusively at Mass in the little chapel at Gillingham, its open windows overlooking the marshes which he loved. So I remember him; and so, I think, he would wish to be remembered. May he rest in peace."

FLYING OFFICER ANTHONY McMANEMY

Anthony McManemy is yet another name that we must inscribe upon our Roll of Honour; and we wish to express our deepest sympathy with his sorrowing wife and parents.

"Tony Mac," as he was called by his contemporaries at Ampleforth,

was a rather rare combination of athlete and artist. He was physically strong and was a first rate Rucker player. He could probably have made himself an equally effective cricketer, but, where cricket was concerned, he was curiously unambitious. He was a good mixer, a "gangster" almost, and at the same time he had a great capacity for close and lasting friendships. He did not shine in the strictly academic sense, and passed the barriers of examinations later rather than earlier. As a result he never quite reached the top rungs of school life; and so, in the sharp, unconsidered distinctions that prevail at school, he would be classed among the gamesters, "the hearties." But underneath all this there was an extreme sensibility, artistic aspirations, deep thoughts and high ideals, of which only a few, even of those who thought they knew him well, were aware. It is, perhaps, only now that his contemporaries, when they look back on his school days, will realise that these latter qualities alone could account for so vivid a personality. He tended to conceal his deeper and truer self under an appearance of light-hearted nonchalance; and so, while he was the centre of an admiring group of contemporaries, and a hero to younger boys, he could be at times an object of uneasy suspicion to the Monitors.

The few years that remained to him after school saw the unfolding of his latent powers, with their promise of something more than normal achievement. He was the life and soul of any community in which he found himself—among his fellow students at King's College, London, or in his R.A.F. Squadron. He threw himself into everything; and it is hard to say whether he was happier scoring a try from his full-back position on the Rucker field (he played for his Wing against Cambridge University), or producing a play and taking the lead in amateur theatricals. He studied theatre technique seriously, and this will not be a surprise to those who remember St Oswald's production of *Little Red Riding Hood*, which was the joint production of himself and Robert Anne.

And what of the deeper side of his character? The War gave him the opportunity of carrying out the ambition of his boyhood. It was the Air Force only for him. He got his Wings and Commission in 1941, and he at once showed his worth. He was determined to do his job thoroughly, and he exercised a restraint and self-discipline "off-duty" which was an example to all. His religion was a reality to him, an integral part of his life, at once a spur and a check; but he would never parade it; he may even, as at school, have half-concealed his inner convictions under the bluff of youthful cynicism; for, in spite of his Irish name, he was extraordinarily English in his reserve, and delighted in provocative understatements.

There are coincidences in life, which, seen with inward vision, show the pointing of the Finger of God. He met his death on active service in the early morning hours of 2nd June, 1942. On the Feast of Corpus

Christi, the anniversary of his First Holy Communion, his body was brought to the Church of St Thomas of Canterbury, at Sevenoaks, the church of his baptism and marriage. On the following day the Requiem Mass was celebrated, and then, as he would have had it himself, six Flying Sergeants carried his body to its resting place, and a Guard of Honour of officers from his own squadron gave the last Salute.

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN W. O'N. LENTAIGNE, M.C.

John Lentaigne came to us from Gilling in September 1933, passed into St Oswald's House in the Upper School and left in December 1938.

All this was but yesterday; and now, to-day, as with hundreds of other young boys, we read the tragic announcement, "Died of Wounds." And here is what people thought of him. "He was the best young officer I had in this battalion, and was about the best I ever met in a fairly wide experience. He was gifted with a charm and personality which is very rare indeed. Wherever he went he shed the most extraordinary radiance of happiness and good feeling; a characteristic of his which I have never seen so strongly marked in anyone else. He was dearly loved by all ranks and adored by his platoon, which had an excellent record. I doubt if I have ever met a better officer or a better friend to us all. He was as I would have my own son to be."

Truly a glowing tribute and from the highest authority; but it is only one of many, and they all tell the same story. "All through this battle he has done magnificent work and earned his M.C. many times over. His men thought the world of him, as well they might, and there was no more popular officer in the Battalion." "He was the bravest man that I have ever met—utterly and completely without fear. His qualities combined with his lovable character put John in a class by himself. Others will come and go, but for this Regiment, and for this company in particular there can never be another John." "I have lost a number of friends since this war started, but none whose death I have felt more than John's. His very presence acted like a tonic." "He was loved and respected by us all," writes his Platoon Sergeant, "and of his courage I could not speak highly enough. Every man would and did follow him wherever he chose to lead, and would gladly have given their all for him." And, from the Chaplain, "John was beloved of officers and men alike. I was deeply stirred by the evident affection in which he was held. His Colonel insisted on helping to dig his grave: 'My best officer' was his comment."

John Lentaigne left us before he reached the top of the school, but these exceptional qualities were there in the making. One remembers affectionately his unflinching good humour, his shy simplicity—almost

naïveté—of manner, his impulsive, slightly stammering acquiescence, and his youthful enthusiasms, his dashing forward play, his fishing excursions, his love of an argument.

But to one who was privileged to know him with some intimacy, there was another much bigger quality which underlay all the rest. It was his holiness. One uses the word deliberately; he was not just good and pious, he was holy; completely unselfconscious, perfectly natural, but with a purity and innocence of life, a personal love of Our Lord and a strong desire to serve Him, which can bear no lesser name.

His first thought, when he was wounded and was being carried back to cover, was to ask for the Catholic chaplain; and nothing that we have read of him in the letters from his fellow officers and men surprises us; it is what we expected of him. He won the Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty; and he has now won his Final Reward.

With his sorrowing parents and family we wish to express our deepest sympathy—and our heartfelt congratulations.

SUB LIEUTENANT JOHN NIHILL

John Nihill met his death flying, in action against the enemy, in August 1942. We wish to express our deepest sympathy with his father and mother and brother on their great loss.

And so, John Nihill has gone as well. It seems only the other day that we first saw him at Gilling, a small grubby boy; and there were no half-measures about him—he was a really grubby little boy, as the best little boys nearly always are; indeed it was hard to recognise him later in the handsome, debonair young officer of the Fleet Air Arm. We remember him too in the Junior House, with his younger brother, Alan, always trailing, dutifully and worshipping, in his wake; incorrigibly lazy, imperturbably good natured, accepting all that came his way—scoldings, penances, beatings—as part of the stuff that life is made of. And then his life in St Oswald's in the Upper School; his long Wednesday afternoon rambles in the country, his spirited Rugger, his forceful running, his model aeroplanes, his sketches and caricatures (his letters home were always copiously illustrated), in a word, his zest for everything—everything but his studies. It was only when he awakened to the unhappy modern necessity of passing examinations, that he gradually, and, in the end, successfully surmounted the barriers that lay between him and Cambridge. And yet he was no duffer; his mind was always active and busy with schemes; he was an artist of high promise, with a real sense of beauty, and, as he matured, his religion became to him an object of theoretic interest as well as a living reality, which it had always been and always remained.

Life for him was a series of adventures; he had the carefree, questing spirit of the discoverer, the pioneer. He loved "the dangerous edge of things"—almost too literally, as in his night climbing escapades which won for him at school a fame that long outlived the punishment. When he last came up to see us he had half-formed plans for a life out East, with a quixotic devotion to the Chinese, a philosophical interest in their mentality, and an almost missionary zeal for their Christianisation; and one feels that the adventures of the air, which had held so strong an attraction for him from childhood, would not have satisfied his maturity, had God spared him. And now he has gone on the great adventure that awaits us all, timorous and adventurous alike; and he will have found in the undiscovered country of Heaven ever fresh tracts to explore for all eternity. May he "quest" in peace.

LIEUTENANT THOMAS EDWARD REDFERN

Tommy Redfern—for who knew him as anything but "Tommy"?—died of wounds on July 7th, 1942, in Cairo. He was wounded in the thigh in an attack by a dive bomber during the action near Tobruk, on June 14th. This so shattered his leg and caused such loss of blood that, when it was possible to operate, he was too weak, and died. His courage was amazing, and not least shown by a reassuring letter home three days before his death. He there described triumphantly how he received the last sacraments at Tobruk, at Sidi Barrani, at Mersa Matruh, then again in Cairo on arrival. A priest used to go and see him daily up to the end. He passed away gently at 10.30 a.m., and was buried with military honours. He has since been awarded the M.C.

He was happy from the moment he came to Ampleforth and St Wilfrid's in September 1933 till the moment he left in November 1937; so happy, that he said he would, and did, go back to his preparatory school to persuade all the boys to go to Ampleforth! He remained happy throughout the remainder of his short life; even the desert sand and the bully beef seemed to offer him something to be cheerful about, even the battle in which he was wounded. "I was so annoyed getting wounded," he wrote in his last letter, "I was having such a good time in the battle."

Many a grown man would own to-day that "Tommy" was his hero in the years 1936—1937 when at school. He was tall and full of life and a born athlete. He became captain of the School Rugger XV in 1937 and played in the memorable game against Sedbergh when the score remained nil all. He played for three years in the School 1st XI; his stand in a Public Schools under-16 match at Lord's was the beginning of great things, among which his 110 in a House match will ever be

remembered. He was the school middle weight champion in 1937, he was in the School Athletics team. No wonder small boys saw in him their ideal. But that was the most superficial side of him.

He had a genius for friendship. Everyone was his friend; and that was no stock phrase, it was true. You could not help liking him. Why? For all his achievements and manliness, he was as simple as a child; he was always cheerful and refused to be made gloomy, no matter how gloomy things might appear; he could not understand being unkind about other people; he took chaff with a laughing pleasure. One remembers his jumbling up long words in public speeches and his difficulties over his "r's." Nothing could ruffle his good temper.

These things are not just gifts from heaven, they have to be cherished and preserved; and Tommy Redfern did both. May his soul rest in peace.

SERGEANT PILOT PATRICK JOHN BRADY

"Paddy" Brady was born on July 17th, 1921. He was reported "missing" in August of last year. This July (1942) the Air Ministry stated that he was now presumed killed.

He was the second of three brothers to come to Ampleforth and St Wilfrid's House from St Augustine's, Ramsgate. He came in September 1934 and left in April 1938. He was a remarkable mixture in that his exterior was that of a fighter, being short, thick-set, heavy-jawed, with fearless deep-set eyes, and his soul that of a philosopher and scholar. Naturally, at first, the dare-devil predominated, but before long ideas and books that gave them came more and more to grip him. For instance he came to know T. E. Lawrence and his *Seven Pillars* intimately, he would cut out all Churchill's speeches from the *Times* at a period when most were scoffing at these "scaremongering effusions." Some evenings he would be found in the ring, boxing with a fearlessness that cannot be forgotten. All the years he was at Ampleforth he boxed in the School team, he captained his House and was given his School Colours, and later boxed at Cambridge. There was skill as well as force in his punches, as those that received them knew. At the University he read History and obtained a Second in the first part of the Tripos.

Those are two sides of him. But there are others, and not least his piety. It was not an unusual thing to find him on his knees at his private devotions in his room of an evening if one had occasion to go there. While at school he daily received Our Lord in Holy Communion. If God took him early, He did not take him unprepared. In the summer of 1940 he joined the R.A.F. He became a skilful and fearless pilot. It was in the performance of his duty that he was killed. May he rest in peace.

SUB-LIEUTENANT JAMES A. A. ALLISON

James Allison came to Ampleforth in the New Year of 1932, and remained with us till Easter, 1936. He was placed in St Bede's. He was not one who pushed himself forward, but he gave himself wholeheartedly to the ordinary affairs of school life. There always seemed purpose behind what he did, and an average ability duly brought its school certificate. Keen and public spirited he got particular enjoyment from all forms of sport and outdoor activity. Besides being a tower of strength in House athletics he got a place in the school team in his last year. His speed helped him also on the Rugger field, and a team cap was recognition of much sterling work in the first Fifteen as a wing forward. Not only here did he show his determination and a certain amount of devilment. His public spirit took him into his House boxing team, and so well did he give himself to this exacting sport that he won his weight in his last year. As befitted a nephew of Mr Hilaire Belloc his chief interests were literature and the sea. He read eagerly and widely, and achieved a happy turn of expression. He had a passion for boats and ships, and everything connected with them, and it was not surprising that when he joined up the Navy was his choice. There no doubt all the qualities he had shown at school stood him in good stead. He was killed in action in a recent raid.

SECOND LIEUTENANT PATRICK M. CARROLL

St Augustine's (Ramsgate) have given us many boys of solid worth. One such was Patrick Carroll, who came to Ampleforth in 1933 and was placed in St Bede's. He was slight of build, even rather frail, and by nature somewhat shy; but in the course of four years he achieved more than the average. Taking the School Certificate in his stride he secured a Higher Certificate in literary subjects by the time he was seventeen. Rugger seemed too robust a game for him, but in his last year he represented his school in both cricket and swimming. The runs he made were few, but he was a most useful change bowler and often broke up a partnership. In swimming his graceful style made him useful over the shorter distances. That he had pluck, as well as grit and stamina was proved by his presence each year in his House boxing team, and once he was the winner of his weight. All this is indicative of keenness as well as ability. With his pleasant and reliable character, with much that was so essentially human and religious in him, he was always popular. That shyness did not prevent close friendships. Not just one or two particular ones, but he was always one of a little group that remained together through the school. When he left he went up to Oxford, where besides playing water polo for his college (The Queen's) he was just

able to complete his degree before joining the Tank Corps. We have heard no details: just that he was killed in action this summer. To his family we offer our sympathy in their loss.

INSTRUCTOR-LIEUTENANT WILLIAM HOWARD OSBORNE,
R.N.

came to Ampleforth in January 1937 after teaching Mathematics for two years at Doncaster Grammar School. Coming from a family with strong naval connections, he left Ampleforth soon after the outbreak of war to receive training at Greenwich. After a short spell at Dartmouth, he was appointed Instructor-Lieutenant on H.M.S. *Neptune*. He was reported missing last year when this ship was sunk, and is now presumed killed in action. He was 29.

Quiet and unassuming, he was not a man one quickly learned to know; but closer contact proved him to be guided by high principles and a strong sense of duty. Possessing a strong sense of humour, and wide mathematical knowledge, "Billy" Osborne was readily accepted by staff and boys. He was full of vigour, and gave his energies full play on Rugger field and Tennis court. Often could he be seen ploughing a cheerful way up to the line with four or five eager and youthful opponents grimly hanging on to his burly frame.

He was educated at Devonport High School and Jesus College, Oxford. His family life was outstandingly happy, and our sympathies go out to his widow and two-year old son in their very great loss.

SECOND-LIEUTENANT JOHN FREDERICK MICHAEL
HUTCHINSON

of the Green Howards, third son of the Rev. Canon F. W. Hutchinson and Mrs Hutchinson of Fleet Rectory, Lincs., died of wounds in the Middle East on June 24th. He was 34.

"Hutch" came to Ampleforth from the Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, in September 1936. To his great delight he was called up on the Officers' Emergency Reserve, and was commissioned early in 1941. He had seen about a year's active service in the Middle East before his death.

