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Part I

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

SPEAKING broadly there are two ways in which we can get to know the Catholic Faith. First, having accepted the teaching authority of the Church, we may then go on to analyse and explain the Church's doctrine with a view to grasping it more thoroughly. While it is true that faith bears upon matters above the reach of human reason, its mysteries cannot of course be fully "explained," nevertheless the language in which they are expressed is meant to be intelligible; and, as educated Catholics, we have the duty of understanding it so far as we can. Religious knowledge which starts from divine revelation, as embodied in Holy Scripture, the Creeds and the Church's infallible teaching, is primary and fundamental. This is the method adopted by the Church herself at every level of doctrinal instruction, from the study of Dogmatic Theology down to learning the Catechism. And rightly so; for although Catholic thinkers are very willing to argue the case with unbelievers, the Church is no more prepared than our Lord himself was to allow God's teaching to be treated merely as a matter for debate. Accordingly the Religious Syllabus of our Catholic schools, Ampleforth among them, is based upon the method just described. Whether we be studying the elements of the Liturgy, the story of the Acts of the Apostles, the Commandments, or the significance of the Incarnation and Redemption, we are always working in the light of faith, accepting without question what is proposed to us by the Church, and exercising our minds almost exclusively with a view to obtaining a better grasp of what we have received on the authority of God's revelation.

There is, however, another line of approach. Instead of working from above downwards, we can reverse the process and start, as it were, from the ground upwards. We may look around us at the world as it is, consider the nature of man and what history has been, examine the Gospels not as inspired scripture but as merely human documents, and discover that the evidence attainable by reason alone also points to the truth of what we hold by faith. It should be obvious that people who approach the Church from outside, converts, especially those who have hitherto had no definite religious belief, must take this path in one of its many forms. As Catholics we ought to be familiar with it; not only so that we may be able to help non-Catholic enquirers, but also because the questions raised, if we are in any way reflective or thoughtful,

must some day occur to our own minds. Towards the end of our school-days, perhaps even a year or two before the end, we shall begin to realise that the whole structure of the Catholic Faith is built upon a few fundamental truths which until now we have been very properly taking for granted. Throughout we have been assuming such facts as the existence of God, his power to reveal himself to us, and the immortality of the human soul. That these have been entirely valid assumptions can easily be shown; the only point for the moment is that we shall be wholly right in wishing to enquire about them. All the more so as these are just the questions which perplex the minds of many people in the modern world, who have unhappily been cut off from the age-long wisdom preserved by the Catholic Church.

The Church herself has taken full account of this second line of approach. Catholic theologians and philosophers have proved themselves well able to discuss these deeper matters with even the cleverest and most hard-headed unbelievers and to refute their objections. Every priest, as part of his theological training, studies what has been called by the not very fortunate name of *Apologetics*. This is a special science which treats of the preliminaries to the act of faith, which shows from reason alone, without any appeal to the authority of the Church, that the Catholic position is a highly intelligent one. Even at school some of the elements of this science should be taught, both for the reasons already given and because every Catholic layman needs to have his faith supported by sound argument. But this cannot be done satisfactorily until almost one's last year at school, and then only in the briefest outline. Before that point is reached our minds are not ready to deal with the difficult problems involved; besides we have been occupied with the far more important affair of getting to know our Faith. What is the point of being able to argue cleverly for God's existence—which, after all, is simply a matter of common sense—if we don't really know our Lord and his teaching and cannot take an intelligent part in the Church's Liturgy, especially the Holy Mass? Still, as St Peter tells us (1 Peter iii, 15), we certainly need to be "ready always to satisfy everyone that asketh you a reason of that hope which is in you."

"Apologetics," as has been said, is not a happy word—you will not often hear it used at Ampleforth!—for a number of reasons. For one thing, it suggests an unnecessarily "defensive" (it comes from a Greek word which means "to talk oneself out of a difficulty") attitude to the Faith. Of course we are sometimes called upon to defend the Church against attack, but this is often best done simply by explaining what the Church's teaching really is; for hostility is not seldom based merely on ignorance and misunderstanding, which a clear explanation can remove. For another thing, people who study apologetics in a superficial way are apt to think that you can *prove* all the truths of our religion;

they tend to forget that faith is a gift of grace and that the most important things about our Lord and what he taught cannot be demonstrated by reason at all. Again, apologists have a habit of becoming very argumentative and cantankerous; sometimes they are even uncharitable—which is the worst of all things to be in a religious discussion—and suggest, if they do not actually say, that everyone who does not agree with them is either a fool or a knave. Which is nonsense. We have always to remember that many people outside the Church are in perfectly good faith; and, even if we suspect that they are not, we should never fail to give them the benefit of the doubt—for we have no right to pass judgement upon what is going on inside other people's minds and hearts. Finally, those who put too much stress on apologetics are inclined to overlook the weaknesses in their own case. They imagine that they have all the answers to every question; whereas, when you look at their arguments closely, they sometimes turn out to be rather shallow and "slick." And a bad argument for religion is worse than no argument at all; because, as St Thomas Aquinas used to say, it invites the "derision of unbelievers." The enquirer will be justified in saying: "If that is all your Faith is based on, it doesn't convince me and I can't see that I have any obligation to accept it."

Nevertheless, even though we may agree that we don't like the word "Apologetics," and are very wisely on our guard against the dangers of the apologetic mentality, it still remains true that the matter of which it treats is of great importance. Moreover, in the hands of an expert, the thing can be most effectively done. The sincere unbeliever can in fact be led on to the verge of faith, predisposed to the reception of the divine gift, by the careful and persuasive presentation of reasonable arguments. To handle these accurately calls for a mature and theologically trained mind; but an outline introduction to some of them should form a part of every complete course of religious instruction for schools, as it does in the sixth form work at Ampleforth. Even at an earlier stage, more particularly when we are showing how Jesus Christ was God, what are called the supporting "proofs" need to be carefully explained and their telling force brought out. Though this is a work of some delicacy; for it has to be borne constantly in mind that the inner mystery of the Incarnation can no more be "proved" by those who believe it, than it can be "disproved" by those who don't. In itself it is simply a wonderful revelation from God, quite above the level of all human argument. A book recently published by Mr Arnold Lunn¹ has very ably brought together the apologetic "proofs" for the Divinity of Christ. Here we may fittingly say a few words about it.

Mr Lunn is an enthusiastic apologist; if he is not perhaps sufficiently aware of the limitations of his method, he contrives to use it with great vigour and effectiveness. Few of the Catholic laity could fail to read

¹ *The Third Day* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

his pages with profit. He sets out the rational case for miracles, for the authenticity of the Gospels, and for our Lord's Resurrection with real competence; in its own line, as a popular exposition, his work could hardly be bettered. He provides us with much information, not a little of it in the form of personal reminiscence, that is valuable and to the point; even the one or two irrelevancies have an interest on their own account, not to say their amusing side. For instance, the story of the Harrovian monitors' supper, at which the Headmaster announced that he had just received a letter from a parent anxiously enquiring whether they had capital punishment at Harrow. "Not as yet," had been his reply, "but when I introduce it I shall begin with the masters."

Having paid ungrudging and well-merited tribute, one must in fairness add that Mr Lunn's manner is forceful rather than persuasive. The publishers' blurb pertinently reminds us that "One learns to box in the ring and one learns the art of war on the battle field." It is a fitting curtain-raiser to much of the polemic that follows. Not for Mr Lunn the time-lag between the word and the blow; he can achieve simultaneity; and does so on many a page. "Our work should begin with a full-blooded attack: 'The appalling difficulties of unbelief.'" It may be so; but does not such an aggressive strategy overlook the fact that, in this peculiar warfare, we are out, not so much to defeat, as to win over our opponents? There are those at the ring-side to be considered no doubt; truth must emerge triumphant before them; but even they are disposed to demand that strength shall not go naked, but be clothed in courtesy and sweet reasonableness.

"Courage is the basic virtue," Mr Lunn insists more than once. But is it after all quite true? Certainly he himself could never be charged with any lack of it. It was Dr Johnson, I think, who said more profoundly that courage is the *condition* of all virtue; without it man's moral efforts must flag and fail. But there are other virtues more "basic" still. Charity is one and humility another; and these have their place in literature, indeed, when writing on religion, a place of honour. At least Mr Lunn, whose sincerity and good service to the Church no one would wish to understate, will perhaps agree that the following words of Cardinal Newman might well be inscribed in letters of gold before the eyes of any writer about to engage in a work of controversy:

"All proofs of religion, evidences, proof of particular doctrines, scriptural proofs, and the like—these certainly furnish scope for the exercise of great and admirable powers of mind, and it would be fanatical to disparage or disown them; but it requires a mind rooted and grounded in love not to be dissipated by them. As for truly religious minds, they, when so engaged, instead of mere disputing, are sure to turn enquiry into meditation, exhortation into worship, and argument into teaching."

Nor can one fully endorse the remark of Mr Christopher Hollis, quoted by Mr Lunn (Introduction, p. xxvii), that "it is but natural that the Catholic schoolmaster holds that the essential part of his apologetics is to persuade his pupils of the truth of the Incarnation." This touches a vital point in the business of religious instruction, and we may be pardoned for lingering on it. It is the task of the schoolmaster to explain the nature of Christ's claims to equality with his heavenly Father, and to show how those claims were vindicated by his miracles, above all, by the Resurrection; but "to persuade his pupils of the truth of the Incarnation" is beyond his brief. This is a divinely revealed mystery to be accepted by faith alone; its intrinsic possibility, let alone the fact, cannot be demonstrated by reason. The schoolboy, like St Peter at Caesarea Philippi (Matthew xvi, 17), accepts it because the Father has revealed it to him, with the difference that this mystery is now passed on to him, as to all of us, through the Church. All that the motives of credibility—i.e. the arguments with which the apologist deals—can do is to prepare the mind for the reception of this God-given disclosure, and provide a rational sub-structure to the belief once it is held; but its inner content they cannot presume to touch. Were this not so faith would no longer be a gift of supernatural grace, but a goal attainable by reason. Nor is this a matter of theological hair-splitting; on the contrary, it has practical implications of capital importance.

The Church has always insisted that no satisfactory religious education is possible unless the pupils are immersed in a Catholic "atmosphere." That is to say, young people must not only study Christian doctrine; they must have every opportunity of living the Christian life. They have to be shown, not merely in theory but in practice, the meaning of prayer, of the Sacraments and the Mass. Best of all they should be taught by, and keep company with, those who, whatever their other limitations, take the great Catholic spiritual tradition for granted. This is what brings home to them, often far more effectively than explicit instruction, the significance of their faith. It fosters the Catholic "sensitivity," a realisation too deep to be touched by any argument, that membership of the Church is a treasure beyond all price. They may leave school imperfectly equipped for intellectual debate with unbelievers, but, like St Paul (2 Timothy i, 12), they know whom they have believed and their faith—as it is the very nature of supernatural faith to do—raises them above the prevailing infidelity. The thoughtful, when confronted by objections in later years, may wish that they had studied the Church's position more thoroughly during schooldays; they may even feel justifiable regret that they were not better taught; but they can never say that the paramount claims of religion were not put before them, still less that they had no opportunity of making contact with its inner spirit. Not that this fact provides a legitimate excuse for inadequate

instruction when at school; but it suggests that religious education is a more subtle and comprehensive undertaking than one might gather from the pages of some of our modern apologists.

Here it will be in place to say a word about the difficulties, for teachers and taught alike, which are necessarily involved at all levels of religious instruction. First it should be remembered that it is not the function of a Catholic school to equip its pupils to engage in Biblical criticism and profound religious discussion. The reason is that the youthful mind lacks the needful maturity for entering the deep waters of the Church's philosophy and theology; experience shows that only the most exceptional boy can grasp, or even be interested in, the elements of the problems which preoccupy the Scripture scholar, philosopher and theologian. Such discussions belong properly to post-school years. That provision should be made for them is unquestionable; but the appropriate place is at a Catholic University, or, alternatively, at a Catholic College established at one of the existing universities. It is among the principal gaps in the Church's educational system in England that nothing of consequence has so far been done to meet this particular need. At school, however, it may fairly be demanded that the religious instruction syllabus, both in content and method of teaching, should keep pace with, should in fact take first place with reference to, every other subject in the curriculum.

The peculiar difficulties bound up with all religious instruction are perhaps reducible to three: those inherent in the subject itself, those which affect the teacher, and those arising from the mental capacity and make-up of the pupil. A brief consideration of them may not prove unhelpful; since the frank recognition that some are insuperable should induce a spirit of wise, though by no means indolent, resignation to them. The subject is difficult chiefly for two reasons: its content is fundamentally spiritual and mysterious—and the human mind, especially the youthful mind, is apt despite itself to be impatient of what it cannot see and touch; and it is concerned with something already given, imposed by divine authority—hence it restricts the spirit of free enquiry in which the curious delight. These difficulties are in some respects more apparent than real; they hardly arise when young people are being taught the elements of their faith, where there are so many "concrete" things that can be put before them, bearing upon the life and teaching of our Lord and the apostles and the visible structure of the Church's Liturgy. But once these externals are left behind, and the beginnings of the Church's history and sacramental life have been dealt with, they become increasingly evident. Only a rare union of concentration and living faith is able to see that a fairly detailed treatment of the mysteries of the Blessed Trinity, the Incarnation and Redemption is not the repeating of matter previously done, but an advance into the heart of

Catholicism. The object of the teacher here is to make his pupils aware of what they do not already know, to show them that there are depths within depths, the plumbing of which is of absorbing interest, affording an outlet for the most energetic mental activity.

The difficulties of the teacher himself are manifold. As with every branch of learning, he has both to stimulate interest and impart information. He carries then the burden of the most intricate of subjects and the singular limitations of his pupils' mentality with regard to it. He has in his own mind the doctrine he wishes to explain, and doubtless the large background-knowledge which is necessary to make it intelligible and "alive"; but, through no fault of his, he may lack the sheer intellectual interest in religion needful to make it interesting to others. Or he may possess these three things and yet be without the gift of simple and attractive exposition. Or again, he may find that the expository methods which have proved successful in one of the sciences, in history or the teaching of a language, somehow turn out to be inapplicable to religious instruction. Though this should not surprise him; for a teaching method is dictated, not by abstract and universal rules applicable to every case, but by the subject to be taught—and here we are dealing with a matter which of its nature is different from any other. Finally the teacher is confronted with a perpetual dilemma: to what extent should he strive to bring down the Church's doctrine to the level of his hearers—or how far should he attempt to raise their minds to grasping its essential purity? How far, in other words, should he place reliance in popular, if very defective, illustrations and comparisons—or how much insist on a formal and accurate mastery of the Church's teaching as it is verbally proposed to us?

So much for the teacher; what of the taught? They are in the first place faced with the cumulative difficulties arising from the subject itself and the limitations of the teacher; though it must be added that they have advantages which are likely to place the responsibility for imperfect religious knowledge chiefly with them. They are being presented with a matter of vital human concern, one that should enlist all their attention and good will, and they have every incentive to assimilate it to the best of their ability. There are fundamentally two processes which underlie learning in every field: one is the exposition in an intelligible way of what is to be grasped (teaching is good in exact proportion to the lucidity with which this is done), the other is its active assimilation on the part of the student. Of the two the second is the more important. No matter how clear and painstaking the exposition, it is wasted when it is not met by a corresponding attention of mind. On the other hand, even an incomplete presentation of doctrine, provided it be sincere and to the point, can prove fruitful to one sufficiently concentrated upon it. Whether the teaching be thought good or bad,

the pupil has no escape from his responsibilities. He will of course, here as elsewhere, be limited by the range of his own intelligence and capacity to understand; and of these limitations it is well for all concerned to take careful note. Was it not Dr Johnson again who, in a fit of impatience, observed to his interlocutor: "Sir, I can furnish you with arguments; I cannot provide you with understanding"? Nevertheless we are none of us entirely destitute of this latter gift, and it is our obvious duty to use it to the full in the effort to make our own the teaching of the Catholic Church.

Nor can we leave out a supremely important factor which bears upon our present subject as it does upon no other: what we may call the moral and spiritual elements in our composition. That is to say, the seriousness of our own attitude to religion as a whole. It is possible to be devout without having much interest in, or aptitude for, thinking about religion. We remember too that it is better to love God than to know him. "Of what doth it avail thee," writes the author of the *Imitation of Christ*, "to dispute learnedly concerning the Trinity, if thou art devoid of humility and therefore displeasing to the Trinity?" But it would be very presumptuous for us to imagine that our devotion is so strong that we have no need to get to know as much as we can about the things of God. Love presupposes knowledge; unless we strive to understand our Lord and his teaching, we cannot give to them the intelligent loyalty which is their due. If too we are being deliberately unfaithful in our personal lives, it is only natural that we should find religious instruction tedious and uninteresting. The saints and theologians are at one in telling us that impurity of mind and heart has the immediate effect of making religion look unreal. But if ever that happens we can be quite sure that the unreality lies, not in religion, but in ourselves.

Best of all is it when we can combine whole-hearted devotion to God with a genuine intellectual eagerness to know about him and all his works. We find the union of these two things exemplified in the greatest religious instruction master the world has seen, St Thomas Aquinas. As a boy in his Benedictine school at Monte Cassino he would go around asking the monks: "What is God?" One wonders how satisfied he was with their replies. At any rate, he spent all the rest of his life working out the answer to that question. Perhaps we may end these very random remarks with a letter which he once wrote to a young novice who had asked him how best he might set about learning for himself the wisdom of the Church. Both the query and the reply were written in a world very different from ours: when there were no such things as examinations for the School and Higher Certificate, when young minds were not confused by having to learn a number of different languages, when there was little danger of their becoming prematurely toughened and "hard-boiled" by being too much absorbed in the

physical sciences, above all, when education did not consist in a variety of miscellaneous subjects having little relation one to another, but was organised and co-ordinated with reference to Catholic theology. The letter, while having but slight application to those learning religious instructions in a modern school, is worth reading because it tells us much about St Thomas himself; he practised what he preached, and he shows us what he thought to be necessary, over and above mere intellectual ability, to attain a mastery of the Church's teaching. Admittedly his letter was written for the benefit of one who was studying theology in a monastery; though it may not be entirely without interest on that account.

"As you have asked me, John, my very dear one in Christ, how you should study so as to obtain the treasure of knowledge, here is the advice I would give you. Rather than throw yourself at once into the sea of knowledge, prefer to gain understanding first of all by little streams, because one should progress from what is simple to what is difficult. There is my counsel and your instruction. I urge you to keep silence and only to go to the guest-room with reluctance. Guard the purity of your conscience. Never cease to devote yourself to prayer. Love to work hard in your cell, if you wish to find your way to the store-room of knowledge. Be affable to all. Do not let the deeds and actions of others worry you. Be not too familiar with anyone, because excessive familiarity breeds contempt and will quickly distract you from your studies. Do not involve yourself in the conversations and dealings of the worldly. Avoid any aimless journeying outside your monastery. Walk always in the footsteps of the saints and all good people. Be not concerned about who may be speaking to you, but let every good thing he says be imprinted on your memory. Take the trouble to plumb to the very depths the meaning of everything you read and hear. In every doubt seek to raise the mind to certitude. Endeavour to hide yourself as much as possible within the armoury of your soul. Whatever is above your powers to attain, do not try to reach it. If you follow these paths, you will bring forth profitable flowers and fruits in the vineyard of the Lord of Hosts as long as you live. In observing all these things you will reach the goal of your desires. —Farewell."

ÆLRED GRAHAM.

THE NEWMAN CENTENARY

A FOOTNOTE

THE centenary of Cardinal Newman's conversion has not been passed over in silence. Even his most ardent admirers must be satisfied with the amount said and written about him in the past few months. A large Newman literature already existed, not only in English-speaking countries but elsewhere, particularly in France and Germany. The centenary led to new books about him, and to a veritable flood of lectures, sermons, and articles in newspapers and reviews. In one of these articles an American admirer has given an account of a collection of books he has made, dealing in one way or another with Newman's life and writings. The collection numbers already upwards of a thousand volumes, the result of many years' work, and the number grows as opportunities occur of acquiring fresh material noted on the collector's list of *Desiderata*. THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL in the last issue made its contribution to the centenary output in an excellent article from a student of Newman. Why then say anything more? The writer of what follows is well aware of the risk he runs by adding this footnote or afterthought, and of the indulgence of the Editor in consenting to print it.

Somewhere in his various writings on the history and purpose of Universities Newman, if I remember the passage rightly, pictures a young Greek returning home from a visit to Athens, and saying to his friends with almost breathless awe, "I saw Plato, I heard Plato." An Englishman, young in the seventies and eighties of last century, might perhaps, even in these entirely different days, be forgiven for saying with a little pride, "I heard Newman, I spoke to him." The fact that the writer can say so much is his one excuse for offering these slight and rambling notes to the JOURNAL.

One of my first recollections is of watching the carriage pass my home bringing the new Cardinal back to the Oratory in Birmingham. What should be the best of such recollections is that of hearing Newman preach, but the memory is dim now of the few occasions when one heard, though no more in its original perfection, "the most entrancing of voices breaking the silence with words and thoughts which were a religious music—subtle, sweet, mournful. Happy the man who in the susceptible season of youth hears such voices." (Matthew Arnold's description of Newman in the pulpit of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford). After 1879 and his elevation, the Cardinal on account of his great age, and perhaps too because of some ecclesiastical etiquette, no longer took his turn to preach as he had done in previous years. Sometimes,

however, he preached on great feasts. If it became known that this was likely to be the case, the old church of those days was packed, a crowd standing half way up the nave. One Easter Sunday, I think it was, a man was so carried away that he clapped at the end of the sermon. In 1884, on the Cardinal's birthday, one of my brothers and I were taken to his room with some flowers. He told us to put them in his chapel, part of his room screened off. On the desk near him was a heap of letters and cards received that morning. He picked out a card for each of us. My brother's was obviously from a Protestant friend; the one given to me has a French saying: "Savoir souffrir c'est tout savoir," written above a satin-wood cross and some moss from the Grotto of Lourdes. On the Christmas Day of 1885 the choice of trainbearer fell to me, and again on the next Easter Sunday; but the recollection of the second occasion is a little spoiled by the inability to forget a meanness by which it was brought off. A cousin and I were to go to Ampleforth soon after Easter, and he had set his mind on being trainbearer on the feast. By chance I got to know this, and put in my plea first, and was successful in disappointing him. The last time I saw the Cardinal was, I believe, on his last Christmas Day in 1889. He looked too old to be alive. After the Mass the servers kissed his ring in the sacristy before he was taken to his room. The beauty of the sapphire in the ring came back to one's mind years later on coming across the description of the vision on Horeb when Moses and Aaron saw "under His feet as it were a work of sapphire stone and as the heaven when clear." It was always our hope that the Cardinal would die during the holidays, and he did, right in the middle of August. But unfortunately some of us were in the Isle of Wight, and we younger ones could not return for the funeral, a keen disappointment. Fr Bickerstaffe-Drew, the convert priest-novelist (who wrote as John Ayscough) was then at the Ventnor church. He astonished my youthful mind by producing a red biretta for the catafalque at the Requiem for the dead Cardinal.

Just after the centenary anniversary last October an old man, a non-Catholic, stopped me by the Oratory House at Edgbaston, and after a remark about the recent celebration said that as a boy he had been at the Church of England schools just opposite, and that when the boys came out of school at midday Cardinal Newman would sometimes be getting out of his carriage, and would stop to talk to them, and then say: "Now home to dinner, boys, and God bless you." To have known and spoken to one so famous and so good was something never to be forgotten, the old man said; and he added that the thought of it must have had an influence on other lives besides his own.

Two names are prominent in any account of Newman's Catholic years, the Ven. Dominic Barberi, and Bishop Ullathorne. If the Holy Father's wish had been carried out Fr Dominic's Beatification would

have taken place before the centenary. But things move slowly in Rome—even a Pope does not always get his way. My mother had the privilege, though at the time it seemed to her a sheer misfortune, of making her First Confession to the saintly Passionist. He called at her father's house on her seventh birthday and insisted on her making her confession to him there and then in spite of her mother's protests. The ordeal, combined with toothache, made it, she said, the unhappiest day of her childhood. Saints do strange things sometimes. Bishop Ullathorne, Newman's diocesan, and chief friend amongst "the old English Catholics," was a friend of both my parents from their early days. Not long after going to Ampleforth my mother took me with her to call on the Bishop on St Bernard's day. "I was prefect once at Ampleforth," he said, "how would you like to have fallen under my little stick?" He was a monk of Downside but was lent to Ampleforth after it was nearly broken in 1830 by the exodus of several monks and many boys to Prior Park. It was a difficult time and there was trouble for the prefect. During this time he was ordained priest at Ushaw, and began at Easingwold his long and famous missionary life. An old monk of Ampleforth, still living there, and like the writer a native of Bishop Ullathorne's diocese, relates how he went to ask for his blessing before entering the Novitiate. "So you have been at Ampleforth, and are going to join the community. I never got any good out of Ampleforth" was his Lordship's unpropitious greeting. The young man was nettled, and boldly said: "Whose fault was that, my Lord?" The old man answered humbly, "I suppose it was my own." Few people could claim to score thus over the grand old Bishop, one of the chief figures in that time of great men.

But to return to—and to end with—Newman. It is always pleasant to recall and to quote the witness of a quite unbiassed authority to his spiritual and mental stature. In that fine book, *The Spirit of Catholicism*, so admirably translated by the Master of St Bener's Hall, Karl Adam writes: "The Catholicity of the Church is manifested not least in this, that she does not allow knowledge and faith to be separated and set in an unhealthy antagonism, but conjoins them in intimate harmony, making knowledge accessible to faith, and faith to knowledge. Her greatest minds, Origen, Augustine, Aquinas, Newman, made it their life's task to establish this synthesis of faith and knowledge." (Chapter IX). Yet so difficult, so delicate a matter is the formulation of this synthesis that it is here that the chief criticism of Newman's writings is to be found. His views have been thought to endanger the supremacy of intellect, to exalt feeling, emotional experiences, instinct, an "illative sense" above reason, and so incline towards a denial of the objectivity of truth. By quotation or by references a catena could be made of passages in his writings which would disprove this charge. Not only his books, but his immense correspondence, with its constant appeal to the *minds*

of the enquirers and doubters who had written to him, could be drawn upon. To attempt this would be out of place here. It may be allowable, however, to give two instances from a list which could be indefinitely extended. "It was the consciousness of this bias in myself, if it is so, to be called, which made me preach so earnestly against the danger of being swayed in religious enquiry by our sympathy, rather than by our reason." (*The Apologia*, p. 165 or p. 261 of the Oxford edition): "So far from my change of opinion having any fair tendency to unsettle persons as to truth and falsehood viewed as objective realities, it should be considered whether such a change is not *necessary*, if truth be a real objective thing, and be made to confront a person who has been brought up in a system *short* of truth. Surely the *continuance* of a person, who wishes to go right, in a wrong system, and not his *giving it up*, would be that which militated against the objectiveness of Truth, leading, as it would, to the suspicion, that one thing and another were equally pleasing to our Maker, where men were sincere" (*ibid.*, p. 205 or p. 298, Oxford edition). The soundness of Newman's teaching was defended forty years ago by Pius X, the Pope who condemned 'The Errors of the Modernists.' Whatever criticism may be made of Newman's language, his untechnical, non-conventional manner of expressing himself, fears that his thought was fundamentally unsound have passed. His lifelong love of truth was the theme of the present Pope's Centenary letter to the Archbishop of Westminster, as of Mgr Knox's Centenary sermon.

An article in an early number of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL contained a review by Bishop Hedley of Ward's *Life of Newman*. In it he wrote some sentences which are a comment on, or expansion of the words of Karl Adam quoted above: "There is nothing finer in all the lives of the Saints than the expression we here find, not only of Newman's joy and peace in the Catholic faith, but of his perfectly and intimately Catholic apprehension of the deepest ascetical principle, on humility, earthly success, true charity, sincere obedience, and conformity to the most holy Will of God. . . . As the years pass, the lesser details of his history—which nevertheless can never lose their interest—will be toned down and lose their sharp edges, the disturbing controversies will have ceased to excite any feeling, the great and good names with whom there was friction will stand out in the calm atmosphere of comprehension, and Newman's greatness will grow in the minds of men. For his greatness rests on his having seen some of the most vital truths that can affect human destiny, and expressed them in a language that is perfect and absolute. When a man who has this gift of vision and this perfection of expression is also a soul that is united with his God and a character so winning that men are drawn to love him, his name is secure, and it will pass into the company of the world's greatest."

REQUIEM

Soldiers come home. I think of friends
for whom there's no returning ;
who sat masked in armour of reticence
before me at schoolroom desks,
with the awkward graceless charm of adolescence
which the sudden secret smile belies.

All those who walked into history's page
at Arnhem or Cassino or Tobruk ;
whom no convoy saved from the fabled
blue of the Mediterranean ;
who did not return from their final mission
through the loud flame-splintered night.

One fell to a sniper's casual bullet
before the monsoon broke ;
another, climbing the laborious air,
crash-landed to his mangled doom ;
another, who was gentle, found a grave
in the blood harvest of the Norman corn.

Now, in the scared silence of the guns,
we put away the map
with its jagged salients of pain, bridgeheads
where the first and bravest died ;
for the names of death are spelled in blood
upon the heart, past danger of forgetting.

Always the growling emptiness of to-morrow
and only memory to feed
our longing for friends whom we loved much.
Hard to endure the knowledge
that the leaves upon the tree of life concealed
from them the bitter fruit of death.

Sowing the spring asks faith.
Seed falls into the dark
and private mind ; but there's no knowing
how long the silence, or where
leaf will suddenly break ground
to its far flowering beyond our sight.

Man's true contentment asks
no quick or tangible return—
like one who plants a naked landscape
with a frail avenue of beech,
strong in the assurance that his sons' sons
will walk gratefully in the green shade.

ROBIN ATTHILL.

THE BOLTON MANUSCRIPT

PART II.—AMPLEFORTH ACCOUNTS.

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL contained in its last issue a general description of the Bolton Manuscript and a particular notice of the Gilling accounts (1786-93) which occupy the first part of the book (pages 1-92). It is proposed now to deal with its second, and concluding, part (pages 93-236), in which are entered Ampleforth accounts and financial items for the period 1814-27. Such is the whole period during which the items of this second part were entered ; but its main substance covers a shorter period and consists of school accounts for the four years 1814-17. In respect of this main substance, the second part may be described as the Pension Book of its time, i.e. as the book in which were entered the details of boys' pensions and other charges, and from which were constructed the accounts sent to their parents. The entries are made after a somewhat rough and ready fashion, but adequately for their purpose.

Who were the writers responsible for the entries in our book during the second period of its usefulness ? To this question we shall not attempt to give a complete answer. We have no full record of the procurators of the time and still less information about their assistants. We have, indeed, among the papers of our archives, and especially in the old Council Book, examples of the handwriting of many members of the contemporary community. But the identification of handwriting is a hazardous matter and mistakes are easy. So we propose to be very cautious in our efforts and to venture upon no more than the following modest conclusions.

Our first conclusion is this, that the person who adopted Fr Bolton's book as a receptacle for school accounts, and made the first such entries in it, was Fr Augustine Baines. To the best of our judgement the writing is his, and we know that he was procurator during the first six months of 1814. Our second conclusion is that a last writer of these school accounts was Fr Laurence Burgess. Some of the writing is certainly his and we know that he became procurator in February of 1817. As for the writers of the intermediate period, i.e. mainly of 1815 and 1816, we hesitate to give a precise judgement. We have no complete record of the procurators for that period. Prior Robinson himself acted as procurator for the first half of 1815, until he left Ampleforth for the mission. It is possible that his successor, Prior Rishton, did likewise until the appointment of Fr Laurence Burgess. In these cases it is probable that the actual accountancy was done by an assistant, under the supervision of the Prior. Some of the writing resembles the hand of Fr Cuthbert Rooker, doubtless acting as such an assistant. Some of it is possibly

the writing of Fr Jerome Brindle, working in the same capacity. But we do not advance these identifications with any great confidence.

So much for the period of the school accounts. In the period which follows (1818-27) the hand of Fr Laurence Burgess predominates, so much so as to suggest that the book was regularly in his possession throughout that period. Fr Burgess was Prior from July of 1818 until he left Ampleforth for Prior Park in May of 1830. During his first term as Prior (1818-22) there appears to have been no official procurator; for the remainder of his priorship he had a procurator in the person of Fr Placid Metcalfe. But our book would support the conclusion that Prior Burgess took charge of at least some of the procuratorial work throughout his priorship. The history of the time represents Fr Metcalfe as eminently an outdoor procurator, deeply interested in cattle and crops, and it would seem probable that he left some of the financial work of his office in the hands of his Prior.

Apart from a few fragments and incidental allusions, our book does not contain any school accounts for the period 1818-30; but the history of another Pension Book—the one for that period—would suggest that Prior Burgess not only did the procuratorial work to which our volume testifies, but also continued to control the school accounts. That history is as follows.

At the time of the departure for Prior Park of Frs Burgess, Rooker, and Metcalfe (May, 1830), there was a financial settlement between them and the representatives of the community which left sore memories at Ampleforth. One circumstance which caused dissatisfaction, and inevitably gave rise to suspicion, was that Fr Burgess refused, both then and afterwards, to submit his Pension Book for examination. He submitted general accounts which gave summary totals of school receipts, but he would not submit the book which contained the detailed record of those receipts. Since the totals registered in the general accounts did not appear to reflect the prosperity of the school, especially in its best period (1826-30), the suspicion formed itself that the receipts for school pensions were not fully recorded in the general accounts. But Fr Burgess was obdurate. Claiming the Pension Book as his personal property, he would not part with it but took it with him to Prior Park. His conduct in this matter naturally suggests the conclusion that the Pension Book, even if not wholly of his own compilation, was one that had been regularly in his charge. As for the suspicion mentioned above, or the subsequent hypothesis that much pension money had been diverted (without record) to the furtherance of Fr Metcalfe's farming enterprises, we venture no judgement. Indeed, without the evidence of the book itself, no judgement is really possible.

The Pension Book for 1818-30 has not yet been found and is perhaps lost beyond recovery. Towards the end of his life Fr Burgess became

Bishop of Clifton (1851) and died as such in 1854, at which time Abbot Allanson was engaged in writing his comprehensive *History of the English Benedictine Congregation*. Being anxious to give an accurate account of the Prior Park episode, and assuming that the missing Pension Book would be among the late Bishop's effects, Abbot Allanson applied to his executor for the loan of it. He reports that he received no answer to his application (*History*, III, 425). It may be added that the present writer has made efforts at a recent date to trace the lost book, but without any better fortune.

After this introduction, let us now deal with the accounts themselves that appear in the second part of our manuscript. Reserving the homogeneous mass of school accounts for treatment later, we take first the miscellaneous accounts and financial notes which are scattered throughout the volume, some being entered in blank spaces of Fr Bolton's part of the book. Here is a list of these miscellaneous items.

1. Memorandum of the stamps required on drafts. List of items sold by President Brewer to his successor at Woolton, Fr James Calderbank (1819). Written on the flyleaf.
2. Interests received from English and French investments (1820-21). Pages 1, 2, 48, 50.
3. Survey of President Brewer's properties and income (to 1817). Page 2.
4. Purchases of groceries and meat (1816). Pages 94-96.
5. Accounts with President Brewer (1819-21). Pages 95-105, 190-191.
6. Account of April, 1815, for two Downside juniors (Bede Polding and Jerome Jenkins) who had put in a period of residence at Ampleforth (twelve months and nine months respectively) in order to study the educational system of Herr von Feinagle which Ampleforth was then practising. Page 174.
7. Accounts with Fr Anselm Lorymer, Procurator of the South Province, through whom some school and other bills were paid (1815-18). Pages 178-9, 194-5.
8. Daybill of Michael Milner, a workman (1820). Page 186.
9. Account with Messrs Cook of Helmsley, bankers (1815-16). Pages 188-9.
10. Daybill of Ralph Cooper, for drains (1820). Page 192.
11. Daybill of Spence, for flues (1820). Page 193.
12. Sundry payments (1820-21). Page 209.
13. Brief statements of account (1816-19). Pages 210-11.
14. Retrospective notes on old funds (1806-14). Pages 212-13.
15. Accounts with Dr Richard Marsh (1815-27). Pages 214-21.
16. Account with Fr Anselm Brewer of Browndedge (1826-7). Page 222.

The first item on this list, which is also the first writing in the book, is in the hand of Prior Burgess. Item No. 5 gives evidence of President

Brewer's generosity to Ampleforth. It records that in the years 1819-21 he contributed £800 towards the expenses of new building (the refectory block). Among other gifts we note £10 towards "Placid's cowhouse" and nineteen shillings for "windows in front door." Item No. 6 concerns two men who afterwards achieved much distinction. D. Bede Polding (1794-1877), a chief pioneer of the Church in Australia, became in 1842 the first Archbishop of Sydney. D. Jerome Jenkins (1796-1878) ended a long life of missionary work in England as titular Abbot of St Albans. Dr Marsh's accounts (No. 15) show him administering several Laurentian funds and contain many Laurentian names. They indicate his visits to France, where he strove to recover the properties lost at the Revolution and worked strenuously for the establishment at Douai of St Edmund's conventus. The first visit recorded in these accounts began in December of 1815 and cost £85. Under September of 1818 we find charges for Br Matthew Fairclough, professed that year at Ampleforth, who was the first member of the new establishment at Douai: £5 for his journey to France and £8 for clothes. Under 1821 is the entry: "Plans of Douai church, £10." The accounts mention two of the earliest students at Douai, Larkin and Collier, of whom the second (D. Bernard Collier, 1803-90) became Prior in 1826 and in 1840 was consecrated bishop, as Vicar Apostolic to the Mauritius.

We turn now to the school accounts, which extend (with some interruptions) from page 108 to page 208, and cover the period 1814-17. There is fragmentary mention of three boys who came in 1818 (Aranza, Froggatt, Talbot) and of one who came in 1819 (Ryan). Only in a few cases is there any indication that a boy was in the school before 1814.

The *Ampleforth Diary* (Midsummer and Christmas issues of 1894) printed "Ampleforth Lists" for 1802-30, with the names of the boys arranged under the years of arrival. These lists derive in part from the school lists sometimes printed in the annual Exhibition programme, a conclusion which is supported by the fact that they give no entries for 1814, when the programme gave no names. Comparing these lists with our accounts, we find three names in the accounts that do not appear in the lists, viz. Martinez, McDonald and Power, all of around 1814. But there are indications which make it probable that these three were not boys but paying guests, and it is safer not to reckon them. On the other hand there are twelve names in the lists which make no appearance in our accounts. It is true that the book is mutilated at this point and has lost 20 pages; but we do not believe that this circumstance fully explains the absence of these names.

Apart from the three persons mentioned above, there are accounts for 52 boys, all of whom occur in the Ampleforth Lists. But the accounts would allow any future reviser of those lists to add some details, e.g., sometimes a boy's Christian name, sometimes his place of origin. In

particular they would allow him to correct many dates. As we have said already, the printed lists give no entries for 1814. The accounts allow us to assign to this year some 20 boys whom the lists give under 1815. And there are other dates also which need revision in the light of these accounts.

The standard pension at this period was fifty guineas a year. A few boys paid less than this and there was commonly a reduction for brothers. Thus the Allansons and Buckles paid a pension of forty pounds, the Prests one of thirty guineas; but the three Watertons apparently paid the full pension. Church students, of whom there are six, paid on the average a pension of approximately thirty pounds. They had no other charges, so that the accounts for such boys are very brief. Besides these six, another eight boys of the period joined the community.

We now give some examples of the school accounts and take first the case of an ordinary boy paying the full pension. Here is the account of Peter Greenough (afterwards D. Ignatius, 1801-70) as paid by his father, Mr John Greenough, of Wallgate, Wigan, in respect of the year March 1815 to March 1816. (N.B.—We run together the half-yearly accounts and summarize the items).

GREENOUGH					£	s.	d.
Pension .. .. .	..	..	..	..	52	10	0
Pocket money .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	6	0
Expended at York with Cuthbert [Rooker] .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	0	0
Books, postage, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	7	0
Music and dancing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	8	15	0
New clothes and mending .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12	2	9
New shoes and repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	13	0
					£83 13 9		

Next we give a specimen account for two brothers, as sent to Mr Allanson of 31 Castle St., Holborn, for his sons Robert and Peter (afterwards D. Athanasius, 1804-76), in respect of the year 1st May, 1814 to 30th April, 1815.