He was a man who will be badly missed by a large circle of friends at Ampleforth, for he had the happy knack of getting on with widely differing types of men and boys. He was a classical scholar of B.N.C., a keen games player and a loyal churchman; and whatever he did, whether it was modelling a Roman villa, excavating the site of a mediaeval

priory, or organising local defence in the days after Dunkirk, his keenness and vitality affected everyone with whom he came in contact. In school he was at his best with the less brilliant boys, with whom he took infinite pains, and to whom his sympathy and friendship meant much. And to everyone he was a kind, thoughtful and cheerful companion; he spared no effort to put into practice the faith by which he lived, and the community which he served in his life is the poorer by his death.

Both these men were active members of a comparatively small, but extremely happy and youthful Common Room, now sadly depleted. We mourn their loss.

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W. S. R. SANTLER

A well known figure has gone from our midst. Mr Santler died in York County Hospital at the end of the Summer term. He came to us from Stanbrook Abbey to be our first electrical engineer in 1922 when the present plant was installed and has been with us ever since. He has a fine record of service. Until early this year, when he had a fall from his bicycle, he has never missed one day's work either by sickness or accident; and right up to the end, to the age of seventy-four, he came from Oswaldkirk on his bicycle, arriving most punctually at 6.30 a.m. and nearly always in winter only leaving at 9.30 p.m. Others might be perturbed when pumps refused to work or steam pipes burst, but Mr Santler was always calm and would probe his way through blinding steam to shut off the right controlling valve. He has the splendid record of never once allowing the light to fail during his twenty years of faithful service. *Intret in lucem perpetuam.*

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Officials were:—

Head Monitor	J. G. Bamford
Senior Monitors:	R. A. Reyntiens, J. M. Reid, D. P. Foster, D. P. Winstanley, P. M. Price, M. A. Piggot.
Junior Monitors:	A. I. Fletcher, H. J. Codrington, W. G. Barry, J. E. White, R. L. Rowe, P. S. Barry, D. T. Peers, C. B. Conlin, E. A. Boylan, E. F. Birtwistle.
Captain of Cricket	A. I. Fletcher
Captain of Swimming	J. M. Reid
Captain of Shooting	P. S. Barry
Secretary of Tennis	R. L. Rowe

★

THE following boys left the School in July:—

G. E. Anderson, J. G. Bamford, A. H. Barrass, J. B. Barry, P. S. Barry, W. G. Barry, E. F. A. Birtwistle, N. Braybrooke, A. Brown, R. G. Brown, R. V. Burrows, J. M. Coghlan, F. A. H. Coleman, C. B. Conlin, P. W. E. Downes, Hon. H. Feilding, A. J. Fletcher, W. S. Forster, D. P. Foster, R. E. Haywood-Farmer, A. E. Horne, C. P. Hoyle, J. L. Leatham, M. H. F. Maclachlan, W. D. Mangham, P. Noble Mathews, J. J. Nolan, R. R. O'Kelly, D. Peers, P. Pensabene, M. A. Piggot, P. M. C. Price, J. M. Reid, R. A. M. Reyntiens, J. J. Rigby, D. F. Rochford, R. L. Rowe, J. N. Sheridan, J. A. Slattery, J. E. C. T. White.

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THE following boys entered the School in September:—

From Gilling:—J. Bannen, W. H. M. Banks, G. G. Beale, R. Booth, B. R. de Ferranti, T. H. F. Farrell, L. M. Fay, J. H. Forbes, H. G. T. Freeman, R. Gleeson, J. C. B. Gosling, S. H. Harrison, K. N. Henderson, A. H. St M. Jackson, W. H. A. Kerstens, R. F. Kirby, R. F. G. Laughton, P. J. McCabe, H. G. Millais, J. McEvoy, A. Nugent, G. P. O'Brien, P. J. O'Neil, J. A. Rafferty, R. P. Ryan, J. S. Schofield, F. P. A. Schulte, R. A. Twomey, F. G. van den Berg, D. G. Waterkeyn, D. J. C. Wiseman.

From elsewhere:—U. C. L. Alen-Buckley, M. Barrass, M. H. Brackenbury, A. D. P. Carroll Leahy, L. M. Carter, M. G. Cox, C. H. Cronin, D. F. Cunningham, P. M. F. D'Arcy, S. H. R. L. D'Arcy, M. W. L. Dunne, E. T. F. R. Fitzherbert, R. N. Hadock, E. T. C. P. Heath, W. L. Johnstone, R. C. M. Jurgens, D. J. C. Keane, J. E. Kearney, J. B. Lee, V. P. W. Lowe, R. B. Macauley, D. M. McCaffrey, T. C. Nosworthy, D. A. H. Maunsell, J. G. Mitchell, P. C. M.

Mocatta, P. O'Brien, J. O'Brien, M. J. O'Connor, M. R. A. Pastor, R. L. Rennick, P. P. Rigby, S. V. Taylor, L. A. Turner, C. D. Watkins, P. W. J. Power.

WE offer our congratulations to J. B. Barry who passed 7th in the Royal Navy Special Entry Examination (Engineering Branch) and to the candidates who obtained Higher and School Certificates in July.

Higher Certificates were obtained by:—

GROUP I

Blundell, N. Coghlan, J. M. (*Distinction in Greek*).
Bruce, M. W. (*Distinction in Gaynor, P. J. (Distinction in Greek) History-and-Ancient-Literature*).
Rochford, D. F.

GROUP II

Ainscough, C. J. Longueville, P.
Babington, G. F. Marston, M. A.
Brown, R. G. Millar, A. C.
Conlin, C. B. New, J. H.
Daly, P. J. Patron, J. F.
Davey, P. F. Reyntiens, N. P.
de van der Schueren, F. W. Rigby, J. J.
Ezechiël, J. H. Rothfield, L. M. U.
Griffiths, A. G. M. Smyth, R.
Horne, A. E. (*Distinction in French*). Wettern, J. H.
im Thurn, J. R. White, J. E. C. T. (*Distinction in History*).
Leatham, J. L.

GROUP III

Codrington, H. J. L. Price, P. M. C. (*Distinction in Mathematics*).
Hubbard, T. F. Stewart, A. I. D.
McNulty, M. J. Stewart, G. Q. B.
Marke, T. M.
Porter, W. H. L.

GROUP IV

Bond, P. H. Moore, B. C. (*Distinction in Chemistry*).
Dawson, R. M. Y. Nicoll, E. W.
McNamara, M. J. (*Distinction in Chemistry*).
Winstanley, D. P. (*Distinction in Chemistry*)

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES were obtained by:—

Anderson, G.—2, (b), e, g, (i), k, l.
Anderson, I.—1, B, E, G*, i, k, l.
Angier.—(b), (c), (g*), s, y.
Armour.—2, b, c, e, G*.
Austin.—2, B, e, g, (q), (i), (s).
Baker.—2, b, (g*), i, m, Y.
Barrass.—2, d, g*, i, j, (k), l.
Bates.—3, b, C, D, e (g*), (s).
Birtwistle, E.—2, b, d, g*, i, (s).
Brinsley.—2, b, d, E, G*, Q*, i, j, S.
Caldwell.—1, B, e, g*, I, j, K, L.
Campbell, J.—2, b, c, d, (e), (i), (s).
Castelli, J. A.—3, b, c, (s), (y).
Charlton.—3, b, c, (s), y.
Conan.—3, b, e, g*, i, j, k, L.
de Fonblanque.—2, b, c, d, (g), i, s.
de Pret Roose.—2, b, (c), g*, (i), s.
Dowling.—2, b, g, i, j, k, l.
Downes.—3, (b), (c), (k), L, Y.
Duggan.—2, (b), d, G*, q*, (i), s.
Emmet, C.—2, b, g*, i, j, s (y).
Fanshawe.—2, b, e, g*, I, j, s.
Fraser.—2, b, e (g*), i, j, k (l).
Goodall.—2, b, e, g, i, k, L.
Gosling, G.—1, b, c, e, f, G* (i).
Graham.—2, b, c, d, g*, (s).
Gray.—2, b, e, (g*), i, j, k, l.
Grehan, D.—3, b, (c), d, (g*), i.
Grottrian, J.—1, b, c, d, (g*), i.
Grottrian, P.—2, b, e, g, i, j, k, (l).
Guiver.—2, b, c, D, e, g*, i, s.
Hall.—(b), i, j, k, l.
Hamilton-Dalrymple, J.—2, b, e, G*, I, J, S.
Hickey.—2, b, e, g*, i, (k), l.
Hodson.—2, (b), (d), e, g*, (i), (s).
Hothersall.—3, b, c, d, g, i, S, y.
Hoyle.—2, b, C, D, e, g*.
Kelly.—3, b, c, e, (g*).
Keogh.—2, b, (c), s, y.
Kerr.—2, b, c, E, f, g*, i, j.
Lamborn.—2, b, c, D, (e), (g*), i, (s).
Langford-Rae.—2, (b), e, G*, q*, (s).
Loveday.—2, b, c, d, e, g*, (i), s.
Lynch, H.—2, b, C, d, e, G*, i.
McKechnie.—2, (b), C, e, (f), i.
McNulty, P. E.—2, b, c, E, F, G*, i, j.
Maguire.—2, b, e, g*, i, j, k.
Maunsell.—3, (b), c, d, (e), g*, (s).
Maxwell-Scott.—2, b, e, (g*), i, j, k.
Measures.—2, (b), E, f, G*, i, j.
Miller, J. H.—2, b, e, g*, i, j, k, l.
Moran.—3, b, (c), d, i, s.
Morrisey.—2, b, c, d, (g*).
Nolan, M. P.—2, b, c, e, g*, i, s.
Nolan, J. J.—2, (b), (e), (g*), (s).
Odone.—2, b, g*, (i), (s).
O'Kelly, E. M.—2, b, c, (e), g*, (i), s.
O'Kelly, R. W.—2, b, (c), (e) (g*), (i).
O'Neill, M.—(b), (e), g*, h, s.
Patron, J. J.—2, b, c, s, (y).
Peddie.—3, b, (g*), s, y.
Piggot, T.—2, (b), c, (e), g*.
Pigou.—2, b, e, i, J, K, L.
Randall.—2, b, d, (e), g*, i, S.
Rattrie.—(b), c, D, s, y.
Rennie.—3, (b), (d), i, j, s, (y).
Rewcastle, P. J.—2, b, c, d, (e), (g), (s).
Richardson.—3 (b), c, e, (f), g*, i, j.
Sandeman.—3, (b), g*, (i), (k), l.
Stackhouse, G. J.—3, b, c, e, (g*), (s).
Sutherland.—2, b, (c), (d), e, g*.
Swainson.—2, b, c, d, (e), g*, (i), (s).
Travers.—2, b, c, d, i.
Vaughan.—3, b, c, e, (f), (g*), i.
Vernon.—2, (b), c, e, f, i, j.
Whedbee.—2, b, g, i, k, l.
Wheeler.—2, b, (e), i, s.

White, A. J.—2, <i>b, c, g*, (s), (y)</i> .		GROUP II
Wilson, A. D.—1, <i>b, E, G*, i, j, S.</i>	<i>e</i>	Latin
Wright, P. J.—2, <i>(b), e, g*, i, k, l.</i>	<i>f</i>	Greek
Wright, R. F. M.—3, <i>(b), (g*),</i>	<i>g</i>	French
<i>(i), (s).</i>	<i>g*</i>	French (with Oral)
	<i>h</i>	German

A Pass = small letter in brackets.

A Credit = small letter.

Very Good = CAPITAL LETTER

1, 2 and 3 represent respectively a Very Good, a Credit and a Pass in English Language.

		GROUP I		GROUP IV
<i>b</i>	English Literature.	<i>i</i>	Elementary Mathematics	<i>j</i>
<i>c</i>	History	<i>j</i>	Additional Mathematics	<i>k</i>
<i>d</i>	Geography	<i>k</i>	Physics.	<i>l</i>
		<i>l</i>	Chemistry	<i>m</i>
		<i>m</i>	Physics-and-Chemistry	<i>s</i>
		<i>s</i>	General Science	<i>y</i>
		<i>y</i>	Biology	

THE Prize Giving took place on Sunday, June 7th. Fr Abbot presented the Prizes in the Theatre in the presence of a number of guests. In the evening there was a Play presented by the School, a critique of which is given elsewhere.

Prizes were awarded to the following:—

PRIZE LIST

SIXTH FORM.

GROUP I

Scholarship set in Classics	.	J. M. Coghlan
2nd Year Classics	—	P. J. Gaynor
1st Year Latin	.	J. A. C. Miles
1st Year Greek	—	H. V. Harari
Ancient History	.	P. J. Gaynor

GROUP II

History (2nd year)	.	C. B. Conlin
History (1st year)	.	J. H. New
French (2nd year)	.	A. E. Horne
French (1st year)	.	A. G. M. Griffiths
Latin	.	J. R. im Thurn
Spanish	.	J. F. Patron
German	.	J. H. Wettern
Geography	.	P. J. Daly

GROUP III

Mathematics (Scholarship Set)	.	P. M. C. Price
Mathematics (2nd year)	*	T. F. Hubbard
Mathematics (1st year)	.	P. A. Slattery

GROUP IV

Physics (2nd year)	.	D. P. Winstanley
Physics (1st year)	.	R. M. Dawson
Chemistry (2nd year)	.	D. P. Winstanley
Chemistry (1st year)	.	A. G. Oddie
Mathematics (2nd year)	.	P. H. Bond
Mathematics (1st year)	.	E. W. Nicoll
Biology (2nd year)	.	D. P. Winstanley
Biology (1st year)	.	J. A. Slattery

SUBSIDIARY SETS

English	.	M. W. Bruce
Economics and Politics	.	L. M. Rothfield
Navy Set	.	J. B. Barry

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

D. P. Winstanley	P. H. Bond
J. E. C. T. White	L. G. Middleton
R. G. M. Brown	N. P. Reyntiens
J. L. Leatham	

UPPER REMOVE . . . P. A. Slattery

FIFTH FORM

UPPER V

Latin	.	J. H. Miller
French	.	P. Noble Mathews
English	.	C. P. Hoyle
History	.	J. M. S. Grotrian
Geography	.	P. A. Morrissey
Additional Mathematics	.	D. H. Rennie
Elementary Mathematics	.	J. H. Miller
Physics	.	J. G. Danaher
Chemistry	.	J. G. Danaher
Biology	.	P. W. Downes
General Science	.	D. H. Rennie

MIDDLE AND LOWER V

Latin	P. E. McNulty
Greek	P. E. McNulty
French	J. C. Duggan
Spanish	A. M. Brinsley
German	J. H. C. Bennett
English	N. E. R. Maguire
History	H. J. M. Lynch
Geography	A. M. Brinsley
Additional Mathematics	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
Elementary Mathematics	H. R. Conan
Physics	C. J. C. Goodall
Chemistry	P. Caldwell
General Science	A. M. Brinsley
LOWER REMOVE	J. A. McCraith

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

K. Gray	M. Nolan
C. A. R. Emmet	J. A. Armour
D. H. Rennie	M. F. Randall
P. B. Grotrian	W. C. Maxwell

FOURTH FORM

UPPER IV

Latin	J. A. Whyte
Greek	F. G. Miles
French	K. Rafferty
Spanish	J. J. Bunting
German	J. D. Remers
English	H. F. Ellis-Rees
Medieval History	Sir Anthony Cope
Modern History	A. P. Knowles
Geography	Sir Anthony Cope
Mathematics	J. M. M. Griffiths
Physics	J. M. M. Griffiths
Chemistry	J. M. M. Griffiths