ALLANSONS					£	s.	d.
Pensions for the two .. .. .	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
Pocket money .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	6	6
Books, postage, etc. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	6	0
Journey from Easingwold .. .. .	..	..	..	..	0	12	6
New clothes and mending .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6	5	8
New shoes and repairs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	9	4
					£96 0 0		

Finally, we give the accounts of three bearers of distinguished names, and first among these the account sent to Lady Vavasour (Hazlewood, Tadcaster) for Marmaduke Langdale, in respect of the year January to December, 1815.

LANGDALE						£	s.	d.
Pension	..	..	..	..	..	52	10	0
Pocket money	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	0
Books, paper, postage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	2	13	0
Journeys (York and Hazlewood)	..	..	..	..	..	2	18	6
Music and dancing	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	0
New clothes and mending	..	..	..	..	..	8	10	9
New shoes and repairs	..	..	..	..	..	3	17	0
Spoons	..	..	..	..	..	0	19	0
						£83	4	3

Secondly, the account sent to Lord Stourton for his son Charles (19th Baron Stourton), in respect of the year June 1815 to June 1816.

STOURTON						£	s.	d.
Pension	..	..	..	..	..	52	10	0
Pocket and vacation money	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	0
Books, paper, postage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	0
Music and dancing	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	0
New clothes and mending	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	9
New shoes and repairs	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	6
Extra meat and fire	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	0
Pigeon-cote and skates	..	..	..	..	..	4	19	0
						£95	16	3

Thirdly, the account sent to Lord Clifford of Chudleigh for his son Edward (afterwards D. Augustine, 1803-43), in respect of the year October 1815 to October 1816.

CLIFFORD						£	s.	d.
Pension	..	..	..	..	..	52	10	0
Pocket money	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	0
Books, paper, postage, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	6	5	10
Journeys (Scarborough and York)	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	9
Music and dancing	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	0
New clothes and mending	..	..	..	..	..	22	4	1
New shoes and repairs	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	6
						£103	1	2

We conclude our survey of these old accounts by mentioning some miscellaneous items of interest that occur in them.

Of special interest are references to some members of the resident community, viz. Augustine Baines, Cuthbert Rooker, Bede Day, Laurence Burgess, Placid Metcalfe, Anselm Brewer. Non-resident members who receive mention are Richard Marsh, Gregory Robinson, Oswald Talbot; but these are not all, for several others of the missionary Fathers appear as contributors to the pensions of the church students. Here are the references to the persons just mentioned, in the order given.

"Mr Baines" occurs several times between December 1814 and July 1815: as giving Edward Curr £1 at York, as in some way responsible for Thomas Power's account, as receiving payment for Edmund and George Kelly, and as sending out the accounts of Gastaldi and Nihell. "Expended at York with Cuthbert" occurs eight times, all referring to the same expedition in July of 1815. Edward Clifford's account in June of 1815 was "sent by Bede." Donald McDonald (pension, £60) is charged for 15s. 6d. "borrowed of Laurence." His account shows him paying a half-crown for a "set of Feinagle's symbols" and two pounds for the unique item: four bottles of wine and four bottles of rum. "Laurence" appears again twice as "Mr Burgess," when giving pocket money to Flinn and Cockshoot. The Smelters are charged a half-guinea for "extra fire in Placid's room." Robert Rose's account (Dec. 1814) was "settled by Anselm in York," where Mrs Rose appears to have kept an hotel. And Donald McDonald was paid £1 7s. 11d. "by Anselm at York." "Mr Marsh" in 1815 accompanied Langdale and Gastaldi to York, apparently seeing them safely on their way to Lady Vavasour at Hazlewood. "Mr Robinson" (at Seel St) helped an Irish boy, George Henry, on his way through Liverpool (1817). "Mr Talbot" of Ormskirk settled the Orrell account in April of 1815.

It is interesting to find that some few accounts were paid partly in kind. Thus Mr Prest of Knaresborough, a mill-owner, is credited with £46 for calico; Mr Buckle of Leeds with £77 for cloth; Mr Shuttleworth with £64 for knives and soap; Mr Orrell of Ormskirk with £41 for coffee and sugar. (Figures to the nearest pound).

School was reached in those days by public coach, doubtless as far as Oswaldkirk; but a few entries show boys arriving by postchaise from York or Easingwold and sharing the expense between them. A pause was sometimes made at York with Mrs Rose, for several accounts report expenses for entertainment under her roof. Having arrived at school in September, a boy usually remained there continuously until towards the end of the following July. Nor were there many distant expeditions in the meantime, though there are a couple of references to Castle Howard and Scarborough, and a few more to York. On one occasion (July 10th, 1815), as reported in their several accounts, Fr

Cuthbert Rooker took ten boys to York, who contrived between them to spend £23. Not infrequently the accounts register expenses for a "treat" or a "party of pleasure." Very occasionally a horse was hired, in which matter Edward Curr was rather exceptional. He had one from Helmsley for 12 shillings, one from York for 13s. 6d., and twice otherwise for a total of 17s. 6d. His accounts record a microscope for 7s. 6d., and an entomological cabinet for 35 shillings. The Orrell boys are charged ten shillings for four broken windows; which item occurs in other accounts also. A necessary piece of schoolboy equipment in those days was some personal cutlery, the average cost of silver fork and spoon being two guineas. Knives were apparently provided by the house. There are only two references to a doctor and not much was spent on medicine; we note that Victor Cespides is charged eight shillings for leeches. Nor is postage a large item; but a foreign letter might come expensive, as witness one to Naples which cost 3s. 4d. However, the long-drawn struggle with Napoleon had not been finally concluded at the date when it was dispatched, viz. June 11th, 1815. Precisely a week later came the Battle of Waterloo. But of that decisive event, or of any other such public matters, there is no mention in these accounts.

NOTES

FR AELRED PERRING has recently been appointed Parish Priest of Easingwold on leaving the R.A.F. in which he has served throughout the war as Chaplain.

FIFTY years of faithful service, first as coachman and later in a general capacity, came to an end when "Jos" Scaife retired on October 13th. We wish him many well-deserved years of comfortable retirement and hope that we shall long continue to see him in our midst.

A FINE Spring and an exceptionally fine Autumn made farming operations much easier this year than they were last. Both corn and potato harvests were got in good condition and were above the average for the district. The mild weather and the new re-seeded pastures allowed the dairy herds to remain out at night from March 26th to November 18th; an unprecedented long period. The herd at the Home Farm has now been made Tuberculin Tested, an achievement for which the Farm Staff is to be congratulated. The reactors have, in consequence, been removed to Park House Farm but there is a large selection of heifers from which the herd will be made up next Autumn.

THE Abbey library has recently acquired a fine copy of the *De illustribus Angliae Scriptoribus* of Dr John Pits (1560-1616), published posthumously at Paris in 1619, with a dedication by the editor (Dr William Bishop) to Abbot Caverel, in which special mention is made of that great Abbot's munificent foundation of St Gregory's. The donor of the book (D. Justin McCann) contributes these notes upon it.

Apart from its intrinsic value the volume has interesting associations. Its first owner was Sir Peter Wentworth, who was a member of the republican Council of State under the Commonwealth and closely associated therein with John Milton. Wentworth in his will left a legacy of £100 "to my worthy and verrie learned friend Mr John Milton." There is no record that he gave Milton any of his books; yet on the title page of our volume is the miltonic monogram "J.M." which (if genuine) would give it still greater interest and value.

In respect of its contents the chief value of the book lies in its biographies of English Catholic writers of the post-reformation period, with many of whom Pits was personally acquainted. Thus of Fr Philip Woodward, the author of the old translation of St Gregory's *Dialogues* (which he records), he is able to tell us that he was his fellow student for some five years in the English College at Rome. In the last period of his life John Pits was Dean of Liverdun, about ten miles from Dieulouard, and witnessed the establishment of St Laurence's Priory. He was, in fact

a near relation of Fr Arthur Pits, a chief friend and benefactor of the infant community. His book shows that he made much use of the Dieulouard library, unhappily destroyed in the fire of 1717. Of about fifteen books by a variety of authors he reports that he had seen copies at Dieulouard: "Vidi in bibliotheca Benedictinorum Anglorum Delowariae in Lotharingia."

He was acquainted with D. Robert Sadler and has biographies of Abbot Feckenham, Archbishop Gifford, D. George Sayer, D. Edward Maihew. Of D. Robert Sadler he has little to say, merely acknowledging some assistance that he had received from him. But when he describes him as "*Don Robertus ordinis S. Benedicti sacerdos Anglus et Anglicanae Congregationis monachus*," the phraseology is interesting, since the description was written before the establishment of our present Congregation and implies a recognition of the old English Benedictine Congregation constituted by the Westminster monks of the Buckley succession. The same Congregation is alluded to in his set account of D. Edward Maihew, which we venture to translate in full.

"Edward Maihew, born in England of noble parents (who also suffered much for their constancy in the Catholic faith) was sent as a boy to Rheims along with his brother Henry, afterwards a saintly priest and distinguished confessor of Christ. Spending seven years at Rheims in humane studies, he had me among others as his teacher. After that he was at Rome and devoted five years to the study of philosophy and theology with much success. Finally, having become a priest, he was dispatched to England, to work in the Lord's vineyard. When he had laboured there for twelve years with great diligence and no less fruit, he received the habit of St Benedict from the Reverend Father Sebert, sole surviving monk of the monastery of St Peter's, Westminster. Yet he did not leave his country of England for some six years more, and when he went abroad did so in order that he might practise monastic discipline under more favourable circumstances and transact some business of his Congregation. He is now the devoted Superior of the monastery of English Benedictines in Lorraine, and is reported to be instructing and training his young monks in the same monastic discipline with singular benignity. He is the author of several excellent books [He mentions three]. And many others besides. He is still alive in the year of Our Lord 1612 and reign of King James."

We do not propose to speak of the remainder of the book, although it is full of interest. We notice only the account of the University of Oxford with its glowing description of the natural advantages of the City. The author depicts it, indeed, as a sort of earthly paradise and health resort. It lacks nothing in regard to the means of sustenance, opportunities for recreation, mental delight. Disease is rare, old men numerous. Those who come to Oxford from all parts of England, and

settle there to pursue learning, grow old in their studies and generally die only at an advanced age. The author himself was of Winchester and New College, of which latter foundation he became a probationer fellow. He would have obtained a life fellowship, had not conscience driven him into exile.

THE Curator of the Museum acknowledges, with much appreciation and many thanks, the following: From Major M. C. Stevenson a Japanese flag taken by him in New Guinea from a Japanese officer he had killed. Colonel P. Bence-Jones has sent a very interesting set of Egyptian Official Local stamps. T. H. F. Farrell has added to our extensive collection of Belgian stamps.

WAR MEMORIAL.

A Committee of Old Boys, representative of various generations, has been formed for the purpose of establishing a War Memorial to the hundred and twenty Old Boys who are known to have lost their lives during the war. It is proposed that the Memorial should take the following form:—

1. To provide Masses over a period of years for the souls of the fallen Old Boys.
2. To assist, wherever necessary, in the education of their children.
3. To establish a visible memorial. This will take the form of a building designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., to be attached to the West end of the Upper Building (near the site of the present Post Office) which will contain a Memorial Chapel, an Entrance Hall, and a Cloister leading down to the north of the Boys' Passage. It will not only provide a much-needed main entrance to the School and connect the Upper Building with the main school buildings, but will also enable the names of the fallen Old Boys to be prominently displayed; more prominently than could be permitted in the Church, although when a further section of the new Church is built, it too will contain a memorial in some form.

For these purposes the War Memorial Committee is appealing to Old Boys and friends of Ampleforth for a fund of £45,000. Contribution to the fund by means of a Seven Year Deed of Covenant is strongly recommended. By the time that this issue of the JOURNAL is published, it is hoped that Old Boys and friends will have received a copy of the War Memorial Appeal. Full particulars about the War Memorial and forms for the Deed of Covenant may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Dom Benet Perceval, Ampleforth College, York, to whom subscriptions may be sent. In our next issue we hope to publish a drawing of the proposed Memorial Entrance.

BOOKS RECEIVED

HIMALAYAN HOLIDAY: A Trans-Himalayan Diary by *Peter Young*. Illustrated. (Herbert Jenkins), 10s. 6d.

The sub-title of this book is not a mere addition to the title; it provides the key to the real nature of the book, which remains, at bottom, a diary. You will find in these pages no broad outline picture of the inner fastness of Kashmir, no learned dissertations of the habits and ancestry of its peoples, but a series of small, clear cut vignettes of the hundred and one things that the author experienced on his mountain trek. A mountain at sunset, crossing a river in flood, wrangles with native porters—all these are described clearly and vividly, and yet with such simplicity and "matter of factness" that they seem almost everyday happenings and it is sometimes hard to realise that all this took place in one of the remoter parts of the Himalayas, some of it in previously unexplored territory. But that is the sort of man the author is—he uses his leave for an expedition into the mountains of Asia, much as you or I would use ours for one in the Lake District, and seems to think as little of it at the end of it. Perhaps that is the most staggering thing about the whole book—its very simplicity, its lack of superlatives and flamboyant descriptions serve, in some respects, to bring the facts home to us with a vividness that will long be remembered. We congratulate the author, an old Amplefordian, on his initiative and courage in making the expedition, and on his industry in giving such a good account of it.

T.L.J.

For those who wish to have a coherent account of the Vatican's attitude to the warring powers during the last few years, *THE WAR AND THE VATICAN* (Burns, Oates, 10s. 6d.) by Camille M. Cianfarra, correspondent of the *New York Times* in Rome, will supply a need. *THE THIRD DAY* (Burns, Oates, 10s. 6d.) by Arnold Lunn is reviewed in Fr Aelred's article on page 3). *TRANSLATION* (Phoenix Press) is an attractive collection of poems from many languages by a variety of pens and edited by Neville Braybrooke and Elizabeth King. *CATHOLIC YOUTH WORK* (Burns, Oates, 1s.) is an official handbook of the National Catholic Youth Association, edited by Bishop Mathew. It will be an indispensable guide to the various Catholic Youth organisations and contains a specially interesting article by Fr Leicester King, S.J., on The Psychology of the Adolescent. *FAIRY KIND HEART* (Sands, 8s. 6d.) is a book to buy for and read to small children.

The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—*Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, *Downside Review*, *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *Ushaw Magazine*, *Womersley Magazine*.

Ampleforth News, *Cantuarian*, *Cottonian*, *Denstonian*, *Edmundian*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Lorettonian*, *Ratcliffian*, *St John's Gazette*, *Savilian*, *Sedburghian*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*.

OBITUARY

DOM LOUIS D'ANDRIA

Fr Louis worked to the limit of his endurance. In September 1945 he had been appointed to be parish priest of St John's, Easingwold. One morning in mid-October after Mass at the Convent he was unable to complete the short walk back to the Priory, and was found collapsed on the roadside. On 24th October he was admitted into hospital in York. During the next fortnight he edified, amused and amazed the medical and nursing staff,—just by being himself. The nature of his illness involved him in frequent and increasingly distressing bouts of coughing. A day or so before he died, on one of these spasms passing away, he said to the nurse at his bedside: "Nurse, it was a very bad cough that carried him off; and it was a very big coffin they carried him off in." So with a jest on his lips on the 10th November 1945, Fr Louis without a trace of fear and enviably happy died just as he had lived.

Louis d'Andria was born on the 12th August, 1880. His mother was a Yorkshire woman and his father a Greek. It does not seem fanciful to suggest that from each of his parents Fr Louis inherited qualities which, enhanced and illumined by divine grace, went to make up his developed character. The common sense, the industry and the stability of Yorkshire seem to have acted as checks and balances on the attraction for the novel, the zest for knowledge, the delight in ideas and the volatility of the Greek temperament. Perhaps without extravagance it may be counted as one little instance of the wisdom that has inspired the Rule of St Benedict and is enshrined in the English Benedictine Constitutions and in the Ampleforth customary that Fr Louis, inherently an individualist and one whose temperament was not primarily adapted to the observance of rules and regulations, experienced no great difficulty in leading an edifying community life. An example of his earnestness in the performing of his religious duties may be found in this: he typed out the whole of the psalms, picking out in red ink the key words in each. From these sheets of typescript he recited the Divine Office. His nature was essentially simple and generous. His innate nobility of soul rendered any association of him with second-rate conduct or unkind comment quite inconceivable. He was incapable of anything approaching resentment or ill-feeling. In him the milk of human kindness flowed unskimmed and undiluted. There cannot possibly be anyone in the world who ever had anything to forgive Fr Louis for. To the humility of the truly learned was added the supernatural humility of the Christian. "He was the gentlest man I ever knew" is the verdict of one who was in close touch with him for fifty years. "He was a lesson to all of us in patience, understanding and faith" wrote his nurse from hospital.

In intellect Fr Louis was exceptionally gifted. He had an original mind and a capacious and retentive memory. He had also considerable dialectical skill and showed in his historical and political criticisms a quick and unerring faculty for detecting a sophism. His knowledge of history was encyclopædic. He possessed also an immense and quite irrepressible sense of humour in which irony, in its classical forms, played the leading part. He delighted in humorous contrasts and in situations and stories that ended in a surprise, generally a bathos. This perhaps may be related to his philosophy of history, for he had no illusions about the inevitability of human progress or the perfectibility of human nature itself. Yet no man could ever be less of a cynic. He was rather quaint in his ways and whimsical. He was childlike in his detachment from the world of affairs. He possessed the childlike virtues and to the end made the mistakes of a child. He was childlike also in his defencelessness in the face of any harsh criticism.

From 1891 to 1897 Louis was at school at Ampleforth. It would be to no purpose to pretend that he fitted in with either the organised studies or the games. In the classrooms in those days, especially in the lower and middle Forms, there was a good deal of drudgery which Louis often led us in relieving. There ensued of course penal consequences for himself, but his masters never seemed able to be angry when giving him penances. They appeared to do it reluctantly and without, I think, any sort of hope of effecting a reform. Later on when in the Sixth Form Louis greatly regretted these diversionary activities, and marvelled at the selfishness that involved such a lack of consideration for his masters. All his time at school he was a great reader, and his companions owe much to the infectiousness of his intellectual interests. It was when in the Fifth Form he came under the inspiring guidance of the late Abbot Matthews, then his Classical and English master, that Louis seemed to come into his own. The discovery of Herodotus was a joy to him. He read the classics fairly easily but his proses suffered from his impatience with the details of syntax. It was ideas, not in the abstract but as pulsating in the brains of living men, that interested him, rather than the technique of their literary expression. Compulsory games were the rule. Louis did not object to cricket if the day was sunny and warm, because his own innings were never unduly prolonged, and he could lie on the slope and read. He was however a fairly good fast bowler. Football did not interest him at all. By the indulgence of a broadminded captain Louis was invariably made goal-keeper. The picture lingers of him leaning against one of the uprights, a rather gaunt figure enveloped in a large Inverness coat, in one pocket of which was a packet of biscuits and in the other a volume of Homer; and between the intervals of reading and eating he performed the functions of a goal-keeper as well as all the circumstances permitted.

In 1897 he left school and was invited to enter on a business career. He had no interest in money making, and in eighteen months he had had sixteen jobs. Then he set out to travel. He is said to have been seen sitting on a packing case at the Southampton docks, a handbag his only luggage, reading a Greek play as he waited to embark for South Africa.

In 1909 he returned to Ampleforth and was clothed as a novice. On the 9th July, 1916 he was ordained priest. From 1914 to 1917 he read history at Oxford. He revelled in this but he was not a good examinee. The picture it interested him to draw would never fit into the frame of the question. This accounts for his obtaining only third class honours. From 1917 to 1925 he taught history at Ampleforth. One of his brethren who was at that time also on the history staff gives this account of Fr Louis: "He was too kind and too gentle to teach a class of boys. His own sense of humour was more contagious than he realised, and his powers of discipline were weak. Yet to the better boys who took him seriously he gave a real love of History. His classes on the whole were chaotic. A member of his Upper Third Greek History class describes the class as alternating between pandemonium and silent fascination at the way Fr Louis brought to life the old characters and the old times. He was however so absorbed in his subject that he was scarcely aware of the turmoil; and he was so enthusiastic about those boys who were interested that he seems to have felt the pandemonium worth while. He founded in the School the Historical Society and the 'Mediaevalists.' He ranged over the whole of History. Now he would be taking his boys through the period of Amenhotep in Ancient Egypt; and now he indicating the exact position of the kitchen at Ampleforth in the time of Bishop Baines. He was rather hurt when he had to give up his history teaching, for he felt that for this work he had a real vocation. I had an immense personal regard for him. It was a privilege to have known him. All knowledge was his province. He could tear the heart out of any book in an hour or two. Once during an epidemic of influenza Fr Louis, thinking he had caught it, took out of the library forty-three volumes and retired to bed. By 3 a.m. he had read fifteen of them, and then decided he had not influenza and so came down to Matins. I had the pleasure of introducing him to Professor Toynbee, a man of vast learning. Fr Louis had written me a letter about Toynbee's *Study of History* which I showed to Toynbee who expressed a wish to meet the writer. They met at lunch at one o'clock and commenced a conversation which was only broken off at 10.30 p.m. when they parted mutual friends and admirers. This talk was not without effect especially on the mediaeval period in Toynbee's monumental work. Sir Ernest Barker told me at Oxford that Fr Louis was then 'the most learned undergraduate in the University.'"

While on the School Staff Fr Louis also lectured to the Juniors on Church History. One of them writes: "He did not build up for us a

text-book knowledge which really we required for our examinations, but he was intensely interesting and we marvelled at the brilliance of his lectures. Without any reference to a book or a note he would trace throughout the centuries with a wealth of detail and dates the origin and history of a heresy or some line of thought in the Church."

After a few months at Brindle, Fr Louis was sent as assistant priest to Dowlais. His superior, personally the kindest and most considerate of men, was an ascetic, a saintly characteristic that in this case was not without its influence on the menu and on the general domestic dispositions in the Priory. No one ever heard a complaint from Fr Louis of what undoubtedly was a severe régime. Only once did he make reference to it. He had been reading in the newspapers about the strike at Dartmoor among the convicts provoked by the quality of the prison-porridge, and commented: "I don't see what they have to complain about, they're not at Dowlais."

He was at Dowlais for four years dispensing the mysteries of God to the poor Irish and Welsh steel-workers. Only those who have some knowledge of the severity of their work and of the conditions under which human life was sustained at Dowlais, the housing and so on, will fully appreciate the significance of the following extract from a letter written by a former member of Fr Louis's Boys' Club, now a priest in the Archdiocese of Cardiff:

"It is not easy to appraise Fr Louis. He was so *big*. It always seemed to me an anomaly that a man of such stature should be an assistant priest in a working-class parish. Yet he was thoroughly at home, and fitted in perfectly in every milieu . . . no one ever felt ill-at-ease or out of place in his company or presence.

For more than four years he guided the Young Men's Society and ruled the St Benedict Boys' Guild. His guidance was always sure and kindly, firm and just, and always accepted.

St Benedict's Boys' Guild especially flourished under his rule. Here he was amazing. He contrived to make the smallest things assume great import, and evoked an enthusiasm and loyalty that was deep and lasting. Boys of those happy days who are now men, and of whom many have fought in the war just ended, speak of Fr Louis in terms of something deeper than admiration. In general the boys upon whom Fr Louis made so deep an impression are evidence in themselves of his great qualities as a priest and a friend."

In 1930 Fr Louis was moved to St Peter's, Liverpool. Census book in hand, he plunged into the labyrinth of back streets and sordid squares, immensely interested in the people of his district. In his outlook on life and the world he reminded his rector of Chesterton: "A district to the ordinary person just sordid and squalid and dull was to Fr Louis aglow with life and colour and full of history." His kindly interest in

the poor and his own quaint fashion of approach to them won for him a welcome everywhere.

As a recreation he delved into the old history of Liverpool and got together a collection of photographs and maps and plans which later he presented to the Picton Library.

In 1941 he was back in South Wales as parish priest in Abergavenny. Here he met with unexpected difficulties, but as always gave of his best with enthusiasm; and, though now no longer young, was indefatigable in visiting the homes of his flock. In 1945 he was transferred to Easingwold; but his life's work was then over.

His contemporaries and friends, and all who knew him were his friends, remember him in their prayers with gratitude and affection. They may find some consolation for their loss in the manner in which he died. May his gentle soul rest in peace.

PILOT OFFICER FREDERIC JOSEPH CHEVALIER, R.C.A.F.

It was only at the war's end we heard for certain the sad news that Fred Chevalier had been killed in action on 29th March, 1942. He was a Pilot Officer at the time in the Royal Canadian Air Force, a far cry from the sensitive and shy little boy who came to Ampleforth from across the Atlantic in September of 1935.

His background was French Canadian, and he must have found it difficult at times to fit in with the English public school ways. But before very long he had several fast friends and was happy enough. He did not shine at studies or in sport, but he achieved a position of trust, dormitory monitor. He was solidly religious as is the mark of the Province of Quebec. With affection for England in his heart he left in the July of 1938, little suspecting he would fly back so soon to defend his second "patrie."

On his return to Canada he went into banking, but soon after war was declared he enlisted in the R.C.A.F. He kept in touch with his old school, writing very simply about himself and his hopes, "Say the odd prayer for me, please, as I will need it. . . . I am very keen to become a qualified pilot. If it is not too selfish a view point I should be very grateful." And as with so many other young men, the first impact of the World made him hesitate in his religious ideas; but he wrote of his religion, as so many have in the same strain, "I have finally got back into my stride and feel a lot better about it."

With that sentence his correspondence ceased. He flew over to England, and very shortly after was killed.

We offer our sincerest sympathy to his relations and friends; but they, like us, must know that he fought the good fight and will reap his eternal reward.

LIEUT VINCENT IRVINE DEREK STEWART,
GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

Derek Stewart came to Ampleforth from Welbury in January, 1935 and entered St. Cuthbert's House where he soon made it quite clear that he was a boy of more than average ability with a tremendous zest for life and adventure. From the very first he showed powers of leadership which established him as a prominent personality among his compeers, though his adventurous spirit frequently led him and others into daring escapades which inevitably brought him into contact with the school authorities. It was typical of Derek that he accepted with the greatest good humour the penalties incurred for he was a fairminded boy quite able to appreciate justice even when he himself was its victim. Hating any sort of pretence he took little pains to hide his intolerance of others who seemed to be less spirited than himself and it was in keeping with his character that he was able to recognise this weakness and blame himself for it. His frankness and openness, his readiness to acknowledge his faults and his real distress at causing pain to those who were interested in him were very disarming, as the writer of these notes has good cause to remember.

As a youngster he was as impetuous in his actions as he was in his judgments and criticisms but as he grew up he largely outgrew these faults, and before he left school it was inevitable that his powers of leadership and influencing others should result in his being promoted to the position of a School Monitor.

"Horse" Stewart, as he was known to everyone, made his mark in all school games, representing the school and captaining his House at Rugger, athletics, shooting and boxing. Essentially a boy of the open air he was devoted to all field sports particularly wild-fowling, which gave full scope to his patience, thoroughness and ingenuity. He was no mean painter and draughtsman, particularly was he clever at portraying wild-fowl in their natural haunts or in flight, and many an Amplefordian possesses a souvenir of Derek Stewart in the shape of "a morning" or "evening flight" of wildfowl delicately and accurately executed.

Below what may have seemed to be a devil-may-care and happy-go-lucky disposition lay a very solid foundation of genuine faith and manly piety which manifested themselves very unmistakably in some of his war letters.

Derek was a boy that certainly left his impress on his contemporaries, and the loss of a very true friend and a splendid companion will be mourned by those who were privileged to know him.

On leaving school in 1939 he was on holiday in Scotland and when war broke out he at once joined the Gordon Highlanders, his father's old regiment. During his training period he received the highest com-

mendation from his military superiors for his soldierly qualities and particularly his powers of leadership and endurance. On being sent out to Malaya he went through the ill-fated campaign culminating in the loss of Singapore where he was taken prisoner. Many of the prisoners were sent to the Changhi barracks where they had formerly been quartered, and Derek was delighted to recover all his kit. However, later in the year he was drafted to Pengerang in the mainland and ordered with other officers and men to remove all the land-mines which they themselves had laid against the Japanese. While engaged on this dangerous work a mine on which he was working exploded inflicting very severe injuries. He was taken to hospital and was fortunate in being attended by British doctors and orderlies. Ultimately both legs had to be amputated, a shock from which he never recovered, and after receiving all the last rites of the Church he died in September, 1942.

A fellow-officer writes of him: "His courage in hospital was truly amazing and he won the admiration and affection of his doctors and orderlies as no one else did. Derek is buried in Changhi cemetery and his funeral was done in full regimental style and the large number of people attending showed how well-loved he was."

"Nemo in rebus adversis fortior, secundis jucundior." To his father, mother and brother we offer our deep condolence and the assurance of our prayers.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL CAMBIER,
PARACHUTE REGIMENT.

Michael Cambier entered St Aidan's in September 1935, together with Humphrey Fenton and Francis Dugmore. All three came from Welbury Park, and the war has taken them all from among the many of us who knew them.

Michael was wounded and captured at Arnhem, and not until a year later was he officially reported killed. Even now very little is known about his death, except that he was killed while making his way back to liberated territory after escaping by jumping off a train sometime in October 1944.

His life at Ampleforth was a full one, in which he gained many rewards. But that is true of so many talented boys, for whom death has limited their achievements to those of youth. Michael was different because he possessed no outstanding gifts. He had a fine clear mind which won him a scholarship from Welbury, and an exhibition to New College; but one would not have called him a scholar.

Michael achieved success on almost every field of sport; but he was not by nature a gifted athlete. For three years he played important parts extremely competently in the school plays; but he was not by nature an actor. He did not take up music until he was sixteen, but

within a very short time he was Secretary of the Musical Society, and was organising and conducting the House in the Musical Competition, yet his musical talent was not above the average.

One could not call him a natural leader, yet both as an Under Officer in the O.T.C. and as the Head of the House he was efficient, popular, and successful. For in authority as in everything else, his success was the result of his determination, and the way in which he obtained the mastery over himself. Life was never easy for him; he knew his weaknesses. When they overcame him, he stood up again with courage, and with humility sought strength and advice from others.

Michael was a born fighter; he trained to win his weight in the ring—for the cross-country, but that was but a small part of his tireless effort to make his will supreme.

He joined the Artillery after a year at New College, and fought with his guns in North Africa before joining a parachute regiment. Arnhem was his last flight, and the last of the many battles which he had fought since he was a child.

Thus in one sense his death is the less tragic, for in his few years he had accomplished much, whereas so many of his contemporaries died before the promise which they showed could be fulfilled. But that can be but small consolation to those who knew him, and came almost to take for granted his limitless generosity. For we have lost not only someone whose capacity for friendship was very great, but one who was an example to us all.

Michael alone would be surprised to hear that he was admired, for he was aware only of his own defects. He sang unconscious of his song; it was short, so we are privileged who can recall it.

To Major and Mrs Cambier whose only child he was, we can but offer our deepest sympathy, and for him those prayers which he so often said for others.

MAJOR ANDREW DAVID MACDONALD, K.O.S.B.

David Macdonald joined the Preparatory School in 1920 and passed into the College a few years later. In 1926 when the House system was inaugurated he became a member of the recently built St Cuthbert's House. David had already made his mark in the school as a boy of distinction both in character and abilities. His general knowledge was extensive and he always made a point of following closely all that went on in the outside world, nor was he behindhand in propounding with considerable originality and intelligence his own views and ideas. He was naturally prominent in the Debating and Literary Societies where his thoughtful and fluent speeches always commanded attention and interest. Particularly did he revel in quick repartee and in nailing down an opponent's error.

He became head of his House in 1928 and also gained a place in the School 2nd XV. As a head monitor he was an outstanding success, showing a power of easy command and an excellent personal example of devotion to duty and esprit de corps. A strong upholder of justice he hated all that was mean or low in speech or action. This uprightness of character and forthright manliness was very marked in him, his whole attitude to life appearing to be far in advance of his years.

On leaving school in 1928 before going up to Christchurch he spent six months in Germany and six months as a newspaper reporter. While at Oxford he won the Boulton Exhibition for History in which subject he later took second class honours. On going down from the University he spent several years with an advertising firm and on the Stock Exchange, but for the last few years before the war, as a member of the Inner Temple, he was reading for the Bar, a career for which he seemed eminently suited.

On the outbreak of war he joined the Artists' Rifles and then obtained a commission in the Cameron Highlanders. He was attached to the K.O.S.B. when a battalion of the regiment went to France to cover the evacuation of the B.E.F. in 1940 and next year he transferred permanently to that regiment. He first went into action on November 1st, 1944 and he was killed on February 16th, 1945 leading his company in an attack in Holland.

His Commanding Officer writes of the great care he took of his men and of the charm and sense of humour that enhanced his excellent soldierly qualities.

A letter from his C.S.M. is worth quoting as it emphasises the quality of kindness to his men above-mentioned. "He has been my commander for a long time and was always a pleasure to work with. His company worshipped him in every way and he would go to any length to help any member, black sheep as well as the blue-eyed boys. I miss him more than anybody and the men feel his loss very keenly as he was always so very good to them"—a splendid epitaph for a British officer.

To his sister and brothers we offer our deepest sympathy in their loss.

SERGEANT (AIR GUNNER) PETER SMITH NELSON, R.A.F.V.R.

Soon after he had set out on his second operational flight on March 23rd, 1945, news arrived that the aircraft in which he flew had not returned. Since, after many months of anxious waiting, no further news of any of its crew arrived, all hope of their survival has had to be abandoned.

We remembered Peter at Ampleforth as a very normal boy with a very normal career; cheerful, hard-working, happy in the companionship of his fellows and busy with the varied occupations that go to make

up the life of a schoolboy. He came to us from the Marist College, Hull, and after two years in the Junior House, joined St Wilfrid's in 1938. He possessed neither intellectual nor athletic brilliance; what he achieved in both was the result of keenness and courage. He obtained a School Certificate, was a useful member of his House XV, XI and boxing team, but left too early to have had the opportunity of holding major positions of responsibility.

Having left the school in 1941 soon after his seventeenth birthday in order to gain a year's experience of a business career before joining the R.A.F., it was in this new environment that his character developed. His apprenticeship (which began in the traditional way—at the bottom) revealed his fundamental unquestioning humility. That experience, together with membership of the Home Guard and an active part in the sporting activities of his well-loved village of Lealholm, provided ample scope for his acute sense of humour and gift of mimicry. It was in the unsophisticated surroundings of a conservative countryside, remarkable for its adherence to the Old Faith, and of the ancient seaport town of Whitby that he made many new friends. The present writer can testify to the quite exceptional affection shown him by all who came into contact with him, and of the ease and affability of his approach to all manner of people. It was the same when, after a further year's waiting, patiently borne but none the less galling, he joined the Air Force.

The foundation and explanation of Peter's essential goodness was, without any doubt, his Faith. The atmosphere of a traditionally Catholic home he carried with him to his death. It was as normal to see him walking to Mass in the little village chapel, in those last years, as it was to see him rambling through the fields with fishing rod or gun. It was this, combined with an instinctive reverence for tradition and the native qualities of his sound north-country stock, which made him the lovable character he was.

God send him rest, and comfort to his family and friends.

FLIGHT LIEUTENANT GERALD CHARLES DUNCAN GREEN,
R.A.F.V.R.

During the celebrations that marked the end of the war in the Far East news came that Gerald Green was missing, and within a few weeks it was announced that he had been killed on August 19th. He had come to St Dunstan's on its starting in September 1935; accompanying him from the Junior House were Charles Hare, David McClure and Aelred Smith, and like them he has now finished his course.

Gerald was gifted athletically, and his achievements from the beginning were a great encouragement to a young House hoping to make its mark in the School. He was the House's first captain of boxing and of athletics,

and before he left in 1939 he had also been given his House colours for Rugger and shooting, and his School colours for athletics and swimming. He was a strongly-built boy, of a dark handsome type, with deep-set eyes from which laughter was never long absent. To all that he did he brought a terrific enthusiasm, and a determination to make the best of his abilities. These qualities were also apparent in his attitude towards his studies, but here success was not so readily achieved. His many friends will remember also his great sense of fun, and the way he would extract the utmost of enjoyment from anything he set out to do, whether it were training for athletics, skiing in Switzerland, or studying the wild life of the countryside with Anthony Clarke, in whose company he took—and please God still takes—great pleasure. With all this were allied a gentleness of disposition, and delicacy of manners, which were in him the outward signs of a strong and disciplined character. His spontaneous generosity sprang from real goodness of heart and soul, a goodness apparent in the devout and regular performance of his religious duties.

On leaving he first spent a year studying agriculture at Reading University, and then joined the Royal Air Force, obtaining his commission a year later. For some time he was with Army Cooperation, but more recently was providing escort for medium bomber attacks on the V1 sites and marshalling yards. After D day his Squadron spent two months dealing with flying bombs before returning to long-range escort work. Towards the end of the summer term he visited Ampleforth, full of plans for the future and as gay as ever. He left soon after this for India, and had only been there a week when he crashed while flying in unexpectedly difficult weather from Calcutta to Nagpur. His Squadron Leader wrote: "We are a small unit and got to know each other very well. We shall miss him badly both as a good friend and as a first rate pilot, our most experienced Mustang pilot."

So, in the course of his duty, did Gerald Green die, leaving for his friends the remembrance of a gracious, happy life. His father and family have just grounds for hoping that he was called when God's plan for him was fulfilled; and to them, sorrowing in the hour of victory, we offer our most sincere sympathy.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Dom Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Dom Dunstan Pozzi	Dom James Forbes
Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom Jerome Lambert
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom Barnabas Sandeman
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Gabriel Gilbey
Dom Laurence Bévenot	Dom Denis Waddilove
Dom Oswald Vanheems	Dom Thomas Loughlin
Dom Sylvester Fryer	Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart
Dom Columba Cary-Elwes	Dom William Price
Dom Paulinus Massey	Dom Benet Perceval
Dom Terence Wright	Dom Vincent Wace
Dom Paschal Harrison	Dom Patrick Barry
Dom Anthony Ainscough	Dom Damian Webb
Dom Peter Utley	Dom Leonard Jackson
Dom Bernard Boyan	Dom Kevin Mason
Dom Hubert Stephenson	Dom Raymund Davies
Dom Austin Rennick	Dom Kenneth Brennan
Dom Aelred Graham	Dom Maurus Green
Dom Alban Rimmer	Dom Francis Vidal
Dom Robert Coverdale	Dom Drostan Forbes
Dom Cuthbert Rabnett	Dom Richard Frewen
	Dom John Macauley

Lay Masters :

H. G. Perry	F. S. Danks
L. E. Eyres	G. de Serionne
R. A. Goodman	J. H. Macmillan
M. F. Harrold	E. M. Trehern
T. W. White	H. P. Jordan
P. C. Blackden	J. A. Austin-Ward
T. Charles Edwards	J. C. Aveling
S. T. Reyner	H. McDiarmid
T. Watkinson	F. G. Smith
E. A. L. Cossart	<i>Visiting Masters :</i>
A. C. Burns	W. H. Cass
B. Richardson	C. E. Buckley



OPENING
MEET—
MOVING
OFF

OPENING
MEET—
MOVING
OFF



THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	G. A. Foster
School Monitors :	M. P. Hardy, G. V. Gosling, K. A. Rafferty, A. M. Porter, J. G. Bamford, R. M. Sutherland, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, J. P. Weaver, C. de L. Herdon, F. H. Bullock, L. R. Henderson, R. A. Campbell, P. L. Pollen, M. P. Nolan, P. Liston.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	A. M. Porter
Captain of Rugby	.. .. .	M. P. Hardy
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	F. H. Bullock



THE following boys left the school in December :—

J. J. Buxton, G. M. David, T. J. Davis, P. S. Emmet, S. B. Z. de Ferranti, G. A. Foster, J. B. Gillow, E. M. P. Hardy, L. R. Henderson, A. E. Measures, P. J. Mulligan, K. A. Rafferty, P. E. Robins.

And the following came in January :—

I. M. Bruce-Russell, R. W. Dawson, M. D. Donelan, I. G. Douglas, W. D. Gladstone, C. F. Knollys, B. L. O'C. Lawrence, R. A. Skinner.



WE offer our congratulations to J. M. M. Griffiths on obtaining a Domus Scholarship in Natural Science at Balliol, to J. H. Whyte on being awarded an Exhibition in History at Balliol and an Open Scholarship in History at Oriel College, and to P. S. Emmet on passing into Dartmouth.



THE long, dry and sunny Autumn, coming as it did after an indifferent Summer, was very welcome. It was really too hot during October for Rugger and Beagling and made one realise how arbitrary are the terminal divisions of the school year which force us to begin cricket too early and finish too soon. Almost immediately after rain had made Beagling possible, the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the district forced the pack to remain in kennels for three of the best weeks of the term. This was especially disappointing as the closed period included two whole holidays which would have given the hunt the chance of renewing its acquaintance with the moorland country round Saltersgate and Harland ; meeting places beyond the experience of the present generation of schoolboys.



WE owe an apology for our misleading note on the origin of the Optimists Cricket Club in the last number of the JOURNAL. It was there ascribed to the late Hugh Dormer. The truth is, that it was founded

as early as 1930 by Fr Paschal and was later revived by Dormer. We trust that this *démarche* will appease the wrath of original members.



AMONG the films shown this term were *Assignment in Brittany*, *A Night at the Opera*, *The Sullivans*, *Lifeboat*, *Kipps* and *Going my Way*. With the installation of two new projectors, amplifying equipment and screen, sound and picture have been much more satisfactory; after the first few shows the operators (G. Pierlot, J. Powell, T. Smiley and P. Newton) were able to present the programmes with almost professional dexterity.



MUSIC

THE Singing Competition on November 4th was won by St Oswald's House. The order was as follows:—

St Oswald's.
St Edward's.
St Cuthbert's and St Dunstan's.
St Wilfrid's.
St Aidan's and St Bede's.

The adjudicator was Mr A. C. Keeton, F.R.C.O.



On the evening of November 27th a recital of music for violin and pianoforte was given in the theatre by Mr Samuel Kutcher and Mr John Lowe.

The performance began with Schubert's Sonatina, Opus 137, No. 1; a work which displays that composer's gift for melody, and also his tendency to length and prolixity when employing the Sonata form. There was a tang of frost in the evening air which seemed to infuse the quality of Mr Kutcher's tone, which, brilliant and pointed, at times gave too much edge, almost a hardness, to passages calling for more *cantabile* treatment.

A Sonata by Joseph Gibbs followed. The violinist was by now more warmed to his work; his tone broadened, and we heard a balanced and moving performance of a beautiful work. The air with variations was particularly charming and received from both performers an admirably sympathetic interpretation.

Mr Kutcher next played some pieces for the violin alone, of which Kreisler's well-known Prelude and Allegro in the style of Pugnani was the most dramatically effective, though the quieter Canto Amoroso of Samartini was in some ways more pleasing.

The performance was concluded by César Franck's Sonata in A. To this mature and splendid expression of that composer's genius both

performers brought a technique which made light of the considerable difficulties of execution, while the balance between their instruments was nicely maintained throughout. The work demands a combination of nobility, lyricism and dramatic fire for its effective presentation, qualities which were well brought out by the players in a worthy, indeed notable, performance, intently followed and justly applauded by a large and enthusiastic audience.



The Christmas Concert took place on December 17th and opened with Gluck's Overture to Iphigenia in Aulis. The orchestra achieved quite good tone, though handicapped by a shortage of lower strings.

B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne followed with a very pleasant performance of the well-known Valse in D flat by Chopin, in which he displayed a commendable virtuosity in a work by no means easy to play.

Three carols were then sung; Balulalow, Susanni and The First Nowell. Fr Austin's arrangement of the first included an attractive obbligato for flute and viola, and the two-part setting of Susanni was boldly and effectively sung. The audience enjoyed joining in the chorus of the last carol.

We next heard Wolf's "Epiphanias," a song of deceptive simplicity which in fact requires very careful management. Fr Alban skilfully caught the authentic quality of the piece without making us aware of the difficulties, which was no small feat.

After two movements of a Boyce Symphony, with which the orchestra did their best, Mr C. E. Buckley gave a thoughtful and well defined performance of Chopin's Etude in C sharp minor. This was followed by two delightful duets in which Fr Austin and Fr Denis brilliantly combined comedy and *bel canto* in the best Italian manner.

The performance was concluded by two movements of the D major Organ Concerto of Handel, played by Mr Buckley and the orchestra. Under Fr Laurence's expert direction they rounded one or two awkward corners, and what they lacked in numbers, they supplied in courage, making a very fair effort at the work.

We hope that some of the more musically-inclined among the audience will no longer be content with a passive part but will decide to find out what pleasure and advantage may be won from making music themselves as members, however humble, of the orchestra or choir.

P.B.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

At the annual elections H. Ellis-Rees was chosen to be Leader of the Government, M. Bruce, Leader of the Opposition, and J. C. Greig, Hon. Secretary. On the whole, the Society can lay claim to a successful session: perhaps the most outstanding meetings were those at which Mr Smith spoke on *Gothic Literature of the 18th Century* and Dr Breitenfeld on *Can Europe Survive?*

Of the five debates which were held it is instructive to note that four of the motions suffered defeat: a fact which would seem to hint at the need for greater diligence in their selection.

The result of the perennial Empire debate was most heartening when compared with the usual stilted fatalism of pre-war sessions. There was little real oratorical power in the Society but on the whole it was lively and, if at times the main point was neglected, there was always an abundance of wit, particularly among the regular speakers, to preserve the interest and provoke fresh discussion. The first and last debates were the chief attractions and produced the most controversy; the leaders, persuasive and logical to the last, gave of their best and were well supported by M. Cripps, J. Ghyka, J. Miles and R. Baty. Other speakers were T. Nosworthy, I. Burridge, P. O'Kelly and C. de L. Herdon.

The motions debated were:—

"That the Daily Press has an injurious effect on the Public Mind." (*Lost 14—20*).

"This House disapproves of the exclusive international control exercised by the Big Three." (*Lost 21—26*).

"This House disapproves of Female Suffrage." (*Lost 14—20*).

"This House approves of the British Empire." (*Won—overwhelmingly*).

"This House regards peace-time conscription as an intolerable infringement of individual independence." (*Lost 20—25*).

J.C.G.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society experienced a marked revival this term, and it wishes to thank those who, by giving lectures or leading debates, made such a thing possible. The first meeting was a debate on *State Control v. Private Enterprise*, with Fr Columba championing the former and Fr William the latter. Fr Aelred gave a paper on *Our Debt to St Augustine and St Thomas*; Fr Sylvester had some pungent remarks to make on *Functionalism in Art*; and Dr Walter Breitenfeld honoured the Society with a talk on *Austria and the West*. The best meeting however was the

debate on the motion that "Mr Belloc is a good historian." Mr Aveling led the defence, and Mr Charles Edwards the attack, the ensuing discussion was as lively as it was long.

J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple was President, and J. H. Whyte was Secretary; but the guiding hand of the Vice-President, Mr Charles Edwards, can be traced throughout a successful term.

J.H.W.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY

We have begun the year well. The membership has increased considerably and, though there have not been many full meetings, the room with its new radiogram has been in constant use. A great stimulus has been given by the generosity of old members and friends. Allan Macdonald sent us two large cheques with part of which—as a mere start—we purchased Elgar's *Dream of Gerontius*; Mr Bushell was munificent with Verdi's *Requiem* and the five Monteverdi records; Fr Charles sent us Cimarosa's Oboe Concerto and Richard im Thurn Mozart's Horn Concerto. All this is generosity indeed and we are most grateful for such whole-hearted encouragement. A member has now most adequate opportunities for wide exploration in the field of music.

This brief notice must not conclude without our warmest thanks to Mrs Jennings for a second large and valuable gift of songs and vocal scores. Most of it is music published abroad and long since unobtainable in this country.

EL CÍRCULO ESPAÑOL

The first meeting of the term was occupied by an interesting paper on Argentine Ranch Life, by the Hon. Secretary, which gave rise to much discussion and criticism. Two meetings were given to debates—Los procesos contra los criminales de la guerra debieran ser muy breves y sumarios, La introducción de un artificioso idioma universal no sería ni útil ni posible. These were so successful that the time did not suffice for all to express all they had to say. The last meeting proved very popular with all the members of the Círculo, as it consisted of a Té español in the village.

The marked success of the term's meetings is largely due to the zeal and energy of the Hon. Secretary, D. Grant.

LES VOYAGEURS

It was decided at the first meeting that the Society should devote itself entirely to France. Br Maurus acted as President and I. J. Burridge was elected Secretary. Several French films were shown and a French

Playreading was done. Our thanks go to our visitors for their interesting talks: Fr Austin gave an illustrated lecture on *Music and the French*, Fr Columba spoke on *The Wines of France* and the President on *The Resistance*.

I.J.B.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term J. A. Armour was elected Secretary, and J. C. Greig and J. E. Hume were elected to the Committee. M. Magee was appointed Vice-President. The chief feature of the Society's activities this term was an outing to the Poppleton Sugar Beet Factory where we were most kindly entertained by the Manager, to whom we would like to express our thanks. Lectures given by members of the Society were "Old Father Thames" by the Vice-President; "Malta, G.C." by J. M. Beveridge and "Dams and their Uses" by C. Cronin. The President lectured on "Crossing the Mersey" at a joint meeting with the Scientific Club, and early in the term the documentary film of the Mississippi, "The River," was shown to the Society.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting P. F. Ryan was elected Secretary with J. F. Fennell, J. M. Smyth, T. O. Pilkington and G. A. Hornoyd as a committee.

The meetings were well attended and many new members were admitted. The speeches were often of a very high standard and many members spoke without notes. Among the outstanding speakers were Bence-Jones, Laver, Thomas, Stourton, Ross and Best.

The motions covered a wide range of subjects. They were:—

"England's day as a great nation is over." (*Lost* 17—35: 15 did not vote).

"This House refuses to believe in Ghosts." (*Lost* 60—4).

"The House approves of Sea Scouts at Ampleforth." (*Won* 45—6: 10 did not vote).

"All persons responsible for the use of the Atomic Bomb should be treated as War Criminals." (*Lost* 14—24).

"Now is the time to declare war on Russia." (*Lost* 17—30).

"This House favours Big Business" (*Won* 22—12: 22 did not vote).

"This House would welcome the abolition of the House of Lords." (*Lost* 41—7: 10 did not vote).

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

The Society met the first time this term under its new President, Br Richard. J. F. Fennell was elected Secretary. Our thanks are due to the visiting lecturers for their interesting talks, the most notable ones

of which were Fr William's on *China and the Chinese*, and Fr Leonard's on *John Buchan*. Fr Sebastian drew the biggest attendance the Society has ever had when he gave a talk on *Ghosts*.

J.F.F.

THE FOURTH FORM SOCIETY

At the first meeting, held in November, G. D. Neely was elected Secretary. The programme included the Dutch Ministry of Information film *Walcheren*, Mr Charles Edwards on *Local Ghosts*, Fr Jerome on *Conjuring* and Fr Sylvester on *Caricature*. A series of excellent colour posters, designed by E. H. Cullinan and C. P. Bertie, informed members of the time and place of each meeting.

LA KUNIGO ESPERANTA

This new Society was founded in October in order to introduce the study of Esperanto to the School. A comprehensive library of novels from many countries has already been made and is available to members.

In the course of the term, papers were read by members in Esperanto. Arrangements have been made for correspondence with French Esperanto groups. Members are grateful to Mr Austin-Ward for accepting the office of President. R. A. Twomey was Secretary and M. H. Brackenbury, F. G. van den Berg and M. R. Palmer members of the Committee.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

There were regular meetings during the term. On St Andrew's Eve the traditional celebrations were held, the Headmaster being Guest of Honour. Membership is greater than ever before and all can dance the stock dances. The Committee, on occasion, performs a commendable foursome. The Society is fortunate in having its Vice-President back from Oxford and present throughout the term.

H-D.

AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

The lists of casualties, of honours and of those who served during the war are intended to contain record of our Old Boys up to August 15th, 1945. It cannot be hoped that these lists are free from error, and Fr Oswald Vanheems will be grateful for notice of any such errors or omissions: for this purpose a postcard is included with this issue of the JOURNAL.

ROLL OF HONOUR

KILLED, PRESUMED KILLED, OR DIED ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

1939	Oct. 18	Flying Officer Edward Nevil PRESCOTT, Auxiliary Air Force.
1940	May 30	Captain Lucien Leslie FALKNER, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
	June 9	Sub-Lieutenant Gerald Vivian READ-DAVIS, R.N.
	June 11	Captain James MORRISSEY, Royal Army Medical Corps.
	June 13	Major Robert Anthony Herbert GERRARD, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
	July 18	Flying Officer Anthony Gray WORCESTER, Royal Air Force.
	Aug.	Flying Officer George Edward MOBERLY, Auxiliary Air Force.
	Aug. 24	Flying Officer Stephen Christopher ROCHFORD, Royal Air Force.
	Nov. 17	Second Lieutenant John Aymard Morton MANSEL-PLEYDELL, Leicestershire Regiment.
1941	April 24	Lieutenant Hugh Joseph STIRLING, Scots Guards.
	May 20	Signalman Stephen Joseph Mary SCOTT, Royal Corps of Signals.
	May 28	Lieutenant Arthur MOUNSEY, Royal Horse Artillery.
	June 15	Captain Peter William WILBERFORCE, Royal Tank Regiment.
	June 25	Pilot Officer Owen PILSWORTH, Royal Air Force.
	June 30	Pilot Officer Robert ANNE, R.A.F.V.R.
	Aug.	Squadron Leader Gerald Sebastian Patrick ROONEY, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.
	Aug.	Sergeant Pilot Rupert GRATTAN-DOYLE, R.A.F.V.R.
	Aug. 19	Sergeant Pilot Patrick John BRADY, R.A.F.V.R.
	Sept. 8	Sergeant Anthony Alexander JESSUP, R.A.F.V.R.
	Oct. 13	Pilot Officer Paul Reuben SMITH, R.A.F.V.R.
	Oct. 31	Sergeant (W.O.A.G.) Allan Arthur MILES, R.A.F.V.R.
	Nov. 10	Flying Officer Michael Edmund STAPLES, R.A.F.V.R.
	Nov. 21	Sub-Lieutenant Henry Shaw Mordaunt CHRISTOPHER, D.S.M., R.N.V.R.
	Dec. 14	Lieutenant John Edward HARE, M.C., R.A.
	Dec. 19	Second Lieutenant Michael Forster FENWICK, Royal Scots.
1942	Jan. 7	Leading Aircraftman Jeremiah Aloysius RYAN, R.A.F.V.R.
	Mar. 6	Lieutenant Robert Edward William TODHUNTER, Royal Norfolk Regiment.
	Mar. 26	Surgeon-Lieut Anthony Gordon GREGORY, R.N.V.R.
	Mar. 29	Pilot Officer Frédéric Joseph CHEVALIER, R.C.A.F.
	June 2	Sergeant Pilot Patrick David Gordon POWELL, R.A.F.V.R.
	June 2	Flying Officer Anthony McMANEMY, R.A.F.V.R.
	June 5	Major Myles Seymour Edward PETRE, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
	June 5	Captain Charles O'Malley DUNMAN, R.A.
	July 7	Lieutenant Thomas Edward REDFERN, M.C., Rifle Brigade.
	July 22	Second Lieutenant Patrick Milne CARROLL, Royal Tank Regiment.

AMPLEFORTH AND THE WAR

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	July 23	Lieutenant Colonel Howard Vella DUNBAR, Royal Tank Regiment.
	July 25	Second Lieutenant John Wilfrid O'Neill LENTAIGNE, M.C., Rifle Brigade.
	Aug. 12	Sub-Lieutenant (A) John Harry O'Carroll NIHILL, R.N.V.R.
	Aug. 19	Sub-Lieutenant James Melville Murray ALLISON, R.N.V.R.
	Aug. 31	Second Lieutenant Ian Bernard HANKEY, K.R.R.C.
	Aug. 31	Second Lieutenant Charles Eugene RUDDIN, R.A.
	Sept. 1	Lieutenant Vincent Irvine Derek STEWART, Gordon Highlanders.
	Sept. 12	Major Gustavus H. MARCH-PHILLIPS, D.S.O., M.B.E., R.A.
	Oct. 27	Second Lieutenant Charles Colville HARE, Royal Sussex Regiment.
	Oct. 29	Lieutenant Arthur Gerald BAGSHAW, R.A.
	Dec. 2	Pilot Officer Ladislav Mary Morris CIECHANOWSKI, R.A.F.V.R.
	Dec. 6	Captain Peter John WELLS, R.A.
	Dec. 7	Flight Lieutenant Eldred Anthony Ussher SMITH, Royal Air Force.
	Dec. 17	Lieutenant Mark Courtney BODLEY, Royal Scots Greys.
	Dec. 21	Leading Aircraftman Walter Stephen CROFT, R.A.F.V.R. Pilot Officer Blake Bamford JAMES, R.A.F.
1943	Jan. 12	Lieutenant Peter Hilary Joseph CROFT, 1st-15th Punjab Regiment.
	Feb. 14	Sergeant William Henry DONNELLY, R.A.F.V.R.
	Mar. 12	Squadron Leader David Alston Johnstone MCCLURE, D.F.C., Royal Air Force.
	Mar. 18	Captain Philip Paul KELLY, Durham Light Infantry.
	Mar. 23	Lieutenant Reginald Edward DE BLABY, Royal Ulster Rifles.
	Mar. 31	Lieutenant Anthony William Timothy ROCHFORD, Irish Guards.
	Apr. 9	Lieutenant Humphrey DE WEND-FENTON, 11th Hussars.
	Apr. 10	Lieutenant Gerald Walter PLUNKETT, R.A.
	Apr. 21	Flying Officer Gerald Lambert HICKS, Royal Air Force.
	July 16	Major Gerard Joseph McCANN, Royal Marine Commando.
	July 28	Sub Lieutenant (A) Dennis Edward HILLYARD, R.N.V.R.
	Aug. 17	Lieutenant Patrick Charles EDWARDS, Rifle Brigade.
	Aug.	Lieutenant Colonel Seymour Fortescue MORICE, F.M.S. Signals.
	Sept. 3	Lieutenant David John GILLOTT, G.M., Cheshire Regiment.
	Sept. 27	Lieutenant Roy Angus BALFOUR, Scots Guards.
	Oct. 22	Flight Lieutenant Patrick Gregory KEOGH, R.A.F.V.R.
	Nov. 11	Lieutenant Eric HAYWOOD-FARMER, Rifle Brigade.
	Nov. 27	Captain John George HUBAN, 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles.
	Dec. 31	Lieutenant John Michael FOLEY, R.N.V.R.
1944	Jan. 28	Captain John Bromilow, K.O.S.B.
	Jan. 28	Lieutenant Archibald Hamish Fitzgerald COCHRANE, K.O.S.B.
	Jan. 29	Flight Lieutenant Stuart James LOVELL, R.A.F.V.R.
	Jan. 30	Lieutenant Henry Joseph GILLOW, Irish Guards.
	Feb. 8	Flying Officer Gerald Dennis CARROLL, R.A.F.V.R.
	Feb. 9	Lieutenant Duncan Davidson BOULTON, Grenadier Guards.
	Feb. 10	Lieutenant Mark Henry WEIGHILL, York and Lancaster Regiment.
	Feb. 12	Flight Lieutenant Robert Noel MATHEWS, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R.
	Feb. 21	Sergeant-Navigator Gerard Roche, R.A.F.V.R.
	Mar.	Major Bernard J. BURFIELD, 2nd Punjab Regiment.
	Mar. 17	Lieutenant Patrick Miles Francis COGHAN, Essex Regiment.
	Apr. 14	Sub-Lieutenant (A) John Pax Cuthbert ALCAZAR, R.N.V.R.
	May 7	Captain John Lawrence SMYTH, The Queen's Royal Regiment.
	May 8	Lieutenant Douglas Leonard NICOLL, The Black Watch, R.H.R.
	May 27	Lieutenant Christopher Aylmer Francis MAUDE, Welsh Guards.
	June 10	Captain Francis Holdsworth FRENCH DAVIS, R.A.S.C.

- June 10 Lieutenant Alastair Mortimer BARRASS, R.A., 6th Airborne Division.
 June 17 Lieutenant David John HODSMAN, East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.
 June 25 Captain Michael Joseph ALLMAND, V.C., Indian Armoured Corps, attd 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 June 27 Lieutenant Victor Barrington CUBITT, Grenadier Guards.
 June 28 Captain Philip Mervyn YOUNG, York and Lancaster Regiment.
 June Hugh Oliver CRIMMINS, U.S.A.A.F.
 July 8 Lieutenant Frederick Richard Radcliffe DUGMORE, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.
 July 11 Major the Lord MAUCHLINE, R.A.
 July 20 Lieutenant Austin Francis DORE, Rifle Brigade.
 July 25 Gunner Patrick Stephen Walter SELBY, R.A.
 July 28 Lieutenant Terence Joseph Lawrence FARRELL, Duke of Wellington's Regiment.
 Aug. 1 Captain Hugh Everard Joseph DORMER, D.S.O., Irish Guards.
 Aug. 14 Lieutenant Arthur John Francis Patrick REYNOLDS, R.N.V.R.
 Aug. 21 Lieutenant Anthony CLARKE, Rifle Brigade.
 Aug. 26 Sergeant-Pilot Michael Francis Joseph COX, R.A.F.V.R.
 Aug. 28 Flying Officer Lawrence Gerard PURCELL, R.A.F.V.R.
 Aug. 31 Captain Stephen Garnet Hubert Francis WOLSELEY, R.A.
 Sept. 15 Lieutenant Humphrey Oscar Coleridge KENNARD, Irish Guards.
 Sept. 19 Lieutenant Herbert Charles Noel Barnewall RADCLIFF, Parachute Regiment.
 Sept. 25 Lieutenant Colonel David Arthur Henry SILVERTOP, D.S.O., M.C., 14th-20th King's Hussars.
 Sept. 25 Lieutenant James George Andrew THORNTON, 10th Royal Hussars.
 Oct. 6 Lance Corporal Philip Robert STAPLES, Reconnaissance Regiment, R.A.C.
 Oct. 10 Lieutenant Michael CAMBIER, Parachute Regiment.
 Oct. 12 Lieutenant Reginald Francis LONGUEVILLE, Coldstream Guards.
 Oct. 17 Lieutenant Gerard Valentine RYAN, Rifle Brigade.
 Nov. 1 Major Andrew David MACDONALD, K.O.S.B.
 Nov. 17 Lieutenant Robert Romney O'KELLY, Irish Guards.
 1945 Jan. 26 Sergeant Colin Adrian Cowper MEE-POWER, R.A.F.V.R.
 Mar. 23 Lieutenant John Preston STANTON, Canadian Army.
 Mar. 23 Sergeant (A.G.) Peter Smith NELSON, R.A.F.V.R.
 Mar. 23 Captain Arthur Desmond O'BEIRNE RYAN, R.A.C., attd Probyn's Horse.
 Apr. 4 Lieutenant Martin FITZGERALD, M.C., R.A.C.
 June Lieutenant Thomas Arthur CRIMMINS, U.S. Marines.
 Aug. 17 Wing Commander Anthony Desmond LOVELL, D.S.O., D.F.C., Royal Air Force.
 Aug. 19 Flight Lieutenant Gerald Charles Duncan GREEN, R.A.F.V.R.

PRISONERS OF WAR

- BARRY, P. H., Lieut, Parachute Regt.
 BARTHOLOPP, P. P. C., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
 BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.
 BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Lieut, R.N.
 BEVAN, A., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Lieut, Air Service Brigade (Parachute).

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- BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt., Royal Welch Fusiliers.
 CHAMBERLAIN, W. G., Major, R.I.A.S.C.
 CHARLTON, E. O., Flight Sergt, R.A.F.V.R.
 COOPE, P. R., Capt., R.A.
 CUBITT, M. F. V., Capt., Rifle Brigade.
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Capt., Leicestershire Regt.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. St J., Capt., 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 FOGARTY, C. W., Lieut, R.A., 1st Airborne Division.
 GALLWEY, G. P., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.
 GARDNER, J. A., Lieut, Manchester Regt.
 GARNETT, W. F., Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 HALL, T. R., Lieut R.E., 1st Parachute Squadron.
 HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 HOWE, J. M., Capt., 3rd-11th Sikh Regt.
 HUNTER, H. B. de M., Capt., Royal Signals.
 KING, D. J., Sergt Pilot, R.A.F.V.R.
 LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 MCIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.
 MACDONNELL, F. E. A., Lieut Col, Green Howards.
 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, D. G. M., D.F.C., Flying Officer, R.A.F.V.R.
 MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 MORICE, S. F., Lieut Col, F.M.S. Signals. *R.I.P.*
 MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.
 PEERS, D. T., Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 POTTS, G. B., Capt., R.H.A.
 POWER, C., Pilot Officer, R.A.F.V.R.
 RYAN, G. L., Major, R.A.
 SCOTT, P. J. M., Signaller, Royal Signals.
 SHAKESPEAR, W. M., Capt., Royal Signals.
 STEWART, V. I. D., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders. *R.I.P.*
 STIRLING, D. A., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, Scots Guards.
 TOMKINS, E. E., Capt., Intelligence Corps.
 WADDILOVE, M. C., Col, K.G.O., 8th Light Cavalry.

MISSING

- LAMB, O. O., Lieut, Intelligence Corps.
 LYONS, H. A. M.

HONOURS.

The ranks given are those held when the award was made.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

Captain MICHAEL ALLMAND, Indian Armoured Corps, attd 6th Gurkha Rifles. *R.I.P.*

- K.B.E. Major-General F. W. DE GUINGAND, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., West Yorks Regt.
 C.B. Major-General F. W. DE GUINGAND, C.B.E., D.S.O., West Yorks Regt.

- C.B.E. Brigadier (T) F. W. DE GUINGAND, D.S.O., O.B.E., West Yorks Regt.
Brigadier C. KNOWLES, O.B.E., Royal Signals.
Air Commodore R. Æ. CHISHOLM, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.A.F.R.O.
- O.B.E. Lieut-Col F. W. DE GUINGAND, West Yorks Regt.
Wing Commander C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.
Major (T-Lieut-Col) C. KNOWLES, Royal Signals.
Lieut-Col A. C. SCROPE, Green Howards.
Major A. J. MORRIS, M.C., Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Wing Commander D. N. KENDALL, R.A.F.V.R.
Major H. S. K. GREENLEES, M.B.E., Cameronians.
Lieut-Col E. H. GEORGE, M.B.E., R.A.
Lieut-Col T. M. AHERN, R.A.M.C.
Wing Commander S. N. L. MAUDE, D.F.C., R.A.F.O.
Wing Commander D. McDONNELL, R.A.F.V.R.
- M.B.E. Flight Lieut E. J. DEASE, R.A.F.V.R.
Capt. G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, R.A. *R.I.P.*
Dr K. W. C. SINCLAIR-LOUTIT, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Lieut (T-Capt.) R. BELLINGHAM-SMITH, R.E.
Lieut (T-Capt.) A. COLQUHOUN, Intelligence Corps.
Lieut H. S. K. GREENLEES, Infantry.
Major E. H. GEORGE, R.A.
Major H. Y. ANDERSON, R.A.
Major H. ST J. YATES, R.A.S.C.
Major A. B. C. MAXWELL, M.C., Scots Guards.
Lieut H. A. J. HOLLINGS, D.S.C., R.N.
Major R. H. EDMONDS, Intelligence Corps.
Major J. S. STUART DOUGLAS, Cameronians.
Sub-Lieut J. L. LEATHAM, R.N.V.R.
- Bar to the
- D.S.O. Major D. A. STIRLING, D.S.O., Scots Guards.
Wing Commander A. D. J. LOVELL, D.S.O., D.F.C., R.A.F. *R.I.P.*
- D.S.O. Major J. R. STANTON, R.A.
Lieut-Col B. J. D. GERRARD, Gordon Highlanders, attached Nigeria Regt.
Lieut (A-Capt.) D. A. STIRLING, Scots Guards.
Major G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPPS, M.B.E., R.A. *R.I.P.*
Acting Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.O.
Major (A-Lieut-Col) LORD LOVAT, M.C., The Lovat Scouts.
Squadron Leader A. D. J. LOVELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.
Brigadier (T) F. W. DE GUINGAND, O.B.E., West Yorks Regt.
Capt. H. E. J. DORMER, Irish Guards. *R.I.P.*
Wing Commander R. Æ. CHISHOLM, D.F.C., A.A.F.
Lieut-Col F. E. A. MACDONNELL, Green Howards.
Lieut-Col D. M. AHERN, R.A.M.C.
Flying Officer A. R. BRODRICK, R.A.F.V.R.
Wing Commander M. H. C. MAXWELL, D.F.C., R.A.F.
Lieut-Col D. A. H. SILVERTOP, M.C., 14th-20th King's Hussars. *R.I.P.*
Lieut-Col J. W. TWEEDIE, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Major R. C. HAY, D.S.C., Royal Marines.
Lieut-Col D. R. MORGAN, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

- Bar to the
- D.S.C. Lieut H. A. J. HOLLINGS, D.S.C., R.N.
Lieut R. H. H. BRUNNER, D.S.C., R.N.
Lieut-Col R. C. HAY, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.M.
- D.S.C. Lieut R. C. HAY, R.M.
Lieut H. A. J. HOLLINGS, R.N.
Sub-Lieut H. E. HOWARD, R.N.
Lieut M. S. VANHEEMS, R.N.V.R.
Lieut P. J. LIDDELL, R.N.V.R.
Lieut R. H. H. BRUNNER, R.N.
Lieut J. A. SPENDER, R.N.
- D.S.M. Able Seaman H. S. M. CHRISTOPHER, R.N. *R.I.P.*
- Bar to the
- M.C. Lieut (T-Capt.) J. W. RITCHIE, M.C., Gordon Highlanders.
- M.C. 2nd Lieut (A-Capt.) F. R. N. KERR, Royal Scots.
2nd Lieut D. R. DALGLISH, Leicestershire Regt.
Lieut A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regt.
Lieut J. E. HARE, R.A. *R.I.P.*
Capt. (T-Major) LORD LOVAT, The Lovat Scouts.
Capt. (T-Major) D. A. H. SILVERTOP, 14th-20th King's Hussars. *R.I.P.*
Lieut T. E. REDFERN, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*
2nd Lieut J. W. O'N. LENTAIGNE, Rifle Brigade. *R.I.P.*
Capt. (A-Major) A. A. J. DANVERS, I.A.C.
Lieut (T-Capt.) A. B. C. MAXWELL, Scots Guards.
Lieut J. W. RITCHIE, Gordon Highlanders.
Major A. J. E. GORDON, Grenadier Guards.
Capt. T. C. BEEVOR, Reconnaissance Corps.
Major THE HON. MILES FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards.
Lieut E. H. GRIEVE, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
Capt. R. C. M. MONTEITH, R.A.
Capt. THE REV. I. G. FORBES, O.S.B., M.B.E., T.D., Chaplain to the Forces.
Major A. L. O. BUXTON, R.A.
Major S. P. M. SUTTON, Royal Tank Regt.
Capt. M. JENNINGS, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.
Lieut I. J. FRASER, Scots Guards.
Capt. M. A. SUTTON, Westminster Dragoons.
Lieut J. HUNTER-GRAY, R.A. (Commando).
Lieut M. FITZGERALD, R.A.C. *R.I.P.*
Major L. R. H. G. LEACH, R.A.
Major THE HON. MICHAEL FITZALAN HOWARD, Scots Guards.
Capt. C. J. B. JARRETT, R.A.
Capt. W. H. MOLONEY, Pioneer Corps.
Major C. O'M. FARRELL, Scots Guards.
Major P. S. THUNDER, Northamptonshire Regt.
Major R. S. RICHMOND, R.A.
Lieut J. F. D. JOHNSTON, Grenadier Guards.
Capt. M. STEVENSON, Welch Regt.
Lieut-Col D. R. MORGAN, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
Lieut THE HON. H. A. FEILDING, Coldstream Guards.

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.
 Wing Commander S. N. L. MAUDE, D.F.C., R.A.F.O.

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 Lieut A. D. J. LOVELL, R.A.F.
 Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer R. Æ. CHISHOLM, A.A.F.
 Acting Flight Lieut P. P. C. BARTHOLOPP, R.A.F.
 Flying Officer H. St J. COGHLAN, A.A.F.R.O.
 Acting Wing Commander D. O. YOUNG, A.F.C., R.A.F.O.
 Acting Flying Officer F. M. CRITCHLEY, R.A.A.F.
 Pilot Officer M. A. GRAVES, R.A.F.V.R.
 Acting Flight Lieut W. A. O'M. S. BRAYTON, R.A.F.V.R.
 Acting Squadron Leader D. A. J. MCCLURE, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*
 Flying Officer R. I. L. CHISHOLM, R.A.F.V.R.
 Flying Officer R. N. MATHEWS, R.A.F.V.R. *R.I.P.*
 Squadron Leader I. G. MACLAREN, R.A.F.
 Wing Commander M. H. C. MAXWELL, R.A.F.
 Flight Lieut J. D. CROFT, R.A.F.V.R.
 Flight Lieut R. P. DRUMMOND, R.A.F.O.
 Flying Officer D. G. M. MANSEL-PLEYDELL, R.A.F.V.R.
 Flying Officer T. P. TURNBULL, R.A.F.V.R.
 Flight Lieut J. R. DOWLING, R.A.F.V.R.
 Wing Commander H. N. GARBETT, R.A.F.
 Flight Lieut T. H. ASHWORTH, R.A.F.V.R.

A.F.C. Squadron Leader D. O. YOUNG, R.A.F.O.
 Flight Lieut R. I. L. CHISHOLM, D.F.C., R.A.F.V.R.

G.M. 2nd Lieut J. D. GILLOTT, Cheshire Regt. *R.I.P.*
 L.A.C. A. J. EILLS, R.A.F.V.R.
 Wing Commander B. G. CARROLL, R.A.F.

THE KING'S MEDAL FOR GALLANTRY.

Captain G. STAPLETON, Qumaon Rifles attached Burma Frontier Force.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

2nd Lieut M. A. BIRTWISTLE, East Lancashire Regt.
 Capt. D. F. ELLISON, Royal Ulster Rifles.
 Lieut the HON. M. F. FITZALAN HOWARD, Grenadier Guards.
 Squadron Leader C. J. P. FLOOD, R.A.F.
 Capt. G. St L. KING, Royal Signals.
 Capt. G. H. MARCH-PHILLIPS, R.A. *R.I.P.*
 Acting Flight Lieut S. N. L. MAUDE, R.A.F.
 Capt. E. PLOWDEN, R.A.
 Capt. G. B. POTTS, R.H.A.
 Flying Officer A. G. WORCESTER, R.A.F. *R.I.P.*
 Capt. M. A. WILBERFORCE, Royal Marines.
 Lieut A. J. REDFERN, East Surrey Regt.
 Capt. A. P. MITCHELL, Duke of Wellington's Regt.

Capt F. J. ANNE, K.O.Y.L.I.
 Capt. W. S. ARMOUR, West Yorks Regt.
 Lieut C. J. CROCKER, R.N.V.R.
 Capt. T. H. FABER, Grenadier Guards.
 Lieut C. J. RYAN, R.N.V.R.
 Lieut-Col D. M. AHERN, R.A.M.C.
 Lieut-Col J. R. STANTON, D.S.O., R.A.
 Flying Officer E. J. MOSTYN, R.A.F.V.R.
 Lieut R. T. ELLIOTT, D.C.L.I.
 Lieut-Col L. P. TWOMEY, R.A.
 Capt. P. P. KELLY, Durham Light Infantry. *R.I.P.*
 Capt. J. F. TAUNTON, R.A.
 Lieut R. St J. COGHLAN, R.A.
 Wing Commander H. St J. COGHLAN, D.F.C., A.A.F.R.O.
 Major R. H. EDMONDS, Intelligence Corps.
 Lieut J. J. COX, R.N.V.R.
 Lieut J. M. FOLEY, R.N.V.R. *R.I.P.*
 Squadron Leader R. B. HODGKINSON, R.A.F.V.R. (Mentioned twice).
 Lieut A. W. BENTLEY-BUCKLE, R.N.
 Group Capt. D. O. YOUNG, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F.O.
 Lieut (T-Capt.) J. F. HICKIE, Royal Fusiliers.
 Lieut M. ROCHFORD, Royal Irish Fusiliers (Mentioned twice).
 Major I. S. NEVILL, Intelligence Corps.
 Lieut R. F. LONGUEVILLE, Coldstream Guards. *R.I.P.*
 Major R. F. GRIEVE, Royal Tank Regt., R.A.C.
 Squadron Leader F. M. CRITCHLEY, D.F.C., R.A.A.F.
 Capt. W. H. MOLONEY, M.C., Pioneer Corps.
 Lieut R. H. H. BRUNNER, D.S.C., R.N.
 Major I. H. GREENLEES, Intelligence Corps.
 Lieut J. F. D. JOHNSTON, Grenadier Guards.
 Capt. J. G. ELWES, K.R.R.C.
 Wing Commander H. N. GARBETT, R.A.F.
 Major H. L. GEORGE, Rhodesia Regt.
 Capt. J. P. MAGRATH, Intelligence Corps.
 Capt. A. P. CUMMING, R.E., attd Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.
 Lieut H. A. J. HOLLINGS, D.S.C., M.B.E., R.N.
 Capt. L. STARKIE, Green Howards, Commando.
 Major P. O. RIDDELL, R.A.
 Major J. C. LOCKWOOD, R.A.S.C.
 Sub-Lieut J. L. LEATHAM, R.N.V.R.
 Major D. K. WELLS, R.H.A.
 Capt. E. M. G. BELFIELD, Royal Gurkha Rifles.

COMMENDATION.

H. A. MARSDEN, Works A.R.P. Officer.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS.

U.S. D.S.M.

Major-General SIR FRANCIS W. DE GUINGAND, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

U.S. LEGION OF MERIT, DEGREE OF COMMANDER.

Major-General SIR FRANCIS W. DE GUINGAND, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

U.S. SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY.

Capt. J. C. W. RIDDELL, Rifle Brigade.

U.S. D.F.C.

Wing Commander A. D. J. LOVELL, D.S.O., D.F.C. *R.I.P.*

U.S. D.S.C.

Major P. O. RIDDELL, R.A.

CROIX DE GUERRE AVEC PALME, CITATION DE L'ARMÉE.

Major O. A. J. CARY-ELWES, S.A.S.

CROIX DE GUERRE.

Sub-Lieut M. BRADY, R.N.V.R.

Brigadier LORD LOVAT, D.S.O., M.C., Commando.

Lieut F. J. JEFFERSON, Grenadier Guards.

Major-General SIR FRANCIS W. DE GUINGAND, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

LEGION D'HONNEUR.

Brigadier LORD LOVAT, D.S.O., M.C., Commando.

Major-General SIR FRANCIS W. DE GUINGAND, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

U.S.S.R. ORDER OF KUTUZOV 1ST CLASS.

Major-General SIR FRANCIS W. DE GUINGAND, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

Sub-Lieut. Gerald Vivian Read-Davis, R.N., is reported as missing, presumed killed, on 9th June, 1940.

Pilot Officer Frédéric Joseph Chevalier, R.C.A.F., previously reported missing, is now known to have been killed in action on 29th March, 1942. Sergeant (A.G.) P. S. Nelson, previously reported missing, was killed in action on 23rd March, 1945. From Peter Coope we have heard that Lieut-Col Seymour Fortescue Morice, F.M.S. Signals, died as a prisoner of war in the Far East about August 1943. May they rest in peace.

In recent months the D.S.O. has been awarded to Lieut-Col D. R. Morgan, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; the M.C. to Capt. M. Stevenson, Welch Regt; and the A.F.C. to Flight Lieut R. I. L. Chisholm, D.F.C.; the following have been mentioned in despatches:—Lieut H. A. J. Hollings, M.B.E., D.S.C., Capt. J. P. Magrath, Capt. A. P. Cumming and Capt. L. Starkie. To all we offer our congratulations.

We print below the citation of the award of the M.C. to Lieut the Hon. H. A. Feilding:—

During a Squadron attack on the village of Thuine on 7th April, 1945, this officer's troop was leading and his tank was first into the village. The Germans immediately opened fire from all sides and his tank was hit and stopped. He immediately changed

into another tank under intense fire and continued to lead his troop to the final objective. There is no doubt that through his courage and leadership the village was cleared very quickly without the help of infantry, over 40 Germans being taken prisoner as well as four 75mm. guns.

Before his visit here in December Lieut P. R. Coope wrote:—

"I arrived in England last Saturday (13th October, 1945) and for the last few days have been having the time of my life. . . . With me in Singapore were Bill Shakspear, Harry Hunter, Derek Stewart, who unfortunately died after a horrible accident, Howe, the Bede Gardner and one of the Dobsons. But as time went on we got rather scattered, and at the end only Bill Shakspear was anywhere near me, and he was about four feet away on the other side of the hut.

I was delighted and surprised by the arrival of Billy Armour, who is now G.2 of the 5th Indian Division, the first troops to land on the island. He gave me dinner and the first civilised evening for a very long time."