MIDDLE IV

Latin	(Not awarded)
French	R. M. Sutherland and G. M. Pierlot (<i>ex aequo</i>)
English	J. D. Remers
Mathematics	F. B. Oldham

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

J. A. Whyte	R. A. Campbell
A. P. Knowles	J. D. Remers
J. M. Bellord	J. F. Smulders

LOWER IV

Latin	(Not awarded)
French	J. E. Hume
English	P. D. McBarnet
History	P. D. McBarnet
Geography	P. Liston
Mathematics	P. Liston

THIRD FORM

UPPER III

Latin	N. H. Bruce
Greek	N. H. Bruce and F. R. C. Goodall (<i>ex aequo</i>)
French	J. C. Edwards
English	A. G. C. Rewcastle
History	N. H. Bruce
Geography	J. C. Edwards
Mathematics	A. G. C. Rewcastle

LOWER III

Form Prize	J. A. Triggs
Piano	H. Pierlot
Headmaster's Literary Prize	J. C. Edwards
Religious Instruction	N. H. Bruce and J. B. Caldwell

SPECIAL PRIZES

Music Prizes:—

Piano, 1st	D. F. Rochford
" 2nd	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
Violin	M. V. Harari
Turner Theory Prize	D. F. Rochford
Choir Prize	J. A. Armour

Art Prizes:—

1st	A. I. Fletcher
2nd	P. Pollen
Harrison Improvement Prize	R. H. Gilbey
Headmaster's VIth Form Classical Prize	M. W. Bruce and N. Blundell

The Milburn Mathematical Prizes:—

1st	H. D. Fanshawe
2nd	M. F. Weld

The Lancaster Chemistry Prize

	L. G. Middleton
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The Greenlees Spanish Prize

	J. H. Ezechiel
--	----------------

The Quirke Debating Prize

	N. Braybrooke
--	---------------

General Knowledge:—

1st	N. Braybrooke (VIth Form)
2nd	R. Langford-Rae (Vth Form)
3rd	J. A. Whyte (IVth Form)

Headmaster's Literary Prize:—

Sixth Form	J. E. C. T. White
Fifth Form	J. A. de Fonblanque <i>Prox. Acc.</i> M. Nolan
Fourth Form	J. B. Harvie <i>Prox. Acc.</i> A. P. Knowles

ATHLETIC PRIZES

100 yards	R. G. Brown
Quarter Mile	R. G. Brown
Half Mile	M. W. Bruce
Mile	M. W. Bruce
120 yards Hurdles	J. G. Bamford
High Jump	J. G. Bamford
Long Jump	D. T. Peers
Putting the Weight	A. I. Fletcher
Throwing the Javelin	P. Pensabene
Three-quarters Mile Steeplechase	P. S. Barry
Cross Country	P. S. Barry

BEST ATHLETES

In the 1st Set	J. G. Bamford
2nd Set	H. J. Codrington
3rd Set	K. W. Gray
4th Set	P. W. Hickey

INTER-HOUSE CUPS

Senior Challenge Cup	St Wilfrid's
Junior Challenge Cup	St Cuthbert's
400 yards Relay	St Wilfrid's
Half Mile Medley Relay	St Wilfrid's
Four Miles Relay	St Cuthbert's
Senior Cross Country	St Aidan's
Junior Cross Country	St Cuthbert's

A SMALL farming camp, which fifteen boys attended, was run for a fortnight immediately after term at Eynsham, near Oxford. The County War Agricultural Committee provided the equipment, and their representative took a personal interest in seeing that we settled down well. D. P. Foster and several other members of the VI Form Scout Troop made good use of their camping experience and contributed much to the smooth running of the camp. Except at the week-ends, the weather was good, and the farmers were able to keep us fairly well-occupied. Over 400 hours were spent on hay-making, threshing, singling beet, cutting thistles and shifting tree-roots, and over half a ton of field peas were picked. Expenses were more than covered by the wages received and by certain concessions made by the Agricultural Committee. Our special thanks are due to Fr Lopes, round whose church we camped, who did all he could to ensure our comfort; and to Mrs Pimm and her family whose willing and cheerful attention to our requests at all hours of the day made the catering a pleasure, and enabled us to deal successfully with every problem that arose.

WE record Mr Hutchinson's death on active service on another page. His brother has presented a number of his books to the School Library, a gift for which we are grateful as serving to keep fresh the memory of a well-liked master.

THE TIMES SOCIETY

There were regular meetings during the term and many subjects were discussed. The President, R. G. Brown, read a paper on *Bohemianism*—a clear exposition of the reasons behind the eccentricity of many present-day writers and artists. At the next meeting Dom Bruno delivered an attack on modern art. Later Dom Alban read a paper on the philosophical distinction between Individual and Person and its importance when considering man in his relation to the State. Mr Athill read a paper, the substance of which will be found elsewhere in these pages. J. E. White discussed *Poetry and Drama*. A poetry reading was also held.

We thank the Vice-Presidents Dom Barnabas Sandeman and Mr Robin Athill, who, we regret to say, is leaving the staff at the end of term; and also Dom Alban Rimmer and Dom Bruno Donovan for their constant support and encouragement.

M. W. B.

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

Two meetings were held during the term. At the first Father James lectured on Play Production, outlining the essentials and discussing the problems of the subject. At the second, Mr Athill told the Society that he was leaving at the end of the term, and said that Father Bruno had

undertaken to carry on the Society in his place. His leaving is a great loss to the Society, which he has run very successfully for the past two years, and the services he has rendered are appreciated by all.

R.D.L.-R.

TWELFTH NIGHT
By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

The Cast

Orsino, Duke of Illyria
Sebastian, brother to Viola
Antonio, a sea captain
A Sea Captain, friend to Viola
Valentine, } gentlemen attending on the Duke
Curio, }
Sir Toby Belch, uncle to Olivia
Sir Andrew Aguecheek
Malvolio, steward to Olivia
Fabian
Feste, a clown
Olivia
Viola
Maria
Ladies attending on Olivia

R. SMYTH
N. E. R. MAGUIRE
J. M. B. EDWARDS
A. E. J. WELD
A. W. BYRNE
LORD JOHN KERR
J. S. GROTRIAN
J. E. FORSTER
J. L. LEATHAM
A. J. LOVEDAY
T. M. L. MARKE
R. J. FREEMAN-WALLACE
M. R. BOWMAN
P. SILLARS
R. J. C. BATY and J. N. GHKA

Stage Electricians :

D. P. WINSTANLEY, W. D. MANGHAM,
A. M. BRINSLEY AND R. C. GILMAN.

*The music of the two songs, 'Come away death' and
'I am gone sir,' was specially composed for this
production.*

TWELFTH NIGHT

This year's "Exhibition" play was *Twelfth Night*. In speaking of it an important new departure for the Ampleforth stage must first be noted. The front curtain fell only twice, at the interval and at the conclusion of the play. The changes of scene were effected by the lights dimming out, and then, after a momentary pause, coming up again on the new scene. This arrangement greatly improved the production, keeping it moving from the moment the curtain rose. The credit for this improvement must go to D. P. Winstanley and his indefatigable team of electricians.

To one who knows the Ampleforth stage fairly well, the next most remarkable feature was the dressing. It was a great treat to find that one did not recognise one of the costumes. They showed a new spirit in this department, and had a striking quality which lifted the production well out of the rut of school Shakespeare. They were the work of Mr R. H. Hubbard whose unit was billeted in the neighbourhood, and who gave up much of his spare time to helping the producers in this highly specialised side of their work. They must be, and indeed they are, most deeply grateful to him for all his help.

The producers "improved upon" Shakespeare's opening of the play by

transplanting the first scene to the beginning of Scene Three, and so the curtain went up on the coast of Illyria. This gave the first part of the play a more even continuity and, cleverly accomplished, made the plot more intelligible. The Duke's palace gave the electricians plenty of opportunity, and with a green hessian backing to set off the scarlet hangings of the Duke's throne, they obtained a beautiful effect. Olivia's garden dispensed with box-trees, and the conspirators hid behind the wall of a terraced walk at the back so that Malvolio had plenty of room in which to work. Olivia's palace in the final scene was again effected by the use of well lit hessian curtains, enhanced by a filmy affair of many colours which gave great beauty to the final picture as the play closed. The shorter intermediary scenes were played in curtains which were also well lit and so carried on the spirit of the more elaborate full-stage settings. One word must be said of the prison scene, in which ingenious use was made of the trap door: Malvolio's head and shoulders appeared in a "basement" dungeon behind bars which shed exciting shadows from a spot (which might have given a better impression had it been fitted with a steel blue medium to avoid the too "sunny" effect) shining from a prison which in the original was surely "dark" as "hell" and "ignorance."

In speaking of the acting itself credit must be given to the producers for their wisdom in "cashing in" on their peculiar asset, the charm of young voices, and a very natural delight in the verse which was spoken with real understanding. Inevitably this reacted somewhat against pure acting and allowed one occasionally to read in an actor's mind "Enter—walk L.C.—face front—" and resulted in slowness on cues and rather stilted grouping. Gesture was also stiff and had evidently been "taught" in most cases. Some of the actors failed to *enter* in character, and only assumed their rôles as they began to speak so that the audience did not feel person, place and mood fully living and sustained.

The above criticisms are least applicable to Malvolio and Sir Toby (in which parts J. L. Leatham and J. S. Grotrian had more to bite on than the others), and to J. E. Forster as Sir Andrew and P. Sillars as Maria. J. E. Forster perhaps deserved the largest bouquet as he so well resisted the temptation to overact, identifying himself with the part with very nice discretion. P. Sillars' performance was positively galling with dash and sauce. He was perhaps the only actor who had learned properly to *listen* when not in the picture, and he brought a good voice with plenty of variety in tone and inflexion to the part. J. L. Leatham as Malvolio had a nice, easy stage presence which alone earns the gratitude of an audience, and the honours are withheld from him probably in consideration only of its being such a "jammy" part. He ought, perhaps, to have been less "natural." As it was, one could not help feeling rather sorry for him at the end of the play, and this was surely wrong. Sir Toby acted with lovely gusto, but we must not forget that it is probably the easiest part in the play as Sir Andrew's is probably the hardest. They foiled each other to mutual advantage.

Feste's is a rôle very difficult to play without feeling or imparting embarrassment. T. M. L. Marke avoided both, and so achieved a delicate triumph. His voice is a pleasure to hear, and its lightness of tone made up for some lack of volume which made it hard for the accompanying musicians to preserve the required balance. The delightful setting of "Come away Death" specially composed for the production, was in the spirit of the period and more than

deserved to take its place among the other Tudor music chosen. Marke's singing of the last song was most moving, and a happy inspiration made the accompaniment to cease after the first verse, leaving the final picture coloured only by his sensitive rendering of the melody.

R. J. Freeman-Wallace's Olivia had a nice repose, and he and the ladies-in-waiting must not mind if one suggest that their movements were sometimes undisguisably masculine in spite of those hooped skirts. Viola has probably the easiest of the women's parts, and M. R. Bowman moved more easily than the rest with a nice unhurried dignity. He is fortunate in his beautiful voice, but must learn to overcome that all too common amateur trick of speaking heavenward. R. Smyth as the Duke also has a fine voice which he used to great advantage, and his speaking of the verse was noteworthy. N. E. R. Maguire dealt competently with the difficulties of playing Sébastian and A. E. J. Weld and J. M. B. Edwards were good sea-captains. A. W. Byrne, Lord John Kerr and M. F. Randall attended convincingly on the Duke.

This notice may well be closed with the words of a well-known adjudicator at Drama Festivals who was among the audience: "... that discreet, modest and unassuming way with *Twelfth Night* was enchanting, chiefly, I think, because it evoked so much. This, I think, was a miracle for a schoolboy production."

★ STAGE LIGHTING

Experience of past Shakespearean productions has shown the producers that plays of this type, consisting of many short scenes, must be run as fast as possible if they are to hold the attention of the audience. This can be done by darkening the stage for scene changes instead of dropping the curtain. This enables a change to be made in about five seconds. The existing bank of slider dimmers is not big enough to dim the whole stage; it was therefore decided to build a master liquid dimmer capable of dealing with any lighting likely to be required.

The dimmer itself consists of a 15-inch drain-pipe, 30 inches high, standing on end under the switchboard. The bottom is closed with cement and bitumen. A cast lead plate lies on the bottom and is connected to the positive side of the supply. The other electrode is a flat cone of lead connected to the negative side through the lamps; it is suspended by an iron bar and can be raised and lowered inside the pipe by a wheel beside the switchboard. The dimmer is filled with a weak solution of sodium carbonate. When the lead plates are touching the resistance is practically zero and the lamps give their full light. As the top plate is raised the lights dim and disappear. One advantage of the dimmer is that it can be adjusted to dim any load. It is wired so that it can be plugged into any circuit in order to dim it. It is also fitted with a switch so that the lights can be switched out instead of being dimmed.

In spite of difficulties it has been possible to obtain from second hand dealers the heavy cable and switches necessary. The construction of the dimmer, including the casting of the plates and the digging up of the pipe has kept the electricians occupied since Christmas. The dimmer was first used in this year's production of *Twelfth Night*. D. P. Winstanley, W. D. Mangham, A. M. Brinsley and later R. C. Gilman who are responsible for all this work are to be sincerely congratulated on an important advance in the stage lighting equipment.

AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

ROLL OF HONOUR

KILLED, PRESUMED KILLED, OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE

Flying Officer EDWARD NEVIL PRESCOTT, Auxiliary Air Force.
Captain JAMES MORRISSEY, Royal Army Medical Corps, attached Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

Major ROBERT ANTHONY HERBERT GERRARD, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
Flying Officer ANTHONY GRAY WORCESTER, Royal Air Force.

Flying Officer STEPHEN CHRISTOPHER ROCHFORD, Royal Air Force.
Flying Officer GEORGE EDWARD MOBERLY, Auxiliary Air Force.

Second Lieutenant JOHN AYMARD MORTON MANSSEL-PLEYDELL, Leicestershire Regiment.

Captain PETER WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, Royal Tank Regiment.
Pilot Officer ROBERT ANNE, R.A.F.V.R.

Signalman STEPHEN JOSEPH MARY SCOTT, Royal Corps of Signals.
Pilot Officer OWEN PILSWORTH, Royal Air Force.

Squadron Leader GERALD SEBASTIAN PATRICK ROONEY, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.

Sergeant Pilot RUPERT GRATAN-DOYLE, R.A.F.V.R.

Sergeant ANTHONY ALEXANDER JESSUP, R.A.F.V.R.

Flying Officer MICHAEL EDMUND STAPLES, R.A.F.V.R.

Sub Lieutenant HENRY SHAW MORDAUNT CHRISTOPHER, D.S.M., R.N.V.R.

Pilot Officer PAUL REUBEN SMITH, R.A.F.V.R.

Leading Aircraftman JEREMIAH ALOYSIUS RYAN, R.A.F.V.R.

Lieutenant ROBERT EDWARD WILLIAM TODHUNTER, Royal Norfolk Regiment.

Surgeon Lieutenant ANTHONY GORDON GREGORY, R.N.V.R.

Lieutenant ARTHUR MOUNSEY, Royal Horse Artillery.

Sergeant Pilot PATRICK JOHN BRADY, R.A.F.V.R.

Pilot Officer BLAKE BAMFORD JAMES, Royal Air Force.

Flying Officer ANTHONY McMANEMY, R.A.F.V.R.

Lieutenant Colonel HOWARD VELLA DUNBAR, Royal Tank Regiment.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES EUGENE RUDDIN, R.A.

Second Lieutenant JOHN WILFRID O'NEILL LENTAIGNE, M.C., Rifle Brigade.

Lieutenant THOMAS EDWARD REDFERN, M.C., Rifle Brigade.

Second Lieutenant PATRICK MILNE CARROLL, Royal Tank Regiment.

Sub Lieutenant JAMES MELVILLE MURRAY ALLISON, R.N.V.R.

Sub Lieutenant JOHN HARRY O'CARROLL NIHILL, R.N.V.R., Fleet Air Arm.

Second Lieutenant IAN BERNARD HANKEY, K.R.R.C.

WOUNDED

MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regiment.

ROSEVINGE, K., 2nd Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.

WELLS, D. K., Capt., R.H.A.

PRISONERS OF WAR

BARTHROPP, P. C. C., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Lieut, Air Service Brigade (Parachute).
 BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt., Royal Welch Fusiliers.
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regiment.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. St J., Capt, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 KING, D. J., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.V.R.
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Lieut Col, Green Howards.
 MCLRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 POTTS, G. B., Capt, R.H.A.
 RYAN, G. L., Major, R.A.
 SCOTT, P. J. M., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 STEWART, V. I. D., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.

MISSING

BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.
 CHAMBERLAIN, W. G., Major, R.I.A.S.C.
 CHEVALIER, F. J., Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.
 COOPE, P. R., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Capt., Leicestershire Regiment.
 DUNMAN, C. O'M., Capt., R.A.
 FALKNER, L. L., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks Light Infantry.
 FENWICK, M. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.
 GARDNER, J. A., Lieut, Manchester Regiment.
 HARE, J. E., M.C., Lieut, R.A.
 MARCH-PHILLIPPS, G. H., D.S.O., M.B.E., Major, R.A.
 MILES, A., Sergt Gnr, R.A.F.V.R.
 MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
 PETRE, M. S. E., Major, D.C.L.I.
 POWELL, P. G., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.V.R.
 POWER, C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.V.R.
 READ-DAVIS, G. V., Sub Lieut, Royal Navy
 SHAKESPEAR, W. M., Capt., Royal Signals.
 STIRLING, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.

HONOURS

The ranks given are those held when the award was made.

O.B.E. Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. DE GUINGAND, West Yorkshire Regiment
 Wing Commander C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.
 Major (Temp. Lieutenant-Colonel) C. Knowles, Royal Signals.

M.B.E. Flight-Lieutenant E. J. DEASE, R.A.F.V.R.
 Captain G. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.
 Dr K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUITT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
 Lieutenant (Temp. Captain) R. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, R.E.

D.S.O. Major J. R. STANTON, R.A.
 Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. GERRARD, Gordon Highlanders (attached Nigeria Regiment).
 Lieutenant (Acting Captain) D. A. STIRLING, Scots Guards.
 Major G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, M.B.E., R.A.
 Acting Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, D.F.C., A.F.C., Res. A.F.O.

Bar to the
 D.S.O. Major D. A. STIRLING, D.S.O., Scots Guards

M.C. Second Lieutenant (Acting Captain), F. R. N. KERR, Royal Scots.
 Second Lieutenant D. R. DALGLISH, Leicestershire Regiment.
 Lieutenant A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regiment.
 Lieutenant J. E. HARE, R.A.
 Captain (T-Major) LORD LOVAT, Lovat Scouts.
 Captain (T-Major) D. A. H. SILVERTOP, 14th-20th King's Hussars R.A.C.
 Lieutenant T. E. REDFERN, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*
 Second Lieutenant J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*
 Captain (A-Major) A. A. J. DANVERS, I.A.C.
 Lieutenant (T/Capt.) A. B. C. MAXWELL, Scot Guards

D.F.C. Squadron Leader W. B. MURRAY, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer G. S. P. ROONEY, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*
 Acting Flight Lieutenant A. D. J. LOVELL, R.A.F.
 Acting Flight Lieutenant S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer R. Æ. CHISHOLM, A.A.F.
 Acting Flight Lieutenant P. P. C. BARTHROPP, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer H. St J. COGLAN, A.A.F.R.O.
 Acting Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, A.F.C., Res. A.F.O.
 Acting Flying Officer F. M. CRITCHLEY, R.A.A.F.
 Pilot Officer M. A. GRAVES, R.A.F.V.R.

Bar to the

D.F.C. Acting Squadron Leader R. Æ. CHISHOLM, D.F.C., A.A.F.
 Acting Squadron Leader A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.

A.F.C. Squadron Leader D. O. YOUNG, Res. A.F.O.

D.S.C. Lieutenant R. C. HAY, Royal Marines.

D.S.M. Able Seaman H. S. M. CHRISTOPHER, R.N.V.R. *R.I.P.*

G.M. Second Lieutenant J. D. GILLOTT, Cheshire Regiment.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

2nd Lieut M. A. BIRTWISTLE, East Lancashire Regiment.
 Captain D. F. ELLISON, Royal Ulster Rifles.
 Lieut the Hon. M. F. FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards.
 Squadron Leader C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.
 Captain G. ST L. KING, Royal Signals.
 Captain G. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A.
 Acting Flight Lieutenant S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.
 Captain E. PLOWDEN, R.A.
 Captain G. B. POTTS, R.H.A.
 Flying Officer A. G. WORCESTER, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*
 Captain M. A. WILBERFORCE, Royal Marines.

COMMENDATION.

H. A. MARSDEN, Works A.R.P. Officer, Manchester.

"For brave conduct in Civil Defence."

The Services Lists will not be reprinted until next Autumn. In this issue they have been made into a Supplement, which can be detached and kept for reference.

Total number known to be serving :

The Royal Navy, 66 The Army, 517 The Royal Air Force, 123

WE deeply regret having to record a number of casualties among our Old Boys. Pilot Officer B. B. James, R.A.F., and Sergt Pilot P. J. Brady, R.A.F.V.R., who were previously reported missing, are now presumed killed. Flying Officer A. McManemy, R.A.F.V.R., was killed on active service in June; Lieut T. E. Redfern, the Rifle Brigade, died of wounds in the same month. In July we heard that 2nd Lieut J. W. Lentaigne, the Rifle Brigade, had died of wounds; 2nd Lieut E. C. Ruddin, R.A., had died on active service; and Lieutenant Colonel K. V. Dunbar, Royal Tank Regt, had been killed in Libya. In August we heard of the deaths in action of 2nd Lieut P. M. Carroll, Royal Tank Regt, of Sub Lieut J. M. M. Allison, R.N.V.R., and of Sub Lieut John Nihill, Fleet Air Arm.

Two more masters are now known to have lost their lives; Lieut W. H. Osborne, R.N.V.R., has been officially presumed killed after the loss of his ship, and 2nd Lieut J. F. M. Hutchinson, Green Howards, has died of wounds.

MAJOR G. L. RYAN, R.A., and Captain G. B. Potts, R.H.A., are now known to be prisoners of war. Sergt Pilot D. J. King, R.A.F.V.R., was picked up by a German ship after being afloat for several days.

Flight Lieut P. C. C. Barthropp, D.F.C., A.F., and Lieut Col F. E. A. MacDonnell, Green Howards, are also prisoners. A number of additions to the list of missing will be found on an earlier page.

WE print below an extract from a letter written by Captain Andrew Maxwell, Scots Guards.

I sent you a cable saying I was all right as I feared you might hear rumours of our losses. We were holding Rigel Ridge with A-T and Field guns on we were attacked on the afternoon of the 13th by the Panzer Division with 30 or 40 tanks.

We repulsed the first time but they came in again from another side. My company was on the right flank with nothing beyond it. The A-T guns on this flank knocked out a few tanks but were quickly smashed up by the big German tank guns. The German tanks then rolled up onto my right flank where they had a commanding position over the whole Coy area and effectively pinned us to the ground by close range automatic fire. The only way to dislodge them was by sending round our own Grants under cover of the ridge.

I was in wireless communication with Bn H.Q. a mile to my left and asked them to send me at least one tank at all costs. I was told that they were on their way and eventually I saw them about 500 yards to my left. Nothing more happened so I sent a carrier to get them on. Unfortunately several of these tanks got knocked out and for one reason or another they retired and left us to it. At about 6 p.m., to the accompaniment of the most terrific point blank shelling, the German tanks rolled majestically over our position.

Our Vickers and most of the Brens has been pretty well knocked out by this time and the German infantry mopped us up. Apart from the Attd. carriers only two men in my company got away and as far as one can tell all the rest are killed, wounded or prisoner. All our Coy Officers were wounded, mine very slightly above the knee. I was taken prisoner but escaped the same night and walked for about eight hours and rejoined the battalion next day.

CAPT. F. J. ANNE, K.O.Y.L.I., after six years in Burma, was in the Burma campaign as Staff Captain to a Brigade in the South Shan States. He is now on a course at the Staff College, Quetta.

SQUADRON LEADER L. H. ROCHFORD, who won the D.S.C. and the D.F.C. in the last war, has been back with the R.A.F. since 1939, and for over a year has been flying once more training. Wireless Operator-Air Gunners. "During the past year I have done nearly as much flying as I did during all the last war. I have been in command of a Flight, and until recently most of my pilots were Poles and Czechs." The Czechoslovak Minister of Defence has awarded him the Czechoslovak Air Force Pilot's badge as a mark of appreciation.

THE following extract, with its reference to Second-Lieutenant P. B. Hay who was taken prisoner at St Valéry-en-Caux, is taken from Eric Linklater's *The Highland Division*, with the kind permission of the Controller of the Stationery Office.

Elsewhere, and nearer to St Valéry, another demand for surrender had been more flatly rejected by an officer of the 1st Gordons. Second-Lieutenant P. B. Hay, in charge of his Battalion's transport, had spent much of the day on shell-swept roads, striving with dogged valiance to maintain communication between his Headquarters and the transport echelon. Cut off at last by the increased shelling and the ever-tightening congestion of traffic, he brought his command to the outskirts of St Valéry—some hamlet on the edge of it, or suburban colony—and found confusion there. The road was blocked. Two big French lorries, overturned, were burning fiercely. There were soldiers there who had lost their units, stragglers, men without leaders. Hay took command of the situation.

With great energy and initiative he organised local defence. He gathered the lost men, formed sections and platoons, established them in defensive positions. His authority was recognised, and when a French officer, some poor renegade, came with a message from the enemy, it was Hay to whom he was taken, and from whom he got his answer. It was brief, it was loud, it was impolite. "Take that to your German General," said Hay.

Later, when shelling intensified, Hay withdrew his positions, and till late at night maintained his command intact. When he was last seen he was going his rounds, maintaining order where it was threatened, creating order where there was confusion.

LIEUT COL LORD LOVAT, M.C., was in charge of Number 4 Commando that was successful in its vitally important task of destroying the German howitzer battery in the combined operations raid on Dieppe.

THE *Scotsman* of September 4th, under the title "Phantom Major," had an account of David Stirling's work in the Western Desert, from which we give some extracts:

German and Italian soldiers far behind Rommel's forward positions fear the "Phantom Major." The story of the exploits of this British officer with a handful of picked men is (writes a correspondent of the *London Evening Standard*) one of the war epics. He and his followers have destroyed more than 200 enemy aircraft on the ground, burnt up scores of transport and killed a number of Germans and Italians.

Major David Stirling, first cousin of Lord Lovat, the Commando leader, was taking horses from Alberta to Texas, when he learned of the outbreak of war. He heard the news at Montana, sold the horses, and set off back to England. In the supplementary reserve of officers he went to the Scots Guards.

Months went by without any exciting action coming his way. He joined the Commandos, but again, although often on the starting line action still passed him. This Scots Catholic, dark, handsome, 6 feet 4 inches in height,

but with nothing of the "tough" about him, decided that he would have to find his own way to the fighting.

He arrived in the desert and came into contact with General Ritchie. The story goes that he asked, "Could you make use of some paratroops?" "Yes," was the reply, "but what do you know about them?" "Nothing," said the young officer, still only a lieutenant, "but I would like to provide them for you."

Although he admitted that he had never been in an airplane he was given permission to go ahead in a small way. His own first jump ended in an injury. He decided that he could obtain better results on the ground.

The "Phantom Major" with his band fell upon the enemy as if out of the blue. Behind him he left a growing wake of destruction—and shattered nerves. His own casualties were inconsiderable. He himself always escaped.

General Smuts met the Major, and described him as "the mildest mannered man who ever scuttled ship or cut a throat." Mr Churchill, too, on his recent visit to the desert was charmed with the soft-speaking Scot.

David Stirling constantly changed his tactics, and as a result was able to pay return visits to strongly held enemy points. A favourite method was to steal in among the enemy, perhaps after journeys of upwards of four hundred miles, and plant delayed action incendiary bombs in aircraft, hangars and transport.

After one such exploit he sent all his men away and waited alone for the first explosion. The moment it came he opened the door of the German guard house. In front of him he saw a startled Hun officer sitting at a desk. Around the walls in bunks, were about eighteen Nazi soldiers. Stirling had a grenade in his hand. "Nein, nein, nein," said the Nazi groping for his revolver. "Yes, yes, yes," said the British Major, and he lobbed the grenade and slammed the door. As he ran into the darkness there was an explosion.

He got right into the main hangar at Benina airfield under the nose of German sentries, planted his bombs and slipped away to watch the explosions that wrecked 14 aero engines.

Frequently these amazing and gallant adventurers did not trouble to return home in between exploits. Having carried out one they would lie up for three days and then descend on the enemy again to destroy 15 large lorries and wipe out about 10 more Germans.

Sometimes cunning gave way to boldness. The enemy will not easily forget when a small fleet of American "jeeps" suddenly flashed around an important airfield, shooting up everything in sight with twin-mounted Vickers guns. They disappeared into the darkness.

WE are pleased to be able to record further awards to Old Boys:—

O.B.E. (Military Division) Wing Commander C. J. P. Flood, R.A.F. (Birthday Honours List).

Major (Temp. Lieut-Col.) C. Knowles, Royal Signals

"In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East during the period Nov., 1941 to April, 1942."

D.S.O. Major G. H. March-Phillips, M.B.E., R.A.

"For gallant and distinguished services in the field."

Acting Wing Commander D. O. Young, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Res A.F.O. 76 Sq.

This officer is a resolute, courageous, and skilful leader. After seven days' service with another squadron he joined this unit, and six days later, having had time to fly a Halifax for a few hours only, he led the squadron on a daylight raid on Brest. Twelve days later he repeated his attack on the same target. On three occasions he participated in attacks on the German naval base at Trondheim. Since May, 1941, he has taken part in attacks on a wide variety of enemy targets, including Berlin, Cologne, Frankfurt, and Essen.

M.C. Captain (T-Major) Lord Lovat, Lovat Scouts.

"In recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the successful operations on the enemy-occupied coast in the Boulogne area."

Captain (T-Major) D. A. H. Silvertop, 14th-20th King's
Hussars, R.A.C.