Capt. J. B. Jarrett, M.C., wrote describing his landing by air at Kuala Lumpur:—

"Thinking our troops had arrived, my C.O. and I set off here and landed—to be met by Jap duty pilot, complete with white gloves and sword; while a bowing Jap duty crew wanted to service our fly-about. We didn't know the form then, and felt a bit lonely, as they were all still armed. However, we tried to appear dignified and aloof, refusing a meal laid out for us, and wanting all the time to hoot with mirth at the situation. Our troop were waiting outside the town a couple of days to make a triumphal formal entry. . . .

We decided we'd like to see the East coast, and set off with a couple of jeeps and aircraft, working our way across the central range on to the other coastal plain, recceing for strips (no one who'd known the country appeared to have been asked to come along on the party) and dumped petrol. No troops had yet arrived—all great fun, and a great welcome—and fascinating country, scenery and people.

Only these incredible 'Force 136' types—British officers as liaison to the Chinese guerillas, some been in ever since the retreat, others dropped in by air or submarine, from six months to three years ago. We finally found one of this lot set up in a sultan's palace, with a fairway of the golf course, just right, and two hundred yards from the palm-fringed beaches of the South of China Sea. . . . Then another of these 136 types appeared, a late-comer, having just jumped into one of our strips. I found him in the sultan's palace—it was Allan Macdonald. . . ."

Flight Lieut T. V. Welsh has returned from the U.S.A. where he has been doing work on helicopters; he produced the first flying training manual for this type of aircraft.

J. M. Coghlan passed first out of his O.C.T.U. on being commissioned recently in the R.A.

OLD BOYS IN H.M. FORCES.

Total numbers known to have served:—

The Royal Navy: 132 The Army: 693 The Royal Air Force: 193

Casualties are printed in **heavy type**.

THE ROYAL NAVY

AINSWORTH-DAVIS, J. C., R.N.
Alcazar, J. P. C., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
Allison, J. M. M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 ATHERTON-BROWN, C. T., Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
 BARRY, J. B., Lieut (E), R.N.
 BARRY, J. H., Lieut (E), R.N.
 BATES, T. A., R.N.
 BENTLEY-BUCKLE, A. W., Lieut, R.N.
 BISGOOD, J. W., Lieut-Comdr, R.N.
 BOYD, A. J., Lieut (S), R.N.
 BRADY, M., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 BRADY, T. J., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 BRISKER, J. G., Lieut-Comdr (S), R.N.R.
 BROWN, R. G., R.N.
 BROWNE, J. R. C., Lieut-Col, Royal Marines.
 BRUNNER, R. H., D.S.C., Lieut, R.N.
 BUNBURY, W. J., Lieut (E), R.N.
 BUNTING, J., R.M.
 CARDWELL, M. St J., Lieut-Comdr (A), R.N.
 CASTELLI, M. D., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 CHISHOLM, C. C., R.N.
Christopher, H. S. M., D.S.M., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 CLAYTON, P. F., Lieut (E), R.N.
 CLIFTON, M., R.N.
 CODRINGTON, C. T. Cadet (S), R.N.
 COX, J. J., Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
 CRAYOS, S., Lieut Cmdr, R.N.V.R.
 CROCKER, C. J., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 DALGLISH, J. S., Lieut Cmdr, R.N.
 DAVEY, F. G., R.N.
 DAVID, J. P., Sub-Lieut, R.N.
 DAVIDSON, J., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
 DE GUINGAND, E. P., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 DE LAS CASAS, O. M. B., Lieut, R.N.
 DE LA PASTURE, G. R. M., Lieut, R.N.
 DOBSON, M. Y., Capt., Royal Marines.
 DONNELLO, J. O'N., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 DOWNES, P. W. E., R.N.
 EDWARDS, J. d'A., R.N.
 EMMET, C. A. R., R.N.
 FERRIER, J. I., Lieut (E), R.N.
 FISHER, J., R.N.V.R.
 FLINT, R. W., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
Foley, J. M., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FOLL, C. V., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FOLL, N. J., R.N.
 FOWKE, F. H. V., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 FOX-TAYLOR, J. W., Surgn Lieut-Comdr (D), R.N.V.R.
 FOX-TAYLOR, T. E., Lieut, R.N.
 GAYNOR, P. J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 GILMAN, R. C., R.M.
 GOODALL, C. J. C., R.N.V.R.
 GRAVES, C. R., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
Gregory, A. G., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 GROTRIAN, P. B., Cadet, R.N.
 HAND, M., R.N.
 HASTINGS, J. W., Lieut (S), R.N.
 HASTINGS, P. C., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 HAY, J. M., Lieut, R.N.
 HAY, R. C., D.S.O., D.S.C., Lieut-Col, Royal Marines.
 HAYES, F. N. L., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
Hillyard, D. E., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
 HODGE, P. E., Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 HOLLINGS, H. A. J., M.B.E., D.S.C., Lieut, R.N.
 HORNOLD-STICKLAND, T. H., Lieut, R.N.
 HOWARD, H. E., D.S.C., Lieut, R.N.
 HOYLE, C. P. P., R.N.
 HUBBARD, T. F., Sub-Lieut, R.N.

IMOSSI, P. C., R.N.

PITEL, J. P., R.M.

PORTER, W. H. L., Mid., R.N.

 KELLY, P. J., Pay, Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 KEOGH, R. P., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.

LEATHAM, J. L., M.B.E., Sub-Lieut (Sp.), R.N.V.R.

 LEATHERLAND, J. L., R.M.
 LEEMING, J. B., Lieut, R.N.R.
 LIDDELL, P. J., D.S.C., Lieut, R.N.
 LIGHTBOUND, M. J., R.N.
 LOCHRANE, H., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 LONG, M. J., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 LONGUEVILLE, P. A., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.
 LOVEDAY, A. J., R.N.V.R.
 LYNCH, H. J. M., R.N.V.R.

MCLACHLAN, H. F., Leading Radio Mechanic, R.N.

MANSEL-PLEYDELL, P. M., Lieut (E), R.N.

MARSTON, M. A., 2nd Lieut, R.M.

MAUNSELL, E., R.N.

MAWSON, O. G., R.N.

MAY, H. S., Lieut-Comdr, R.N.

McCann, G. J., Major, Royal Marine Commando.

MELDON, A. P., Sub-Lieut (Sp.), R.N.V.R.

MILES, J. A. C., R.N.

MISICK, J. D., Lieut, R.C.N.V.R.

MISICK, M. C., R.C.N.V.R.

 NEELY, H. B., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.
Nihill, J. H. O'C., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.

NOLAN, A. R. J. St Q., Lieut, R.N.

NORMAN, M. J. N., Lieut (E), R.N.

O'KELLY, E. M. S., Cadet, R.N.

PALAIRET, A. M., Lieut (S), R.N.

PATRON, J. J. A., R.M. Commando.

PIGOTT, B. H. S., R.M.

RABBIT, A. P., Lieut (E), R.N.

RADCLIFF, J. T., R.N.

RANDALL, M. F. S., R.N.

Read-Davis, G. V., Sub-Lieut, R.N.

REID, G. M., R.N.V.R.

Reynolds, A. J., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

ROCHFORD, D. F., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

ROCHFORD, J. P., Surgn Lieut-Comdr, R.N.V.R.

RUDDIN, P. A., Sub-Lieut (Sp), R.N.V.R.

RYAN, C. J., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

RYAN, T. R., Sub-Lieut (A), R.N.V.R.

SHAW, F. M., Lieut (E), R.N.

SLATTERY, M. G., Pay, Lieut, R.N.

SMILEY, P. O'R., Sub-Lieut (Sp), R.N.V.R.

SMYTH, J., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

SPENDER, J. A., D.S.C., Lieut, R.N.

STEWART, A. I. D., Mid., R.N.

STRODE, H. F., R.N.

TAYLOR, C. L. P. S., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

THORNTON, P. M., Lieut, R.C.N.V.R.

VANHEEMS, M. S., D.S.C., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

VERNON, F. L. A., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.

WALLACE, A., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R. (Commando).

WATSON, H. G., Lieut, R.N.V.R.

WEBB, B. J., Surgn Lieut, R.N.V.R.

WELD, M. J., Cadet (S), R.N.

WETTERN, J. H., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

WHITE, A. J. F., Sub-Lieut, R.N.V.R.

WILBERFORCE, M. A., Capt., Royal Marines.

YOUNGHUSBAND, D. A., R.N.

THE ARMY.

AHERN, D. M., D.S.O., Col, R.A.M.C.
 AHERN, T. M. R., O.B.E., Col, R.A.M.C.
 AINSCOUGH, O., Capt., King's Regt
 (Liverpool).
 ALCAZAR, B. H., Lieut, East Lancs Regt.
 ALLEYN, J. H., Lieut-Col, General List.
V. C. Allmand, M. J., Capt., I.A.C.,
attd 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 ANDERSON, G. E., Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 ANDERSON, H. Y., M.B.E., Major, R.A.
 ANDERSON, I. K., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 ANGLIER, J. A., O.C.T.U.
 ANNE, F. J., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.
 ARMOUR, W. S.; Major, West Yorks.
 Regt.
 ATKINSON, W. B., Capt., Prince of
 Wales Own Gurkha Rifles.
 AUMONIER, J. C., Major, Pioneer Corps.
 AUSTIN, R. J. B.

Bagshawe, A. G., Lieut, R.A.

BAGSHAWE, E. J. T., Capt., R.A.S.C.
 BAGSHAWE, G. W. S., Major, Royal
 Tank Regt.
 BAGSHAWE, K. G. R., Major, R.A.
 BAILEY, J. C., Cpl, Devonshire Regt.
 BAKER, M. C., Irish Guards.
 BAKER, R., Lieut, Irish Guards.
Balfour, R. A., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 BAMFORD, J. L., Capt., R.A.
 BAMFORD, J. H., Lieut, R.E.M.E.
 BARKER, R. P., Capt., R.A.C.
Barrass, A. M., Lieut, R.A., 6th
Airborne Div.
 BARRETT, J. A., O.C.T.U.
 BARRY, J. C. A., London Irish Rifles.
 BARRY, P. H., Lieut, Parachute Regt.
 BARTLETT, A. J., R.A.
 BARTON, G. O., Capt, Lothian and
 Border Yeomanry. R.T.R.
 BARTON, L. E., Lieut, R.A.
 BARTON, J. P., Lieut, R.E.M.E.
 BEAN, J. R., Major, R.A.
 BECKWITH, J. G., Lieut, Duke of
 Wellington's Regt.
 BEEVOR, T. C., M.C., Lieut, Reconnaissance
 Corps.
 BELFIELD, E. M. G., Capt., Royal
 Gurkha Rifles.
 BELL, P., Capt., R.A.O.C.

BELLINGHAM SMITH, R., M.B.E., Capt.,
 R.E.
 BENNETT, J. H. C., O.C.T.U.
 BENNETT, K. W., Lieut, Royal Signals.
 BEVAN, G. A. J., Capt., Welsh Guards.
 BEVAN, ANTHONY, Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 (Queen's Westminsters).
 BEVAN, J. P., Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 BIDIE, G. K., Lieut, Hodson's Horse.
 BINNS, G. R., Lieut, R.A.C.
 BINYON, R., Capt., Worcestershire Regt.
 BIRTWISTLE, D. W. A., Lieut, Royal
 Horse Guards.
 BIRTWISTLE, E. F. A., Lieut, Rifle
 Brigade, S.A.S.
 BIRTWISTLE, M. A. A., Major, 1st-7th
 Gurkha Rifles (Paratroops).
 BLACKISTON, P., Capt., I.M.S.
 BLACKLEDGE, E. G., Lieut, R.A.
 BLACKLEDGE, J. P., Capt., R.A.
 BLACKLEDGE, R., Lieut-Col, Pioneer
 Corps.
 BLACKMORE, M. W., Yorkshire Hussars.
 BLAIE, J. R., Lieut, R.A.
 BLAKE, A., Capt., R.A.O.C.
 BLIGH, P. X., Lieut, R.A.
Bodley, M. C., Lieut, Royal Scots
Greys.
 BOND, D. A., Lieut, Royal Signals.
 BOND, W. G., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.
 BONINGTON, C. J., Lieut, Air Service
 Brigade.
 BOULTON, H. H. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.
Boulton, D. D., Lieut, Grenadier
Guards.
 BOYLAN, E. A., Lieut, R.A.
 BRADSHAW, K. A., Capt., Royal Ulster
 Rifles.
 BRAYBROOKE, C. R., Capt., Intelligence
 Corps.
 BRAYBROOKE, N., R.A.
 BRETHERTON, P., Capt., Intelligence
 Corps.
 BRINSLEY, A. M., R.A.
 BRINSLEY, J. W., Lieut, R.A.
 BROMAGE, T. N., Grenadier Guards.
Bromilow, J. B., Capt., K.O.S.B.
 BROUGHAM, H. G., Capt., Royal Welch
 Fusiliers.
 BROWN, C. E., Capt., R.A.M.C.
 BROWNE, W., Lieut, King's Regt.

BUDDLE, P. A., N.Z.R.A.

Burfield, B. J., Major, 2nd Punjab
Regt.

BUSH, A. G., L.-Cpl, R.E.
 BUSH, B. E., C.S.M., R.A.S.C.
 BUXTON, A., M.C., Major, R.A.
 BUXTON, J. W., Major, Essex Yeomanry.

CAIN, A. C., Capt., K.R.R.C.

CAMBIER, M., Lieut, Parachute Regt.

CAMPBELL, J. A., 2nd Lieut, Scots
 Guards.

CAMPBELL, R. M., Major, Cameron
 Highlanders.

CAMPBELL, W. M., Major, Cameron
 Highlanders (King's African Rifles).

Cambier, M., Lieut, Parachute Regt.

CAPE, D. P. M. STEWART, Lieut, Scots
 Guards.

CARDWELL, A. H., Lieut, Victoria Rifles
 of Canada.

CARDWELL, R. N., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.

Carroll, P. M., 2nd Lieut, Royal Tank
Regt.

CARROLL, T. C. N., Lieut, R.E.

CARVILL, M., Lieut, Irish Guards.

CARY-ELWES, E. T. E., Major, Royal
 Norfolk Regt (Air Liaison Officer).

CARY-ELWES, O. A. J., Major, Lincoln-
 shire Regt (Commando), S.A.S.

CASSIDY, D., Lieut, R.A.M.C.

CAVE, R. P., Capt., Rifle Brigade.

CHAMBERLAIN, N. J., M.B.E., Col, Army
 Educational Corps.

CHAMBERLAIN, W. G., Major, R.I.A.S.C.

CHAMBERS, N. J., Lieut, Pioneer Corps.

CHARLTON, M. T. P., Lieut, Skinner's
 Horse.

CHENEY, R. J., Lieut, The Buffs.

CHISHOLM, A., Lieut, Seaforth High-
 landers.

CLAPHAM, W. V., Capt., R.A.

Clarke, A., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

CLARKE, D., Capt., D.L.I.

CLARKE, P. N., Lieut, R.A.

Cochrane, A. H. F., Lieut, K.O.S.B.

CODRINGTON, H. J., Lieut, R.E.

Coghlan, P. M. F., Lieut, Essex Regt.

COGHLAN, J. M., Lieut, R.A.

COGHLAN, R. St J., Capt., R.A.

COLLINS, B. J., Major, R.A.

COLQUHOUN, A., M.B.E., Lieut, Intelli-
 gence Corps.

COMYN, V. L. J., Capt., R.E.

COMYNS, P., Lieut, Scots Guards.

CONAN, J. F., Capt., R.A.

CONLIN, C. B., Lieut, K.R.R.C., attd
 Middlesex Regt.

CONRATH, P. F. G., Lieut, R.E.

CONROY, J. T., Major, Lancashire
 Fusiliers.

CONSIDINE, T. G., Irish Guards.

COOPE, P., Capt., R.A.

COPE, SIR ANTHONY, Rifle Brigade.

COSENS, A. L., Lieut, 7th Rajput Regt.

COWPER, J., Capt., East Lancs Regt.

COX, G. R., Rifle Brigade.

CRAMER, J. G., Lieut, R.E.

CRAVOS, V. J., Major, Pioneer Corps.

CRAWFORD, J., Capt., R.A.

CRAWSHAY, C., Capt., Welsh Guards.

CREAN, G. J., Capt., R.A.O.C.

CRICHTON-STUART, LORD R., Capt., R.A.

Croft, P. H. J., Lieut, 1st-15th Punjab
Regt.

CRONIN, V. A. P., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

CRONIN-COLTSMAN, T. D., Capt., R.A.

Cubitt, V. B., Lieut, Grenadier
Guards.

CUBITT, C. D., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

CUBITT, M. F. V., Capt., Rifle Brigade.

CUMMING, A. P., Capt., R.E., attd Royal
 Bombay Sappers and Miners.

DALE, B. S., 2nd Lieut, Irish Guards.

DALGLISH, D. R., M.C., Major, Leicester-
 shire Regt.

DANVERS, A. A. J., M.C., Lieut-Col,
 P.A.V.O. Cavalry (I.A.).

DAVEY, P. F., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.

DAVID, C. J., O.C.T.U.

DAVIES, E. F., Toronto Scottish.

DAVIS, M. P., Major, Ceylon Light
 Infantry.

DAVIS, P. WELLINGER, Major, Baluch
 Regt.

DAWSON, R. M. Y., 2nd Lieut, R.A.C.

DEES, B. H., Lieut, R.A.S.C.

de Blaby, R. E., Lieut, Royal Ulster
Rifles.**de Wend-Fenton, H., Lieut, 11th**
Hussars.

DE FONBLANQUE, J. A., R.E.

DE GUINGAND, SIR FRANCIS WILFRED,
 K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Major General,
 West Yorkshire Regt.

- DE GUINGAND, G. P., Capt., West Yorkshire Regt, attd Nigeria Regt.
 DE GUINGAND, J. E., Lieut-Col, R.A.O.C.
 DE GUINGAND, N. J., Major, R.A.S.C.
 DE GUINGAND, P. E., Major, Queen's Royal Regt.
 DE GUINGAND, P. J., Tpr, County of London Yeomanry.
 DE LA PASTURE, P. A. G., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 DE LAS CASAS, B. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 DE NORMANVILLE, R. L. J., R.A.O.C.
 DE PENTHENY-O'KELLY, P. J., Com-mando.
 DE PRET ROOSE, J.
 DEWSNAP, A., 2nd Lieut, Gloucestershire Regt.
 DIXON, M. F., Lieut, R.A.
 DOBSON, E. Y., Capt., Leicestershire Regt.
 DOBSON, D. T.
 DOLAN, F. W. T., L.-Cpl, R.A.
 DOMENEGHETTI, L., Lieut, R.I.A.S.C.
Dore, A. F. L., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
Dormer, H. E. J., D.S.O., Capt., Irish Guards.
 DORMER, HON. J. S. P., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 DOWLING, G. S., Intelligence Corps.
 DOWLING, K. G., R.E.
 DOWLING, P. B., Lieut, 1st-18th Royal Gharkwal Rifles.
 DUGGAN, J. E. N., Reconnaissance Corps.
Dugmore, F. R. R., Lieut, Royal Warwickshire Regt.
 DUGMORE, W. R., Lieut, Hampshire Regt.
Dunbar, H. V., Lieut-Col, Royal Tank Regt.
Dunman, C. O'M., Capt., R.A.
 DURACK, P., Capt., R.A.
 DURKIN, B., R.E.M.E.
 DU VIVIER, P., Lieut, R.E.
 EDMONDS, R. H., M.B.E., Major, Intelligence Corps.
Edwards, P. C., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 EDWARDS, A. A., Lieut, Sherwood Foresters.
 ELLIOTT, R. T., Lieut, D.C.L.I.
 ELLIOTT-SMITH, E.
 ELLISON, D. F., Capt., Royal Ulster Rifles.
 ELWES, G. J. G., R.E.
 ELWES, J. G., Capt., K.R.R.C. (P.W.E.).
 ELWES, R. V. G., Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 ERSKINE, HON. D. St C., Major, Royal Scots.
 EYRE, A., Major, Oxf. and Bucks L.I.
 EYRE (EZECHIEL), P. A., Capt., R.A.M.C.
 EYRE (EZECHIEL), J. H., Intelligence Corps.
 EYSTON, M., Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 FABER, T. H., Capt., Grenadier Guards.
 FAIRBAIRNS, R., 2nd Lieut, Green Howards.
 FAIRHURST, D., Capt., Royal Scots Greys.
 FAIRHURST, F. N. St J., Capt., 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.
 FAIRLIE, D. O., Lieut, Royal Signals.
Falkiner, L. L., Capt., Oxford and Bucks. Light Infantry.
 FALKINER, G. J., Capt., Coldstream Guards.
 FANE GLADWIN, P. F., Major, Scots Guards.
 FANSHAW, C. J., Capt., Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.
 FARMER, C., Lieut, R.A.
 FARRELL, C. O'M., M.C., Major, Scots Guards.
 FARRELL, F. V. J., Lieut, Devonshire Regt.
Farrell, T. J. L., Lieut, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 FARRELL, G. E., Major, R.A.S.C.
 FATTORINI, J. A., 2nd Lieut, R.A.S.C.
 FATTORINI, J. J., Lieut, R.A.
 FAWCETT, W. H. M., Capt., 16th Punjab Regt. (I.A.).
 FEENY, P. A., Rifle Brigade.
 FEENY, W. B., Capt., R.E.
 FEILDING, HON. B., Lieut, Coldstream Guards.
 FEILDING, HON. H. A., M.C., Lieut, Coldstream Guards.
 FELLOWES, P. E. L., Capt.
Fenwick, M. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Scots.
 FFIELD, C., Capt., Gen. List.
French Davis, F. H., Capt., R.A.S.C.

- FFRENCH-DAVIS, P., Lieut, Welsh Guards.
 FINLOW, H. R., Capt., Intelligence Corps.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. MARTIN, Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. MICHAEL, Major, M.C., Scots Guards.
 FITZALAN HOWARD, HON. MILES, M.C., Lieut-Col, Grenadier Guards.
Fitzgerald, M., M.C., Lieut, R.A.C.
 FLEMING, Y., R.A.S.C.
 FLETCHER, A. I., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 FLISHER, J. R., Capt., R.A.
 FOGARTY, C. W., Lieut, R.A., 1st Airborne Division.
 FOGARTY, M. P., 2nd Lieut, R.A.
 FORBES, REV. I. G., O.S.B., M.B.E., M.C., Chaplain to the Forces.
 FOSTER, D. P., Lieut, R.E.
 FOSTER, P. C., L.-Cpl, Notts. Yeomanry (Sherwood Rangers).
 FRASER, A. H., Major, Lovat Scouts.
 FRASER, HON. H. C. P. J., Capt., Lovat Scouts (attached Liaison Regt).
 FRASER, I. J., M.C., Lieut, Scots Guards.
 FRASER, R. A., O.C.T.U.
 FREEMAN, J. G., Major, R.A.
 FULLER, F. H., Lieut-Col, 6th Rajputana Rifles (I.A.).
 FULLER, L., Signalman, Royal Signals.
 GALE, J., Lieut, 11th Hussars.
 GALLWEY, G. P., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 GALLWEY, H. D., Capt., R.A.
 GARBETT, G. V., Capt., Royal Signals.
 GARDNER, J. A., Lieut, Manchester Regt.
 GARDNER, P. S., Lieut, R.A.M.C.
 GARNETT, W. F., Lieut, 5th Royal Inniskilling Dragoons.
 GASTRELL, M. H., Capt., R.A.
 GEBBIE, R. F., Capt., Dragoons.
 GEORGE, C. S. D., Capt., Pioneer Corps.
 GEORGE, E. H., O.S.B., Col, R.A.
 GEORGE, H. L., Lieut-Col, Rhodesia Regt, attd R.W.A.F.F.
Gerrard, R. A. H., Major, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GERRARD, B. J. D., D.S.O., Brigadier Gordon Highlanders (attached Nigeria Regt).
 GHYKA, R. (See O'CONOR).
 GILBERT, C. H., Major, Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.
 GILBEY, HON. J. H. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GILBEY, J. N., Lieut, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.
 GILBEY, R. H., 2nd Lieut, 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.
Gillott, J. D., G.M., Lieut, Cheshire Regt.
Gillow, H. J., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 GILLOW, J. M., Capt., Madras Regt.
 GILLOW, W. P., Lieut, East Lancs. Regt.
 GLYNN, N. G., Capt., King's African Rifles.
 GOLDING, M., Capt., Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
 GORDON, A. J. E., M.C., Major, Grenadier Guards.
 GOVER, G. M., Lieut, R.A.
 GRATTAN-DOYLE, H. N., Lieut-Col, R.A.
 GRAY, K. W., Grenadier Guards.
 GREEN, H. L., Major, R.A.S.C.
 GREEN, J. F., Lieut, R.A.
 GREENISH, J., Lieut, Life Guards.
 GREENLEES, H. S. K., O.S.B., Major, Cameronians.
 GREENLEES, I. G., Major, Intelligence Corps.
 GREGG, J. V., Lieut, R.A.
 GREHAN, D. S., Irish Guards.
 GRIEVE, C. F., Major, Duke of Wellington's Regt.
 GRIEVE, E. H., M.C., Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.
 GRIEVE, R. F., Major, Royal Tank Regt, R.A.C.
 GRISEWOOD, G. T., Major, Cyprus Regt.
 GROTRIAN, J. S., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
 GUBBINS, P. S., Capt., Intelligence Corps.
 HAGREEN, J. D. V., Capt., Surrey Regt.
 HAIGH, P., Major, H.L.I.
 HALL, F. M., Capt., R.A.
 HALL, T. R., Lieut, R.E.
 HALLINAN, T. E., Lieut, Irish Guards.
 HAMILTON, N., Capt., 1st Gurkha Rifles.
 HAMILTON-DALRYMPLE, H. F., 2nd Lieut, Grenadier Guards.
Hankey, I. B., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.
 HANNICAN, A. St J., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.
 HARARI, M., R.A.C.
Hare, C. C., 2nd Lieut, Royal Sussex Regt.

Hare, J. E., M.C., Lieut, R.A.

HARE, O. F. F., 2nd Lieut, R.E.

HAY, J. M., Major, Gordon Highlanders.

HAY, P. B., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.

HAYES, L., Capt., R.E.

Haywood-Farmer, E., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

HAYWOOD-FARMER, R., Lieut, Scots Guards.

HENNESSEY, F. (formerly Hennessey-Goss), Lieut-Col, R.A.M.C.

HENRY, G. F. McW., Lieut, Royal Armoured Corps.

HERDON, D. J. DE L., R.A.C.

HERLEY, R. M., Lieut, Royal Signals.

HEWITT, R. F., Sergt, Intelligence Corps.

HEYWOOD, H. W. V., Lieut, R.A.

HICKEY, P. W., Capt., R.A.

HICKEY, P. W. C., Irish Guards.

HICKIE, J. F., Major, Royal Fusiliers.

HILL, H. M. R., Capt., Wiltshire Regt.

HILL, J. R. D., Capt., Welch Regt.

HODDEN, P. F., Lieut, K.R.R.C.

HODGE, W. J., Major, 16th Punjab Regt (I.A.).

HODGKINSON, RICHARD H., L.-Cpl, R.E.

Hodsman, D. J., Lieut, E. R. of Yorkshire Yeomanry.

HODSMAN, J. B., Royal Signals.

HODSON, A. R. M., 2nd Lieut, Indian Army.

HOLLOWAY, P., Capt., Q.O. Royal West Kent Regt.

HORN, R. M. H., Signalman, Royal Signals.

HORN, J. M. S., Major, R.A.

HOTHERSALL, J., Worcestershire Regt.

HOWDEN, R. B., Lieut, K.O.Y.L.I.

HOWE, J. M., Capt., 3rd-11th Sikh Regt.

HOWELL, G. R. W., Lieut, R.A.

Huban, J. G., Capt., 5th Royal Gurkha Rifles.

HUGHES, F. P. M., Lieut, R.E., attached Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners.

HUNTER, H. B. DE M., Capt., Royal Signals.

HUNTER-GRAY, J., Capt., M.C., R.A. (Commando).

HUNTINGDON, R., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, Canadian Army.

IM THURN, J. R., O.C.T.U.

JAGO, G. W., Major, R.A.

JAGO, J. K., Sergt, Army Educational Corps.

JARRETT, C. J. B., M.C., Major, R.A.

JEFFERSON, F. J., Lieut, Grenadier Guards.

JENNINGS, M., M.C., Capt., 15th-19th The King's Royal Hussars.

JENNINGS-BRAMLY, D. W. A., Lieut, The Queen's Bays.

JOHN OF LUXEMBOURG, PRINCE, Lieut, Irish Guards.

JOHNS, M., Lieut, Hyderabad Regt.

JOHNSTON, J. F. D., M.C., Lieut, Grenadier Guards.

KEEGAN, M., R.A.M.C.

KEELING, C. F., Capt., Devonshire Regt.

KELIHER, P. E., R.A.

Kelly, P. P., Capt., Durham Light Infantry.

KELLY, A. P., M.C., Lieut, R.A.S.C.

KELLY, D. F., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

KELLY, E. C. A., Capt.

KELLY, W., Signalman, Royal Signals.

Kennard, H. O. C., Lieut, Irish Guards.

KENNARD, J., Lieut, 14th Punjab Regt.

KEOGH, E. R., 2nd Lieut, R.E.

KEOGH, J. J., R.A.

KEOGH, P. R., Capt., Irish Guards, attached Hampshire Regt.

KERR, F. R. N., M.C., Capt., Royal Scots.

KERR, LORD JOHN, Scots Guards.

KEVILL, A. J., Capt., R.A.

KEVILL, B. J., Lieut.

KEVILL, J. A., Lieut, Welsh Guards.

KEVILL, M. H., 2nd Lieut, Welsh Guards.

KEVILL, R., Capt., R.E.

KILPATRICK, I., Capt., R.A.

KILPATRICK, A., R.A.C.

KING, G. ST L., Major, Royal Signals.

KNOWLES, A. P. G., K.R.R.C.

KNOWLES, C., C.B.E., Brigadier, Royal Signals.

KNOWLES, J., Capt., Army Dental Corps.

LAMB, O. O., Lieut, Intelligence Corps.

LAMBORN, W. D., 2nd Lieut, Reconnaissance Corps.

LANCASTER, C. B. J., Capt., East Surrey Regt.

LANCASTER, S. M., Mobile Ambulance Corps.

LANGFORD-RAE, R. D. E., Grenadier Guards.

LANKTREE, P. A. D., O.C.T.U.

LAUGHTON, P. I., Lieut, Q.O. Cameron Highlanders.

LAWSON, W., Major, Green Howards.

LEACH, L. R. H. G., M.C., Lieut-Col, R.A.

LEASK, F. P. O., Capt., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

LEASK, J. O., Canadian Militia Artillery.

LEATHAM, M. G., Lieut, R.A. (Indian Army).

LEE, W. V. L., Lieut, R.A.

LEE, W., Major, R.A.S.C.

LEEMING, G. DE P., Lieut, R.A.P.C.

LEES, M., Capt., Dorset Yeomanry, R.A. (Paratroops).

LEESE, J. F. M., Lieut-Col, R.E.

LEESE, K. H. R., Capt., R.A.S.C.

Lentaigne, J. W. O'N., M.C., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

LEVETT-SCHREVER, J., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

LIND, J. M., Lieut-Col, Cameronians.

LINTNER, J., Lieut, South African Expeditionary Corps.

LIVINGSTONE, M. K., Tpr, R.A.C.

LOCHRANE, F. H. A. J., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.

LOCKWOOD, J. C., Major, R.A.S.C.

LOFTUS, M., Lieut, Scots Guards.

LOFTUS, N., Lieut, K.R.R.C.

LONGINOTTO, M. B., Capt., R.A.M.C.

Longueville, R. F., Lieut, Coldstream Guards.

LOTHIAN, MARQUESS OF, Lieut, Scots Guards.

LOVAT, LORD, D.S.O., M.C., Brigadier, Lovat Scouts, attached Special Service (Commando).

LOWNDES, J., Lieut, Intelligence Corps.

LYLE SMITH, J. W., L.-Cpl, Royal Norfolk Regt.

LYON LEE, R. A., O.C.T.U.

LYON LEE, W. V., Capt.

LYONS, C. F., Lieut, R.A.

LYONS, H. A. M.

Macdonald, A. D., Major, K.O.S.B.

MACDONALD, A., Capt., Cameron Highlanders.

MACDONALD, A. J., Major, Lovat Scouts.

MACDONALD, C. E., Lieut, R.A.

MACDONALD, J. L., Major, Lovat Scouts.

MACDONNELL, F. E. A., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, Green Howards.

MACLAREN, D., Capt., 5th-19th Hyderabad Regt (I.A.).

MACPHERSON, C., Major, Gordon Highlanders.

MCCLURE, M. J., Royal Signals.

McDONNELL, J., Capt., 7th-3rd Madras Regt.

McEVoy, P., R.A.

McIRVINE, B. A., 2nd Lieut, Seaforth Highlanders.

McKELVEY, T. P. H., Lieut-Col, R.A.M.C.

McKERSIE, C. A., Gnr, S.A.A.

McKERSIE, J. W., Sergt, Rhodesian African Rifles.

McNULTY, M. J., R.E.

McSWINEY, B. A., Capt., K.R.R.C.

MAGRATH, J. P., Capt., Intelligence Corps.

MAGUIRE, B. P. R., Lieut, 6th Rajputana Rifles.

MAGUIRE, N. E. R., Irish Guards.

MAHONY, A. M., Capt, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

MALCOLM, R.

MANGHAM, W. D., Lieut, R.A.

MANNION, S. A., Capt., Intelligence Corps.

Mansel-Pleydell, J. A. M., 2nd Lieut, Leicestershire Regt.**March-Phillips, G. H., D.S.O., M.B.E. Major, R.A.**

MARKE, T. L., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.

MARNAN, J. F., M.B.E., Major, Irish Guards.

MARTIN, D. H., Lincolnshire Regt.

MARSH, L. R.

MASSEY, E. J., Capt., Pioneer Corps.

MASSY, H., Capt., 17th Dogra Regt.

MATHEWS, E. P. S., Lieut, Irish Guards.

Mauchline, Lord, Major, R.A.

MAUDE, C. A. F., Lieut, Welsh Guards.

MAUDE, L., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.

MAWSON, B. C., Lieut, R.A.

MAXWELL, D. C., Major, R.A.

MAXWELL, A. C., M.B.E., M.C., Lieut-Col, Scots Guards.

MAXWELL-SCOTT, I. M., Scots Guards.

MAXWELL-SCOTT, M. F., Scots Guards.

MAYNE, M. J.

MEE-POWER, J. C. LE, Lieut.

MEREDITH, C. G., Cheshire Regt.

MILLAIS, J. R. R., Black Watch (R.H.R.).

MILLAR, A. C. B., Lieut, Irish Guards.

MITCHELL, A. P., Capt., Duke of Wellington's Regt.

MOLONEY, W. H., M.C., Capt., Pioneer Corps.

MONTEITH, I. J., Capt., Gordon Highlanders.

MONTEITH, R. C. M., M.C., Major, Lanarkshire Yeomanry.

MOONEY, A., 2nd Lieut, R.E.

MORGAN, D. R., D.S.O., M.C., Brigadier, A. and S. Highlanders.

Morice, S. F., Lieut-Col, F.M.S. Signals.

MORRIS, A. J., O.B.E., M.C., Major, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Morrissey, J. J., Capt., R.A.M.C.

MORRISSEY, P. A., Lieut, Irish Guards.

MORROGH BERNARD, J. G., M.B.E., Lieut-Col, East Yorks. Regt.

MORTIMER, D., Lieut, Devonshire Regt.

Mounsey, A., Lieut, R.H.A.

MOUNSEY, H. C., 2nd Lieut, R.A.

MUNRO, D. H., Capt., R.E. (M.C.S.)

MUNRO, J., Lieut, H.L.I.

MURPHY, B. J., Lieut-Col, R.A.

MURPHY, E. P., Capt., R.A.

MURRAY, M. W., Lieut, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

NEESON, C. P., Lieut, Army Dental Corps.

NEVILLE, H. N., Lieut, Scots Guards.

NEVILL, I. S., Lieut-Col, Intelligence Corps.

NEWMAN, P. W. M., Lieut, Coldstream Guards.

Nicoll, D. L., Lieut, Black Watch (R.H.R.).

NICOLL, E. W., 2nd Lieut, Black Watch.

NICOLL, J. E., Capt., R.H.A.

NIHILL, A. B., Lieut, Irish Guards.

NOLAN, J. J., Irish Guards.

NORMAN, P. A., R.E.

NORTHEY, G., Lieut, K.R.R.C.

O'Beirne Ryan, A. D., Capt., Probyn's Horse.

O'CONNOR, A., Capt., Army Dental Corps.

O'CONNOR, W. H. M., Lieut-Col, R.A.S.C.

O'CONOR, R. (GHYKA), Lieut, R.E.

ODONE, J., Irish Guards.

O'DONOVAN, P., Major, Irish Guards.

O'DRISCOLL, D. M. D., Capt., Green Howards.

O'DRISCOLL, P. F., Capt., Royal Northumberland Fusiliers, attd K.A.R.

O'HARE, E. W. A., Major, 11th Sikh Regt.

OGILVIE, I. H., Capt., R.E.

OGILVIE, J. J., Major, Somerset Light Infantry.

OGILVIE, R., 2nd Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.

OGILVIE FORBES, T., Major, R.E.

O'Kelly, R. R., Lieut, Irish Guards.

O'KELLY, R. W. E., O.C.T.U.

O'REILLY, F., R.E.

OXFORD AND ASQUITH, EARL OF, Lieut, R.E.

PARKER, J. A., Capt., 6th D.C.O. Lancers (I.A.).

PARKER-JERVIS, A. V., Lieut, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery.

PARKER-JERVIS, N. J., L.-Bdr, Royal Canadian Artillery.

PARKER, P. D., Lieut, Royal Signals.

PATERSON, J. G. H., Lieut, Gordon Highlanders.

PATRON, J. F., 2nd Lieut, Royal Sussex Regt.

PEARSON, L. I. C., Intelligence Corps.

PEARSON, M., Lieut, R.E.M.E.

PEERS, D. T., 2nd Lieut, K.R.R.C.

PERCEVAL, R. W., Capt., R.A.

PETIT, M. J., Major, Royal Norfolk Regt.

Petre, M. S. E., Major, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

PICKTHALL, C. J. C., K.R.R.C.

PIGGOT, M. A., Lieut, 7th Rajput Regt.

PIGGOT, T., Reconnaissance Corps.

PIGOU, R. J., O.C.T.U.

PINE-COFFIN, R. S., Lieut, Intelligence Corps.

PINE-COFFIN, T. A., Lieut, Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.

PLATT, J. S., Lieut, R.E.

PLOWDEN, E., Capt., R.E.

Plunkett, G. W., Lieut, R.A.

POTTEZ, A. L., Major, R.I.A.S.C.

POTTS, G. B., Capt., R.H.A.

POWELL HEATH, J. M., O.C.T.U.

PRESCOTT, A., Lieut, Oxf. and Bucks. L.I.

PRICE, J. T. N., Lieut, R.A.

PURCELL, R. M., Lieut, Parachute Regt.

QUESTIER, M. G., O.C.T.U.

Radcliff, H. C. N. B., Lieut, Parachute Regt.

RAPP, R. A., Major, 11th Hussars.

RATCLIFF, M. J., Capt., Worcester Regt.

RATHBONE, R. A. F., Capt., R.I.A.S.C.

RATTIE, A. W., Lieut, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

RATTIE, J. A., Royal Signals.

RAYNES, C.

READ-DAVIS, P., Capt., Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Redfern, T. E., M.C., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

REDFERN, A. J., M.C., Capt., 9th Gurkha Rifles.

REID, P. S., Lieut, R.E.

REID, J. M., 2nd Lieut, R.A.

RENDELL-DUNN, J., R.A.

REWCASTLE, P. J. C., Irish Guards.

REYNTIENS, R. A. M., Lieut, Scots Guards.

REYNTIENS, N. P., 2nd Lieut, Scots Guards.

RICHMOND, R. S., M.C., Major, R.A.

RIDDELL, F., Capt., R.A.

RIDDELL, J. C. W., Capt., Rifle Brigade.

RIDDELL, P. O., Major, R.A.

RIDDELL, R. E., Major, R.A.

RIDDELL, R. H., Major, Royal Berkshire Regt.

RIGBY, J. J., Lieut, K.R.R.C.