Lieutenant T. E. Redfern, Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's
Own). *R.I.P.*

Second Lieutenant J. W. O'N. Lentaigne, Rifle Brigade.
R.I.P.

Captain (A-Major) A. A. J. Danvers, I.A.C.

Lieutenant (A-Capt.) A. B. C. Maxwell, Scots Guards.

These five awards were made "in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East."

D.F.C. Acting Flying Officer F. M. Critchley, R.A.A.F., 115 Sq.
Pilot Officer M. A. Graves; immediate award in Malta.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

We offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Lieut P. M. Thornton, R.C.N.V.R., to Nora Joan Pope at Ottawa, on June 20th.

Captain Giles Grierson Tweedie, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Marguerite Helena Mary Walker at Edinburgh Cathedral, on June 27th.

Lieut R. H. Brunner, R.N., to Elizabeth Brooks.

Squadron Leader H. St J. Coghlan, D.F.C., A.A.F.R.O., to Marie Lacoste at St. Mary's, Cadogan Street, on September 17th.

And to the following on their engagement:—

Captain L. J. Walter, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, to Patricia Ridley.

Captain S. A. Mannion, Intelligence Corps, to Juliet Sheila Margaret Nash.

Alfred Cecil Cain, K.R.R.C., to Joan Mary East, V.A.D.

Lieut. J. M. Foley, R.N.V.R., to Monica Zamora, W.A.A.F.



We offer our congratulations to Anthony James on being elected to a Rockefeller Medical Studentship.

Among recent examination successes we are able to record the following:—

OXFORD. A. H. Willbourn, 1st Final Honours School Nat. Sci.,
Chemistry.
A. H. James, 2nd Final Honours School Nat. Sci.,
Physiology.
P. O'R. Smiley, 1st Honour Mods.
D. P. M. Stewart-Cape, 2nd Honour Mods.
D. A. Cumming, 1st Maths. Mods.
T. C. N. Carroll, 2nd Nat. Sci. Mods.

CAMBRIDGE K. A. Bradshaw, II₁ History Tripos, Pt. 1.
O. Lamb, 1st Mod. Lang. Tripos, Pt. 1.

P. J. Reynolds (Leeds) and T. R. Ryan (Newcastle) have passed their 1st M.B. T. B. Kelly (Trinity College, Dublin) has passed his Intermediate Architect's examination.



L. L. TOYNBEE played for Oxford in the cricket match against Cambridge.
D. P. M. Stewart-Cape was President of the Newman Society.

A. H. Willbourn was elected Student President of the Universities Catholic Federation; this corrects the announcement made in the last JOURNAL.



J. MESTIER who is at Tulane University, New Orleans, has received his Colours for athletics; or, as he puts it, "my University letter for track." This award was for winning the long jump against Mississippi University with a jump of 21ft. 10½ins. He hopes soon to join the U.S. Navy.



SINCE the Ampleforth Society is not able to issue its Annual Report at the present time, the following brief account of a Committee Meeting held in July may be of interest to members:

The Hon. Treasurer's Report showed a balance on Revenue Account of £321 9s. 6d., to be divided between Capital Account (one fourth) and Scholarships and Special Reserve Account (three-fourths). There is also a Balance on the latter Account, before taking into account the transfer mentioned above, of £231 14s. 11d. The Headmaster, Rev. V. P. Nevill, said that no demand would be made for Scholarships this year, and urged that the Special Reserve Account should be built up to meet the demands for assistance that would be bound to arise after the war. The Committee agreed with this proposal.



ALL communications about the Society should be sent to the Acting Hon. Sec., the Rev. E. O. Vanheems. In order that JOURNALS may not go astray, it would be a convenience if all members in the Services would supply either their home address or a Bank address.

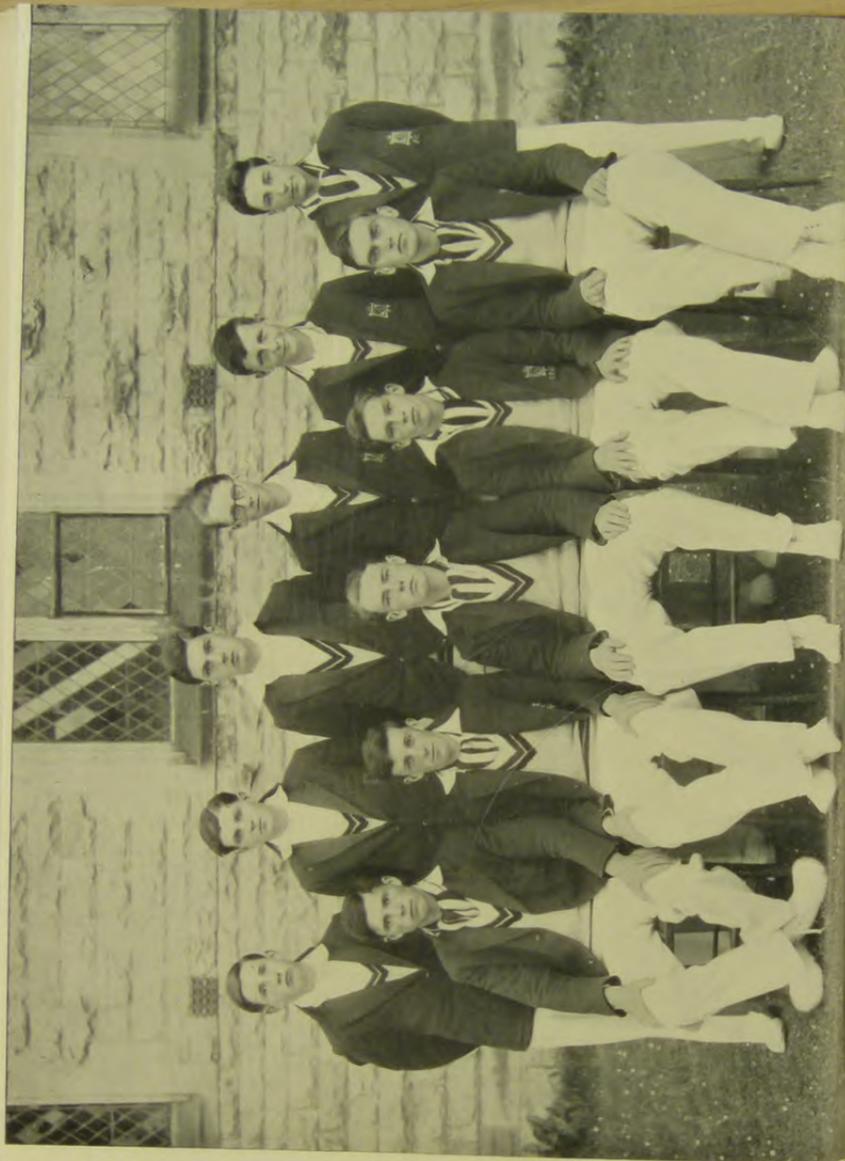


THE Public Schools Club has made arrangements for its members to be accommodated at the Devonshire Club, 50 St James's Street.



DAVID WALKER'S *Death at My Heels* can be recommended as a vivid account of his experiences as a journalist in the Balkans, and subsequently as an Italian prisoner.





THE FIRST
ELEVEN

Standing (Left to Right):

J. J. Rigby
P. F. Davey
K. Gray
A. C. Millar
M. E. Hardy
E. W. Nicoll

Sitting (Left to Right):

A. R. Hodson
M. A. Marston,
A. I. Fletcher
M. W. Bruce
J. G. Bamford

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS
Played at Ampleforth, 17th May

AMPLEFORTH		ALL COMERS			
M. A. Marston, st	Waddilove, b Young	86	Lt Young, b Bruce	16	
A. I. Fletcher, c	Waddilove, b Rennick	9	Rev. D. Waddilove, c	Nicoll, b Bruce	60
J. J. Rigby, b	Cook	0	Lt Richardson, c	Hardy, b Millar	6
P. F. Davey, lbw, b	Cook	0	Rev. J. Lambert, c	and b Bruce	3
M. E. Hardy, c	Utley, b Young	8	Rev. A. Rennick, b	Bruce	0
M. W. Bruce, c	Harrison, b Utley	1	D. K. Bertlesen, b	Millar	0
P. H. Trafford, lbw, b	Young	5	Rev. P. Utley, lbw, b	Millar	4
J. G. Bamford, st	Waddilove, b Ainscough	30	Lt Cook, c	Bamford, b Millar	0
A. C. Millar, c	Utley, b Harrison	1	Rev. H. Barton, c	Hardy, b Bruce	0
W. D. Mangham, c	Young, b Harrison	0	Rev. P. Harrison, b	Millar	1
E. W. Nicoll, not out	.. .. .	2	Rev. A. Ainscough, not out	.. .. .	1
Extras .. .. .	.. .. .	14	Extras .. .. .	.. .. .	5
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	156	Total .. .. .	.. .. .	96

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Cook	5	2	9	2	Bruce	9	5	15	5
Rennick	4	1	5	1	Millar	3-4	0	7	5
Harrison	5	1	14	2					
Young	6.1	0	24	3					
Utley	5	0	14	1					
Ainscough	5	0	12	1					

AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY XI
Played at Ampleforth, 24th May

AMPLEFORTH		ARMY XI			
M. A. Marston, c	Young, b Howard	2	Sgt Ball, b Bruce	4	
A. I. Fletcher, b	Gibbins	7	Cpl Staples, lbw, b	Bruce	7
J. J. Rigby, c	Young, b Howard	6	Lt Wreford Brown, not out	.. .. .	48
A. R. Hodson, b	W-Brown	39	C.S.M. Markham, c	and b Millar	1
P. F. Davey, b	Howard	3	Lt Young, c	and b Millar	1
K. Gray, c	Kearsey, b Armstrong	8	Rfn Kearsey, b	Bruce	0
M. W. Bruce, c	Staples, b Armstrong	32	Major Howard		
J. G. Bamford, lbw, b	Howard	46	Cpl Gibbins		
M. E. Hardy, c	Kearsey, b Armstrong	3	Rfn Armstrong	} did not bat	
A. C. Millar, not out	.. .. .	3	Lt Rowden		
E. W. Nicoll did not bat	.. .. .	2	Cpl Thompson		
Extras .. .. .	.. .. .	2	Extras .. .. .	.. .. .	4
Total (for 9 wkts) .. .. .	.. .. .	151	Total (for 5 wkts) .. .. .	.. .. .	65

THE FIRST
ELEVEN

Standing (Left to Right) :

J. J. Rigby
P. F. Davey
K. Gray
A. C. Millar
M. E. Hardy
E. W. Nicoll

Sitting (Left to Right) :

A. R. Hodson
M. A. Marston,
A. I. Fletcher
M. W. Bruce
J. G. Bamford



BOWLING									
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Howard ..	28.3	8	43	4	Bruce ..	10	2	17	3
W-Brown ..	7	0	31	1	Bamford ..	6	0	19	0
Gibbins ..	12	2	25	1	Gray ..	1	0	9	0
Armstrong ..	10	1	30	3	Millar ..	5	0	16	2
Rowden ..	2	0	11	0					
Markham ..	1	0	9	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL
Played at Ampleforth, 30th May

BOOTHAM				AMPLEFORTH			
J. Collier, b Bruce ..	..	..	0	M. A. Marston, lbw, b Hawkins ..	15		
M. Gaudie, c Davey, b Bamford ..	13			A. I. Fletcher, b Westwood ..	17		
R. Fowkes, st Nicoll, b Marston ..	33			M. W. Bruce, c Hawkins, b Collier ..	5		
J. Hawkins, c and b Gray ..	1			A. R. Hodson, b Wright ..	12		
J. Crossley, c Hardy, b Gray ..	0			P. F. Davey, c Gaudie, b Wright ..	14		
R. Benson, c Hardy, b Millar ..	0			K. Gray, not out ..	34		
A. Walsh, lbw, b Millar ..	3			J. J. Rigby, lbw, b Blackshaw ..	5		
W. Wright, b Marston ..	1			J. G. Bamford, c Folkes, b Blackshaw ..	4		
C. Noble, st Nicoll, b Marston ..	0			M. E. Hardy, not out ..	6		
R. Blackshaw, c Nicoll, b Marston ..	12			A. J. Millar } did not bat			
W. Westwood, not out ..	9			E. H. Nicoll } did not bat			
Extras ..	..	..	2	Extras ..	..	..	5
Total ..	..	..	74	Total ..	..	..	117

BOWLING									
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Bruce ..	15	5	27	1	Westwood ..	14	4	19	1
Millar ..	13	1	17	2	Blackshaw ..	9	0	40	2
Bamford ..	9	5	6	1	Hawkins ..	9	0	24	1
Gray ..	6	5	1	2	Collier ..	7	2	13	1
Marston ..	10.3	2	21	4	Wright ..	6	0	16	2

AMPLEFORTH v. AN ARMY XI
Played at Ampleforth, 7th June

AMPLEFORTH				ARMY XI			
M. A. Marston, b Wyatt ..	..	..	10	Lt Jameson, b Millar ..	..	..	1
A. I. Fletcher, b Wyatt ..	..	..	2	Capt. Sutton, c Davey, b Bruce ..	..	..	9
M. W. Bruce, b Clash ..	..	..	15	Lt Bell, b Bruce ..	..	..	9
A. R. Hodson, c Sutton, b Wyatt ..	5			Lt-Cpl Barrow, lbw, b Bamford ..	15		
P. F. Davey, lbw, b Clash ..	1			Lt Wade, c and b Davey ..	36		
K. Gray, lbw, b Barclay ..	5			Capt. Barclay, b Millar ..	2		
J. G. Bamford, b Barclay ..	9			Lt Hobban, st Nicoll, b Bruce ..	31		
M. E. Hardy, not out ..	18			Cpl Purcell, b Davey ..	16		
P. H. Trafford, c Barrow, b Wyatt ..	1			L.-Cpl Wyatt, b Davey ..	2		
A. C. Millar, lbw, b Clash ..	13			Tpr Fisher, not out ..	5		
E. W. Nicoll, c Fisher, b Clash ..	0			Tpr Clash, b Millar ..	0		
Extras ..	..	..	16	Extras ..	..	..	6
Total ..	..	..	95	Total ..	..	..	132

BOWLING									
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Wyatt ..	16	10	12	4	Bruce ..	13	1	40	3
Hobban ..	5	0	15	0	Millar ..	8.2	0	30	3
Clash ..	8	0	30	4	Gray ..	4	2	6	0
Wade ..	1	0	6	0	Bamford ..	5	0	26	1
Barclay ..	6	0	16	2	Marston ..	4	0	16	0
					Davey ..	3	1	4	3
					Trafford ..	1	0	4	0