RILEY, J. J., Lieut, R.A.P.C.

RIPPON, D. C., Capt., R.I.A.C.

RITCHIE, J. W., M.C., Capt., Gordon Highlanders.

RITTNER, S., Lieut-Col, Somerset L.I.

RITTNER, T. H., Major, Intelligence Corps.

ROBERTS, G. M., Lieut, Royal Tank Regt.

ROBINSON, T. O'C., Major, R.A.O.C.

Rochford, A. W. T., Lieut, Irish Guards.

ROCHFORD, B. C. D., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.

ROCHFORD, M., Lieut, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

ROCHFORD, T., Major, R.A.S.C. (Civil Affairs).

ROLLESTON, S. C., Lieut, Grenadier Guards.

ROOKE-LEY, B., Capt., South Lancashire Regt.

ROOKE-LEY, P., Capt., South Lancashire Regt.

ROONEY, O. B., Major, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, S.A.S.

ROSENVINGE, K. L., Lieut, Royal Northumberland Fusiliers.

ROWAN, R. R., O.C.T.U.

ROWE, R. L., Lieut, R.E.

Ruddin, C. E., 2nd Lieut, R.A.

RUDDIN, D., R.A.

RUDDIN, PASCHAL, R.A.C.

Ryan, G. V., Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

RYAN, J. P., 2nd Lieut, East African A.S.C.

RYAN, E. F., Sergt, R.A.M.C.

RYAN, G. L., Major, R.A.

RYAN, J. G. C., Lieut, Lincolnshire Regt.

RYAN, M., Capt., R.E.

SANDEMAN, B. G., Reconnaissance Corps.

Scott, S. J. M., Signalman, Royal Signals.

SCOTT, E. J., Major, 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.

SCOTT, O. M., Capt., 1st East Riding of Yorkshire Yeomanry.

SCOTT, P. J., Signalman, Royal Signals.

SCROPE, A. C., O.B.E., Brigadier, Green Howards.

SCROPE, R., Capt., Coldstream Guards.

SCROPE, S., Scots Guards.

SEGGWICK, M. F., Capt., R.A.

Selby, P. S. W., Gunner, R.A.

SETON, R. N., Capt., R.A.

SHAKESPEAR, W. M., Capt., Royal Signals.

SHAW, P. J., Capt., R.A.

SHEA, A. J. D'ALTON, Capt., Reconnaissance Corps.

SHEBBEARE, R., Pte, R.A.M.C.

Silvertop, D. A. H., D.S.O., M.C.,
Lieut-Col, 14th-10th King's
Hussars.

SIMONDS, D. N., Capt., Duke of
Wellington's Regt.

SIMPSON, C. R., Major, R.E.

SIMPSON, R. L. S., Scots Guards.

SIPPÉ, J. V., Lieut, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

SLEIGH, T. B. L., Intelligence Corps.

SMART, J., R.A.S.C.

SMITH, G. B. U., Lieut, King's Own
Royal Regt.

SMITH, M. W. L., Lieut-Col, R.E.

SMITH, W. T., Capt., South Lancs. Regt.

Smyth, J. L., Capt., The Queen's
Royal Regt.

SMYTH, R., 2nd Lieut, Rifle Brigade.

SOLTAN, G. C., Grenadier Guards.

SPACEK, M. W., Major, R.A.M.C.

SPEAKMAN, R., Lieut, D.L.I.

STACKHOUSE, G. J., R.E.

STAFFORD, LORD, 2nd Lieut, Scots
Guards.

Stanton, J. P., Lieut, Canadian Army.

STANTON, F. D., Capt., Durham Light
Infantry.

STANTON, J. R., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, R.A.

Staples, P. R., L-Cpl, Reconnaissance
Regt, R.A.C.

STAPLETON, G. J. K., Major, 1st Kumaon
Rifles.

STARKIE, L., Capt., Green Howards
(Commando).

STEVENSON, M., M.C., Capt., Welch Regt.

Stewart, V. I. D., Lieut, Gordon
Highlanders.

STEWART, G. Q. B., O.C.T.U.

STEWART, D. V., Capt., Cameronians.

STEWART, K. W. H., Lieut, Recon-
naissance Corps.

Stirling, H. J., Lieut, Scots Guards.

STIRLING, D. A., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, Scots
Guards, S.A.S.

TIRLING, W. J., Lieut-Col, Scots Guards.

STOURTON, HON. C. E., Lieut, Grenadier
Guards.

STUART DOUGLAS, J. S., M.B.E., Major,
Cameronians.

SULLIVAN, L. F., Seaforth Highlanders.

SUTHERLAND, I. F., R.A.

SUTTON, M. A., M.C., Capt., Westminster
Dragoons.

SUTTON, S. P. M., M.C., Major, Royal
Tank Regt.

SWAINSON, R. E., South Staffs Regt.

TAUNTON, J. F., Major, R.A.

TAYLOR, J. M., Capt., Royal Irish
Fusiliers.

TEMPEST, S., Capt., Scots Guards.

Thornton, J. G. A., Lieut, 10th
Royal Hussars.

THUNDER, P. S., M.C., Major, Northamp-
tonshire Regt.

Todhunter, R. E. W., Lieut, Royal
Norfolk Regt.

TOMKINS, E. E., Capt., Intelligence
Corps.

TOWNSEND, A. C., R.A.

TOWNSEND, R. P., Lieut, R.A.S.C.

TOYNBEE, L. L., Lieut, Coldstream
Guards.

TRACY FORSTER, R. V., Lieut, R.A.M.C.

TRAFFORD, P. H., 2nd Lieut, Scots
Guards.

TRAVERS, R. F. DU B., Grenadier Guards.

TREVOR-WILLIAMS, G. M., Lieut,
K.R.R.C.

TUCKER, E. B. E., Capt, R.A.O.C.

TWEEDIE, G. G., Capt., A. and S.
Highlanders.

TWEEDIE, J. W., D.S.O., Lieut-Col, A.
and S. Highlanders.

TWEEDIE, P. C. C., Lieut-Col, Cameron
Highlanders.

TWOMEY, L. P., Lieut-Col, R.A.

TYRRELL, J. H., Capt., Cavalry Regt,
Transjordanian F.F.

TYRRELL, T. G., Lieut, R.A.

VOLLMAR, A., Lieut, Dragoons.

WACE, H. M., Rifle Brigade.

WADDILOVE, E. G., Capt., K.G.O. 8th
Light Cavalry.

WADDILOVE, M. C., Col, K.G.O. 8th
Light Cavalry (I.A.)

WALKER, P., Lieut, R.E.

WALMSLEY, E., Lieut, Royal Berkshire
Regt, attached R.I.A.S.C.

WALTER, L. J., Capt., Royal Signals.

WARREN, D. E., Major, Royal Signals.

WATERS, G. M. T., Lieut, Royal Fusiliers.

WATKINS, I. G., Capt., Inns of Court
Regt, attached Derbyshire Yeomanry.

WATSON, J., Capt., K.O.Y.L.I.

WATSON, L. J. S., Capt., R.T.R.

WAUGH, E. R., Major, King's Regt.

WAUGH, H. G., Capt., King's Regt.

WEBB, A. M. F., Major, The Queen's
Bays.

Weighill, M. H., Lieut, York and
Lancaster Regt.

WEISSENBERG, H. P., Lieut, R.A.

WELD, A., R.A.S.C.

Wells, P. J., Capt., R.A.

WELLS, D. K., Major, R.H.A.

WESTERN, B. J. M., Capt., 17th Rajput
Regt.

WESTERN, P. D., Lieut, 19th Lancers, I.A.

WHEELER, H. G., Royal Signals.

WHITE, D. D., R.A.S.C.

WHITFIELD, E. W., Capt., The Poona
Horse (I.A.).

Wilberforce, P. W., Capt., Royal
Tank Regt.

WILBERFORCE, R. W., Major, R.A.

WILD, E., Lieut, Green Howards.

WILLIAMS, C. A., L.-Cpl.

WILLIAMS, E. J.

WILLIAMS, H. M., O.C.T.U.

WILLIAMSON, W. F., Capt., R.A.

WILSON, H. A., Capt., R.E.

WILSON, D. J. S., R.E.

WILSON, G. M. R., R.E.

WITHAM, R. R., Major, R.E.

Wolseley, S. G. H. F., Capt., R.A.

YATES, A. B., Lieut, R.E.

YATES, H. ST J., M.B.E., Major, R.A.S.C.

YATES, J. A., Lieut, R.A.

Young, P. M., Capt., York and Lan-
caster Regt.

YOUNG, J. C. C., Lieut, Royal Scots.

U. S. FORCES.

BOTSFORD, R., Army.

CAGIATI, A., Major, Army.

Crimmins, H. O., U.S.A.A.F.

Crimmins, T. A., Lieut, U.S. Marines.

MESTIER, J., Ensign, U.S. Army.

WHEDBEE, R. M., Army.

POLISH ARMY

CIECHANOWSKI, J. M. S., 14th Lancers.

HERBERT, A. M. H., Lancers.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

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

AINSCOUGH, C. J.

AINSCOUGH, G., Sergt.

AINSCOUGH, P.

Anne, R., Pilot Officer.

ASHWORTH, T. H., D.F.C., Flight Lieut.

BARTHOLOPP, P. P. C., D.F.C., Flight
Lieut.

BARTON, R. W., Flight Lieut.

BEECH, M. D., R.C.A.F.

BEEVOR, G. C. H., Flying Officer.

BIDIE, C. H., Sergt.

BOHAN, J.

BOON, G. R., Sergt.

Brady, P. J., Sergt Pilot.

BRAYTON, W. A. O'M. S., D.F.C., Sq.
Ldr.

BROADE, J. H., Pilot Officer.

BRODRICK, A. R., D.S.O., Flying Officer.

BRYAN, A. J., Flight Lieut, R.C.A.F.

BUDDLE, T. J., R.N.Z.A.F.

BULLEID, W. M., Flying Officer.

BURROWS, R. V., Sergt Pilot.

BYRNE, A. W. A.

CAMPBELL, J., Sergt Pilot, R.N.Z.A.F.

Carroll, G. D., Pilot Officer.

CARROLL, B. G., G.M., Wing Cmdr.

CARVILL, D. J. M., Pilot Officer.

CASTELLI, J. A., Pilot Officer.

CHARLTON, E. O., Flight Sergt (Path-
finder Force).

Chevalier, F. J., Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.

CHISHOLM, R. A., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.,
Air Commodore, A.A.F.

CHISHOLM, R. I. L., D.F.C., A.F.C., Flight
Lieut.

Ciechanowski, L. M., Pilot Officer.

COCHRANE, P. W., Flying Officer, R.C.A.F.
 COGHLAN, H. St J., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr, A.A.F.R.O.
 CONRON, P. S., Sergt.
 CONROY, M. P. L., Pilot Officer.
 CONSIDINE, B. B., Flying Officer.
Cox, M. F. J., Sergt Pilot.
 CRAIGEN, W. J. E., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.O.
 CRITCHLEY, F. M., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.A.F.
Croft, W. S., L.A.C.
 CROFT, J. D., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr.

DAVEY, M. H.
 DAWES, P. A., Flying Officer, R.A.F.M.S.
 DEAN, J. K., Flying Officer, R.A.F.M.S.
 DEASE, E. J., M.B.E., Sq. Ldr.
 DE NORMANVILLE, P. B. A., Pilot Officer.
Donnelly, W. H., Sergt.
 DOWLING, J. R., D.F.C., Flight Lieut.
 DOWNEY, E. G. R., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.O.
 DRUMMOND, R. P., D.F.C., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.O.
 DUDLEY TAYLOR, P. G. D., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.O.) Admin. and Special Duties Branch).

EDWARDS, J. M. B.
 EILLS, A. J., G.M., Flight Lieut.
 ELDON, EARL OF, Flight Lieut, A.A.F. (Admin.).

FARRELL, D., R.C.A.F.
 FARRELL, W. D., Flight Lieut, R.C.A.F.
 FATTORINI, E., Flying Officer (Admin.).
 FEILDING, HON. H. R., Flying Officer.
 FLOOD, C. J. P., O.B.E., Group Capt., R.A.F.
 FORSTER, E., Pilot Officer (Admin.).
 FOUGERE, G., Flying Officer.

GARBETT, H. N., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr.
 GAYNOR, D. M., Flight Lieut.
 GERARD, HON. R.
 GIBBONS, A.
Grattan-Doyle, R., Sergt Pilot.
 GRAVES, M. A., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr.
 GREENWOOD, H. D. F.
 GREHAN, P. A.
Green, G. C. D., Flight Lieut.
 GRISEWOOD, P.

HAGUE, R. G., Flight Lieut.
 HARDMAN, E. P., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr (Admin.)
 HAYES, B. J., Flying Officer.
 HAYES, J. N., Flying Officer.
Hicks, G. L., Flying Officer.
 HODGKINSON, ROBERT B. H., Sq. Ldr.
 HODSMAN, A. A.
 HODSMAN, M., Flight Lieut.
 HODSMAN, R. H.
 HODSMAN, S. F., Flight Lieut.
 HOLDUP, C. L.
 HOLDUP, M., Flight Sergt.
 HOOKHAM, F., Flying Officer.
 HORNE, A. E., Flying Officer.

James, B. B., Pilot Officer.
 JAMES, A. I., Flying Officer.
Jessup, A. A., Sergt.

KEAN, J. J. A.
 KEARNEY, J. F. H., Flying Officer (Technical Branch).
 KENDALL, D. N., O.B.E., Wing Cmdr (A. and S.D.).
Keogh, P. G., Flight Lieut.
 KEVILL, D., Pilot Officer.
 KEVILL, R. T. H., Pilot Officer.
 KILNER, M. J. P.
 KINCH, A. A.
 KING, D. J., Sergt Pilot.
 KING, E. H., Sq. Ldr, A.A.F.
 KNOWLES, T. C., Sergt.

LAMBERT, J., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 LAMBERT, R., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 LAWSON, R., Royal Observer Corps, Pilot Officer (Liaison Officer).
 LAZENBY, D. C., Flying Officer (Admin.).
 LESLIE, D. P. A., Flight Sergt Pilot.
 LIGHTBURN, K., L.A.C.
Lovell, A. D. J., D.S.O., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr.
Lovell, S. J., Flight Lieut.
 LYNCH, J. C.

MACARTNEY-FILGATE, T., Flight Sergt (E).
 MACAULEY, W. P., Sergt Pilot.
 MCCANN, J. M., Pilot Officer.
McClure, D. A. J., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.
 MACDONALD, A. T. A., Pilot Officer.

MACDONALD, J. R.
 McDONNELL, D., O.B.E., Wing Cmdr.
 McELLIGOTT, N., Flight Lieut.
 MACLAREN, I., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr.
McManemy, A., Flying Officer.
 MAHONY, F. J., Sergt Gunner.
 MANSEL-PLEYDELL, D. G. M., D.F.C., Flying Officer (Pathfinder).
Mathews, R. N., D.F.C., Flight Lieut.
 MAUDE, S. N. L., O.B.E., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr.
 MAXWELL, M. C., D.S.O., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr, R.A.F.
 MAXWELL, W. M. C.
Mee-Power, C. A. C., Sergt.
Miles, A. A., Sergt (W.O.A.G.).
Moberly, G. E., Flying Officer, A.A.F.
 MOSTYN, E. J., Flight Lieut.
 MOUNSEY, R.
 MURPHY, N., Flying Officer, R.A.F.M.S.
 MURRAY, W. B., D.F.C., Wing Cmdr.
Nelson, P. S., Sergt (A.G.).
 NEW, J. H., Pilot Officer.

ODDIE, A. G.
 OGILVIE, N. C., Flight Lieut.
 OGILVIE FORBES, M. F., Flight Lieut.
 O'REILLY, M. P.

PARKER, J. W., Pilot Officer, R.C.A.F.
 PARR, G., Sergt, R.A.A.F.
 PEDDIE, I. K.
 PIGGOT, J.
Pilsworth, O., Pilot Officer.
Powell, P. D. G., Sergt Pilot.
 POWER, C., Pilot Officer (Admin.).
Prescott, E. N., Flying Officer, A.A.F.
Purcell, L. G., Flying Officer.
 PUTTICK, J. A., Pilot Officer.

RABNETT, B., Wing Cmdr, R.C.A.F.
 RENNIE, D. I.
 RENNIE, T. P., Flying Officer.
 REYNOLDS, F.
 ROACH, W., Sq. Ldr.
Roche, G., Sergt Navigator.
Rochford, S. C., Flying Officer.
 ROCHFORD, L. H., D.S.C., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr.
Rooney, G. S. P., D.F.C., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.

ROSENVINGE, C., Pilot Officer.
 ROSENVINGE, G. O., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.M.S.
Ryan, J. A., L.A.C.
 RUSSELL, R. R., R.A.A.F.

SANDEMAN, P. V., Flight Lieut.
 SEILERN, F.
 SHERIDAN, C. M., Flight Lieut.
 SHERIDAN, J.
 SIMPSON, J. G. MADDEN, Flight Lieut (Admin.).
 SKINNER, J. A. B., Lieut, S.A.A.F.
Smith, E. A. U., Flight Lieut, R.A.F.
Smith, P. R., Pilot Officer.
Staples, M. E., Flying Officer.
 SUTHERLAND, J. E., Flying Officer.
 SYKES, D.

THUNDER, M. D., Group Capt.
 TUCKER, A. B., Flight Lieut.
 TUCKER, J. C. M., Flight Lieut (Admin.).
 TURNBULL, T. P., D.F.C., Flying Officer.

VAUGHAN, W.
 VAUGHAN, W. E. K.
 VERNEY-CAVE, HON. A., Flight Lieut.
 VICKERS, D. M.
 VIDAL, J. F. C., Flight Lieut.

WALTER, C. I., Flight Lieut.
 WEISSENBERG, J., Sergt.
 WELSH, T. V., Flight Lieut.
 WHITE, J. E. C. T., Flying Officer.
 WHITE, J. F. A., Warrant Officer (Pilot).
 WILSON, W. A., Flying Officer.
 WOLSELEY, B. C. D.
 WOLSELEY, G. J.
Worcester, A. G., Flying Officer, R.A.F.
 WOOD, R.
 WRIGHT, R. F. M.

YOUNG, D. O., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., Group Capt., Res. A.F.O.
 YOUNG, A. J., Sq. Ldr, R.A.F.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Fr Louis d'Andria who died on November 10th; and for Vincent Gosling who died on November 19th.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Sub-Lieut Anthony Wallace, R.N.V.R., to Marguerite Murray.
Malcolm Johnstone McClure to Emilienne Demey at Andeghem, Brussels, on September 18th.

Lieut Michael James Ratcliff, The Worcestershire Regt, to Mary Patricia Quirke at Blackmore Church, Hanley Swan, on October 17th.

Major Gregory Stapleton, 1st Kumaon Rifles, I.A., to Margarita Chamberlayne at the Oratory on November 10th.

Captain William Markham Shakespear, Royal Signals, to Anne Smail in Dundee on November 28th.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

Capt. Brian Howden, K.O.Y.L.I., to Joan Ossory Clennell, widow of Sq. Ldr G. J. I. Clennell, R.A.F.

Capt. Edward G. Waddilove, 8th K.G.O. Light Cavalry, to Jean Carter.

Major the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, M.C., Scots Guards, to Jean Marion Hamilton-Dalrymple.

Robin Elwes, 60th Rifles, to Sonia Sebag-Montefiore.

Flight Lieut P. P. C. Barthropp, D.F.C., R.A.F.O., to Ingeborg Bjorn-Hansen.

Ian Young to Evaleen Elizabeth Thompson.

Peter Hughes, Royal Engineers, to Marguerite de Villiers Rundle.

Lieut (E) James Ilay Ferrier, R.N., to Jacqueline Pamela Fraser, Third Officer, W.R.N.S., widow of Surg. Lieut Cameron Fraser, R.N.V.R.

Capt. Robin Binyon, The Worcestershire Regt, to Dorothy Pritchard.

His Holiness the Pope has appointed Herbert Greenwood an Honorary Privy Chamberlain of the Sword and Cape.

D. W. Humphrey has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police in Chingola, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieut. J. H. Bamford, R.E.M.E., the holder of our High Jump record, represented the Army in the Inter-Services Athletic Meeting at the White City in August.

M. A. Sutton, who has now returned to Oxford, played for the University XV in the match against Cambridge.

Nicholas Smyth has had further successes in the Medical School of the National University of Ireland. During the year, in addition to other minor successes, he has been awarded the "Ambrose Bermingham" Gold Medal in Anatomy; the "Dr Henry Hutchinson Stewart" Scholarship in Anatomy; the Catholic University Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology; a First Class Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology; and a Student Demonstratorship in both Anatomy and Physiology.

A. J. A. Bryan, until recently in the R.C.A.F., is now in the Graduate School of Business Administration at Harvard University.

We hear regularly from the Wolkenstein-Rodeneggs, who had to leave in 1940 and have since been in Australia. Oswald is studying chemistry, and Christopher, at Newman College of the University of Melbourne, is completing the fourth year of the medical course.

M. P. Fogarty's *Prospects of the Industrial Areas of Great Britain*, recently published, is described in the *Times Literary Supplement* as the first volume in a series giving some of the results of the "Social Reconstruction Survey" instituted by Nuffield College at the Government's request in 1941.

The following entered the Universities in October:—

OXFORD.—L. M. U. Rothfield, *The Queen's*; H. R. Conan, *New College*; P. McNulty, *Trinity*; D. A. R. Emmet, *Worcester*.

J. G. Beckwith, I. J. Fraser, M. F. Dixon, C. Fogarty and M. A. Sutton have returned to the University.

CAMBRIDGE.—A. D. Wilson, *Pembroke*; A. Secker, *Queens*; K. W. Gray, A. R. McKechnie, C. J. Newton, B. G. Sandeman, *Trinity*.

K. A. Bradshaw has returned to the University.

LONDON.—J. Moran, *St Thomas' Hospital*; C. J. Hopkins, *Middlesex Hospital*; J. F. Smulders, *Imperial College of Science*; M. O'Neill, *St Mary's Hospital*.

ST ANDREW'S.—P. O'Brien.

BIRMINGHAM.—G. W. Phipps (R.A. Course).

D. C. Franklin is at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FIRST FIFTEEN

Played 9. Won 4. Lost 4. Drawn 1.
Pts for 114. Agst 125.

All Comers	Home Won 19—15
Giggleswick School	Away Drawn 19—19
Durham School	Home Won 19—5
Denstone College	Away Lost 4—12
Workshop College	Home Lost 6—9
Newcastle Royal Grammar School	Away Won 13—12
Mount St Mary's College	Home Won 22—18
Sedbergh School	Away Lost 6—15
St Peter's School	Away Lost 6—20

Fifteen. — *Back*, C. de L. Herdon. *Three-quarters*, J. H. Bamford, L. R. Henderson, J. O'Brien, N.W. Rimington. *Half-Backs*, M. P. Hardy (*Capt.*), F. H. Bullock. *Forwards*, G. V. Gosling, D. W. McCaffrey, I. J. Burrige, R. A. Campbell, A. M. Porter, G. A. Foster, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, M. R. Hooke.

C. de L. Herdon was awarded his Colours. The following also played:—C. J. Kenny, J. A. Armour, E. O. Kirwan, K. A. Rafferty.

RETROSPECT

FORTUNE, good or bad, often plays a large part in the rate of development of a school team but for once it seems to have had little effect on the form shown by this year's fifteen. Nine fixtures had been arranged, eight were inter-school games, and all were played in almost every case under ideal conditions. Injuries too were rare so that the team was never upset or unbalanced by the inclusion of a substitute. Four matches were won and the same number lost. Good teams were beaten by the school side; others not so good beat them. Their form was enigmatic but wherein lay the cause it is hard to say and the complete answer hard to find.

In the writer's opinion the team fell short in two fundamentals. On the one

hand the forwards seldom dominated their opponents. It is hard to recall any match in which the eight hustled the opposing pack off the ball and showed ability to take the ball away at their feet. Surely this art and skill must always remain one of the requisites demanded of any pack of forwards. It can be one of the strongest piercing and devastating movements in attack and certainly one that focuses the attention of the opposing backs, thereby leaving their opposite numbers greater freedom of movement when the ball is subsequently heeled to them. Without this it follows that not only is the task in defence of the opposing backs made easy but also that of the covering forwards who are quick to spot that the ball will inevitably be sent out to the backs and no other variation.

And the other fundamental so sadly missing—how one hates even mentioning it—was the general and deplorable weakness in defence. The glorious tackling of C. Herdon at full-back must be quoted here as the one exception but not even he was capable of keeping down the number of points scored against the team to less than an average of fourteen. Had the forwards produced determination in attack and defence the backs would in all probability have followed suit. The latter were endowed with speed and not for a long time has Ampleforth had a fly-half so capable as M. Hardy who, brilliant in himself, could get his backs moving quickly and smoothly and often drew at least one of the centres before passing. But they too failed and except for the accurate and long kicking of Hardy it is hard to find any other factor in the play of the team that could be marked as aggressive. If a team is non-aggressive their play will quickly become stereotyped and lethargic. This, to the onlooker, unfortunately seemed to be true of the 1945 team.



Standing:
I. J. Burrige
F. H. Bullock
D. W. McCaffrey
A. M. Porter
J. G. Bamford
M. R. Hooke
N. W. Rimington
J. O'Brien

Seated:
L. R. Henderson
C. de L. Herdon
G. A. Foster
M. P. Hardy (*Capt.*)
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
G. V. Gosling
R. A. Campbell

Standing :

I. J. Burridge
F. H. Bullock
D. W. McCaffrey
A. M. Porter
J. G. Bamford
M. R. Hooke
N. W. Rimington
J. O'Brien

Seated :

L. R. Henderson
C. de L. Herdon
G. A. Foster
M. P. Hardy (*Capt.*)
J. D. Hamilton-
Dalrymple
G. V. Gosling
R. A. Campbell



SECOND FIFTEEN

Played 7. Won 4. Lost 3. Pts for 52.
Agst 76.

Pocklington School	
1st XV	Home Won 6—3
Ripon Grammar School	
1st XV	Away Lost 6—29
Durham School	Away Won 19—3
Barnard Castle School	
1st XV	Away Lost 0—25
Wakefield Grammar	
School 1st XV	Home Lost 0—16
Coatham School	
1st XV	Away Won 12—0
St Peter's School	Home Won 9—0

Fifteen.—*Full-Back*, P. J. Ryland. *Three-quarters*, J. S. Hay, C. J. Kenny, Hon. Fitzherbert, P. T. Pernyes. *Half-Backs*, N. H. Bruce, J. Bannen. *Forwards*, M. D. Dyer, J. R. Ryan, G. F. Lorrinan, E. O. Kirwan, J. J. Buxton (*Capt.*), F. A. Cripps, L. M. Carter, K. A. Rafferty.

Colours were awarded to Bannen, Cripps, Carter, Fitzherbert, Kenny, Kirwan, Pernyes, Ryland, Ryan and Rafferty.

THIRD FIFTEEN

Played 4. Won 2. Lost 2. Pts for 47.
Agst 20

Newburgh Priory	
School 1st XV	Home Won 36—8
Archbishop Holgate's	
School 1st XV	Away Lost 8—9
Newburgh Priory	
School 1st XV	Away Won 3—0
Royal Corps of Signals	Home Lost 0—3

Fifteen.—*Full-Back*, S. B. de Ferranti. *Three-quarters*, S. Brochocki, C. D. Foot, J. A. Armour, J. S. Whedbee. *Half-Backs*, R. B. Macauley, D. W. Tate. *Forwards*, P. Liston (*Capt.*), C. H. Cronin, M. P. Nolan, P. de van der Schueren, N. Stourton, H. F. Ellis-Rees, M. W. Greenwood, A. G. Birtwistle.

COLTS FIFTEEN

Played 7. Won 6. Lost 1. Drawn 0.
Pts for 90. Agst 20.

Newburgh Priory	
School 1st XV	Home Won 23—6
Archbishop Holgate's	
School	Home Won 14—3
Coatham School	
2nd XV	Home Lost 6—8
Royal Signals	
Training Coy	Away Won 3—0
St Peter's School	Away Won 14—0
Newcastle Royal	
Grammar School	Home Won 14—3
Pocklington Grammar	
School	Away Won 16—0

Fifteen.—*Back*, J. M. Bright. *Three-quarters*, H. Vincenti, P. A. Morrin, M. J. Reynolds, J. Gosling. *Half-Backs*, T. M. Smyth, P. J. Sheahan. *Forwards*, D. Wiseman, A. H. Lund, J. A. Triggs, W. H. Banks, P. Sheehy, J. M. Boodle, P. A. Wilcox (*Capt.*), J. G. Somerville.

RETROSPECT

THE Colts, as the results suggest, had a successful season; nevertheless they were disappointing, not because they were not good, but because they never became the first class team they had promised to become.

The forwards developed into an excellent pack but their rate of improvement was quicker than that of the backs who were seriously handicapped by injuries to their key men. Sheahan, the scrum-half, was injured in the first game, and from then on his season was limited to eighteen days. Reynolds, the best of the three-quarters, had a season of only twenty-five days, whilst Smyth, the stand-off, was, together with Sheahan, absent for two matches, one being against Coatham, the sole victors of the Colts.

The backs, superb in defence as their

total of four tries scored against them indicates, were only spasmodically and individually powerful and penetrating in attack; this could no longer be excused after the return of Sheahan who with his hard and low passes did all that a scrum-half could do to set an attacking movement going. None of the remaining backs really acquired the ability to pass the ball running at full speed. Smyth, a sound player with a safe pair of hands, developed a dangerous tendency to move slowly once he caught the ball; more penetrating was Reynolds who however had far too short a season in which to develop his obvious gifts; the outstanding tackler of them all was Morrin.

The last match, against Pocklington School, produced a fine game dominated

by the forwards who scored the three tries, two by Sheehy, who as usual played a splendid game. Here we saw an effort to play the forward game as it should be played. Not only did the pack heel from the tight and loose, but they dribbled well without showing that all too common anxiety to heel or pick up the ball at once. Further they backed up the three-quarters adequately and at times started and kept going a movement amongst themselves.

Bright, the full-back, could be very good but at times he became erratic and often slow.

Except for Gosling and Wiseman all received their Colours. We offer them our congratulations.

SENIOR HOUSE MATCHES

TWO strong teams, St Edward's and St Oswald's, were each beaten by the small margin of six points by St Dunstan's and St Bede's respectively. In both games there was little to choose between the teams and if St Oswald's lost because they were matched against a stronger set of forwards, St Dunstan's beat St Edward's not because they had a better pack, but chiefly on account of P. S. Sheahan their scrum-half, who supplied the backs with some remarkable passes that enabled them to put into practice the value of determined running. The third game of the first round between St Cuthbert's and St Wilfrid's was marked by the unexpected success of St Wilfrid's forwards who were lively enough to gain possession of the ball and give a strong set of backs their chances. These they generally took and six times crossed St Cuthbert's line. L. R. Henderson converted four bringing the score up to 26 points against which St Cuthbert's scored 6 points.

The next round, in part at least, produced games of a high class and no better game in the season had previously been seen on the match ground where St Aidan's trounced St Dunstan's.

Inevitable last minute changes weakened the losers' scoring chances but it must remain doubtful even if at full strength they could have played well enough to reach the standard of St Aidan's team. Here was a side containing eight forwards, not one of them brilliant, yet all knowing how to pack and weld together. Behind was a scrum-half whose one task was to get the ball away to the pivot and key man, M. P. Hardy. Beyond Hardy was a set of quite ordinary backs who had learnt to handle the ball with some accuracy and precision. And one wing could throw a ball straight for twenty yards, a feature that enabled Hardy to score or engineer three of the tries.

All the right foundations had been learnt in the training of the team and no wonder the brilliance of Hardy who used his hands and feet to perfection turned the game from something mediocre into a brilliant display, a display that enabled St Aidan's to score 21 points against St Dunstan's 5. In the other semi-final game, St Bede's fielded a team that was no less unfortunate than St Dunstan's, for they too were playing last minute substitutes. Just before the close of the game

it looked as if they would win for they were beating St Wilfrid's by 11 points to 8 but right on time, almost twilight, St Wilfrid's snatched a try and a replay was forced.

During the intervening days St Bede's ill-luck, far from improving, had grown worse and two more substitutes were drafted in for their final game. The pack, now seriously depleted, played a courageous game but they were unable to prevent St Wilfrid's from getting enough of the ball and this time they lost 9-3.

The final game might have produced something good but in fact the opposite was true. St Aidan's failed to produce the form they had previously shown, but then it must be remembered that St Wilfrid's had no intention of letting them do so. From the start the St Wilfrid's pack, which had improved quickly in each game under the leadership of I. J. Burridge, gave no quarter to their

opponents and the wing forwards harassed St Aidan's scrum-half to such an extent that Hardy's task was made difficult. Added to this Hardy himself was not left free to control the run of the game and with this accomplished St Aidan's power of scoring became a minimum. On the other hand St Wilfrid's experienced backs were given enough of the ball to score several times but sound defence and undetermined play combined together to nullify any potential scoring power. The result was that neither side crossed the line and St Aidan's won because Hardy made no mistake when kicking an easy penalty goal.

LEAGUE MATCHES

The Senior Leagues were won by St Dunstan's House which remained unbeaten.

The Junior games were won by St Wilfrid's House.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THERE is not very much of interest to record about the past term. We were very glad to welcome back again R.S.M. Blackton who had been absent on war service for six years. He has taken up his duties with the recruits drill squad, has put in numberless hours of patient coaching in the miniature range with most gratifying results and has reorganised, some say transformed, the Orderly Room. Our close connection with the King's Royal Rifle Corps has at last been severed by the move of the 10th Battalion to Southern England. We first got to know them when their 12th and afterwards 8th Battalions were stationed in Ampleforth, Oswaldkirk and Gilling, and we made many friends and they presented us with the door in the Passage and the mantelpiece in the Monitors' Room which have been so much admired. And then when the West Yorkshire Regiment moved from Strensall we were affiliated to the 1st Motor Training Battalion which had moved in. The

generous and friendly assistance given by both Officers and men of this Battalion to the Contingent has never been surpassed and we shall never forget it. In time their place was taken by the 10th Battalion, among whom we found many old friends, until quite recently when they moved to such a distance that made regular assistance impossible even for a Motor Battalion. Their sportsmanship, friendliness and efficiency drew many of our boys towards the Regiment.

At this point mention may be made of the valuable assistance received from their successors in our immediate locality, the 1st Motor Battalion, Grenadier Guards. These included a drill demonstration by the King's Company and a memorable instruction on mines and how to deal with them safely by their Commanding Officer, now Brigadier E. H. Goulburn, D.S.O. We had many good friends in this and the other Battalions of the Guards Armoured Brigade.

Until such time as the West Yorkshire

Regiment returns to its proper county we are being administered by the 5th Infantry Holding Battalion and we are grateful to Major Herbert, Green Howards, for arranging some Weapon Training and for running two Certificate "A" examinations. In the individual examination twenty-six were successful and in that for Section leaders, thirty-six.

Our thanks go also to the Officers of the 1st Battalion of the Dorset Regiment and the 5th Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment who helped materially with our weapon training until they went overseas.

The Contingent reached a record strength of 387 and there were 140 N.C.O.'s, all in possession of Certificate "A."

Details of the miniature range shooting will be given in the next issue.

The following promotions and appointments were made during the course of the term:—

To be Under Officer: Sgt Hardy.

To be C.S.M.: C.Q.M.S. Campbell, Sgt Pollen.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgts Hamilton-Dalrymple, Measures, Bullock, Porter.

To be Sgt: L-Sgts Brochocki, Ghika, Herdon, Taylor, de van der Schueren, Mulligan, Ryland, Ryan, J. R., McCaffrey, Robins, Gillow.

To be L-Sgt: Cpls Bamford, Baty,

de Wolff, Fenwick, Griffiths, Kearney, Mocatta, Nosworthy, Whyte, Rimington, O'Connor, Macauley.

To be Cpl: L-Cpls Crackanthorpe, D'Arcy, P., Dunne, Dyer, Fitzherbert, Gosling, H., Hall, Harvest, Henderson, B., Jurgens, Keane, Lowe, Magee, McBarnett, O'Brien, O'Kelly, Oldham, Pavillard, Powell, Watkins, Nevill, Kilner, Freeman-Wallace, Elwes, Cox, Hawkins, Davis, Carroll-Leahy, Turner.

To be L-Cpl: Cdts Bannen, Barrass, Bright, Brightman, Burridge, Carter, D'Arcy, S., Fairfax-Blakeborough, Fawcett, Goodall, Gore-Lloyd, R., Hay, J. S., Hughes, Inman, Kenny, Kirwan, Lee, Miles, Millais, Millar, Newton, Palmer, Plowden, G., Reynolds, M., Rigby, Ryan, C., Tate, D. F., Tate, D. W., Triggs, Waterkeyn, Watson, Whedbee, Zaluski.

In addition to the above L-Cpls the following were successful in Certificate "A" (Section Leaders): Cdts Heagerty, Beveridge.

The following were successful in Certificate "A" (Individual): Barry, Beale, Bishop, Comins, Haddock, G., Hay, J. S., McEvoy, Moore-Smith, Moylan, Pilkington, Power, Rafferty, Ryan, P. F., Sheahan, Sheehy, Slattery, Stourton, Twomey, Wightwick, Wiseman, Young, C., Young, J., Dale, de Hoghton, Smyth, J.

SCOUTING

THE ROVER CREW

THE main event of the term was the presentation of the Medal of Merit to the Group Scoutmaster, Dom Paschal Harrison, by the D.C., Major Clayton Smith. The ceremony took place in the presence of the three Ampleforth Troops—an impressive array. The medal was awarded in July, but the presentation was unavoidably delayed until December. Our congratulations to Fr Paschal.

A few of the senior members of the Crew did invaluable work in providing entertainment for the village Troop in the way of films and shooting. In addition

to this, forestry work was carried out in the monks' wood every Wednesday.

The social evening was a great success. Our thanks to Fr Leonard who showed us films, and to those who provided plenty of food, drinks and cigarettes.

Elections were held at the end of the term. C. Herdon and T. Armour were elected Troop Leader and Quartermaster respectively, in place of G. A. Foster and K. Rafferty, who are leaving. We offer our congratulations to Foster on two successful terms as Troop Leader, and our best wishes to both for the future.

THE THIRD TROOP

THE chief feature of this term was undoubtedly the great increase in the size of the Troop to meet the expansion in the Junior House. We ended with six Patrols of eleven each.

The Troop Leader was J. N. Curry, and the Patrol Leaders were A. L. Shiel, N. F. Robinson, M. R. Morland, C. C. Johnson-Ferguson and N. J. Connolly, all of whom must be congratulated on getting their patrols into shape in a remarkably short time. The large numbers had several results. It was very difficult to pass all those who had tests ready; the crowds at the Mole-Catcher's Cottage and in the Gym. were unbelievable, and the uniform question was acute, but on the other hand it made wide games

bigger and better in every way and this, in consequence, was the outstanding feature of the term. The weather was kind and we cooked outside almost every Wednesday.

There were two outings, one to Shallowdale and the other a cross-country map-reading exercise with tea at Coxwold as the goal.

At the Christmas Camp-Fire we were glad to welcome once more our District Commissioner, Major Clayton-Smith, amongst other guests. There were three plays, all of which were up to the high standard set by the Paul-Wilson productions of the two previous years and the judges were in difficulties when they tried to decide upon their relative merits.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE new school year began with ninety-three boys, of whom fifty-two were boys either from Gilling or elsewhere. Increased dormitory accommodation was found by using one of the classrooms in the gallery, its place as a classroom being taken by the old boot-room, now painted up and fitted with a more efficient heating plant.

J. N. CURRY was appointed Head Monitor, and A. D. Wauchope Captain of Rugby.

The other Monitors were: M. R. Morland, C. C. Miles, C. C. J. Johnson-Ferguson, A. L. Shiel, P. S. Emmet, J. T. Widdicombe, D. R. Macdonald, N. J. Connolly, N. F. A. Robinson, K. J. Wright, M. H. W. Dick and M. Lowsley-Williams.

Dormitory Monitors: M. H. Simons, M. R. Lomax, M. A. Freeman, T. Wright, J. H. Sugrue.

The earthworks below the skating rink continue to make progress, and order begins to reign there after chaos. A cleaner and healthier site for the pets is nearing completion, and a cricket net and flower garden are in course of construction. In each of these undertakings the boys have played a useful part. Most of the garden allotments have been dug over by prospective tenants and begin to present a fairly neat appearance, under the leadership of D. R. Macdonald.