AMPLEFORTH v. CAPT. M. M. WALFORD'S XI
Played at Ampleforth, 14th June

CAPT. WALFORD'S XI				AMPLEFORTH			
Lt Wade, st Nicoll, b Bruce ..	65			M. A. Marston, lbw, b Hobban ..	18		
Cpl Purcell, b Bamford ..	29			A. I. Fletcher, b Williamson ..	10		
Lt Hobban, lbw, b Bruce ..	17			J. J. Rigby, c Young, b Williamson ..	2		
Lt Wreford Brown, c Bruce, b Davey ..	2			A. R. Hodson, c and b Hobban ..	3		
Capt. Walford, c Millar, b Marston ..	65			M. W. Bruce, b Williamson ..	11		
Lt Young, st Nicoll, b Bruce ..	0			P. F. Davey, c Walford, b Hobban ..	0		
Sgt-Maj. Blakeborough, b Marston ..	0			J. G. Bamford, c Cave, b W-Brown ..	15		
L.-Cpl Cave, not out ..	1			K. Gray, c Wyatt, b Hobban ..	2		
Cpl Crew ..	..	..	..	M. E. Hardy, st Young, b Williamson ..	14		
Tpr Williamson } did not bat				A. C. Millar, not out ..	9		
L.-Cpl Wyatt } did not bat				E. W. Nicoll, run out ..	4		
Extras ..	..	..	7	Extras ..	..	..	8
Total ..	..	..	186	Total ..	..	..	96

BOWLING									
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Bruce ..	12	5	44	3	Wyatt ..	5	1	14	0
Millar ..	6	0	31	0	Williamson ..	12	3	30	4
Marston ..	5.4	0	31	2	W-Brown ..	5	2	14	1
Bamford ..	6	0	45	1	Hobban ..	8	2	18	4
Davey ..	3	0	8	1	Walford ..	3	0	9	0
Gray ..	3	0	20	0	Crew ..	4	3	3	0

AMPLEFORTH v. COL DAVEY'S XI
Played at Ampleforth, 21st June

AMPLEFORTH				COL DAVEY'S XI			
M. A. Marston, c Taylor, b Gibson ..	25			Pvt Formby, b Millar ..	..	..	58
A. I. Fletcher, b Formby ..	0			Sgt Hardinge, st Nicholl, b Bruce ..	2		
J. J. Rigby, c Horrocks, b Taylor ..	0			L.-Cpl Threapleton, lbw, b Bamford ..	23		
A. R. Hodson, c Threapleton ..	62			Lt-Col Davey, c Gray, b Bruce ..	30		
M. W. Bruce, b Gibson ..	0			Lt-Col Stanyforth, run out ..	0		
P. F. Davey, st Horrocks, b Taylor ..	9			Capt. Briant, b Bruce ..	1		
J. G. Bamford, b Tapley ..	24			Cpl Taylor, not out ..	2		
K. Gray, b Taylor ..	23			Lt Horrocks, not out ..	0		
M. E. Hardy, not out ..	14			Sgt Tapley } did not bat			
A. C. Millar, run out ..	24			Pvt Gibson } did not bat			
E. W. Nicoll, did not bat	..	..	..	Extras ..	..	..	4
Extras ..	..	..	20				
Total ..	..	..	201	Total ..	..	..	120

				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Taylor	19	3	51	3	Bruce	10	0	37	3
Formby	14	4	32	1	Davey	5	1	19	0
Gibson	7.4	0	24	2	Bamford	5	0	18	1
Moulds	4	0	24	0	Millar	4	1	11	1
Tapley	13	2	26	2	Marston	3	0	26	0
Threapleton	3	0	18	0	Gray	2	0	7	0

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL
Played at York, 24th June

AMPLEFORTH				ST PETER'S			
M. A. Marston, c Lockwood, b Steele	42				R. A. Lockwood, c Davey, b Bruce	4	
A. I. Fletcher, b Frost	0				J. B. Frost, c and b Bruce	17	
M. W. Bruce, c Lockwood, b Denholm	10				F. W. Buckler, c Hodson, b Bruce	5	
A. R. Hodson, b Penniston	5				P. M. Steele, c Hodson, b Bruce	12	
J. G. Bamford, c Lockwood, b Penniston	0				A. Hobson, b Bruce	0	
K. Gray, c Steele, b Denholm	22				J. A. Denison, lbw, b Bruce	1	
P. F. Davey, b Penniston	1				B. H. Denholm, b Bruce	0	
J. J. Rigby, b Frost	16				C. J. Cookson, c and b Millar	4	
M. E. Hardy, c Cookson, b Steele	12				P. Penniston, b Bruce	10	
A. C. Millar, c Buckler, b Steele	24				R. A. Stratham, not out	3	
E. W. Nicoll, not out	1				D. J. Barton, b Bruce	0	
Extras	7				Extras	11	
Total	140				Total	67	

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Frost	13	0	40	2	Bruce	13	7	19	9
Denholm	11	0	31	2	Millar	9	4	21	1
Barton	4	0	15	0	Davey	4	2	7	0
Steele	8.1	0	34	3	Bamford	3	1	3	0
Penniston	6	1	13	3	Marston	3	0	6	0

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL
Played at Durham, 27th June

AMPLEFORTH				DURHAM			
M. A. Marston, lbw, b Bucknall	19				C. L. Dales, lbw, b Bruce	2	
A. I. Fletcher, c Weightman, b Raper	5				W. A. Weightman, c Nicoll, b Bamford	19	
M. W. Bruce, st Bellis, b Forsyth	18				J. J. Bucknall, run out	24	
A. R. Hodson, c Allen, b Raper	3				M. M. Parminster, c and b Marston	14	
J. G. Bamford, b Forsyth	12				R. B. Raper, c Rigby, b Bamford	0	
K. Gray, c Bellis, b Raper	4				A. D. Bellis, b Bruce	11	
P. F. Davey, c Pearson, b Bucknall	4				J. O. Allen, c Davey, b Marston	0	
J. J. Rigby, lbw, b Forsyth	7				J. A. Forsyth, c and b Davey	24	
M. E. Hardy, b Bucknall	4				J. P. Anderson, b Davey	69	
A. C. Millar, c Forsyth, b Raper	2				D. L. Pearson, b Bruce	0	
E. W. Nicoll, not out	0				E. M. Brookes, not out	1	
Extras	6				Extras	11	
Total	84				Total	175	

				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Anderson	1	0	13	0	Bruce	15	2	65	3
Raper	14	4	27	4	Davey	7	2	19	2
Bucknall	9	2	25	3	Millar	4	1	18	0
Forsyth	4	0	13	3	Marston	8	1	42	2
					Bamford	7	4	20	2

AMPLEFORTH v. LT BELL'S XI
Played at Ampleforth, 28th June

AMPLEFORTH				LT BELL'S XI			
M. A. Marston, c Jameson, b Bradbury	38				L.-Cpl Walpole, b Davey	1	
A. R. Hodson, c Cave, b Bradbury	4				Tpr Crockford, b Bruce	2	
M. W. Bruce, st Cave, b Pell	5				L.-Cpl Cave, b Millar	12	
J. G. Bamford, b Ingham	39				Tpr Thomas, b Bruce	16	
K. Gray, b Bradbury	33				Tpr Jessop, c and b Marston	10	
A. I. Fletcher, c Ingham, b Walpole	7				Lt Bell, c Marston, b Bruce	10	
M. E. Hardy, not out	38				Tpr Bradbury, b Bruce	6	
P. F. Davey, not out	16				Lt Jameson, st Nicoll, b Bruce	2	
A. C. Millar					L.-Cpl Pell, c Hardy, b Millar	11	
J. J. Rigby					Tpr Ingham, not out	21	
E. W. Nicoll					Tpr Tiver, not out	7	
Extras	9				Extras	8	
Total	190				Total	106	

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Walpole	9	2	23	1	Bruce	15	2	36	5
Tiver	3	0	21	0	Davey	6	1	16	1
Bradbury	10	1	55	3	Millar	5	0	24	2
Pell	2	0	14	1	Marston	6	0	23	1
Ingham	9	0	36	1	Bamford	1	0	1	0
Thomas	9	1	13	0					
Crockford	3	0	20	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. REV. A. L. AINSCOUGH'S XI
Played at Ampleforth, 28th June

AMPLEFORTH				REV. AINSCOUGH'S XI			
M. A. Marston, b Lyon	16				Rev. A. D. Waddilove, run out	37	
H. J. Codrington, b Rennick	0				Lt-Col Davey, b Bruce	3	
M. W. Bruce, c and b Cook	5				Rev. H. Barton, c and b Bamford	38	
A. R. Hodson, c Rabnett, b Rennick	6				Lt Richardson, c Hardy, b Gray	15	
J. G. Bamford, c and b Cook	2				E. S. Elliott, c Hardy, b Bruce	15	
J. J. Rigby, b Rabnett	23				W. D. Mangham, b Bruce	13	
A. I. Fletcher, c Richardson, b Lyon	3				Rev. A. Rennick, not out	20	
K. Gray, b Rabnett	15				Lt Cook, b Millar	1	
M. E. Hardy, not out	25				Capt Lyon, b Millar	0	
E. W. Nicoll, b Lyon	9				Rev. J. C. Rabnett, b Gray	2	
A. C. Millar, c Cook, b Rennick	7				Rev. A. L. Ainscough, not out	9	
Extras	9				Extras	7	
Total	120				Total	160	

		BOWLING							
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Rennick	.. 11	1	40	3	Bruce	.. 16	2	66	3
Cook	.. 9	1	26	2	Millar	.. 10	3	23	2
Lyon	.. 7.4	0	18	3	Bamford	.. 2	0	5	1
Elliott	.. 2	0	9	0	Marston	.. 5	0	37	0
Rabnett	.. 4	1	18	2	Gray	.. 5	1	10	2
					Fletcher	.. 1	0	4	0
					Hodson	.. 1	0	7	0

CRICKET RESULTS

SUMMER 1942.

1ST XI

Played 10. Won 3. Drawn 4. Lost 3.

BATTING

	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Inns.	Not Outs.	Average.
M. E. Hardy	.. 10	142	38*	5	28.4
M. A. Marston	.. 10	271	86	0	27.1
K. Gray	.. 9	146	34*	1	18.2
J. G. Bamford	.. 10	181	46	0	18.1
A. R. Hodson	.. 9	139	62	0	14.3
A. C. Millar	.. 9	83	24	2	13.8
M. W. Bruce	.. 10	102	32	0	10.2
E. W. Nicoll	.. 6	16	9	3	8.0
J. J. Rigby	.. 8	59	23	0	7.4
A. I. Fletcher	.. 10	60	17	0	6.0
P. F. Davey	.. 9	48	16*	1	6.0
P. H. Trafford	.. 2	6	5	0	3.0

BOWLING

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
M. W. Bruce	.. 128	31	365	38	9.6
P. F. Davey	.. 28	7	73	7	10.4
A. C. Millar	.. 68	10	198	18	11.0
K. Gray	.. 21	8	53	4	13.2
M. A. Marston	.. 45	3	202	9	22.4
J. G. Bamford	.. 48	10	176	7	25.1

RETROSPECT

WE started the term with six of last year's Eleven and before the match season had started in all seriousness the remainder of the Eleven had almost chosen themselves. The position of wicket-keeper quickly fell to Nicoll who improved with every match and at the close of the season ranked amongst the best of players turned out at Ampleforth in this important position. To watch him standing up to Bruce was a joy, and always he was ready to take

advantage of the foolish batsman who lifted his back foot when meeting the ball on the leg side. Hardy, too, was quick to establish a claim to the Eleven, finished top in the batting averages and shone as one of the finest fielding members of the side. Millar, with an easy and graceful bowling action, was the other outstanding new entry. With Bruce he shared the bulk of the bowling and several times played a useful innings when runs were sorely needed.

Judged on their results, the Eleven must be put down as unbalanced both in batting and bowling. From figures it would seem as if Marston and Hardy stood out amongst the batsmen and the same might be said of Bruce, the mainstay of the bowling. But to do full justice to the Eleven, such a statement must be modified. It is true that the two batsmen who showed consistency were endowed with an excellent defence and no one can doubt that it was this necessary side of their batting technique which enabled them to succeed. The others, in the opinion of the writer, failed to live up to their promise because of a failure to play defensive shots at the right time. No doubt had the wickets been normal and true—but can this be expected or relied upon either in the north of England or in war time—the results would have been very different.

Certainly there was only one member who was unable to drive a ball, and in school cricket more than in any other, a team of aggressive batsmen, trained with every scoring shot, must remain the ideal. The Eleven possessed this quality.

A special word of praise must be given to Bruce for his bowling. His final figures, to be seen elsewhere, were outstanding and his achievement against St Peter's School when he "bagged" nine wickets in thirteen overs for nineteen runs is worthy of record. On a hard wicket he can be a very nasty and fierce bowler of considerable pace which he develops from a quick shoulder roll on the act of delivery. Millar kept the other end going

but the attack remained weak through the absence of a spin bowler.

In conclusion it should be added that an enforced reduction in the list of fixtures was also partly responsible for the inconsistency of the Eleven and its failure to produce more runs. It is no longer possible to play two matches every week and no one would question the fact that match practice is essential to the production of high class cricket. Added to this the game with Sedbergh was cancelled on account of distance and the other important school game with Worksop was cancelled on account of infection. No wonder the School Eleven were unable to settle down into a better and really fine side. However the season, in spite of these small handicaps, was a very happy one and Fletcher the captain must be remembered not as a fine cricketer but as a leader and one who handled the Eleven with great thoughtfulness and wisdom.

Colours during the season were awarded to M. W. Bruce, J. G. Bamford, A. R. Hodson, E. W. Nicoll.

Cricket prizes were awarded as follows: The "Downey" Cup
 for the Best Cricketer M. A. Marston
 Batting M. A. Marston
 Bowling M. W. Bruce
 Fielding J. J. Rigby
 Best All-Rounder M. W. Bruce
 Highest Score M. A. Marston
 Second XI Bat H. J. Codrington
 Second XI Bowling W. Mangham

THE SECOND ELEVEN

v. A League XI (Won). *League XI* 126 (Sheridan 35; Stafford 4 for 30). *Ampleforth* 127 (Stafford 38; Mawson 5 for 37).

v. Coatham School 1st XI (Won). *Coatham* 54 (Mangham 5 for 16; Trafford 3 for 13; Stafford 2 for 16). *Ampleforth* 59 for 7 (Price not out 21).

v. Bootham School (Won): *Bootham* 49 (Mangham 4 for 2; Price 4 for 6; Barry 2 for 8). *Ampleforth* 85 for 1 (Stafford 48; Codrington 34 not out).

v. Ripon School 1st XI (Won). *Ripon* 79 (Trafford 4 for 10; Mangham 4 for 24). *Ampleforth* 145 for 8 (Codrington 35; Peers 24; Mangham 24 not out).

v. Leeds Grammar School (Won). *Leeds* 75 (Mangham 4 for 41; Stafford 3 for 11). *Ampleforth* 163 (Price 33 not out; White 26).

v. St. Peter's School (Lost). *St Peter's* 122 (Stafford 6 for 56; Mangham 4 for 39). *Ampleforth* 116 (Peers 30; Stafford 27).