ONCE again after the years of exile the Junior House cinema is functioning under the aegis of Fr Leonard, assisted by three helpers from the House. The shows have taken place every Wednesday evening in the Gym. room, which with its new coat of paint presents a more respectable appearance. They have been much enjoyed by the House, who take this opportunity of recording their thanks to Fr Leonard for his services. The cinema has also been used on occasion for Geographical films for the Third Forms.

FR VINCENT and Br John have been taking the Carpentry classes this term, and a number of quite ambitious ideas have been successfully carried into effect by the boys under their charge. Outside the official carpentry times a lot of useful work has been done there.

SOME very successful gliders and aeroplanes have been built in the Gallery during the term.

THE Hunt has had a small but keen following in the House this year and D. R. Macdonald is to be congratulated on being awarded his Hunt Sweater.

THE Retreat in October was given by Fr Columba. His discourses were very much appreciated by the boys, who wish to express their thanks to him.

EXTRA room in the chapel has been made by reducing the size of the sanctuary.

FR ABBOT presided at the Carol Service on the last Sunday of the term and gave Benediction. Several of the Carols were provided with descants and if not very melodious were at least heartfelt.

AT the end of the term Mrs Broadhead retired from her position as Matron after eighteen months work in the Junior House, covering the very difficult period of the move. With her go the very good wishes and gratitude of masters and boys.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

WITH more boys in the House there was little time lost in finding out who should be members of the First Set, all of whom showed promise in one way or another, and when it came to picking a team there were still a half a dozen who could have played without weakening the side.

The first match was against Newburgh, who though rather bigger were not together, and their individual efforts were

brought to a standstill by resolute tackling by both three-quarters and forwards. In the second half the team, playing an open game, scored 15 points without having their line crossed. The return match could not be played because of sickness, so Malsis Hall School from Skipton journeyed here for lunch instead. This was a hard match and was lost by 6-0. Our opponents played good football and before the team had realised what was happening two tries were scored on the "blind" side in the first moments of battle, for battle it was, and it raged, for the most part, in the enemy's camp but their defence was excellent and the forwards had a gruelling time showing determination and grit, a pleasant sight to see amongst a young side of this sort and it seemed to produce that bit of extra strength so much needed when imminent danger threatened. We hope to meet again soon.

Against a team from Fr Austin's "Junior, Junior Colts" there was an excellent match, skilful and full of interest. We won, just. The second match against the *crème de la crème* of the same set the team played extremely well again, showing initiative against more resourceful and older players and I think just lost the game in front of an excitable audience.

The encounter against Fyling Hall, a new fixture, was not a good game for the other side had only just re-started Rugby and produced five people much older and stronger, one of whom was full-back, and he regularly prostrate picked the ball from the feet of the forwards and scored leaving a line of brave would-be-tacklers, but despite the score (12-23) the defence was good. There will be a return.

St Olave's were beaten rather easily here, but the return match at York was

an even and very skilful contest ending in a victory (12-9) a few moments from time.

Perhaps one of the most enjoyable games was against a team of Old Boys from the Upper School who played as skilfully as they were allowed to and very properly won and deserved their tea.

The standard of football as played by the First Set has been high and when this happens the Junior House team reflects in its contests that standard. There is plenty of talent in the House and many of the team should find their way into teams when they get to the Upper School. The whole pack, ably led by Schulte, is hard working and not easily tired.

It is unnecessary to pick out individuals for they worked as a pack. The three-quarters were well served by Captain Wauchope at scrum-half, and D. Lowsley-Williams, at stand-off, is quick off the mark to avoid the opposing forwards. The ball, towards the end of the term, regularly got to the wings via the recognised route, passing through the safe hands of Curry and Bradley who in defence are very safe, and the wings, Simpson and M. Lowsley-Williams, are determined runners. In matches the full-back, Johnson-Ferguson, was often tested but his courage was never in doubt and in one match he saved many tries.

Colour Stockings were awarded to Curry, D. Lowsley-Williams, Simpson, Schulte, Simons, Macdonald, Knowles, Robinson and Dobson: Wauchope and K. Wright having got them last year.

Twice during the term teams were sent to Gilling to be buffeted about by a pack of spirited forwards and twice returned having been defeated, but not beaten, and full of their hospitality, and keen to go again.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials this term were:—

Head Captain: J. Wansbrough.
Captain of Games: M. W. Hattrell.
Captains: H. T. Fattorini, M. W. M. Tarleton, A. J. MacGeorge, M. A. Allan.
Sacristans: D. C. Chamier, P. M. George, S. D. Bingham.
Librarians: M. Stokes-Rees, J. P. Lawson, M. J. O'Donovan.
Bookmen: B. J. Twomey, R. L. Zollner, J. A. Bianchi.
Custodians of Ante-Room: M. H. Johnson-Ferguson, J. A. Young, E. P. Beck.
Secretaries: D. H. Dick, R. A. Franklin.

THE new boys this term were:—
 C. J. Carr, J. M. McKeever, E. A. G. Forster, I. C. Cameron, R. O. Miles, P. E. Poole, R. M. Swinburn, J. H. F. Kenny, R. S. J. Kassapian, H. Martin, J. D. Prentice, S. L. Sellars, A. N. Lyon-Lee, D. P. Morland, J. A. M. Crank, E. C. Bannen, A. W. Whitfield, J. D. Morris, T. J. Baker, A. B. Smith, A. M. T. Eastwood, D. M. G. Thompson, D. Wyndham-Lewis, T. M. S. Birch, N. F. M. Oxley, E. H. Barton, D. H. Lewis, D. Ward.

THE term began with a generous ration of sunshine which encouraged tackling in Rugger games because of the lush carpet of grass, but also demanded much labour with the scythe to keep the same grass reasonably short.

ONE Sunday there was a large tea-party in the hall. It was the orchestra from the Italian camp down in the village. Afterwards they entertained the School. Rather to the School's surprise the music they performed was a series of popular dance tunes! They had a clarinet, accordians and various other instruments and a big drum with plenty of "gadgets" on it, including a delightful picture of rabbits painted on the side facing the audience. It was good fun and the School enjoyed the entertainment.

A NEW thing to start this term was dancing. The Second Form had the privilege of learning their first steps in ball-room dances, under the able guidance of Mrs Fisher. It is a voluntary experiment for some evenings in recreation time. Quite a number have availed themselves of the chance and the toe injuries are diminishing in number.

On other evenings some debates were held, whist drives and a Parliamentary Election. A shooting match was arranged between an impressive team of seven grown-ups led by Lt-Col Huskinson and the best shots of the school. The result was a win for the grown-ups 323—297.

ON the feast of St Cecilia the Headmaster once again gave the School a half-holiday. The afternoon was very misty: a paper chase was held and even the smallest hounds somehow found their way back after wandering down many false trails. The leading hounds were H. Fattorini, P. Kelly, A. Hartigan, Tarleton, Franklin. In the evening a good entertainment was arranged. Among the various items, the Preparatory Form acted the Cautionary Tale "Matilda." IA sang a delightful French song: the Second Form contributed an exciting Highwayman Scene.

A CHESS Tournament, for which a large number of competitors put down their names, was won by Hattrell. The runners-up were Chamier and Serbrock.

IN carpentry this term the Second Form made crucifixes. By Christmas almost every boy had himself made a splendid cross, mostly placed on stands; brass figures had been obtained and the finished crucifixes were most pleasing and should prove treasured possessions. The carpentry tradition is well established and the subjects chosen point the way to high ideals of craftsmanship.

FR BERNARD GIBBONS has presented to the School a splendid set of lantern slides illustrating the New Testament story.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

81

This is a most valuable gift and the "dia" part of the Epidiascope will be used more frequently now. The "epi" part is constantly in action: for class work in Geography and History, and also for recreation. There is plenty of drawing and colouring talent in the School: it is fun to see one's own small picture enlarged to magnificent proportions on the big screen. Among many contributors to Epidiascope competitions perhaps the best were Haddelsey, Scrope, J. Honeywill, Zollner, Franklin, Rothwell and A. Hartigan.

THE Headmaster's Prize for the best picture of the term was awarded to J. Honeywill. The Headmaster's Half-crown for the best shooting average was won by Hattrell—who beat P. Booth by a few decimal points. The T.A.R.S. Cake was won at half-term by the Spartans under the leadership of Hattrell and Allan: at the end of term by the Trojans under the leadership of Tarleton and Dick.

FR RAPHAEL WILLIAMS has presented to Gilling a delightful picture which he painted of the Avenue some years ago, while the beech trees were still standing and before the coming of the ammunition huts. This is a welcome gift, an historical record, and should hasten the replanting of trees in the Avenue for future generations to enjoy.

TOWARDS the end of term considerable occupation was found in getting up the Nativity Play. Two performances were given of this on the last Saturday and Sunday. We were very glad to have Fr Abbot present for the first night. An account of the Play has kindly been provided by a "Neutral Observer."

AND so to Feast Day. The morning was spent in that arduous business of tidying desks and lockers, of returning things to their proper places and thinking of things to come. After dinner each Form hastened up in turn from their class room

to the Notice Board, there to see their fate in the End of Term Order. Then each boy rushed into the Gallery and made it quite clear to everyone that he had gone up, or proceeded more sedately to some quiet spot to make a big resolution that he would regain his position next term!

Soon Fr Maurus started the last film of a good term's programme, "O Mr Porter." Half way through a halt was made. The hour of the Feast had come.

The tables were a delight to behold with a delicious array of cakes, ham, mince-pies and jellies. The School settled down to this absorbing task most readily: things were so quiet that quite soon Fr Maurus thought it was a suitable moment to request a carol. This year Wansbrough sang the part of King Wenceslaus and Johnson-Ferguson the page. Next the "Gilling Noise" was permitted to produce their strident renderings of certain melodies: they did so very satisfactorily. Then Fr Maurus rang the bell and said that there were some witches about the house: did the School wish them to come in? The School said they did. So the door opened and three frightful hags armed with besom brooms stormed into the room. For a time there was a general uproar while these weird sisters pranced about and behaved most surprisingly, until they suddenly became serious and produced a cauldron. In the gloomy smoke of this they proceeded to summon strange visions; they pointed their ghastly fingers at various masters and wrenched a Latin Grammar from Fr Henry's grasp, seized an Arithmetic book from Fr Bede, captured a slipper from Fr Hilary and lastly, to the great delight of the School, discovered a stick in Fr Maurus' possession. All these objects were promptly consigned to the smoking cauldron. This was too much for the Headmaster: he ordered them sternly to retire. The School are very grateful to the witches for calling in and hope they will come again.

Then after Fr Maurus had expressed his thanks to various people for their

good works, he read a remarkable message from Fr Christopher who most unfortunately was unable to be present, and then called for the traditional singing of Auld Lang Syne.

NATIVITY PLAY

Simeon	..	S. J. WYNDHAM-LEWIS
Ruth	..	M. P. KELLY
David	..	M. H. JOHNSON-FERGUSON
Joachim	..	J. WANSBROUGH
Tobias	..	S. D. BINGHAM
Nathan	..	H. T. FATTORINI
Amos	..	J. E. TRAFFORD
The Young Man	..	D. H. DICK
Centurion	..	V. S. H. HADDELEY
Roman Soldiers	C. J. CARR, J. BURDON	
Our Lady	..	P. M. GUNN
St Joseph	..	I. C. CAMERON
Choir Leaders:	B. J. TWOMEY, M. W. HATTRELL, M. W. M. TARLETON.	

To a mere spectator, one of the most surprising things in the production of a

Play is the fact that the players are actually able to learn their parts by heart and speak them at precisely the right moment. When the players can do this in the glare of the footlights and in front of a dimly seen but obviously present audience, his admiration increases. But when, in addition to all this, the players look their part and move about like real people, and when the words they speak are audible and convey (as in this case) a deep meaning, then his admiration turns to gratitude. And when, above all, he realises that the play he sees has been written for these particular players and that none of the Cast is above twelve years of age, then both wonder and gratitude get mixed up in a most tongue-tying way. Let us (the audience) then merely record our admiration for and gratitude to its author (Fr Henry) and the players and producers for having ushered in Christmastide so movingly and so well.

SPECTATOR.

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.

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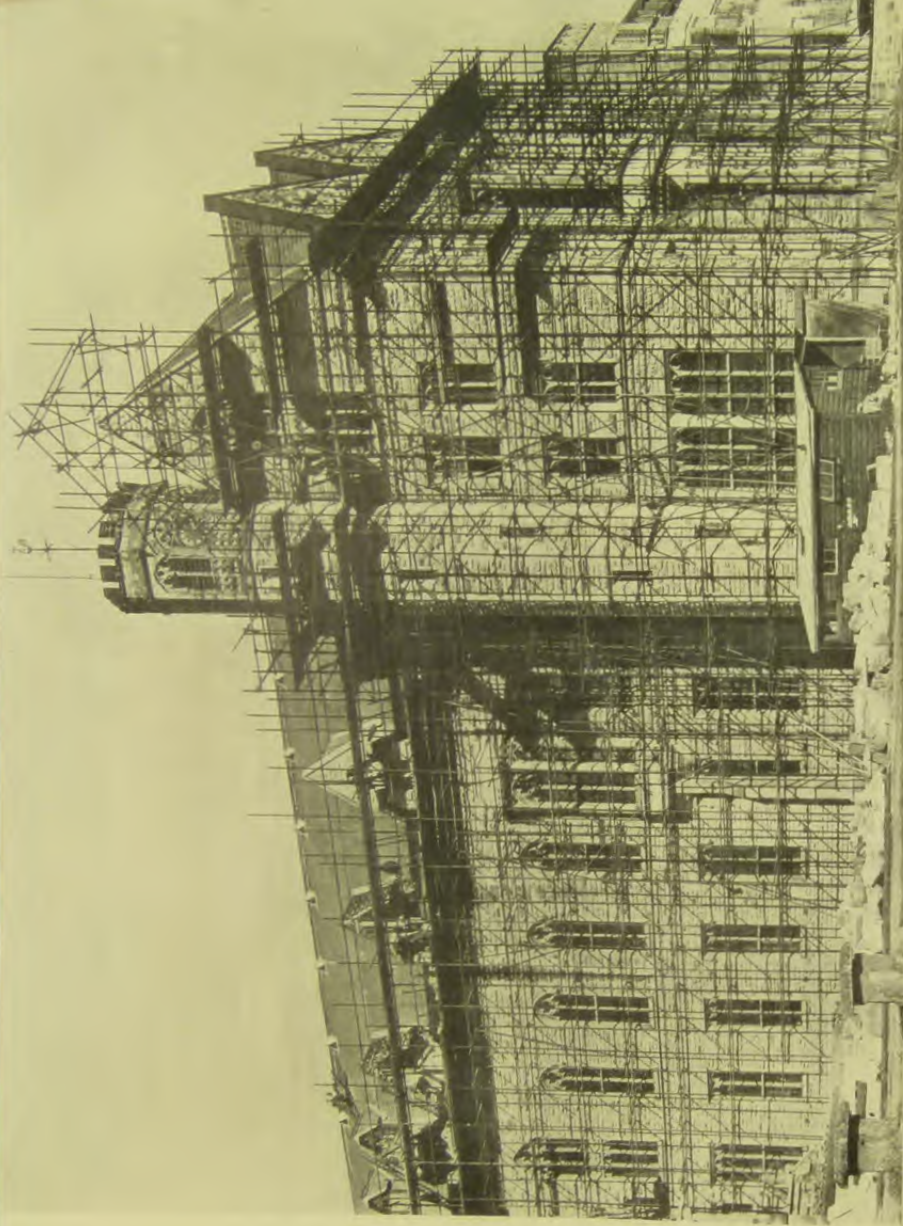
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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part II

FRANCE, A MISSIONARY COUNTRY?

A MOMENTOUS decision was reached by the French Hierarchy in July 1941, when they met to discuss the critical state of the Church in France. Realising that forty years of social work in the twentieth century had only served to accentuate "the scandal of the nineteenth," they determined to regard France as a missionary country. In October 1942 a seminary was founded at Lisieux under the patronage of Sainte Thérèse. Here about sixty men, some of whom are already priests, are being trained as missionary priests for work in those parts of France that have been lost to the Faith.¹

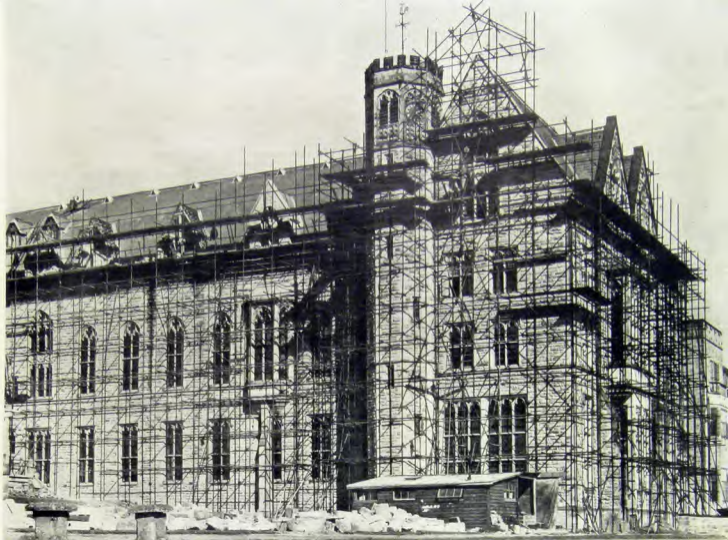
The training of these students is suited to the peculiar work that confronts the priest in those agricultural and industrial parishes that have become virtually pagan. Apart from the normal seminary training great stress is laid on the missionary ideal, and with this in mind students are sent for a period to work as labourers in the particular sphere that will be the scene of their future apostolate, whether that be the farm, the factory or the office. Life in community is also a special feature.

The purpose of this essay is to indicate some of the facts that led the French Hierarchy to consider their country as a field for missionary activity. In a remarkable book, entitled *La France, pays de mission*?² the authors show that the outstanding influence on their decision was the widespread progress of modern paganism in many parts of France. A glance at the religious map of France reveals a background consisting of those regions that have remained Christian and Catholic in culture and tradition, but whose practice is a compromise between a vague adherence to the Faith and the prevailing modern paganism. This is the home of the "Non pratiquants," those numerous French Catholics who practice their religion only at the critical moments of life. Dotted over the map are found a few strongholds of the Faith such as Brittany, La Vendée, and L'Auvergne, where Catholicism is firmly rooted and fully practised by the majority. Across the whole map are seen vast tracts of country that have been completely lost to

¹ *La Mission de France*, by L. Augros. Edition des annales de Ste Thérèse de Lisieux, 33, rue du Carmel.

² *La France, pays de mission ?* by H. Godin and Y. Daniel. (Editions de L'Abeille-Rencontres). Published April 1943.

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the Church. This is largely due to the increasing shortage of priests; there are now 12,000 parishes without a resident priest. In many dioceses the average age of priests is over fifty.¹ The situation has been aggravated by the French peasant's preoccupation with money and politics. As a result allegiance to the Faith has been so corroded that the present generation is nothing less than pagan.

It is to found missions in these pagan areas that some of the priests of the Mission of France are trained at Lisieux. Once trained, they are sent to the diocese in greatest need of them at the moment. The ideal is that they should be ordained *ad titulum missionis* instead of *ad titulum diocesis*, thus permitting greater mobility in the running of the mission. As soon as a priest is allotted to a diocese, he is at once subject to the local ordinary, but he can be transferred, if the need is greater elsewhere.² It is generally understood that these priests live and work in community, since their apostolate bears greater fruit when it is the result of teamwork. Their duties include anything demanded by their rural apostolate, whose field is normally in the most disinherited parts of the country. Analogous to their work is that of the religious institution, called "Les Frères Missionnaires des Campagnes," devoted exclusively to missionary activity in rural France. Founded in 1944 to help the Mission of France, this body of men provides the added strength and stability of religious profession and vows for its clerical and lay members in their arduous task of the reconversion of these country districts.

The story of the towns, especially the big industrial centres like Paris, Marseilles, and Toulouse is what one would expect. The Church's loss of the working classes, called by Pope Pius XI the scandal of the nineteenth century, has led to a drop in the number of vocations to the priesthood. The peculiar life of the industrial worker has produced a more complete paganism than in the case of the peasant, whose life, rooted in such a fundamental thing as the soil, has far more stability. These facts have produced this situation. Of the proletarian population of France, estimated by le Père Godin at roughly eighteen million, fifteen to twenty per cent are favourable to Christianity; five to ten per cent are affected by parish life. Allowing for the middle class elements, roughly two per cent of the proletarian masses are Christian. One parish priest was unable to find more than twelve manual labourers who practised their religion from a total population of 40,000.

Those who have witnessed the massed gatherings of French Catholics at Lourdes and Chartres and assisted at the packed Masses at Notre Dame and Montmartre may be puzzled by these figures. It must be remembered, however, that a churchful of 2,000 people gives one the impression that the entire parish is Catholic, whereas in point of

¹ *Les Frères Missionnaires des Campagnes*, by R. P. M.-D. Epagneul, O.P.

² *La Mission de France*, p. 42.

fact the nominal Catholic population may number 25,000. This is the case in Saint-Ouen-Rosaire (Paris). The truth of this is even more evident when one considers that there are parishes of 40,000 inhabitants with no more than four priests and others of 80,000 with only eight. A further explanation may be sought in the extraordinary facility with which many French Catholics can ignore their faith for years on end and still regard themselves as members of the Church. They and the ever increasing number of adherents to the Catholic youth movements such as the J.E.C., the J.O.C., and the J.A.C.¹ can produce a spectacle which for sheer weight of numbers surpasses our most splendid gatherings in England—witness the immense concourse of 80,000 Jocistes at Paris in 1937. English Catholic action can not begin to offer such a display of fidelity and devotion. Yet the French Hierarchy consider Paris one of the most urgent cases to be tackled by the Mission of France.

If we bear in mind the fact that only two per cent of the working masses are Christian, it will be easier to understand the concern of the Bishops. This position is the result of a process of dechristianisation begun in the last century. About eighty years ago the peasants began their trek to the towns, lured there by the promises of industrialism. They came from Catholic France. Finding no lodgings in the big towns, they had to build miserable hovels on the outskirts miles from any church. There they have been left without priests, so that after two generations the people are either quite uninstructed or literally pagan. For several years the Hierarchy have made great efforts to check the growing impetus of this trend away from belief by intensifying the ordinary apostolate of their clergy and by encouraging an active and steadily growing lay apostolate. The evident failure of these methods to produce the desired result has made them realise that a far more radical solution is demanded.

To grasp why the classical methods have failed, it is vital to understand something of the outlook of the French industrial workmen. Their lives, alternating between the factory, their squalid homes, the cafés, the cinema, and the dance hall can hardly be called civilised, though they have a veneer of civilisation imposed by the police and an appearance of humanity produced by a solid comradeship amongst themselves. Theft, sexual promiscuity, and abortion are not only widespread but regarded as the normal state of society. Such behaviour is not even thought of in terms of right and wrong. Space does not permit a long quotation from le Père Godin's description of this pagan atmosphere. Suffice to say with him "even the reaction to death underlines the paganism that has taken root: death no longer provokes an act of faith in the hereafter. Perhaps with a few women there exists a certain

¹ Jeunesse Etudiante Chrétienne, Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne, Jeunesse Agricole Chrétienne.

anxiety, but normally it is cast off and, in the agony of such moments, it is dumb despair. Faced with these pagans, one has a better understanding of St Paul's words: 'Do not weep with the pagans who have no hope.'"¹

So decadent a mentality is in itself an almost insurmountable obstacle to religion. The gulf between the worker and the Faith is widened by the prevailing political creed, communism. In the eyes of the workers, most of whom are communists, Christianity and religion are synonymous with the bourgeoisie and capitalism. The "petit" bourgeois and the upper middle classes are considered as parties of the opposite camp in the class war, both because they represent the employers and because of their exclusive class consciousness. The average bourgeois has a narrow cliquish spirit; he feels that he is a being apart and far superior to the worker.

Since the majority of parishioners of the normal town parish belong to the bourgeois and upper classes, the workers judge religion by bourgeois behaviour, the selfishness of which is accentuated by the isolation felt by the practising Catholic in the midst of a pagan society. The bourgeois Catholic clings tenaciously to his Faith and moves almost exclusively in his own class. Hence, in addition to his pagan mentality, there springs between the worker and Christianity the triple barrier of class, money and politics.

The strength of this barrier is very evident in a working man's account of his conversion to the Faith. He mentions how his first efforts to pray were thwarted by the idea that religion is the privilege of the rich. "If the Bon Dieu really exists," he said to himself, "He won't have time to bother with a bloke like me. . . . It's all eyewash, a trick of the rich to make the people sleep . . . and accept . . . their condition as navvies and slaves of the big men and the trusts. . . . It's evidently useful to believe in God; that helps the powerful and the 'curés' but no one else." Eventually this man met a priest who severely shook his idea of the average 'curé,' by his obvious sympathy and respect for the working man. The work of his conversion was finally achieved by the Jocistes, a section of which completely changed his attitude to the Faith. He was bowled over by their ideal of Christ the Worker, of a Leader Who is at the same time "a really good friend, to Whom you can say anything you like, a friend in good and bad times." This ideal of a God who was born in a real stable, who for thirty years had "slaved at his work, till his hands were hard. Thirty years of a life like mine. Thirty years of the slaves of those days, of the workers who hadn't a forty hour week, and holidays with pay";² this outlook had revolutionised his life.

¹ *La France, pays de mission* ? p. 31.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 42—43.

This story is interesting because it reveals both the efficacy and the limitations of Jocisme, one of the classical movements of Catholic Action. Begun in Belgium in 1920 by Canon Cardijn it soon spread to France, where it now numbers 50,000 active members, whilst it influences about 300,000 young working men. Apart from the ordinary methods of the lay apostolate familiar in England amongst the Young Christian Workers, the Jocistes have developed a new technique during the war. They have formed teams for helping their fellow workers, whenever they are in grave need. This happened frequently during bombardments, when disaster and hunger stared the workers in the face. On these occasions the teams would set to work and without declaring their identity, they would provoke amongst their companions, whether they belonged to the J.O.C. or not, gestures of mutual help and generosity. Thus, last Christmas over two million francs were collected by them and distributed to the poor and many sanatoriums throughout France. Their chief aim is not so much to convert as to stimulate acts of real charity and generosity amongst their fellows.

The importance of this form of apostolate as a means of approach to the mass of the workers that is seldom open to the priest, need not be stressed. Its primary limitation is that it is limited to the young workers. Secondly it can do little more than influence individuals amongst the working masses. For, once a worker has been won by the efforts of the J.O.C., he has to be introduced to the only existing Christian community, the parish. As we have seen, the working man has a natural distrust of the bourgeois element which dominates many parishes. Conversion for him means on the one hand the identification of the bourgeois Catholic with his ideal of Christ the worker. On the other it implies the heroic task of throwing off the old pagan. The former involves the unnatural effort of the communist worker to live as a Christian with the bourgeois capitalist, whilst the latter imposes on the Catholics the necessity of receiving into their midst an uncouth neophyte, whose gross habits are not discarded on the day of his baptism. In practice, experience proves that only the élite of the working masses have the strength of character to persevere in the heroic effort that conversion demands of them. So corrupt are their industrial surroundings, that it is morally impossible to remain in them and continue faithful to their religion. Fidelity to its practice demands nothing less than a complete break with their old life, haunts and friends. Only the exceptional man has the courage to face such an upheaval in his life. It is this type as a rule that responds to the appeal of the J.O.C. It is here that its chief limitation is apparent. The average or the weak characters are influenced for a time, but because their surroundings remain pagan, they normally fall away.

The incompatibility of the bourgeois and proletarian temperaments and the amoral atmosphere of the industrial milieu are the basic facts compelling the Hierarchy to seek a more radical remedy to the problem than Jocisme can provide. Desiring the conversion of the working masses and not merely of their picked men, they realise that the re-Christianisation of France will not be achieved solely by the classical methods of Catholic Action. In future the aim must be nothing less than the conversion of the pagan population itself, including the whole industrial framework of its life, home, factory, cinema, dance hall and "bistrot."

Such an aim demands the existence of Christian communities in the pagan milieu itself. The ordinary workman, converted to the Faith, needs the vital support of fellow workers of his own creed, and belonging to the same community as himself, if he is not to be a prey to the prevailing tone. He naturally takes his lead from the masses that surround him. If that lead is to be a Christian one, it demands the existence of a group of Christians with which the neophyte can feel solidly united.

It was with a view to creating such Christian communities, consisting of the workers themselves, that the Hierarchy decided on the formation of a missionary clergy, something of whose work and training we have already seen. The Mission of Paris is the best and most interesting example of this clergy in action. The nature and work of this mission can best be described in the words of its leader l'Abbé Hollande. Referring to its origin, he says, "L'Abbé Godin receiving from Cardinal Suhard permission to publish his report on the dechristianisation of the masses (*France, pays de mission?*), was encouraged to gather a few priests who were haunted by the problem of the masses, and attempt a work of evangelisation with new methods, but above all with a new spirit. These priests went into retreat for a month at the end of 1943 . . . to pray and think out the problems raised by the work awaiting them." The Cardinal spent two days with them, giving them warm encouragement, whilst their discussions were helped and enhanced by the views of specialists on religious and social questions. "A few hours after their return to Paris, God took the man who had been the inspiration of those days: le Père Godin died accidentally on January 17th, 1944. There remained only six priests."

Referring to the aim of these priests, l'Abbé Hollande continues: "We make our own the remark of L. Cerfaux, 'The apostle is not a converter of souls but a founder of Churches.'¹ Realising that it is a specifically Parisian problem that we have to solve, we desire to plant the Church there where it does not exist, i.e. to bring Christ into the natural communities of work, of the district and of leisure. We are not creating new organisms. We try to penetrate the communities,

¹ *La Théologie de L'Église Suivant St Paul*, p. 160 note.

the human currents, bringing simply the witness of an authentic Christian life."

The team consists now of "twelve priests divided into seven centres, who, aided by very generous laymen with the missionary vocation (often they are former Jocistes), try to become indistinguishable from the communities to which they wish to bring the Gospel message; as far as possible they make themselves like to all men in everything except sin. These priests who generally live two by two in poverty, gather once a week for prayer and work in common. Each centre takes on itself the choice and formation of the married and unmarried laymen. Several retreats, meetings and recollections allow all to deepen their doctrine and control their lines of thought and work. The rather daring work to which all give themselves, is only possible through the team, in which each effectively takes on the burden of the others, and by a constant and loyal report of all our efforts to the Hierarchy.

The team has only existed for two years, but in spite of many setbacks it must admit that some of its efforts give ground for hope." The action of the team extending to the work, homes and recreation of the proletarian community absorbs the time of priests and laymen. "They receive at all hours. At all hours too they can go to each others' homes: they are one of the family; and for those who wish it, it is 'en famille' that religious instruction is received by making them discover for themselves the answer to any religious problems they may have. It is vital to remain in contact with their daily life."

Much has been said of the Liturgy of the Paris Mission. In fact there is simply an effort to explain the ceremonies of baptism, marriage and the Mass by making the Catechumens and the congregation take as active a part as possible. We consider the Liturgy as the expression of the community at prayer." It may be pointed out that these priests say Mass at their portable altars in the houses of devout Catholics. These houses are used as Mass centres and places of assembly for the young Christian community. It will be noticed that the Paris Mission is to some extent different from the Mission of France. The former consists of extra-parochial groups, whilst the latter sends priests from the seminary at Lisieux into country and town for the parochial ministry. Both, however, have the same spirit and all the priests of the Paris Mission spend some time at Lisieux.

This essay would not be complete without mention of another branch of French Catholic Action that is far more important than Jocisme and its kindred organisations. The "Mouvement Populaire des Familles" is of immense value to the missionary clergy in their apostolate. This movement, originally the "Ligue Ouvrière Chrétienne," was begun about 1935 as a reaction against the two outstanding attacks on the family made by industrialism, namely the economic enslavement of

the working man and the consequent degradation of family life due to the enforced labour of wife and young children. The answer of the world to these attacks has been war on the employer and limitation of the family. The M.P.F. aiming at the reform of the atmosphere of the whole industrial framework through the co-ordinated efforts of the workers themselves, offers them the true solution to the problems that confront family life. In its "mission of social justice," it endeavours to secure a square deal for the workers and their families. It encourages the workers to help each other when there is evident want or injustice, and it provides the material means of achieving this. Its third aim on which the other two are based, is the conversion and Christian education of the proletarian masses and their surroundings. Its efforts extend beyond the individual to home and beyond the range of Jocisme to adults of forty and fifty. About 200,000 working class homes are affected by its influence.

Sufficient has been said to show that France is indeed a missionary country in some respects, but that in others the spirit of St Louis and St Joan lives on as strong as ever. Through the deep insight of her Hierarchy and the amazing vitality of her Catholic laymen she now has a missionary clergy and a vigorous Catholic Action that alone can face the modern manifestation of the spirit of Voltaire with any hope of success. Only through them can her pagan masses be won back to Christ.

MAURUS GREEN.

FRENCH INTELLECTUALISM

IN her book entitled *We have been Friends together*,¹ Raïssa Maritain tells us what the intellectual atmosphere of Paris was about 1907. "In the Sorbonne, as we knew it," she says, "the scientists, in so far as they philosophized at all, were generally partisans of such philosophical theories as mechanism, epiphenomenism, absolute determinism, evolutionary monism—doctrines which deny the reality of the spirit and the objectivity of all knowledge which goes beyond the cognition of sensible phenomena. Le Dantec (good, generous, loyal) professed that 'life is nothing more than some specific combination, that the intelligence is merely a flabby material which functions at a temperature of thirty-eight degrees, consciousness an epiphenomenon,' and that atheism was a necessity."

"Durkheim, and Lévy-Bruhl (whose goodness and devotion were unexcelled), were interested in founding morals on sociology."

For a large number of people Loisy more or less confirmed Renan.

In a provincial town a professor of philosophy would make before an inspector in his class the highly "philosophical" remark (deserving nothing less than a promotion) that a grown-up youth may of course frequent certain women, but not give them his heart—as for that, no, never, that must be reserved for his future wife: the new code of ethics, so insistent on perfect probity, perfect integrity, perfect loyalty, on ever so many perfections, replacing the old morality now by-passed, called for at least some readjustments of the sixth commandment, which, as it stood, was decidedly "vieux jeu"; for you understand, it is a question of "la dignité de la personne humaine"!

Poor France! wanting to be frank outside the truth!

The position at the beginning of the twentieth century, among a large section of the population, was that agnosticism was almost imperative on the following pleas:

1. For the intellect, only what is "scientific" counts. Even such a hypothesis as Darwinism may have more chance of being true than false, as it emanates from the scientific field.

2. Modern philosophy teaches chiefly a scientist positivism, in some quarters a more or less Kantian or Hegelian subjectivism. In the words of Raïssa Maritain, Bergson's teaching is viewed at the Sorbonne with "a mountain of prejudice and distrust (restoring, as it does, philosophy to its own domain by showing that science and the procedures belonging thereto are completely inapplicable to it, from the very fact that, to-day at least, science seeks its final explanation in pure quantity, in the homogeneous and the measurable)."

¹ Published in English by Sheed & Ward.

The mind of a *littérateur* like Claudel would be described as mystic.

3. Modern exegetical and historical scholarship, with Renan and Loisy, leads to the view that the Church's claims and teaching are illusory.

"Alors, on ferme leurs maisons?" somebody remarked one day.—
"Les maisons de . . . ?"—"Oh! non; les maisons de nonnes."

After the flare-up of the separation of Church and State and the expulsion of the Religious Orders, Catholics were decidedly the underdogs: hardly any were sufficiently equipped intellectually to cope effectively with the spirit that was in the air and, taken unawares, had to rely mostly on "the inner light which the Faith diffuses into the soul and which," says Thomas Aquinas, "is its proof." The clergy would seldom be challenged directly and, as a consequence, did not perhaps realise the extent of the harm done, for "ces Messieurs sont très gentils sans doute, mais," it was added behind their backs, "ils ne sont pas fort savants, n'est-ce pas?" To be learned, or even considered intelligent, meant, of course, adherence to the modern "enlightenment."

Such was the state of affairs.

What is the position to-day?

It can be said that a great many people are still anchored in the above-mentioned notions and do not intend to listen to the voice which has been rising, especially since 1919—in fact they just ignore it and persist in deluding themselves with the idea that this rising voice is the product of "confessional opinions."

The truth is that "opinion" is an inaccurate word to use here.

The facts are now as follows:—

1. "On the question of knowing whether Natural Selection can engender new specific forms, it seems clear to-day that it cannot," says Delage; and in 1921 Cuénot wrote in *La Genèse des Espèces Animales*, "it is pretty clear that we must wholly abandon the Darwinian hypothesis."

Pasteur had already shown that spontaneous generation is impossible.

2. In philosophy, at last Maritain came, who, after being brought up in the aforesaid environment and absorbing its teaching, suddenly saw that it was erroneous, "replacing as it does the intelligence with the entirely material perfection of technical procedures, substituting for intelligibility the mere possibility of being reconstituted or reconstructed by means of mathematical elements of special representations." And Raïssa Maritain adds: "I wondered how the remarkable men of science whose courses I attended and whose books I read could consent to remain in so confused and vague a state of mind without being upset thereby, especially when every intelligible reality faded away like some mirage when you thought to approach and grasp it, and when the sacro-

sanct 'facts' themselves dissolved into the dust of purely empirical assertions. They were indeed obliged to recognise that thought had its proper needs, even when they disowned it; and they were certainly obliged constantly to fall back on the intelligence, since it is impossible to state the most insignificant fact without abstraction and generalisation."

Maritain saw very clearly that the flaw was in that "disowning."

To possible belated Kantians he pointed out in *Connaissance de l'être* (1922) the blatant contradiction in a philosopher who denies the possibility of objective knowledge and who by this denial thinks that he affirms that which is. It is true that at the Congress of Philosophy held in Paris some time before the war, it was admitted that Aristotle had won.

The volume published in 1925, entitled *Three Reformers* (Luther, Descartes, Rousseau) traces to their source three of the chief currents of thought which have led the world astray since the sixteenth century.

3. In the realm of exegesis and early Church history, Renan is more than out of date. For those who have followed the movement, the Harnack-Batiffol contest was most illuminating, and, after Guignebert, we now have Lebreton and Zeiler, while the Biblical studies of Père Lagrange and his school are an imposing piece of scholarly work.

But, for the time being, in these days of atomic bombs, the official standpoint is still "le scientisme humanisé."

May the "Jeunesse Etudiante Chrétienne," with its ideal of purity and charity, one day (however distant it may be) bring about a general recognition of the true intellectualism, and France become conscious of her vocation and duties as the eldest daughter of the Church!

E. A. COSSART.

CURRENT TRENDS IN FRENCH LITERATURE

DURING the last twenty years French literature has tended to divide into two main streams: "la littérature engagée" and "la littérature non-engagée." The first includes the communists, the surrealists (whose ideas are a continuation of the polemical nonsense of Dadaism) and the more recent existentialists. Although within this division there may be considerable diversity, the writers may be said to be united by the principle that literature should no longer be isolated from political and economic developments—hence the reaction against Proust and his introspective brooding over an angélique, the criticism of Flaubert and the Goncourts for not taking active interest in the politics of their time, the jeers at ivory tower meditations. The "condition humaine" must be diagnosed. If there is to be a revolution the artist must not stand aside; if there is to be a new order, he must help to build. . . . The second stream includes the Catholic writers, free thinkers, like Valéry and Gide, précieux like Cocteau and Giraudoux. These last form part of a fashionable bric-à-brac already out of date. The Catholics not surprisingly subdivide, but on the whole the tendency of "la littérature non-engagée" is moral rather than political, apologetic rather than polemic, essentially in the line of tradition.