RESULTS—2ND XI
BATTING

	Played 7.	Won 6.	Drawn 0.	Lost 1.	
	Innings.	Runs.	Highest Inns.	Not Outs.	Average.
H. Codrington ..	7	181	59	1	30.1
D. Peers ..	4	109	34	0	27.2
Lord Stafford ..	6	134	48	0	22.3
P. Price ..	6	87	33*	2	21.75
W. Mangham ..	5	64	25	2	21.3
C. Graves ..	1	16	16	0	16.0
R. O'Kelly ..	3	33	24	0	11.0
J. White ..	5	40	26	0	8.0
J. Leatham ..	4	31	12	0	7.7
W. Barry ..	6	44	18	0	7.3
H. Strode ..	6	39	16	0	6.5
P. Trafford ..	5	27	11	0	5.4
J. Edwards ..	4	14	7*	1	4.6

BOWLING

	Overs.	Meidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
P. Price ..	12	1	30	7	4.3
W. Mangham ..	73	17	176	25	7.0
P. Trafford ..	20	3	62	7	8.8
W. Barry ..	18	3	56	6	9.3
Lord Stafford ..	67	13	173	17	10.2

RETROSPECT

UNDER the guidance and leadership of Codrington the Second Eleven won all but one of their seven matches, and won them with considerable ease.

A new fixture with Leeds Grammar School helped to swell a reduced fixture list and if it is remembered that the game was played against an Eleven composed mostly of members from their first Eleven, the comfortable victory is noteworthy.

Amongst the batsmen, Codrington was by far the most consistent run-getter and in seven innings scored 171 runs. Of the bowlers Mangham was quite easily the best and never did he fail to obtain less than four wickets in any game. He received considerable help from Lord Stafford and in the field both bowlers received the support one expects from a good school Eleven.

THE COLTS

ALTHOUGH the record of three lost and two drawn was a poor one, the Colts XI was, in fact, by no means a weak team. There was batting down to No. 9 and a good variety of bowlers. Vaughan captained the side very well and the fielding after a bad start was with one or two exceptions first rate. Nevertheless we did not win a match. The

reasons for this failure seem to be as follows:

(1) Although the batsmen all possessed style and are obviously cricketers, they did not make enough runs because they could not or would not hit loose balls hard.

(2) There was no really attacking

bowler in the side. There was variety but nothing truly hostile about it.

(3) The excellence of the Colts' wicket at Ampleforth left them all unprepared for the rough pitches they encoun-

tered away from home—pitches which favour the bowler overmuch when the batsmen are too small and too inexperienced to adapt their style of play to them.

HOUSE MATCHES

So easily were St Bede's and St Dunstan's outplayed in the earliest stages of these matches that little can be said of these two games in which St Wilfrid's and St Aidan's were the respective winners. Fortunately, the same could not be said of the St Cuthbert's—St Edward's duel.

St Edward's started off at a great pace. In the 30's they lost three wickets in one over, but Hodson and Vaughan, after a few overs of prudent defence, passed to the attack, and gave us a delightful display of confident free batsmanship and St Edward's the prospect of a large score. Suddenly Hodson forgot himself in an attempt to hit O'Kelly's slow one out of sight. Vaughan soon followed and the rest of St Edward's, apart from P. S. Barry, succumbed but too easily. The score 145 looked a fair one but it was soon evident that St Edward's had only a very moderate attack. They weakened this by dropping a number of catches and St Cuthbert's won comfortably, Rigby and Gray both scoring freely.

The semi-final games produced cricket of quite a different class. Two excellent games were played, and the one between St Aidan's—St Wilfrid's was almost unique. In both, an unexpected change in conditions altered the run of the play and probably St Oswald's were victims of this change.

For St Oswald's, Mangham, the mainstay of the attack, bowled St Cuthbert's out for no more than 125 runs. His was a fine performance, the more so as the wicket was always easy and a four on the top ground is too easily earned. But if Mangham bowled well he received first rate help from the Hamilton-Dalrymple brothers who were "sitting on" the batsmen. Many runs were saved in these "silly" positions, and H. Hamil-

ton-Dalrymple snapped up the catches popped up on the off-side. St Cuthbert's were out in little over an hour's play and St Oswald's had scored 110 runs for six wickets when stumps were drawn. At that time Trafford and Wright were well set, scoring freely off the bowling of Charlton and Gray and with another half hour's play might easily have gathered the runs necessary for victory. Heavy thunder rain left the wicket in a drying condition and the outfield much slower. Gray at once dismissed both these batsmen, the remainder offered little trouble and St Cuthbert's passed into the final round.

The semi-final between St Aidan's and St Wilfrid's produced one of the most exciting games imaginable. St Aidan's batted first and were given an excellent start by Marston and Edwards who scored over 50 at a good pace against bowling which was never loose and often menacing. This good foundation was used to advantage by the rest of a strong batting side, Hardy in particular making a fast 74; the total reached 220—a winning score. St Wilfrid's did not admit it. Murphy and Barrass were determined not to give Bruce the encouragement of an early wicket and their good start was only the prelude to a magnificent partnership between Fletcher and Codrington. These two let slip no opportunity and had scored together well over 100 before Fletcher left. The game was obviously at a crisis. St Wilfrid's had about 80 to make, six wickets to go, and Codrington still there and well set. The next half hour saw a great struggle. St Wilfrid's lost two wickets cheaply and then slowly but surely Codrington and Millar got the upper hand and reached the 200. They looked certain to pull it off without

further loss, when, quite suddenly, Codrington played a tired stroke and was caught. His had been a great innings. Twenty to win, three wickets to fall, and Bruce bowling as well as ever. The excitement of the next half-hour was intense. Millar had to keep the bowling at all costs, for the three remaining Wilfrid's men were not likely to offer much resistance. He did this again and again with great skill and the score very, very slowly reached 220 with two more wickets to fall.

It looked all over bar the shouting when Millar picked the wrong one for the winning hit and was caught. Birtwistle, the last man, had three balls of Marston to play, but he was obviously in two minds what course to take and missed them all. That gave Bruce his last chance and he made no mistake with his second ball which made a mess of Barry's stumps and the game a Tie.

The final of the House matches was played between St Aidan's and St Cuthbert's. For the first time the game was a one-day match and a great deal of good cricket was played on a hard easy wicket.

Marston and Edwards opened for St Aidan's and the game became alive at once when Rigby took a catch behind the stumps off the first ball. However Hardy, Bruce and Edwards all played well and runs came easily off the medium paced bowling of Charlton and Gray.

After lunch Charlton bowled accurately and got something out of the wicket and two wickets fell when the total was in the seventies. Heape came in,

hit the overpitched ball and scored thirty-four excellent runs all round the wicket and he was ably assisted by Brodie and Leatham. Charlton nevertheless kept the batsmen playing correctly and bowled them out whenever a liberty was taken. His six wickets were well earned.

When St Cuthbert's started to get the 146 runs required it looked as though Sheridan and Strode might get them undefeated. Bruce was played with ease and McNulty presented no difficulty on that easy wicket. When Marston went on, he at once bowled Strode with a flighted yorker and another wicket fell in the next over.

On the previous day St Aidan's had tied with St Wilfrid's and this was due in large part to the inability of St Aidan's to take the high catches off Marston in the deep. On this day then we saw Bruce bowling at one end and fielding out in the deep to Marston where he brilliantly caught Gray just to one side of the screens. This broke the spell of bad catching and every chance after this was accepted. Rigby batted well though quietly but when he was caught off Bruce the match was virtually over. Once again this year as last year the Bruce-Marston combination proved effective.

The Inter-House Junior Cricket Cup was won by St Cuthbert's who overwhelmed St Aidan's. For St Cuthbert's May won the distinction of doing a hat-trick.

The "Wells" Summer Cup, too, was won by St Cuthbert's.

LAWN TENNIS

THE Singles' Championship was won by P. M. Price against P. H. Trafford.

Unfortunately the Doubles had to be cancelled on account of rain.

SWIMMING

EARLY in May it became known that Fr Hugh had been forced, for reasons of health, to retire from the post, which he has held so long, in charge of the swimming at Ampleforth. We should like

to take this opportunity of thanking him most sincerely for all that he has done for us, and for raising the standard of school swimming to its present high level.

The season has been quite a successful

one—one match was drawn and one lost—but there is room for further personal efforts if the high standard of previous years is to be maintained.

The Captain was J. M. Reid, and he has shown much keenness. He has awarded School Colours to P. Bamford, J. G. Danaher, B. C. Moore and P. A. Kerstens, who are to be congratulated on their achievement.

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL.

This was a splendid match and took place on a hot, sunny, June afternoon. Ampleforth won the 100 Yards Free Style and Back Stroke, and also the diving. P. A. Kerstens took first place in the two races. Reid and Moore tied for first place in the diving. Bootham won the 66 2-3 Yards Free Style and finally the Relay. Thus the result of the match was a draw, both sides scoring 25 points.

Ampleforth: J. M. Reid, P. Bamford, P. A. Kerstens, B. C. Moore, M. A. Piggot, J. G. Danaher, J. Miles.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL.

This was the first time that the two schools had met in a swimming match. It was a very good match, and we must see that it is the first of many. Kerstens won the 100 Yards Free Style and Back Stroke for Ampleforth, while Bamford won the 50 Yards Free Style. St Peter's won the 100 Yards Breast Stroke and the Diving. Once again the result of the match lay in the Relay, which, however, went against us the second time.

Ampleforth: J. M. Reid, P. Bamford, P. A. Kerstens, J. C. Danaher, J. Miles, O. G. Mawson, P. Hickey.

AQUATIC SPORTS

The Inter-House events were marked by keen enthusiasm. P. A. Kerstens missed the school record for the 100 Yards Free Style by 0.7 seconds. He unwisely sacrificed style for speed. St Dunstan's won the first Relay and came second in the rest. They also won the Diving and so keep the cup for another year. St Bede's were the runners-up,

winning the other four Relays but dropping many points in the Diving.

RESULTS

OPEN EVENTS—SENIOR

100 Yards Free Style (66.6 secs., P. S. Gardner, 1937).—1, P. A. Kerstens; 2, P. Bamford; 3, O. G. Mawson. 67.2 sec.

100 Yards Breast Stroke (83.0 sec., D. Macauley, 1939).—1, J. M. Reid; 2, J. G. Danaher; 3, B. C. Moore. 89.7 sec.

100 Yards Back Stroke (83.4 sec., A. D. Lovell, 1936).—1, P. A. Kerstens; 2, P. Bamford; 3, J. A. Slattery. 84.0 sec.

JUNIOR

100 Yards Free Style.—1, J. Miles; 2, P. Hickey; 3, A. Kinch. 79.1 sec. (NEW RECORD).

100 Yards Breast Stroke.—1, C. Hopkins; 2, M. Hardy; 3, B. Richardson. 96.5 sec.

66 2-3 Yards Back Stroke.—1, J. Miles; 2, P. Hickey; 3, B. Richardson. 61.3 sec.

HOUSE EVENTS

3 x 100 Yards Relay (3 min. 41.6 sec., St Aidan's, 1940).—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Bede's; 3, St Aidan's. 4 min. 14.2 sec.

Medley Relay.—1, 2, 4, 1 lengths (3 min. 3.2 sec., St Wilfrid's, 1937).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Aidan's. 3 min. 17.6 sec.

Mixed Relay.—2 x back, 2 x breast (3 min. 42.0 sec., St Bede's, 1938).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Aidan's. 3 min. 55.0 sec.

6 x 2 Lengths Relay (4 min. 34.8 sec., St Bede's, 1937).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Aidan's. 5 min. 14.5 sec.

18 x 1 Length Relay (7 min. 3.5 sec., St Dunstan's, 1940).—1, St Bede's; 2, St Dunstan's; 3, St Aidan's. 8 min. 5.7 sec.

Plain Diving.—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Aidan's; 3, St Bede's.

Fancy Diving.—1, St Dunstan's; 2, St Oswald's; 3, St Aidan's.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

It has been a remarkable feature of the weather that for years one could count on Monday and Friday afternoons, during parade time at least, being fine during winter and summer. A wet "Corps" day became quite an event. We have been most unlucky this term and a succession of rainy afternoons seriously affected training. The excellent new training films are a poor substitute and we were so delayed that when we came to the Field Day the deficiencies in Platoon training were most noticeable. This was unfortunate for the "scheme" was the most ambitious that we have had.

The Contingent was organised into a motorised Company and two companies of lorried infantry, thanks to the assistance of a famous "rifle" regiment which was stationed locally. Now that they are no longer near us we must pay a final tribute to them. During their sojourn they gave us most valuable help and we shall miss them. We hope that we shall not lose touch with the many friends that we made among them.

The Tactical Exercise was designed to practise a move by M.T. and to exercise Platoon and Section leaders in the attack. The R.V. was above Bolton Bank and the exercise took place four miles north of Helmsley. During the move and during the scheme many people had the opportunity to make a reconnaissance from carriers and the signal section put into practice, in ideal circumstances, their considerable knowledge of the various W.T. sets. An elusive "enemy" of regular soldiers provided the defensive force. They taught everyone a lesson in concealment and camouflage and the importance of withholding fire until a really good target presents itself. Platoon commanders, too, must have learnt the importance of knowing the extent of the enemy position before committing their platoons to the attack. In many cases the ground was used to advantage and there was evidence that most commanders realised the importance of accurate covering fire. Realism was added to the

scheme by the use of mortars firing smoke and of "thunder flashes."

The Contingent had the honour of being inspected, unofficially, by Field Marshal Lord Birdwood of Anzac. Unfortunately the weather prevented any outside parade but the Field Marshal looked at each company thoroughly and gave the Contingent an encouraging address. He afterwards presented the shooting prizes. We thank him and Lord St Audries for arranging the visit.

The other big feature this term was the shooting at Strensall, an account of which appears elsewhere.

It is with great regret that we have to part company with the West Yorkshire Regiment. They have supervised our training for many years. Now that they are no longer in the position to do this we want them to know how very grateful we are for all that they have done for us. In particular to Captain H. J. Chamier, M.C., our last liaison officer from the regiment, whose enthusiasm, care and criticism have done much to keep the Contingent "on its toes." In order that the regiment may keep in touch with Ampleforth, and as an expression of its gratitude, the Contingent presented Captain Chamier with a silver ink-stand.

War Office courses open to cadets of the J.T.C. have proved of great value. Ten cadets are to attend in various parts of the country during August.

The "Nulli Secundus" Cup for the best N.C.O. of the year was hotly contested and was won by C.S.M., later Under Officer, Barrass. Under Officer I. Fletcher was a very close second.

In the examination for Certificate "A" "Section Leaders," all candidates passed.

PROMOTIONS

The following promotions were made during the term, w.e.f. 1-5-42.

To be Under Officer:—C.S.M. J. G. Bamford, Sgts Christie and Leatham.

To be C.S.M.:—Sgts P. Barry, Strode, and L.-Cpl McNamara.

SHOOTING

THE main object of this term's shooting programme has been to give the Contingent as a whole as much practice as possible in firing .303. Each House was required to practise at least twenty of its members on the 30 yards Range, and House teams consisted of ten members instead of six as in previous years. It was also arranged that as many as possible should fire on the open Range at Strensall. The result has been the discovery of a number of good shots, and the attainment of a satisfactory standard in the Contingent.

At Strensall, the practices fired by all who went there consisted of No.'s 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 of the Open Range Rifle Course. Our very sincere thanks are tendered to Major Chamier and the N.C.O.'s of the West Yorkshire Regiment for providing instruction for all who fired the Course. We were pleased to close the season with a match against our instructors, which was lost by a gratifyingly small margin. The highest individual score was obtained by Under Officer Fletcher.