Among the communist writers, the two most important are Louis Aragon and André Malraux. Aragon's development has been closely allied with surrealism. Even after 1931 when he broke with the surrealists to join the communist party, he contributed to the only number of *Inquisition* (1936) which appeared, and which combined the Dadaist Tzara with Caillois, Monnerot, Sadoul, Crevel, and Jean Audard. The paper as a whole showed a combined Marx-Freud influence. A visit to Russia and the Spanish conflict stimulated no great literary work, and his recent poetry is only "engagé" in the sense that it is patriotic. Perhaps as a consequence (the real issues are obscure) the Communist Party has disowned him, although Aragon himself has made no open change in his political principles. *Le Crève-Coeur* and *Les Yeux d'Elsa* are already well-known in England. His main themes are his Russian wife, Elsa Triolet, a writer of clever superficial novels on life between the two wars, and France, a France broken in defeat. The lyrical quality of his verse is perhaps a little facile. There is an over-sweetness, a meagreness of hard thought in these lilting rhythms adopted from popular songs. His essay on rhyme in *Le Crève-Coeur* is not impressive: the principle of his "discoveries" in rhyme have been common property of English poetry for several hundred years. There is a topical prettiness

about his work which makes one think of Béranger, and like Béranger's verse, Aragon will date. When there is harder impact against the mind, the cause is frequently the ill-chosen effect of a scientific word like "radio," "électroscope," "fading," "gazogène" which only serve to nail Aragon more firmly to the wall of his period. On the other hand, there are poems of great beauty in these two little books: "Les Lilas et les Roses:"

"O mois des floraisons mois des métamorphoses
Mai qui fut sans nuage et Juin poignardé,
Je n'oublierai jamais les lilas et les roses
Ni ceux que le printemps dans ses plis a gardés." . . .

"Tapisserie de la Grande Peur," "Richard II Quarante," "Contre la Poésie Pure," "Cantique à Elsa:"

"Je tresserai mes vers de verre et de verveine
Je tisserai ma rime au métier de la fée
Et trouverai du vent je verserai la vaine
Avoine verte des mes veines
Pour récolter la strophe et t'offrir ce trophée."

but the last verse of this section of the poem shows that disconcerting and unpleasing lunge into aeronautics:

"Aéroport d'espoir tes phares font surgir
Un destin rature dans ses douze maisons
Et l'on voit s'élever comme un bel autogyre
Le nouvel an de notre Hégire
Dans les mèches de feu que tu fais aux prisons."

His novel, *Aurélien*, recently published, is a clever portrayal of life between the two wars. The romantic approach is evident. Surrealism is a curious phase of romanticism: if *Aurélien* shows Aragon's humanity, Bérénice, with her idealised love shining in the abyss of the world, is a daughter of Aragon's surrealist influences.

As a novelist, André Malraux towers above Aragon, towers indeed above all the French novelists of this period with the possible exception of Mauriac. *La Condition Humaine* (1933) is his greatest work, although I understand that *La Lutte avec l'Ange*, of which the first half has just appeared promises to be even greater. All his novels are studies of heroic action. The American influence seems more than probable. They are not, however, mere adventure stories. There is nothing of the muscular Hemingway adolescence. Malraux succeeds in constructing the mentality of that perennial phenomenon in its more recent aspect: the terrorist—not only the brute but the intellectual. He attempts to find an answer to the problem of how and why the intellectual turns his hand to political revolution, and one of the many messages of his books is that the intel-

lectual must act even knowing that his efforts are doomed. In conversation with Julien Green: (cf *Journal* 1928-34, p. 23) he said: "Entre dix-huit et vingt ans, la vie est comme un marché où on l'achète des valeurs, non avec de l'argent, mais avec des actes. La plupart des hommes n'achètent rien." His novels are ramifications of this conclusion, closely linked with a sinister death-complex and a preoccupation with destruction. All the characters in *La Condition Humaine* represent phases of knowledge of certain destruction set before the background of the Communist Revolution in South China in 1927—a picture of society in flux described savagely, coldly, but full of pity. All Catholics should read this book because it states brilliantly the outlook of the other side, an outlook which from our closed world, safe, serene, often smug, we find difficult to understand, and too easy to dismiss until persecution hits with Russian scientific torture, German truncheons, or Spanish flails. His earlier works, *La Voie Royale* and *Les Conquérants* should not be ignored: the one a picture of colonial adventurers, the other a study of revolution—almost a sketch for the later masterpiece. In *Les Conquérants*, however, the characters are outside the revolution, their interests are purely selfish, the selfishness of despair; in *La Condition Humaine* the characters are inside the revolution and failure brings not only death by torture but the death of their vision. Malraux writes in a strong, terse, Hemingway style but there are passages of greater poetry than in all the works of Aragon. He speaks with authority. He worked with the Communist Kuomintang, and as a member of the committee of twelve organised the Canton rising in 1927. He took part in the Spanish war, and was a colonel in the F.F.I.

The Surrealist movement, founded by André Breton in 1919 is both comprehensive and inconsistent. Considerably influenced by Marx and historical materialism the surrealists reject the Hegelian theory that all that is real is rational. There is much talk of the unreason of history; there is a passionate belief that Revolution is necessary. Freud has left his mark but not Jung, nor Jaensch, nor the later psycho-analysts. The dream, the half-conscious, the twilight sleep, the subconscious, the accidental and the unpremeditated interlock with the theory and practice of the disintegration of language and thought. The attempt at reintegration is a movement towards the conquest of the world of the mind. Anti-religious, it is yet impregnated with mysticism. In *Documents* (1929-30: Georges Bataille, Leiris, Desnos, Limbour and Queneau) appears the remarkable synthesis of sex, economics and mysticism. In *Acéphale* (1937-39) the influence of Nietzsche predominates. The war caused a complete break in this intellectual ferment but now the movement seems to have considerable vitality.

André Breton has produced a new work in America, *Arcane 17*, which announces firmly that surrealism will renew the face of the earth. He

challenges rationalism: "on ne saurait se monter *a priori* trop sévère dès l'abord pour la logique, qui a donné de nos jours sa pleine mesure desséchante . . ." (quoted by Armand Hoog in *Paris: Les Arts et les Lettres*, 15 Feb. 1946). He challenges the cult of the myth (closely allied to the dream) and returns to his point made in an address to Yale University on surrealism between the two wars: "Ce qui sera à balayer de projecteurs, puis à entreprendre résolument d'assainir, c'est cette immense et sombre région de soi où s'enflent démesurément les mythes en même temps que se fomentent les guerres." But on the whole the message is unchanged: by a combination of science, poetry and economics the world will be transformed. Surrealism would seem to be an ersatz religion trying hard to force the key to the mystery of the world, only to discover, as the existentialists appear to be announcing, that the further one penetrates into the uncharted reaches of the mind, the greater is their extent and the more impossible appears the prospect of reintegration. Hence, perhaps, the existential proposition that the world is absurd.

Paul Eluard is the most prominent of the surrealist writers in France. Like Aragon and Malraux he worked with the resistance movement and, like them, is idolised in consequence. "Le temps," he considers, "est passé de penser en dehors murs." Liberty is the keynote of his work.

"et parce que nous nous aimons
Nous voulons libérer les autres
De leur solitude glacée."

His poetry is difficult: hard, compressed, the diamond quality. It is trenchant, harsh and excessive. Sometimes, as in *La Critique de la Poésie*, it misfires altogether and becomes petulant and a little ridiculous. But in *Poésie et Vérité* 1942 and in *Poésie ininterrompue*, 1946 the real crystal quality of Eluard is to be found:

"Au sein d'une serre endormie
Nous fixons un feu velouté. . . ."

" . . . Une rose écorchée bleuit."

"Aussi, monotone et sourd
Que l'automne dans la mare
Couverte de honte mate. . . ."

"Le poids du jour qui réfléchit
Et qui s'arrête comme un âne
A chaque pas. . . ."

" . . . Je ne joue qu'à mourir à nier et j'adhère
 A l'argile aux cailloux pointus
 Aux retraits de cendre au chaos d'os brisés
 Du plus certain des abandons
 A la mosaïque brouillée
 De la dernière des vertus. . . . "

La Dernière Nuit sums up all his anger and despair at the agony of the world, and he prophesies a new order. The cry is taken up again in *Le Travail du Poète* and *Moralité du Sommeil* (cf. *Poésie Ininterrompue*).

A few surrealists have moved into the more recent school of existentialism. Both Raymond Queneau and Michel Leiris, for example, who were of the *Documents* (1929-30) group, are now on the existential fringe, of which the central figures are Jean Paul Sartre, Simone de Beauvoir and Albert Camus. Sartre produces a journal called *Les Temps Modernes*, but the principal exposition of the philosophy is to be found in his *L'Être et le Néant*. This is a lengthy work, more talked about than read, obscure in thought, difficult in terminology, having a certain approximation to Marxist ideas but deriving principally from Husserl and Heidegger, though the latter has denied the connection. Heidegger, when asked recently what he thought about the new school, replied: "Je ne me représente pas ce que peut être votre existentialisme, et je me demande ce que cela peut avoir à faire avec ma pensée ! C'est probablement un snobisme !" As *France* (Friday, 25 January, 1946) reported: "Inutile de dire l'effet qu'a pu produire cette déclaration au café de Flore"—the centre of the new school. Existentialism is a philosophy "de l'homme créateur du soi," based on no *a priori* definition of man, whose object is "faire et en faisant se faire et n'être rien que ce qu'il s'est fait." Man defines himself by action. "L'homme doit se créer sa propre essence; c'est en se jetant dans le monde, en y luttant, qu'il se définit peu à peu; et la définition demeure toujours ouverte; on ne peut dire ce que c'est cet homme avant sa mort, ni l'humanité avant qu'il ait disparu." Perhaps its chief interest is psychological: a considerable portion of the work is devoted to analyses of human behaviour. As philosophy it is indicative of the general despair on the continent, probably the direct result of the occupation. Kafka and the philosophy of the absurd overshadows this book which opposes the surrealists, the sociological poets and the esoteric quality of the "Grand Jeu" grouping, all of whom were not without a certain faith in the mystical capabilities of man. Nor is there question of the Marxist faith in a future which man's collective effort has made safe, significant and fruitful. Behind all the work of man is the void, despair. Sisyphus is the symbol, and metaphysical defeatism the dominant characteristic. When Sartre launches into the unknown, there is something humanly perverse about *Huis-Clos*

where the three characters need each other to be sure of their existence in that Second Empire room in Hell, where they are condemned to an eternity of mutual punishment.

Albert Camus edits the paper *Combat*, which is political rather than literary; he has written a novel, *L'Étranger*, and two plays, *Le Malentendu* and *Caligula*. The restrained simplicity of his literary style gives an impression of dryness. His heroes undergo experience without trying to interpret it, and because their action is based on no conscious principles, the world is their enemy. Their attitude of unconscious hedonism is neither convincing nor "sympathique." It would be encouraging to derive something more than a feeling of frustration. This is not the stuff out of which a new order will be made. The anguish of the existentialists may be real but because they are unable to understand the reason for suffering they appear to turn round and say that life is absurd. In *Le Mythe de Sisyphe* (1942) Camus comes to the conclusion that the world is irrational, that our existence has no purpose. His advice, having considered the general dissatisfaction and the complete absence of hope, is to live life to the full and as long as possible. Somehow one has heard that before. As a psychological study of despair the works of the existentialists are interesting; as a philosophy one cannot help feel its inadequacy and its arid cerebration.

In general the atmosphere of "la littérature engagée" is one of eyes unsealed, what Mauriac calls a "révélation collective." The feeling that the depths of human anguish have been plumbed is linked with the desperate conviction that something must be done, whatever it is. There is a danger of reducing everything to political action, of thinking that all things may be decided and treated in the atmosphere of politics. Instability seems to be the characteristic of all this thought and a remarkable lack of common sense. The literature resulting suggests a civilisation which has reached its peak and is on the declining slopes. To adapt Eluard:

"Le poison veuf de sa fleur
 Et de ses bêtes dorées
 Crache sa nuit sur les hommes."

While turning away with some justification from the private literature of the symbolists and the cul-de-sac of Proust, the "engagé" writers, once their feet have moved from a political platform, luxuriate in a gloom which should make them of interest to posterity as a historical phase rather than a literary achievement.

In "la littérature non-engagée" there is more diversity. The Catholic writers have produced perhaps the greatest poet and the greatest novelist of this century in France: Paul Claudel, who is universally respected and admired, and Francois Mauriac, who has excited the opposition of

the existentialists on the grounds that his plots are too rigid and his moral situations too artificial—(though this criticism might be applied with cause to their own novels). Both Claudel and Mauriac are so well known among Catholics here that my comment is unnecessary. Of the older school, Pierre Jean Jouve and Jules Supervielle have written remarkable poetry. Supervielle has been relatively unproductive during the war but Jouve has published *Gloire* (1939–40), *Porche à la Nuit des Saints* (1939–41), *Vers Majeurs* (1942). If Eluard is crystal, Jouve is ebony. Congealed, sombre, his words ring like a knell. The impression of load and burden is there, weighted, oppressed, with flashes of out-reaching thought.

"Et dans l'apocalypse l'habitant léger
Devra servir les anges de punition
Pour dormir avant l'aube il habitera nu
Les quartiers d'incendie, pour être débandé.

Des armées du démon
Il enfoncera bien de son coeur à l'azur
Le clou de charité
Et il le maintiendra extrême noir et dur."

His suffering has purpose:

"Ma souffrance et ma corporelle misère
Seront les voûtes de la nouvelle église. . . ."

There is no less consciousness of the unhappiness of man than among the existentialists, there is no less anguish for the fall of France, but closely bound to the universal misery is "l'énorme nom du péché" and

"Oeil immense voyant
Le ciel immense sur la fraîcheur de guerre immense
Et la miséricorde à ses deux flancs."

Of the younger generation two names stand out: Pierre Emmanuel and Patrice de la Tour du Pin. Pierre Emmanuel is an admirer of Jouve (who has also influenced one of our poets, David Gascoyne) and has had connections with the surrealists. His most recent work *La Prière d'Abraham* is a long poem on a sexual theme which has been described as "un essai sur la métaphysique de la solitude morale et la tristesse du moi." Patrice de la Tour du Pin is more in the Hugo-Claudel tradition. His work is ardently mystic but lacking in Carmelite solidity and power. His book *La Vie Recluse en Poésie*, a sort of manifesto for young Catholic poets, breathes a naïve fervour and some good Catholic intentions but no new ground is cultivated. It is worthy but wanting. However, until a body of his verse is available, it is perhaps both rash and unfair to pass judgment. The few poems published in *Fontaine* and *La Vie Intel-*

lectuelle, this immature little treatise do not justify the reputation he appears to have.

An interesting phenomenon of the war years has been the renewed interest in the work of Charles Péguy: a man who exercised no general influence during his lifetime, and whose small circle of sympathisers and contributors to the important *Cahiers* diminished rather than increased. He was killed in the first year of the "Great War." His literary output is comparatively small: a few essays and commentaries on a number of subjects, a few poems. He writes in a vaulted architectural style which at its best as in his essay *de la Misère* rises up like the cathedrals he so admired, and at its worst is monotonous and over-written. Both his essays and his poetry rely for effort on repetition with the consequent threat of banality.

" . . . Nous avons tant appris dans les maisons de l'école,
Nous ne savons plus rien que vos commandements,
Nous avons tant failli par l'acte et la parole
Nous ne savons plus rien que nos amendements. . . ."

This is not an isolated example: there are pages of it. The monotony is accentuated by the stop at the end of each line; there is no running over, no sense of counterpoint. This technique, the technique of the litany, has been used by Eluard in *Liberté*, *Couvre-Feu* and other poems, but only the shock of his metaphors gives him success. With Péguy there is no shock. The simplicity, the swaying rhythms—all the fascination of a pendulum—can best be seen in *La Tapisserie de Sainte Geneviève et de Jeanne d'Arc*. Here one feels the calm of the evening, the stillness of the earth, the charged lull before the impact of a great mystery.

" . . . Et comme elle veillait tous les soirs solitaire
Dans la cour de la ferme ou sur le bord de l'eau,
Du pied du même saule et du même bouleau
Elle veille aujourd'hui sur ce monstre de pierre. . . ."

Interest in his work began to revive in 1935 but the fall of France undoubtedly contributed to his renaissance.

After the tragedy of 1940, after the almost complete disintegration, Péguy's invincible assurance, his vivid patriotism, and his reaffirmation of all that was stable brought consolation and encouragement to many. Several of those round Marshal Pétain were interested in him, whose Catholicism mixed well with the strong Catholic flavour of the Vichy government. But his torch-like patriotism was used constantly by the Resistance movement to encourage the despondent. That interest has now diminished and since the liberation, Péguy is less read, less discussed. The emphasis now rests on his Catholic socialism, a Catholicism violently

anti-clerical, a socialism perhaps more urgent than his faith. For him religion was not a matter of private salvation: "il faut se sauver ensemble"; the idea of an active solidarity between men was important to him: "pour l'immortalité aussi je suis devenu collectiviste." Nor was his mysticism one of resignation; the prospect of suffering humanity was always intolerable to him, and he prayed and worked relentlessly to relieve it. Péguy was a good man, a good Frenchman, rather than a great writer or a great poet.

Of the free thinkers, both Valéry and Gide are so much of the old generation that their fame in England must surely be as great as that of Claudel and Mauriac. Unfortunately among Catholics they tend to be less read. For one who wishes to study the French intellect in all its brilliance, its distinction, its finesse, its incomparable purity, Paul Valéry is a necessary adventure. He is mind, mind in isolation, but in that isolation all the problems of the world are drawn, sifted, and held up for scrutiny. His whole life was a process of withdrawing and recollection. He gazed at himself gazing. "Je suis étant, et me voyant, me voyant me voir et ainsi de suite. . . ." The words of Monsieur Teste may well be applied to him. He is the intellectual ascetic practising the most vigorous discipline of the mind. The fruits of this life are contained in the five volumes called *Variété*, in two volumes called *Tel Quel* and in *Regards sur le monde actuel*. Valéry changed little; the author of the early *Monsieur Teste* which he described as "faite de débris" is not much different from the author of *Variété V*. In a sense all his works are débris, the débris of an intelligence on perpetual inquest, an intelligence which is never emotionally stirred. "Monsieur, ne soyez jamais ému devant un homme." (*Mon Faust*) . . . "Nos plus importantes pensées sont celles qui contredisent nos sentiments." Perhaps the danger of this attitude is its excess. In its rarefied atmosphere, in its lowered temperature, Valéry's thought hangs like the moon, gleaming, sterile, frozen. His poetry is obscure; a spiritual confidence built out of words chiselled from sensations in abstract. It is poetry for meditation: the poetry of the observing conscience.

André Gide's approach is less cerebral. His novels centre on the problem of self: the personality imagined, seen by itself and the personality as it is, seen by others, the wide territory of difference. Each one is a masterpiece of psychological insight, economy of style and emotional restraint. The problem of a girl's conception of her way to salvation in the puritan atmosphere of *La Porte Étroite*, is taken up through all his works. Behind all is disillusion, the fruit of the Dead Sea, for Gide writes in personal torment which the failure to resolve figures in most of his characters from Alissa in *La Porte Étroite* to Michel in *L'Immoraliste*.

Finally, the précieux. Jean Cocteau has been described not, I

think, unfairly, as "le couturier de littérature." He is artificial, sensual, elegant, a master of improvisation which is sometimes brilliant. He has toyed delicately with most art forms; plays, ballets, films, literary criticism, drawing, poetry. "Je suis un mensonge qui dit toujours la vérité," he claims in a more unguarded moment, but it is doubtful how much truth appears in his works. He has tried all the movements. He writes an original play like *Les Mariés à la Tour Eiffel* or *La Machine à Écrire* and he rehashes the Greek tragedies: *Antigone*, *La Machine Infernale* (Œdipus). His latest play, *Renard et Armide* appears to be an echo of Racine. He produces a talented "divertissement" totally lacking in profundity but occasionally succeeding in shocking the bourgeois. Everything he does is brittle, raffish, *fin-de-race*. He seeks continually a cool place on the pillow. Perhaps his one masterpiece is his life: an epitome of the Parisian artistic-fashionable world between the two wars.

Jean Giraudoux is not quite so febrile, but he, too, is like gossamer. His novels are prose poems, pure fantasy. The characterisation is of the slightest: Simonle pathétique, Suzanne et le Pacifique—innocence, on a Pacific island. Once again the old myths are rehashed: Alcmène, Judith, Atrides, Sodome et Gomorrhe. As Julien Green has said in his *Journal*: "Il donne presque tout le temps l'impression qu'il s'amuse, que rien ne lui coûte, qu'il est à la fête." There is the atmosphere of "la luxe": preciousness, ornament, a courtly magic, the grace of an over-ripe civilisation. The precise meaning of words and ideas are not important; both are juggled with a slick facility. There is no life, no flesh, no blood, no guts. One is reminded of the apparition seen near Cirencester in 1670 which "being demanded whether a good spirit or bad, returned no answer, but disappeared with a curious perfume and a most melodious twang." So too the Giraudoux character.

Perhaps the strangest figure is that of Max Jacob, who died in great misery in the concentration camp at Drancy in 1944. He is of no particular category, nor is he quite a précieux in the Cocteau sense. He was in touch with several artistic coteries without subscribing to any of their principles. Convinced of the absurdity of men and the things of this world, he turned more and more to a Catholicism which was a curious mixture of the baroque and of Breton simplicity. He wrote poems, drew, prayed, gave advice and constructed horoscopes. He was a buffoon, capering with words and sounds much in the early manner of Edith Sitwell.

"Boum ! Dame ! Amsterdam.
 Barège n'est pas Baume-les-Dames !
 Papa n'est pas là !
 L'ipéca du rat n'est pas du chocolat
 Gros lot du Congo ? oh ! le beau Limpopo !
 Port du mort, il sort de l'or (bis).
 Clair de mer de verre de terre
 Rage, mage, démenage
 Du fromage où tu nages
 L'ipéca du Maradjah de Népala
 Papa n'est pas là.
 Pipi, j'ai envie.
 Hi ! faut-y l'dire ici.
 Vrai ? Vrai ?"

But there is always a curious religious quality, a seriousness, a sort of mystical state from which his poems emerge. "Le Corps céleste est sur le nuit de la pauvre chambre. Pourquoi, Seigneur ! Oh ! pardonnez-moi ! Il est dans un paysage, un paysage que j'ai dessiné jadis, mais Lui ! Quelle beauté, élégance et douceur ! Ses épaules, sa démarche ! Il a une robe de soie jaune et des parements bleus. Il se retourne et je vois cette face paisible et rayonnante." His poetry is a mixture of irony and solemnity, the outcome of a poetic state, circles of light round commonplaces, wisecracks, grimaces, and sudden baroque gestures. His influence has been considerable and there are few French poets of to-day who have not learnt something from him. To read him is a continual excitement, the changing lights of his humour, the delicious naïveté of his faith shiver and transform like the colours of a prism.

In the limited scope of this article it has been impossible to give anything but a superficial account of the richness and diversity of current French literature. The Maritain grouping is more philosophic than literary, but it is there that Léon Bloy still exercises a certain influence, a narrow circle in one sense, but interesting because of its left wing leanings ; George Bernanos on the left and de Montherlant on the right have been omitted ; and the group of collaborators like Giono, who writes earthy sweaty novels of great power, and Drieu la Rochelle. There are many names rising to the surface of the literary world : Henri Michaux, André Frénaud, Jean Cassou. I have not touched the lightweight writers, clever but ephemeral : Valéry Larbaud, Tristan Derème, Philippe Soupault, Francis Carco, Pierre Reverdy, Blaise Cendrars. French literature is the product of an advanced civilisation : subtle, polished, distinguished. There is a constant seeking, a continual wrestling with problems, and a passionate love of truth. But like the literature of all advanced civilisations its danger is the preoccupation with intellect.

It is astringent, *narquois*, cerebral. It is the literature of the *élite*; a high standard of culture is demanded before appreciation. Several French writers have begun to realise the danger : Thierry Maulnier for example, André Malraux, Aragon. There is a movement towards a lower level of understanding without necessarily lowering formal standards of perfection. If our civilisation is to survive, this aim at the appeal of a wider audience must be made in all parts of Europe. By reason of our nature the quest for the powers of angelic intellect is bound to fail. Perhaps already it is too late, perhaps already behind this display of intellectual fireworks, this vibrant preoccupation with the mind, the bell tolls for a passing civilisation, for a passing Europe, a wasteland indeed. Russia or the Americas ? Do we stand once more at the cross-roads ?

JOHN BECKWITH.

Oxford, 1946.

NOTE. For some of the information in the above summary I am indebted to articles which have appeared in *Fontaine*, *La vie Intellectuelle* and *Horizon*.

THE FACE OF FRENCH POLITICS

IT is not easy to describe a face that changes from day to day and season to season; that defies one's prophecies and contradicts one's hopes; that turns one's joy to bitterness, yet in the end cheats even one's despair. It is in some such terms as these that a man who loves France next to his own country sets out to explain to others her continuing political crisis. He realises the impatience his diagnosis may provoke among those who do not know, and who therefore cannot love the French; and he senses in advance the incredulity with which his tempered optimism may not unreasonably be regarded. But looking at France as he might look on a friend in difficulties, he can do no better than set down with sympathy and candour exactly what he sees.

The moment of writing is an appropriate one for taking stock. The Constituent Assembly is in recess and before these lines appear in print the Constitution it has recommended by a narrow majority of sixty votes will have been accepted or rejected by the French people. Later, this verdict will be confirmed or modified by new elections; and by the middle of June we may be able to predict the pattern of French politics for some time to come. We shall know to what extent France, which has for centuries been the heart of European civilization, may be counted on to support the traditions which have given her greatness; or to what extent she is prepared to become the venal accomplice of the New Leviathan. Upon the answer to these questions the political equilibrium of Europe will depend.

I cannot pretend to give the answer. All I can do is to draw from my personal experience of France since her liberation in August 1944. No one who was in Paris during, or soon after, those amazing days will ever forget them. Looking back a little ruefully, one is tempted to exclaim with Wordsworth

Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive.

So many hopes were young and as yet unwithered. In the heroic effort of the Resistance—an achievement of intelligence no less than of courage—France seemed to have found a unity she had never known since the Revolution. Aragon's poem on the execution of Honoré d'Estienne Orves, the Catholic Royalist, and Gabriel Péri, the Communist editor of *Humanité*, put it very well. There was a real bond of charity between "celui qui croyait au ciel" and "celui qui ne croyait pas," and those who had suffered together in the concentration camps had found the same fraternal peace. Daily, through the spring of 1945, these unhappy wretches were met by their families and friends at the Quai d'Orsay Station. They spoke at rallies and filled the Press with their dreadful recollections. I remember attending one such meeting in the industrial suburbs of Paris, where most of those present

must have been members of the Communist Party. It was a sad and dignified occasion. Then, a few days later, I was lunching with the Jesuits in the Rue Monsieur when a young scholastic arrived straight from Dachau in his ghastly prison uniform. Afterwards we all gathered round—the Superior of the House who had himself been in prison for some months, old Père Lebreton, the great Church historian, and many others—while the scholastic spoke for upwards of an hour without stopping. Then, again, at the house of Marek Sjarwc the Polish sculptor, I met a young Jewish girl of twenty who had three times escaped from the gas chamber. You found the same thing everywhere you went; France was still, in May 1945, a country in which there was a recognised *élite* of sufferers. Divisions of class and creed were forgotten in a martyrology where each spiritual family of the nation had its roll of honour.

This unity has now been broken. The hope of building a new France on the brotherhood of the Resistance has irrecoverably faded. Already, a year ago, cracks were beginning to appear. I was dining one evening in July with a young man who clearly represented a great deal that was best in the Resistance Movement. He embodied that France "*pur et dur*" which evoked the cynicism of certain other Frenchmen, and of certain foreigners also for whom France was the Midi and the Moulin Rouge. He told me that if General de Gaulle had given the word in September 1944, the people would have followed him to a man. This precious mood of unity had lasted, he said, for about three weeks. But the opportunity had been lost; and it was now too late for a revolution by consent. Various reasons were given to me for this lost opportunity. The General had mistrusted the Resistance when he met it; the French "*bourgeoisie*," so largely attached to Marshal Pétain, had failed to make reparation for their mistakes and remained, wherever they could, clinging precariously to power. I think, however, that my friend was talking in impossible terms. No revolution can create anything in three weeks. It cannot renovate; it can only destroy.

It is just this conception of an organic society—a society which is not made but grows—which has all but disappeared from French political thought. The Jacobin doctrinaires are hard at work with their blue-prints of the Kingdom of heaven on earth. There is a great deal of talk about "surgical operations" and the itch for violent change is in the air. This is nothing new in France, but what disturbs me about the contemporary genuflection towards Communism is that it is a symptom of weakness and not of health. The French Communists and their sympathisers remind me of a squadron of cavalry charging into battle with the sole purpose of committing suicide. The only national force left with sufficient vigour to combat them is the Catholic

Church, and the Church, as such, cannot operate on the political plane. The political opposition is divided between four main groups—the Socialists, the M.R.P., the Radical Socialists, and the Parti Républicain de la Liberté. If, as most people suppose, the Communists are returned to the Assembly in their present strength, the frustration of their designs depends on the degree to which the other parties can act together. Let us look at these a little more closely.

The Socialists are in a serious dilemma. They have already lost a large part of their working-class vote, and depend, now, upon the professional and bureaucratic classes. They are divided among themselves between their humanist head and their Marxist heel. The French attachment to doctrine has for long saddled the Socialist Party with the dogmas of Marxist materialism, and this has prevented them from becoming a national party, like the British Labour Party, to which men of religious belief can belong. It is true that at their last Congress they modified their Charter in a humanist sense; this was at the instance of Léon Blum, who has learned a great deal since he was the friend of Jaurès. But they remain opposed to any State aid for denominational schools, and this robs them of Catholic support. In domestic affairs they are in favour of certain "key" nationalizations, and in foreign affairs they lean towards a close alliance with Britain. In 1940 a substantial number of Socialist deputies supported Marshal Pétain; but the example of Déat, who was one of the chief collaborationists, was contradicted by the example of Blum and the patience with which he bore his long imprisonment. The Socialists look like holding the key to the internal situation in France. Will they, if they are forced to choose, go with the Communists or with the rest; will they split under the strain? One thing is sure; they realise perfectly clearly that the Communist embrace is death.

The Mouvement Républicain Populaire sprung from the Catholic share in the Resistance. Its leaders—Bidault, Schumann, Teitjen, de Menthon—were all in active opposition to Vichy. But it is not a confessional party. It stands for a moderate policy of nationalisation in industry, and for state-aided religious education when it is so desired. In foreign affairs it would like to hold a balance between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon powers. It holds 146 seats in the present Chamber, and it was supported at the last elections by many who in more normal times would have voted further to the Right. Although it decided, at the last moment, to oppose the new Constitution, it has been hotly criticised for remaining in the coalition for so long. This criticism comes from its supporters in the country; from men uncontaminated by the fogs of political compromise. In particular, the M.R.P., cannot escape responsibility for certain gross injustices which have disfigured the much debated process of *épuration*, and which their leaders ruefully

admit were necessary sops to the Communists. Above all, the M.R.P. were the Party of General de Gaulle; when the General went, their prestige correspondingly declined. It is widely believed that they will lose considerably at the elections to those groups standing further to the Right of them.

The Radical Socialists, *par excellence* the party of the Third Republic, lost heavily at the last elections, but the prestige of their leader M. Herriot is very high. They stand with the Communists and Socialists for *laïcisme* in education, but they also stand for a liberal-capitalist economy. They were in favour of retaining the 1870 Constitution, and are ardently opposed to the one now being submitted to the referendum. In foreign policy they advocate a close alliance with the Western Powers. The Radical Socialists are expected to regain a certain percentage of their past strength, probably at the expense of the M.R.P.

The Parti Républicain de la Liberté is a new party of the Right, well led by a nephew of the great Clemenceau, and amply provided with funds. It is less militantly *laïc* than the Radical Socialists, but it is equally opposed to the Constitution and equally representative of French Capitalism.

Now what are the chances of this opposition to prevent France from becoming a monolithic, Marxist state; from being lost, at least for a time, to the liberal traditions of the West? That is the question that many people in France, and many people outside France, are now asking themselves. Let us look first at its handicaps.

It is disunited to the degree I have indicated above, and it is particularly weakened by the uncertainty of the Socialist tactics. The Socialists have to ask themselves the question that every honest man must put to himself in these times—whether, if it comes to the point, he will risk being called a reactionary. Then, it has no clear doctrine to oppose to Communism, for "*laissez-faire*" has no charms for a people who have been so betrayed by the classes who preached it. The M.R.P., it is true, is inspired by Catholic sociology, particularly as this has been worked out, year by year, at the *Semaines Sociales*. But Catholic sociology is essentially a *Via Media*, and it does not lend itself to the simplifications so dear to the political doctrinaires. In so far as the Radical Socialists and the P.R.L. have a doctrine, it is not much more than a strategy of self-defence. One should not forget, either, that while the Communist doctrine is rigid, the Communist tactic is flexible. The Party, for instance, has gained much support among the peasantry by refusing to touch the land; in Brittany its members walk in the *Pardons* beside the *curés* it has everywhere gained a number of intellectuals by refusing to interfere with freedom of speech or of the Press. Indeed, it rather cleverly raises the question whether French Communism will be Communism in anything but name. But it is

precisely this equivocation, so palatable to some, which is so poisonous to others. It is the lie which the dialectic of Marxism conveniently absolves.

If, then, the opposition is doctrinally divided, by what—if anything—is it brought together? The answer is not reassuring. It is brought together by fear and by defeatism. I was greatly depressed when I was in Paris just before Easter by the prevalent defeatism among those who wanted neither the Communists nor the Constitution, but who felt themselves powerless to prevent either. This defeatism was already apparent a year ago when the unity of the Resistance was beginning to crack. I think of a young French officer in Paris, last August who confessed to me, in a rather hoarse whisper, that he was seeking British nationality. When I asked him why, he replied, even more hoarsely, "*La France—c'est la fin!*"; and then to my further questioning he could only stammer out the single word "*anarchie!*" I think, too, of a French family who had done gallant work in the Resistance, and whom I had found buoyant with hope in September 1944. Then, one evening in June, the mask of hope seemed to fall from them abruptly. The Renaissance they were looking for had not taken place; the French, they complained, had no sense of "*civisme*"; everything was going on as before... We stopped our discussion as the daughter left the room with tears of disillusionment in her eyes.

I cannot help reminding myself that this is the mood which invited the disasters of 1940, and I cannot help reflecting that a mood which invited occupation by the Germans may also invite a more carefully camouflaged occupation by another foreign power. Many Frenchmen realise this. But fear of Russia will not, alone, prevent the Russian influence from establishing itself from the Rhine to the Atlantic, from the Mediterranean to the Channel Ports. This European calamity will only be prevented if French democracy returns to its liberal and constitutional roots; if it nourishes itself less on the dictatorial precedents of the Convention and the Commune, and more on the moderation, the judicial precision, of de Toqueville and Montesquieu. Only a strong nation can afford to be moderate, and if the French wish to advertise their recovered strength let them remember that democratic government can only save itself from its own despotic tendencies by a system of checks and balances which secure to each group and class in the nation an appropriate voice and power. The present battle over the Constitution is substantially between those who wish to retain some counterweight to the popular will as it is expressed by universal suffrage, and those who wish to abolish it. General de Gaulle's departure was by no means so capricious as many people imagined; he saw that his own idea of a presidential democracy on the American pattern had little chance of acceptance in an Assembly where the Communists

were so predominant. He left his battle to be fought by the M.R.P. It is only fair to record that they have done their best, but their prestige at the polls would have been enhanced if they had not delayed so long before moving into opposition.

The destiny of France will not be determined by political parties and panaceas. A world which has been brought to despair by the ambitions of dictators and demagogues will only be saved in so far as the people take the place of the politicians. This applies especially to France. If I say here that my belief in the French people is undimmed, it is because I know from intimate acquaintance so many examples of its intelligence, its capacity, and its greatness of heart. If I say that the Catholic Church alone can lift this prostrate and bewildered nation to its feet, it is because the French are too intelligent to accept their salvation from the quack doctors of secularism; it is also because nowhere else in the world is the Catholic Church so alive to the opportunities of its modern apostolate. If I had been writing about French Catholicism, I should have had a less depressing story to tell. It remains a fact of profound relevance to the political health of the country that among the many millions of French Catholics there already exists an *élite* which, numerous as it is, may well have an influence beyond its numbers. "*Gesta Dei per Francos*"—Charles de Gaulle must often have repeated those words during his long and bitter exile, and it is among the more remote possibilities of French politics that he may rally his people with them again. It is worth reminding ourselves that if Britain and America had more generously supported de Gaulle, and more materially aided the French people after their liberation, some of them would not now be looking elsewhere for a friend.

ROBERT SPEAIGHT.

NOTES AND REVIEWS

FR SYLVESTER FRYER has been appointed assistant priest at St Benedict's, Warrington. During his long period on the staff as Art Master many of his pupils have shown considerable ability, some making artistic work their career. In recent years he has established a model orchard and fruit garden which will be a great boon in the years to come. The JOURNAL also loses in him its Secretary and wishes to thank him for his work. Fr Raymund Davies is also leaving us for work as assistant priest at St Alban's, Warrington. Our good wishes go with them.

DETAILS of the War Memorial, including a picture and plan of the proposed Entrance and Chapel have been sent to Old Boys and friends of Ampleforth. Owing to change of address some may not have received this notice; these are requested to send their names and addresses to the Honorary Secretary, Dom Benet Perceval, Ampleforth College, York, who will send them full particulars.

SOME MANUSCRIPT BOOKS OF HOURS

The favourite prayerbook of the educated laity from the thirteenth century onwards was that Latin manual of minor offices and devotions which is commonly known, after its regular and most substantial item, as *Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis* (Hours of Our Lady). In our own country this manual acquired at a very early date the title of *Primerium*, or *Primer*. The origin of this title is a matter of dispute, but it is probable that it derives from the fact that the book in its earliest forms contained the alphabet, Pater Noster, Ave Maria, Creed, etc., and was used as a first reading-book for children. It has been noted that the use of a religious manual for the same purpose persisted to a much later date, since Dr Johnson in 1773 was able to define a primer as "a small prayer-book in which children are taught to read."

We have said that the Book of Hours was a *Latin* manual, and that statement is true of the overwhelming majority of these books, both before and after the invention of printing. Our forefathers learnt to read and pray in Latin, and, since the offices of this manual were then quite regularly performed, they were able to use it both for public and private devotion. However, the Books of Hours not infrequently contain supplementary devotions in the vernacular of their country of origin, and there has come to us from the early fifteenth century an English version of the whole book. This *Prymer* has been printed by the Early English Text Society, with an important essay on the historical origins of the manual from the pen of Edmund Bishop (1897).

In respect of their main substance all Books of Hours are in agreement; not so, however, in respect of their supplementary items, wherein there is much variety. These points will emerge clearly enough when we come to give the contents of the volumes which are the occasion of this article. But we should note also that the principle item of every such book, viz. the Hours of Our Lady, is itself subject

to variation, not in its structure, but in respect of the psalms, antiphons, lessons, etc., which are employed in it. On the basis of these variations the liturgists have distinguished, within the one liturgical framework, close upon a hundred different "uses." Some of these uses, e.g., the Use of Rome and (in England) the Use of Sarum, enjoyed a wider vogue than others. France, which was especially prolific in Books of Hours, was prolific also in the variety of its uses.

After the invention of printing in the middle of the fifteenth century, great numbers of these books poured from the presses, and many of these editions are excellently produced. But they do not compare in artistry with the manuscript copies of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. These are often very beautifully written, and besides are enriched with attractive illumination and very charming miniatures. Such manuscripts are much sought after by collectors and change hands at high prices.

All this that has been said is by way of brief introduction to a description of some manuscript Books of Hours which the Abbey Library has recently acquired through the generosity of a benefactor.¹ These manuscripts, in leather bindings of different dates, are all written on vellum. We propose now to give a summary description of each of them.

- I. Early fifteenth century. Written in France, according to the Use of Le Mans. Pages 228, of 6 by 4½ inches.

CONTENTS.

Page	1.	Calendar (Latin, but with some French forms in January).
	25.	Hours of Our Lady (Matins, Lauds, Prime, etc.).
	121.	Seven Penitential Psalms.
	145.	Litany of the Saints.
	157.	<i>Obsecro te, domina</i> . . . (A standard prayer to Our Lady).
	165.	Office of the Dead.

NOTES.

This is a relatively austere copy, containing no extras, and lacking a second prayer to Our Lady (*O intemerata*) which is a regular item in these books. Each Hour of Our Lady's office is followed by very brief Hours of the Cross and Holy Spirit, which are little more than commemorations. In other Books of Hours these items are often given an independent position. Apart from the usual rubrication and illuminated initial letters, there are four miniatures with elaborate floral borders: an Annunciation to introduce the Hours of Our Lady, a Crucifixion for the Lauds Hour of the Cross, a Christ in Glory for the Penitential Psalms, a representation of a dirge for the Office of the Dead.

- II. End of fifteenth century. Written in France, according to the Use of Rouen. Pages 280, of 7½ by 5½ inches.

CONTENTS.

Page.	1.	Calendar (in French).
	25.	Short extract from each of the four Gospels.
	37.	<i>Obsecro te, domina</i> .
	44.	<i>O intemerata</i> .