St Cuthbert's are to be congratulated on winning the Inter-House Competition, the final results of which were as follows:

	Part 1.	Part 2.	Part 3 (.303)	Part 4 (Class)	Total
1. St Cuthbert's	523	481	342	593	1939
2. St Aidan's	469	488	297	531	1785
3. St Edward's	479	497	316	486	1778
4. St Bede's	447	458	333	464	1702
5. St Oswald's	449	447	332	468	1696
6. St Dunstan's	441	439	345	462	1687
7. St Wilfrid's	422	463	288	437	1610

Of the other prizes and awards competed for, the Anderson Cup was won by L.-Cpl Dawson, the Headmaster's Cup by Under Officer Christie, the Officers' Cup by Cdt Faber, the two Donegal Badges by Under Officer Fletcher and Sgt Coleman, and the Inter-Coy Recruits' Cup by No. 3 Coy.

Shooting in the Miniature Range consisted mainly of the course of instruction given to the Recruits. In addition to this there were the practices by the VIII for

To be C.Q.M.S.:—Sgts Bruce and Conlin.

To be Sgts:—L.-Sgts Peers, Marke, Cpls Boylan, Weld, and L.-Cpl Pigou.

To be L.-Sgt:—Cpls Daly, Pensabene, J. E. Forster, McLachlan, Marston, A. A. Edwards, G. Wilson, Rigby.

To be Cpl:—L.-Cpls Bond, Hother-sall, Gaynor, A. Stewart, Haywood-Farmer.

W.e.f. 6-6-42:—

To be L.-Sgt:—Cpls Coleman, Morrissey, Brown and Mangham.

To be Cpl:—L.-Cpl Hodson.

W.e.f. 13-6-42:—

To be Under Officer:—C.S.M. Barrass.

W.e.f.:—

To be Under Officer:—C.S.M. P. Barry, D.-M. Rowe.

To be C.S.M.:—C.Q.M.S. Conlin, Sgt Marke.

To be Sgt:—L.-Sgts Coleman, McLachlan, Rigby, L.-Scrivener, Cpls Mangham, Wettern, J. B. Barry.

To be Cpl:—Cdt Hamilton Dalrymple
To be L.-Cpl:—Cdts Birtwistle, Conan, de Fonblanque, de Pret Roose, Graham, Graves, Gray, Hand, im Thurn, Murphy, Piggot, Lord Stafford, G. Stewart.

the Country Life Match, the result of which has not yet been published.

Under Officer P. S. Barry, the Captain, is to be congratulated on successfully organising the unusually large shooting programme, and thanked for the amount of good work he has done in connection with the shooting during the term.

Colours were awarded to: Under Officer Barry, Under Officer Fletcher, Sgt Coleman, Cpl Stewart, L.-Cpl Hubbard, L.-Cpl Dawson, and Cdt Davey.

AIR TRAINING CORPS

DURING the summer term instruction was confined in the Proficiency examination subjects of Mathematics and Navigation. Twelve cadets took one or both papers at the end of the term, but the results of the examinations are not yet available. Sergeant Mathews was in charge of the Browning machine gun course for post-Proficiency cadets.

The Flight made one visit to a Royal Air Force Station. It was not possible to arrange flying for cadets, permission for such flights having been temporarily withdrawn by Group orders; but the whole-hearted cooperation of Squadron Leader Cribb and Flight Lieutenant Sachs made it possible to carry out a very satisfactory programme of ground training.

The organisation of gliding for Air Training Corps cadets is not yet complete, but we were able to carry out preliminary training at the Central Gliding School. Since the School is

intended for the training of instructors, cadets could be allowed only a very limited number of flights: but this was of little importance, for the primary object of these visits was to train cadets in the ground work required for the launching of a glider, and so to ensure that the Flight is in a position to begin training immediately gliding sites are opened for the use of cadets.

The following promotion was made w.e.f. 7-7-42:—

To be Corporal:—Cadet P. F. Davey. Arrangements have been made for instructors' courses to be held at a Royal Air Force Station from September 10th to September 22nd; training will be given in Armament, Navigation, and Wireless. The following have been selected to attend:—Cpl Davey, Cds Rennie, Gilbey, Nolan, Wright, McNulty.

SCOUTING

ROVERS

BECAUSE of the average age of its members and the customary work undertaken during the year, it was agreed on May 17th to convert the Sixth Form Troop into a Rover Crew, with its complement of 17 and D. P. Foster as Senior Rover. During the term many and various activities were undertaken. On Thursday afternoons we went out regularly cutting and burning the hedge below the farm and carting firewood to different households. On school holidays we provided tea at the Lake for all who came. On Wednesday and Thursday, May 27th and 28th, we ran a Fair on the College cricket ground and at Helmsley respectively, and raised about £50 for the local Navy Week Fund. There was the customary Goremire camp on the night of June 1st on the Rye below Rievaulx Abbey. It was run efficiently by J. B. Barry and greatly enjoyed. On Saints Peter and Paul, eight of us travelled to Hull where

we were hospitably entertained by Commander Dunne and Commander Griffiths and were shown over a trawler, a destroyer and a corvette. We are indebted to them. We had the usual meetings on Sundays and the following lectures were given on Sailing, by D. P. Foster; Rowing, by J. Levett-Scrivener; Bandaging, by P. J. Gaynor; Sprains, Strains and Fractures, by P. J. Daly; The Destroyer, by J. B. Barry, and on Docks, by M. G. Questier.

The lack of forthcoming numbers prevented our holding the proposed camp in North Wales at the end of the term, but four members formed the nucleus of a farming camp which took place near Oxford.

During all this time splendid work was being done by I. F. Sutherland and P. W. Downes, who were assisted by J. A. Castelli and J. P. Odone, in running the 1st Ampleforth Troop. Meetings were held in the afternoons and evenings and

on one school holiday and work was run on the usual Scout lines. At the moment of writing they are enjoying a week's camping at Fairfax Lake where they have boating, bathing, games and some farm work. The camp is being very well run by the same four Rovers.

SEA SCOUTS

As at the time of writing the Sea Scouts are at camp again in the island of Islay it is only possible to give a brief account of the term's doings.

As is usual in the summer term it was difficult to find much time for Scouting but the Troop held its usual camps on the eve of the whole holidays, on one of which it sung Mass at Coxwold for the first time since the Reformation.

On May 30th the Troop mounted a Guard of Honour for Rear Admiral Laurence Oliphant, C.B.E., on the closing day of the Helmsley Navy Week.

THIRD TROOP

The Troop was chiefly occupied in getting ready for camp and as part of this training several outings were organised with meals under camp conditions. Patrol Leaders and Seconds camped at Goremire on the eve of the outing, partly to help with the preparations and partly to get used to the routine of a Patrol Camp.

On May 27th and 28th the Troop provided working parties to help the Sixth Form Rovers to run a Fun Fair for the Helmsley Navy Week. It was a great success, thanks to the generosity of the School on the first day.

The only other event of the term worth recording was that for the first

time the Troop was invited to take part in the Annual Inspection of the J.T.C. It was to have been inspected while receiving instruction in tent pitching by Patrols, but the bad weather necessitated the cancelling of the out door programme and the Troop had to be content with the honour of listening to the Field-Marshal's address.

Camp this year was rather different to previous camps in Gilling Woods as we had undertaken to work for the Government, thinning plantations in the State Forest, and cutting them up into pit-props. This work while being work of real national importance also had the advantage of being well paid, so that the boys were able to earn quite substantial additions to their holiday pocket money.

The weather was not kind but the Troop was very cheerful and carried on whether it rained or blew, taking advantage of the bright intervals to dry out wet clothes and foot-wear so that in spite of all about two hundred trees were felled, trimmed and carried out, and a number of them cut up into pit-props and stakes.

A certain excitement was added to the work by the appearance of a number of Saw-Flies, wasp-like creatures about two inches long, which we at first mistook for hornets. Some of us were perhaps a little bit disappointed when the Foresters informed us of their identity and assured us that they were quite harmless.

The change in the time of the first train made it necessary to make a very early start and many of the Troop were tired and weary when they reached home after long hours in crowded corridors, but they had the satisfaction of knowing that they had done something towards winning the war.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

P. HARVEST and J. E. Hume left the House at the beginning of the term for the Upper School, their places being taken by D. V. Morrin and N. Murnane.

A. W. FENWICK was appointed Captain of Cricket, with N. H. Bruce as Vice-Captain. New monitors were D. P. Hawkins, S. B. de Ferranti and N. H. Bruce.

The weather this term, not having been all that it might have been, has curtailed many of the usual summer activities. The holidays however all fell on fairly fine days. Two parties went up to the Observatory on Ascension Day and Corpus Christi where they much enjoyed themselves. Rievaulx has also been visited, and a few hardy spirits bathed in the Rye.

GOREMIRE DAY was a great success. The House had their lunch apart from the Upper School on one of the Lower terraces. Mrs Jennings was the guest of honour. Thanks are due to the Scouts who camped there the night before and prepared the site for the meals.

CRICKET Colours were given to A. W. Fenwick, N. H. Bruce and N. Rimington.

THE Boxing Cup was won by J. C. Edwards with A. H. Lund as runner-up.

THE "Hall" Swimming Prize was won by R. Hall.

THE annual "Punch" took place on the last night. St Bede's House again very kindly lent their refectory and the Matron did the rest. The result was an almost pre-war repast. Fr Prior presided and sang a song. The Head Monitor, J. B. Gillow, made a speech and found ready acquiescence in the rest of the House when he mentioned Mrs Jennings who has laboured almost single-handed in the dormitories for the last two terms. Fr Peter then paid a tribute to Mr R. Atthill, who is leaving Ampleforth to take up the duties of Senior English Master at Sherborne. He has always been a good friend to the Junior House and many have been inspired to take a greater interest in English literature under his

tuition. We wish him every success. Fr Prior presented Athletic and Cricket prizes.

CRICKET

"Give me the bowler whose fingers embracing me,
Tingle and throb with the joy of the game;

One who can laugh at a smack to the boundary,"

sings E. V. Lucas.

We had all that in this year's Eleven, but when it was their turn to smack the ball which usually came from taller opponents at a great speed all but four appeared to have read with approval that misleading sentence attributed to the G.O.M., "Whatever you do, do not get in front of the wicket when you play the ball!"

Fenwick, Bruce, Trent and Rimington all showed that they can play an innings. The latter's preference for long hops on the off to long hops on the leg was clear, but it must be remembered that fast bowlers like sending a goodly pitched ball on the leg stump! However he improved a lot. Of the other three Trent got the better of most of his weaknesses and well deserved the "improvement" prize. Fenwick was the best batsman and with more experience Bruce should be a good bowler and batsman.

Of the remaining, little can be said against them and a lot for them for they were keen on the field and in the pavilion, due to the care of Fr Anthony and the desire of all to learn the game and above all enjoy it.

The following played in the last three matches: Fenwick, Bruce, Trent, Rimington, Liston, de Ferranti, Scotson (stumper), Edwards, Triggs, Hall, Murnane, and on previous occasions, Robins, Newcastle, Nelson and J. R. Ryan. Of the six matches played three were excellent games (two of which were lost and the other drawn), and in three there was little cricket, but this was 'early on,' and those we won.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials of the School were:—

Captains: J. S. Schofield, T. H. F. Farrell, R. C. F. Gleeson, R. F. Kirby, J. Banneri, J. A. Rafferty, H. G. Millais.

Sacristans: R. A. Twomey, K. N. Henderson, B. R. B. de Ferranti, T. W. Koch de Gooreynd, P. F. Schulte, G. P. O'Brien.

Librarians: D. J. C. Wiseman, F. G. van den Berg.

Custodians of the Ante-Room: H. G. T. Freeman, L. M. Fay, A. J. M. Nugent.

THE following were new boys this term: W. H. A. Kerstens, R. F. G. Laughton, A. H. Jackson, J. P. S. Martin, J. W. H. O'Neill, T. P. Fattorini, A. D. E. M. de Moleyns, W. L. Gilchrist, K. J. Wright, T. K. Wright, R. J. Reynolds, R. L. Zollner, Lowseley-Williams, M. H. J. Johnson-Ferguson, D. H. Dick, M. H. D. Knowles.

FEAST OF THE ASCENSION.

In the morning we held the Finals of the Sports and just managed the Tug-of-war in time for dinner.

After dinner we took out the Covered Waggon for the first time. This is a very useful vehicle: it has pneumatic tyres, it takes a willing team of a dozen to pull it, and it holds a considerable number of the pots and pans which we require for outings. And so we held our first picnic of the term round about the top of the Avenue.

Next day the cricket began. The First set are to play their games on the pitch by the Pavilion: they are coached by Fr Bede and Fr Hilary. Then there are two "Club" games under the care of Fr Henry and Mr Lambert. The 4th Set just squeeze on to the near end of the field.

During these days we also paid the first of many visits to Primrose Springs. This place is now the cubbing H.Q. of the 1st Pack. We have discovered there a precious spring of drinking water: the dell into which it flows has an interesting

variety of wild flowers: young birch trees and bracken supply excellent sites for hut building.

FEAST OF CORPUS CHRISTI.

A glorious day enabled us after Mass to hold the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament and to have Benediction in the Garden.

After an early lunch we went out for the rest of the day.

The Second Form spent most of the time, except tea-time, in diverting the stream which flows down the hill from Primrose Springs into a new and better channel. Bannen was the pioneer of this venture, and on later days Banks presided over it like an Ancient Monument.

We hear that there are strawberries in the garden; but this year they are to be made into jam. But Fr Maurus, on the day this news was given, was very cruel: he put up on the Notice Board a card with two big beautiful strawberries neatly attached to it; but underneath was the inscription: "DO NOT TOUCH." And there they hung all day—just fingered a little perhaps—until they were given as prizes to two boys who had somehow earned a reputation for good manners!

The garden is looking at its best and the lupins are a blaze of colour. Fr Bede's bees are doing excellent work there and we are sampling their honey almost every day at breakfast.

June 21st.—We had the return match against the Gilling Gryphons. This had been announced by very good posters done by Freeman I and Staapool. We were very glad to see seven parents playing for the Gryphons this time, and nearly all of them doctors. This time the Gryphons made no mistake and won on the nick of time as good Gryphons should.

June 23rd.—Wing Commander Grant-Ferris came and gave us a most interesting talk about Malta. We all enjoyed this very much and are grateful to him.

300 Yards.—J. O'Neill 1 (54 sec.),
J. Kendall 2.

High Jump.—J. Kendall 1 (3ft. 3in.),
M. Saunders 2.

Long Jump.—W. Gilchrist 1 (10ft.
10in.).

SET III

60 Yards.—S. Bradley 1 (9.4 sec.),
A. Vincent 2.

Long Jump.—J. Widdicombe 1 (8ft.
10in.), S. Bradley 2.

High Jump.—S. Bradley (2ft. 6in.).

BOXING

THERE were not very many who boxed
this term, but those who did were very

keen and anxious to learn and we can
rely upon a group of proficient boxers
at the top of the school next year. At the
end of the term Fr Wilfrid very kindly
came over to judge the Competition.
There were many very close fights and
he commented upon the good standard
of boxing which had been reached. Fr
Wilfrid also expressed a wish that those
who were going to the Junior House
should keep up their boxing. The Cup
for the best Boxer in the Second Form
was awarded to J. Schofield. In the First
Form a magnificent Cup, recently pre-
sented by Mr M. J. Ryan, was won by
A. de Moleyns.

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
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