¹ The late Miss Norah Dawson, formerly of Holme Park, Ashburton. The books were sent to us shortly before her death, by the kindness of Miss Sylvia Calmady-Hamlyn, who has herself given us many valuable liturgy books in the past.

Page 53.	Hours of Our Lady.
155.	Seven Penitential Psalms.
180.	Litany of the Saints.
189.	Hours of the Cross.
197.	Hours of the Holy Spirit.
205.	Office of the Dead.
263.	Series of prayers to Our Lady (in French).
274.	Similar series to Almighty God.
280.	Versified French prayer to the True Cross.

NOTES.

This is an especially fine copy: ink, gold and colours being in so fresh a state that the book might almost have been produced yesterday. Every page is elaborately decorated with floral designs. Inset in the calendar are representations of the Signs of the Zodiac. Many of the initial letters contain charming miniatures. Apart from these there are fourteen large and beautiful miniatures set in an elaborate floral framework. Included in these borders are figures of men and beasts, fabulous monsters and devils. In one we see three men playing dice, who are being threatened by a fourth man with a sword. The miniatures themselves represent the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, etc., and almost constitute a pictorial rosary. The last miniature of the book (Madonna and Child with angels) contains the kneeling figure of a lady in the attitude of prayer with a book clasped to her breast. This, no doubt, is a portrait of our book's first owner, holding her Hours.

The Gospel sequences, with which the book begins, occur regularly in these Books of Hours. They are: *In principio* (St John's prologue), *Missus est Angelus* (St Luke's account of the Annunciation), *Cum natus esset Jesus* (St Matthew's record of the visit of the Magi), *Recumbentibus undecim discipulis* (the last seven verses of St Mark, recounting Our Lord's final commission to His disciples and His Ascension).

III. Late fifteenth century. Written in France, according to the Use of Paris. Pages vi and 208, of $5\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 inches. Some material has been added by an early owner.

CONTENTS.

Page i-vi.	Additions: miscellaneous prayers and the <i>Stabat Mater</i> .
1.	Calendar (in French).
25.	The Gospel sequences (as in the previous book).
33.	<i>Obsecro te, domina.</i>
36.	<i>O intemerata.</i>
43.	Hours of Our Lady.
96.	Addition: prayers for Holy Communion.
97.	Seven Penitential Psalms.
112.	Litany of the Saints.
119.	Hours of the Cross.
123.	Hours of the Holy Spirit.
128.	Office of the Dead (Matins has the First Nocturn only).
168.	The Seven Joys of Our Lady.
174.	Miscellaneous prayers and antiphons, including such things as <i>Ave verum</i> , <i>Anima Christi</i> , <i>Salve Regina</i> .

Page 181.	Hymn to St Sebastian, with collect.
184.	The Passion according to St John (part of John xix).
187.	Miscellaneous additions, including the Commandments of God and of the Church in rhymed French and the Second Nocturn of Matins for the Dead.

NOTES.

This is a neatly-written book, with the usual rubrication and illuminated initial letters. The first of these contains a miniature and the page (25) is elaborately decorated. As the book now stands there are only two large-size miniatures (pp. 123, 128) representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost and Job on his dunghill conversing with his Comforters. But it is probable that there were originally ten more. For ten leaves have been cut out at various places, and this mutilation occurs always at the beginning of new items (*Obsecro*, every Hour of Our Lady's office except Prime, Penitential Psalms, Hours of the Cross). As a consequence of this treatment, the text in these places is defective. The devotion to the Seven Joys of Our Lady, expressed in the hymn *Gaude flore virginali* commonly attributed to St Thomas of Canterbury, is preceded here by a prologue which says that Our Lady appeared to the Saint one day when he was devoutly reciting her seven temporal joys, asked him why he commemorated those only, and proceeded to give him the text of seven eternal joys—which is transcribed. Then follows the above-mentioned hymn, which the scribe attributes to "monsyr saint thomas daquin," who lived in the century after St Thomas of Canterbury. That presents us with a chronological puzzle. However, not a few of the attributions which occur in these books must be received with reserve. See, for instance, the items (in the next MS.) which are attributed to the Venerable Bede and St Jerome. Not that we moderns are altogether in a position to throw stones. The *Anima Christi* (which is of even earlier date) occurs in these books a century before the time of St Ignatius Loyola, to whom we ascribe it in our current breviaries.

IV. Middle fifteenth century. Written in Flanders, according to the Use of Sarum. Pages 164, of $7\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; but pages 1 and 2 (the first leaf) are missing. Some material has been added by an early owner, and there is a little English writing.

CONTENTS.

Page 3.	Calendar (Latin, beginning with March).
13.	Miscellaneous prayers to Our Lord and various Saints.
29.	Hours of Our Lady.
73.	Addition: <i>Gaude flore virginali</i> (Seven Joys of Our Lady).
75.	A farced <i>Salve Regina</i> .
81.	<i>O intemerata.</i>
83.	<i>Obsecro te, domina.</i>
86.	Miscellaneous devotions.
94.	Addition: <i>Stella celi extirpavit</i> (for time of pestilence).
95.	Seven Penitential Psalms.
102.	Gradual Psalms.
104.	Litany of the Saints.
109.	Addition: <i>O bone Jesu</i> . . .
111.	Office of the Dead.

137. *Commendaciones animarum* (Psalms 118 and 138, with collect).
 151. *Psalterium S. Hieronymi* (a cento of 176 verses from the psalter, not a probable work of St Jerome's).
 164. Blank.

NOTES.

English scribes and printers could not cope with the native demand, so that great numbers of Sarum books were produced abroad. This volume is very neatly written, with the usual rubrication and illuminated initial letters. Nineteen of these initials are especially large and the pages on which they occur elaborately decorated in every margin with floral designs. There are no miniatures. Lauds of Our Lady ends with commemorations of the Holy Spirit and the Cross, and some eighteen other commemorations. The remaining Hours have commemorations of the Cross only. At least one leaf is missing after page 86, for the text is discontinuous. On page 86 begins a devotion to the Seven Joys of Our Lady, said to be composed and indulgenced by a Pope Clement. Only the first Joy (the Annunciation) is given, in the first verse of a hymn starting with the words: *Virgo templum Trinitatis*. There follows a brief exposition. And then, on the next page, the reader finds himself in the middle of the first paragraph of a devotion to the Five Wounds of Our Lord. Among the miscellaneous devotions at this point are *Ave verum*, *Anima Christi*, a prayer of the Venerable Bede upon Our Lord's seven words on the Cross, an indulgenced prayer to be said at the Elevation. An interesting addition on page 62 is the alphabet, written out in neat capitals and signed with an English name. Another English addition reads like a copybook sentence: "Ande if thowe wythe what thinge it were / conynge to lerne ande wythe the to beare." And there are some scribbles. All these things combine to suggest that this English "primer" was actually used as a primer, in the schoolroom sense.

J.M.C.

THE NEW TESTAMENT newly translated into English. *By Mgr R. A. Knox*. (Burns, Oates and Washbourne). 6s. and 10s. 6d.

Many notices of this new translation will already have appeared by the time these lines are printed and we can do little more than record our appreciation of and thanks to the translator and publishers for having given us a long needed new version in such an attractive form. The Scriptures are given to us for our learning and there is now no excuse for anyone to complain either of unintelligibility of matter or of unattractive form. The chief criticism has been no doubt the very newness of the translation since most people have grown to like the old out of sheer habit. But let them not judge from the isolated passages that are most familiar; those extracts which they hear and have heard and will no longer hear from the pulpit at Sunday Mass. As Cardinal Griffin says in his Preface: "Time alone will reveal the full merits of this translation." In the meantime every Catholic should read it and, by so doing, get back to the heart of our religion, the very words of our Lord and His Apostles.

THE PSALTER IN THE WESTMINSTER VERSION OF THE SACRED SCRIPTURES. *By the Rev. C. Lattey, S.J.* (Sands). 10s. 6d.

The conservatism of the Church is perhaps nowhere more clearly seen than in this, that she should have used for so many centuries in the Divine Office a version of the Psalms so full of obscurities as that in the Vulgate and the Breviary. St Jerome himself made a new translation from the Hebrew but the old version was even then

too firmly entrenched to be supplanted. Others through the succeeding centuries have followed him till in our own times we have, to name only the latest, P. Zorell, S.J., *Psalterium ex Hebraeo Latinum* (Rome, 1928) and another published during the war by the Biblical Institute. Fr Lattey has done a good service in producing this English version which takes note of the corrections and improvements made by all except the last version. This is an *editio minor* of his larger work which is being published in the Westminster Version of the Sacred Scriptures, to which we must go for fuller introductions and more detailed explanations. For the casual reader many of the obscurities found in the Douay version are cleared up, there still remain some over which critics may disagree, but even those are made a little less unintelligible.

SCRIPTURE TEXT BOOKS. *Edited by the Very Rev. Mgr. J. M. T. Barton*. ii, A SHORT LIFE OF OUR LORD. *By Patrick J. Crean, Ph.D.* v, A STUDY OF THE GOSPELS. *By the Rev. T. E. Bird, D.D., Ph.D.* vi, THE CHURCH IN THE NEW TESTAMENT. *By the Rev. S. Bullough, O.P.*, with a foreword by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. (Burns Oates). 4s. 6d. each.

The increasing demand for helps in the study of Sacred Scripture is being partially satisfied by this series which is to be published in seven volumes. These are not books for the specialist, although the writers of the volumes are well qualified, and have produced books for that class. They provide a series of text-books to cover the school ages from 11 to 17 or 18, but their usefulness should not stop at that limit. The method of a running commentary not burdened with too many footnotes will be an advantage to those older enquirers and members of study groups whose earlier training in the Scriptures has been without any co-ordination. Dr Crean's *Life of Our Lord* is for younger children: the other two for older groups, Fr Bullough's more of the school text-book and Dr Bird's for a wider public, but all designed to dispel that ignorance of Holy Scripture which, St Jerome tells us, is really an ignorance of Christ.

F.D.A.

THE HIGH HISTORY OF ST BENEDICT AND HIS MONKS. *Collated by a Monk of Douai Abbey*. (Sands). Pp. 465, 15s.

From one point of view this book is beyond criticism since all its matter is taken from approved authors. The chief sources are: Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, the *Dialogues of St Gregory*, the *Rule of St Benedict*, Alban Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, Blosius' *Mirror for Monks* and Capgrave's *Golden Legend*. But it is a curious compilation. There are 118 chapters of varying lengths from half a page to some of 40 and 50 pages. The reader is taken backwards and forwards, up and down the centuries without any apparent order. It does not lend itself to consecutive reading, indeed it does not seem planned for such, but rather for taking up and reading at odd moments. It is in no way a volume of historical learning or research, but just a quiet and edifying book for spiritual reading. It will be convenient and useful for those who have not access to the sources quoted to have these extracts brought together in one volume, and it should help to spread the knowledge of what St Benedict wrote and taught, and of the things done by some of his disciples throughout the centuries.

P.L.B.

A ROVING RECLUSE. By Peter Anson. (Mercier Press). 10s. 6d.

A queer book by an extraordinary man. Mr Anson has passed through phases sufficient to last six ordinary men's lifetimes. The sentimental side of religion makes a strong appeal to him, an appeal which he is fully aware of. Parts of the book make odd reading for a Catholic to whom the intricate divisions of the Anglican church are necessarily incomprehensible. And his presumption that the normal place for a priest to recite his Office is in an armchair in front of the fire would not be easy to prove; although we can, with the author, admire the old clergyman who recites his mattins and evensong aloud to an empty church. Mr Anson is a great Catholic but in his own way. *Chacun à son gout*. It is not ours.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, *Ushaw Magazine*, *Ça Ira* (The West Yorkshire Regiment's Newsletter), *Downside Review*, *Pax*, *Oscotian*, *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *Claves Regni*, *Edmundian*, *Douai Magazine*, *Scripture*, *The Wind and the Rain*.

Bootham, *St Augustine's Magazine*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *Sedberghian*, *Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Shirburnian*, *Dunelmian*, *St Peter's (Malta) College Magazine*, *Coathamian*, *Georgian*, *Cantuarian*, *Denstonian*, *Princethorpe Magazine*, *Kearsney College (South Africa) Chronicle*.

OBITUARY

CHRISTOPHER DENIS FOOT

It is with deep regret and with a sense of tragedy that we have to record the death of Christopher Foot on April 13th of this year. He had gone home quite well, he had been more than ever thoughtful to his mother, was especially cheerful, but he collapsed suddenly and died.

He came to Ampleforth and St Wilfrid's House in September 1941. It must be true to say that he scarcely had an unhappy hour, he was by nature joyous and peaceful. As a small boy he was diffident, especially in study, but last December he achieved his School Certificate and had his boy's ambition, a room. In all games and sports he was fearless, played for the House as full-back and was a keen member of the House League XI. One of his characteristics was fearlessness; but his friends will remember him best for his loyalty and that engaging smile, which showed Christian virtues within.

We offer our heartfelt sympathy to Colonel and Mrs Foot in their almost crushing loss. But they as we are consoled that in this life he was very happy and surely, for his virtues and the prayers of his many friends, must be happy in the next.

The funeral was at Ampleforth and he lies in the monks' graveyard.

OSMER OGILVIE LAMB

Osmer Lamb, after going through Gilling and the Junior House came to the Upper School and St Wilfrid's House in September 1936. He passed on to Peterhouse, Cambridge, in the autumn of 1941. By November of 1943 he was in Leros and was killed in action there on or after the 16th of that month. In that short span of years he had enjoyed himself enormously, he had done more than most, he had learned a great deal and, not least, a true philosophy of life.

He was a remarkable figure, giant in stature, red-gold hair, clean cut face. He looked a scholar and was one. He came to school with a scholarship, he went to Cambridge with two, a major one from his college, and one from the State. His subject was modern languages; twice he achieved distinction in both French and Italian in the Higher Certificate, an examination he passed four times in all. While at Cambridge, in spite of much time spent in army training, he obtained a first class in Tripos, Part I, in Italian. His aim, he once wrote, was six hours work a day over and above lectures—and he did them. This, of course, besides rowing enthusiastically, being secretary of the Italian Society and having endless talks with friends, chief of whom would be Kenneth Bradshaw, who shared in all his pursuits.

But Osmer Lamb was no mere book worm. For three years in succession he went to Bisley with the Shooting VIII, and in 1940 he won the Anderson Cup. In Rugger he played in the victorious House XV of 1941. He was a member of the School Athletic team, and won the Weight trophy in 1941.

Yet his activities did not stop there. For two years he edited the *Ampleforth News*. He is one of the regrettably small number of those whose work has been published in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL while still a boy in the School. He won the Debating prize in his last year, was an active member of the Times, the Voyageurs, the A.H.S. The catalogue of his activities is almost endless; he was a Scout up to the end of his school career, and few things gave him more pleasure than working the lathe under the theatre with Fr Andrew. One of his pastimes was telling interminable Poona stories against a barrage of good humoured opposition.

Perhaps the above gives a beginning of an understanding of his aliveness. Quite naturally he became head of his own House and School Monitor. He left the School having succeeded in all directions; even in cricket he played with humour if not with skill for the Optimists.

His languages were so outstanding that he was advised strongly to go into the Intelligence Corps. This he did and soon received his commission; and, before very long, he was out in Egypt, after having spent a few idyllic days in his old haunts at Cambridge. "Yes, I went back, drawn by an invisible magnet. . . . I loved it. . . . Colleges glowing in the sun, and willows all green above the immortal river."

It was his destiny to be upon that ill-fated expedition to Leros. Many were captured, some killed, a few escaped, many were missing. Osmer Lamb was missing for years. Now the War Office post him as "killed in action," though of him there is no trace. He was last seen about November 16th, the last day of the battle.

A boy and a man of such vitality and intelligence could not fail to respond strongly to the life of the spirit. He was a great letter writer and in among descriptions of races on the river—possibly written in French—of notes on a performance of *Hamlet* he saw, of minute details on a famous farewell party at Cambridge, of enthusiasms over some book he had found or picture bought, there would pour out too all his schemes for L.O.C.K.—he was the services secretary—desires for the good life in spite of the life in the army. His devotion was the Kingship of Christ; it took him out of the sordid materialism by which he was surrounded into the realm of chivalry. We venture to quote a little from one letter.

"Naturally, being in these surroundings, all one's private devotions and practices get all over the shop. I have been trying, though with little success I'm afraid, to go on living in union with Christ, just in the

Abbot Marmion style, and do everything as well as I can, as it comes along, for the glory of God and with Our Lord. In particular, I find that when doubling, and just feeling dead and ready to give in, the only thing that keeps me going is the thought of sharing by God's grace in Our Lord's Passion. If you yourself are feeling dead beat, it does keep you going, the thought that He suffered all that and more. I know that, personally I go on for that reason and not because the instructors shout 'bags of guts!' and 'don't let it beat you' . . ."

Perhaps one could not end better than to quote as his own epitaph—something he wrote when he heard that Tommy Redfern, his youthful hero, had been killed. The sentence runs: "It is an honour to have been through 'Shack' with him."

To Mrs Lamb, to his brother, and to all his many friends and relations we offer our sympathy and our prayers.

ALLAN J. R. HANSOM

Although an Old Boy of St Edmund's, Allan Hansom, who died on February 1st of this year at the age of sixty-five, became by the circumstance of friendship, an adopted son of Ampleforth, and whilst his loyalty to his old school lost nothing in the adoption, it is true to say that his sympathies lay mainly in Ampleforth and her associations. Indeed he became to be looked upon by Ampleforth Old Boys as one of themselves, a proof of which was exemplified when they asked him to become the honorary secretary of the Ampleforth Society in the London area, an honour he reluctantly accepted, feeling himself to be, as he told the writer, an outsider. But having accepted he threw himself wholeheartedly into the work, undertaking all the correspondence, organising the annual Dinner and Dance and helping to found the Old Amplefordian Cricket Club with the thoroughness which dominated everything he undertook.

Apart from these activities Allan Hansom found time to engage himself in social work of a very different kind and no obituary notice of him would be complete without a reference to his interests in the Working Boys' Club of a large parish in the North Western district of London. To this Club he would go for three or four nights a week all through the year and indeed for many years, no matter the weather, leaving his comfortable home in Kensington to spend the evening in a rather cold and cheerless hut for the benefit of these slum lads. Only those who have worked in this type of club and who know this type of boy can realise what that must have meant to him. Nevertheless he quickly adapted himself to his new and strange surroundings, the incessant noise, the babble and the shouting, the singing and the whistling—the banging of doors and all that goes to make up club life of this kind.

He soon grew to understand them however and indeed to love them and the work, and they, strange to say, were quick to realise that beneath the refinement and gentleness of his character there lay a profound interest in their young lives and that they had found a friend. Many have been the tributes paid, on his behalf to the writer of these lines, by these now Old Boys of the Club. One of them remembered how he would take them to play some team on the grounds at Hackney Wick on Saturday afternoons and there they would see him standing under his umbrella on the touch line, frequently the sole spectator, and now and again they would hear his voice encouragingly calling out "Play up the Saints." They will never forget Mr 'ansom as he was and always will be to them.

Of his life in the City one of course knows very little so that the following quotation from *The Times* of February 2nd may be of interest: "The discount market learned with regret yesterday of the death of Mr. Allan Joseph Roskell Hansom, a director of Ryders Discount Company. By virtue of his long connexion with the market he had become a familiar figure to many members—his whole working life had been spent there and, since the foundation in 1903 of the business known as Ryder, Mills and Co., in association with the name of Ryder. His friendly and gentle disposition had gained him many friends. Mr Hansom's grandfather was the inventor of the hansom cab in 1834." Apart from this tribute one often heard from City friends that his knowledge of finance was vast, that his advice was almost always followed by his brother partners and that he bore an unblemished reputation for dealing honourably with everyone with whom he came in contact.

Of his personal character one can say that it was adorned with a great charm, and although he was by nature reticent and retiring and would shudder at display of any kind, he enjoyed an immense popularity. He cannot surely be said to have had an enemy in the world. His Faith was of the unassuming type, accompanied as is sometimes the case with a horror of publicity—but firm and strong nevertheless. If it appeared to be hidden and dormant it was there all the same, a background indeed to the many virtues he displayed. And perhaps the outstanding of these was his kindness of thought for others—his generosity of mind and so very very frequently his generosity in act. A gentle knight. His life indeed could be summed up in two words—"He gave." God rest him.

B.P.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	..	..	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
School Monitors:	C. de L. Herdon, G. V. Gosling, A. M. Porter,		
	J. H. Bamford, R. M. Sutherland, J. R. Ryan,		
	J. P. Weaver, F. H. Bullock, P. L. Pollen, R. A.		
	Campbell, M. P. Nolan, P. P. Liston, N. W.		
	Rimington, J. E. Kearney, D. W. McCaffrey.		
Master of Hounds ..	..	..	A. M. Porter
Captain of Athletics	..	..	J. H. Bamford



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

R. J. C. Baty, M. G. Cox, F. A. M. Cripps, N. D. B. Elwes, R. J. Freeman-Wallace, J. C. Greig, R. Hall, E. T. C. P. Heath, J. O. P. Kirk, T. C. Nosworthy, N. W. Rimington, R. E. V. Wolseley.

AND the following came in the Summer Term:—

M. M. Bull, D. K. Butlin, Lord Cardiff, Hon. D. O. Crichton-Stuart, J. M. Erskine, P. A. Mitchell, G. M. Moorhead, P. M. H. Morland, H. M. L. Morton, D. T. Slinger, J. C. O'Sullivan, A. J. R. Vigne, C. J. Yonge.



THE following academic distinctions have recently been awarded: to F. A. M. Cripps, an Open Scholarship in Classics at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; to P. D. P. McGrath, a Demyship in Natural Science at Magdalen College, Oxford; to G. V. Gosling, an Exhibition in Classics at St Catherine's College, Cambridge. We offer them our congratulations.



WE welcome back to the Staff Mr W. H. Shewring, Mr C. J. Acheson, Mr C. N. Watson and Mr A. T. Morison.



A GREAT deal of work (apart from academic) is going on at Ampleforth at the time of writing. The frontispiece shows extensive repair work on the College building which will be continued for many months to come. Another company is repairing and re-surfacing all the many roads and paths. Further work, which we hope will have begun by the time these lines appear in print, will be considerable extensions to the cricket fields. The field begun before the war to the west of the present "Top" field will be completed. The small "Square" to the

west of the Track will be extended north, west and south. Each of these extensions will be four acres and it is intended, by dividing them into one acre fields separated by low beech hedges, to provide a separate field for every House. The Junior House is also to have a field of its own. This will be just south of the line in front of the House. All will need considerable levelling.



A BRIEF concert was given on the last Sunday of term. A large chorus took part in performing "Honour and Arms" (unison) from *Samson*, and "Sound the Trumpet" by Purcell. There were also a couple of short 3-part songs, an arrangement for five players of a piece by Haydn and a Russian Folk-song ("Kazan City") played by massed violins in unison.



THE most popular film shown this term was *The Song of Bernadette*. Among other films shown were *The Way Ahead*, *A Yank at Oxford*, *Mrs Parkington*, *Lloyds of London*, *Meet Me in St Louis*, *Music for the Millions* and several re-issues.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES

THE SENIOR LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society has had a moderately successful session in spite of the ravages of influenza among its members. The majority of debates have been well contested, save only that on small-holdings, where a surprise appearance on the part of Fr Sylvester, whose rustic sympathies are well-known, carried the day.

In the other debates the Society tended to confine itself to one or two ideas and members rose and reiterated them in varying forms. One noticed the lack of members who could make a serious speech on a subject and explore new paths; people contented themselves with picking holes in the opening speeches of the Leaders or denying the truth of other members' statements.

There were, however, a few in the Society who could make a speech. J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple was one, though his were marred by Scottish fanaticism; J. C. Greig was another, though his outbursts were a little difficult to follow amid the gales of his own laughter. Baty, Ghika, Millais, Herdon, Miles, Nosworthy and O'Kelly spoke regularly and gave the Society consistent support. Finally our very sincere thanks must be tendered to Mr Aveling, whose provocative paper on the Brontës, though arousing considerable opposition, attracted very great interest and must be considered the best meeting of the season.

The verdicts on the motions were:—

"That History will condemn the year 1945 as one of failure and disillusionment." (*Defeated by 13 votes to 9*).

"That America is the brightest hope of Civilisation." (*Defeated by 28 votes to 20, with six abstentions*).

"That the only policy for England is a return to small farmers and small holdings." (*Carried by 19 votes to 7*).

H.B.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the Society, the following officials were elected:

Secretary: J. M. Smyth.

Committee: Fennell, Barnewall, Stourton, N., Longy.

The debates were well attended and there were many excellent speeches.

The debates were as follows:—

"This House considers that universal peace is impossible, therefore UNO is bound to fail." (*Won 25—5*).

"This House doubts the value of Physical Exercises at Ampleforth." (*Lost 9—24*).

"This House considers that the introduction of machinery has been beneficial to mankind." (*Lost* 9—26).

"This House prefers Jazz to Classical Music." (*Lost* 9—30).

After this debate C. R. Scrope caused a sensation by moving a vote of censure on the officials, and this was seconded by Mr Best. The vote of censure turned on the point of "power politics," which, according to the movers, was used by St Dunstan's when electing the committee. Scrope addressed the House for ten minutes and was followed by Best who made a short but impassioned speech calling upon the House to act in a democratic fashion and put down the iron fist of tyranny. The motion was carried by 30 votes and the House proceeded to elect a new committee. Smyth was again voted as Secretary and the following as the committee: Fennell, Laver, Goodall, Hornyold.

At the end of the term the House held one debate, namely:

"This House considers that Ireland has benefited from England's domination." (*Won* 21—16). 15 abstained from voting.

And the traditional Mock Trial was held in the Theatre on the last Sunday.

J.M.S.

MUSICAL SOCIETY

Four meetings were held. Fr Alban gave a lecture recital "Variety in Song," casting his net to include Handel and "No, No, Nanette." He was in excellent voice and ably assisted by Fr Denis. Mr Macmillan examined a modern claim that music is valueless except where it is the spontaneous expression of the untrammelled sub-conscious ego. The President experimented with members' reactions to excerpts of Programme Music played without titles given. Finally six members gave an instrumental concert—the first for many years—of solos and concerted items for bassoon, viola, oboe, violin, 'cello and piano in various combinations. The meetings were well attended and much enjoyed by all.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Society held only three meetings this term; but lack of quantity was made up for by high quality. Br Drostan gave the first lecture, an account of the assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, in which he managed to combine detail with clarity. Fr William gave a highly entertaining description of the attempt of a certain Captain Blood to steal Charles II's Crown jewels. The last meeting of the term took the form of a lively debate on whether historians should offer moral judgments. Mr Charles Edwards and Fr Alban took the leading parts, and useful contributions were made by almost everyone present.

J.H.W.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Proof that there has been a considerable revival in historical interest may be seen by the record number of members in the Society and by the large attendance at all meetings. Officials for the Session were Mr J. St L. Brockman, as Secretary and a committee of Messrs J. S. Schofield, J. M. Barrass, and C. J. de Hoghton. Members are very grateful to Fr William, Mr Richardson, Mr Smith and Mr Mitchell for their interesting and entertaining papers. Inside the Society the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary, and Messrs Wessel, Barrass, de Hoghton and Nevill also delivered papers.

The experiment of a historical debate proved very successful and it is to be hoped that this will become a regular feature of the Society. The debaters decided to the astonishment of all, including the Secretary, who proposed the motion, by a fair majority, "That the Younger Mr Pitt did more for this country than the Earl of Chatham."

The Session was successfully terminated by a tea in the village.

J. ST L.E.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

At the beginning of the Christmas Term, G. Pierlot was elected Secretary, and P. J. de van der Schueren, J. D. Remers, J. H. Whyte, and J. Griffiths were elected to the committee.

Although the number of meetings for the 1945—46 Session was not large, the standard was high, and the lectures given were greatly appreciated. Among the best features of the year were a lecture on Atomic Energy and the Atomic Bomb, preceded by a talk on Atomic Structure, both given by Mr Goodman; an outing to the Poppleton Sugar Beet factory near York, and a lecture on high-speed flying by Group-Captain C. J. Flood, an Old Boy and the chief test pilot of the Blackburn Aircraft Company.

Other popular lectures were given by Mr H. G. Davis, a Southern Railway official, who talked on the Electrification of Railways, and by J. D. Remers who introduced a film on the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority in North America.

The Club was also invited to a meeting of the Geographical Society whose President gave a talk on the Mersey Tunnel.

To all the lecturers, the Club expresses thanks.

EL CÍRCULO ESPAÑOL

As the term was so short, there were only three meetings of the Círculo. At the first the members debated with some warmth the motion: "La mujer no debe intervenir en política," which was carried by a majority

of one. The President at the next meeting read a paper on "El Fénix de España," showing what justification there was for giving Lope de Vega this title, and suggesting comparisons between his work and that of Shakespeare. The third meeting was of a social character, Spanish, as usual, being the sole means of communication.

D.G.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society started the term at a disadvantage through having to cancel a fair number of meetings, but nevertheless it managed to fit in two lectures and a film. J. R. R. Nevill and A. D. P. Carroll-Leahy gave lectures on "The West Country," and "Knocking around in the Himalayas" respectively. The film with its unprepossessing title "*Grass*," was a consummate success.

Although the term was short, it can be considered as having been extremely successful.

C. Cronin was elected to be an additional member of the committee at the first meeting of the term.

J.A.A.

LES VOYAGEURS

The Society had an uneventful Session. There was only one talk during the term which was kindly given by the President on "les Chateaux de la Loire." As last term some entertaining French films were shown and a little play reading was done. A meeting in which members gave the Society news about French school life from their French correspondents proved successful and amusing. To end the Session a *thé français* was held in the village.

I.J.B.

THE NATURALIST SOCIETY

The Society, which has been in abeyance since 1940, was reformed in the Christmas Term by the efforts of Fr Anthony. The gap of five years has been filled to a large extent by the Field Society, which has agreed to amalgamate as the Ornithological Section of the Naturalist Society. The remaining branches of Natural Science have been lumped together and entrusted to Br Damien as President of the General Biology Section. Each section has its own Secretary and committee: the whole is under the controlling influence of Fr Anthony, with a general Secretary for work connected with both sides.

Several meetings were held in the last two terms: a very good standard of lectures was combined with considerable variety. Attendances were large, especially in the Spring Term. Films such as the *Secrets of Nature* films were at times shown.

But the Society has resolved to be a practical one rather than a body of film and lecture-goers. How well its resolution is being carried out is shown by the success of the Fungus Exhibition and the rapid strides already made in the science of aquaria management: and if the long-term policies which it has formed come to fruition, it will surpass even its own expectations.

F. G. MILES.

THE FOURTH FORM SOCIETY

The Society met as usual throughout the term. G. Neely was again elected Secretary. The meetings were as follows:—

Memphis Belle, a film of the U.S. Army Air Force.

"Prehistoric Animals," a lecture by Fr Anthony.

Jungle Patrol, a film from the M.O.I.

"Historic Murders," by Fr Alban.

"H.M.S. *King George V*," by Fr Paschal.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

The Society continued to meet during the Spring Term.

At the beginning of the term, Mr Fraser was elected to fill the place of the departing Hon. Treasurer, Mr Foster. Messrs A. Bertie and Carroll-Leahy were also elected to serve on the committee.

During the term, owing to the ravages of 'flu and other circumstances, no new dance could be learnt; however, the old repertoire was fully perfected, and a notable feature of the weekly meetings was a Foursome danced by the officials of the Society.

J. H-D.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Squadron Leader William Desmond Farrell, R.C.A.F., Lieutenant Osmer Ogilvie Lamb and Henry A. M. Lyons, of whose deaths during the war we have recently had confirmation. Also for Allan Hansom, who died on February 1st, Edward Hill and Captain J. H. Dwyer. May they rest in peace.

WE reprint the following from *The Halifax Herald* of Nova Scotia:—

Captain John Harrington Dwyer, one of the best known Halifax citizens, passed away yesterday in the Infirmary in his 65th year after a long illness. He was a retired member of the British army and had lived in the province many years.

Although in ill health for some time, his passing will come as a great shock to numerous friends throughout Canada.

Captain Dwyer was the son of the late Michael Dwyer and Mary Harrington Dwyer. He received his early education at Ampleforth College, Yorkshire, and as a young man was commissioned in the East Lancashire Regiment, serving in India. At one time he served as aide-de-camp to the late Lord Aberdeen, at that time Governor-General of Ireland.

Upon retirement from the army he travelled extensively on the European continent, Egypt, and in the West Indies.

He was interested in numerous charitable organizations and had a special interest in young people's activities, having a kindly understanding and an active sympathy in their affairs.

In the Roll of Honour published in the last JOURNAL some dates were missing. For the sake of completeness we give these below:—

1940	June	6	Pilot Officer Blake Bamford James, R.A.F.
	Aug.	26	Flying Officer George Edward Moberly, A.A.F.
1941	Aug.	21	Sergeant Pilot Rupert Grattan-Doyle, R.A.F.V.R.
	Aug.	30	Squadron Leader Gerald Sebastian Patrick Rooney, D.F.C., R.A.F.
1943	Nov.	16	Lieutenant Osmer Ogilvie Lamb, Intelligence Corps.
1944	Feb.	13	Major Bernard J. Burfield, 2nd Punjab Regiment.
	June	7	Squadron Leader William Desmond Farrell, R.C.A.F.
	Sept.	14	Lieutenant Humphrey Oscar Coleridge Kennard, Irish Guards.

WE are pleased to be able to add the following to the Honours List:—

O.B.E.	Lieut Cmdr (S) J. G. Brisker, R.N.R.
M.B.E.	Major J. F. Marnan, Irish Guards.
	Major M. J. Petit, Royal Norfolk Regt.
	Lieut Cmdr T. E. Fox Taylor, R.N.

M.C.	Lieut S. C. Rolleston, Grenadier Guards. Major A. H. Fraser, Lovat Scouts. Major I. S. Nevill, Intelligence Corps.
D.F.C.	Capt. C. J. B. Jarrett, M.C., R.A.
MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.	Capt. J. J. Morrissey, R.A.M.C. Capt. R. A. H. Gerrard, Duke of Wellington's Regt. Squadron Leader the Hon. H. R. Feilding, R.A.F. Major A. J. Kevill, R.A. Major the Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, Grenadier Guards (Second Mention). Major C. O'M. Farrell, M.C., Scots Guards. Major O. A. J. Cary-Elwes, Lincolnshire Regt, att'd. S.A.S. Capt. K. A. Bradshaw, Royal Ulster Rifles.
U.S. D.F.C.	Flight Lieut T. P. Turnbull, D.F.C., R.A.F.
U.S. BRONZE STAR FOR GALLANTRY.	R. M. Whedbee, U.S. Army.

WE have heard of the following omissions from the List of those serving:

Blake, J., Lieut, R.E.M.E.
Chamberlain, G. H., Capt., The King's Regt.
Jefferson, J. F., Bimbashi, Sudan Defence Force.

WE print below some official citations of awards already announced that we have received in recent months:—

D.S.O.	Lieut-Colonel D. A. H. Silvertop, M.C., 14th-20th King's Hussars, Royal Armoured Corps.
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On July 19th, 1944 the Brigade was ordered to capture the villages of Bras and Hubert Folie. The third Battalion was ordered to capture the latter.

Lieutenant-Colonel Silvertop commanding this Battalion saw that the attack on Bras was in danger of collapsing. Knowing that it was essential that Bras must be captured or the whole operation might fail, he reported the situation to the Brigade. He stated his willingness to switch his attack to Bras if desired.

On being ordered to do so, he quickly switched his attack to Bras, seizing the Eastern exits of the village. Pushing on with the greatest dash and determination he quickly restored the situation and was mainly responsible for the early capture of this important point. The village was captured yielding 150 prisoners and much equipment.

No praise can be too high for this officer's outstanding leadership and personal courage in overcoming a very difficult situation and bringing the action to such a successful conclusion.

The previous day the third Battalion R.T.R. was leading Regiment behind the barrage in the break out of the armour. Lieutenant-Colonel Silvertop displayed the same high qualities of leadership and devotion to duty which were an inspiration to those under his command.

M.C. Major D. A. H. Silvertop, 14th-20th King's Hussars, Royal Armoured Corps.

As Brigade Major of 4th Armoured Brigade, Major Silvertop has shown outstanding gallantry and coolness in action during the whole period of operations.

He has been in the thick of the fighting, had his tank hit several times and has never shown the slightest sign of worry.

Major Silvertop has remained calm and imperturbable throughout; his ability and gallantry in carrying out his important responsibility of Brigade Major should be recognized.

M.C. Capt. C. J. B. Jarrett, Royal Artillery.

On January 2nd, 1945 Captain C. J. B. Jarrett was flying over Akyab in the course of his duties when he saw villagers waving white flags. He knew a Combined Operation was due next morning. Knowing airfields to be seized and obstructed and that the Japs were known to be there the day before he landed on a village green and remained there some time collecting information. As a result of his initiative and courage the assault next day was put in with fire "at call" only, and thus not only thousands of rounds of ammunition and bombs saved but many civilian lives also.

D.F.C. Capt. C. J. B. Jarrett, M.C., Royal Artillery.

This officer has during the period March 20th to the present date carried out 82 operational sorties and 55 sub-operational sorties.

In particular during the period May 14th to May 24th he flew 30 operational sorties and 11 sub-operational sorties representing 29 hours flying, during which he carried out eight important shoots and registrations, during a most critical stage in the battle in the 17th Div. front, being instrumental in neutralizing and probably destroying many enemy guns.

Furthermore, he carried out 10 contact sorties with 48th Brigade who were carrying out a very deep encircling move into enemy territory, operating, as on several occasions before, from a strip under direct observation of the enemy who were known to have 75-mm guns well within range of the strip. Information brought back from these sorties, in addition to important tactical information, enabled hospital planes to land when the situation permitted to evacuate casualties.

This officer has carried out all tasks called for by the various formations under whom he has been operating irrespective of the close proximity of the enemy, and with complete disregard for his personal safety.

THE War Record that appeared in the January JOURNAL has been reprinted; copies may be obtained for 6d. each, post free, on application to the Journal Secretary. Fr Oswald Vanheems wishes to thank the many Old Boys who answered his request for further information of their war services, and will be glad to receive corrections to the Lists and additions.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Lieut (E) James Ilay Ferrier, R.N., to Jacqueline Pamela Fraser at Church Stretton, Shropshire, on January 26th.

Lieut Peter Kelly, R.N.V.R., to Renee Maria Bourdon at the Cathedral, Port Said, on January 29th.

Thomas Patrick Reynell Baker to Pamela Angela Valerie Forbes at the Cathedral of the Good Shepherd, Singapore, on February 25th.

Major the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, M.C., Scots Guards, to Jean Marion Hamilton-Dalrymple at St James's, Spanish Place on March 4th.

Major R. S. Richmond, M.C., R.A., to Frances Mary Chaddock at the Church of Our Lady of Angels and St Peter, Stoke-on-Trent, on March 14th.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

James Adrian Coleridge Kennard to Pamela Cole.

Frederick John Gerald Kinsella to Ann Cox.

Philip J. M. Scott to Mary Magdalene Trotman.

Major Anthony James Morris, O.B.E., M.C., The Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Merle, widow of Lieut D. S. McN. Verschoyle-Campbell, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Capt. Peter Hugh Frederick Walker, B.Sc., A.M.Inst. C.E., R.E., to Barbara Joan Hoyer.

Capt. Brian Hay, The Gordon Highlanders, to Marigold Eden.

John Foll to Jennifer Ann Urquhart.

ABOUT one hundred Old Boys attended the Ampleforth Dinner held at the Connaught Rooms in January. Major General Sir Francis de Guinand, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., proposed the toast of "Ampleforth," which was replied to by Fr Abbot and the Head Master.

T. P. R. BAKER is now in Singapore and has consented to act as Area Secretary of the Ampleforth Society. Those who are in that part of the world should get in touch with him; his address is c/o The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Singapore. He has written "I will gladly do all I can to gather Old Boys in this area, and if anyone at home requires information regarding this country, particularly in regard to employment, etc., I will be only too pleased to advise them."

P. W. DAVIS will act in a similar capacity for Old Boys in India. His address is c/o National Bank of India, Madras, S. India.

LORD ELDON and R. H. Scrope will be joint Masters of the South Durham Foxhounds during the coming season. D. C. Franklin was Whipper-in last season to the Royal Agricultural College Beagles, Cirencester.

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WE are pleased to hear that the Old Amplefordian Cricket Club is reviving its activities this season. It was found impossible to arrange a tour in Hampshire and Dorset, their pre-war area, and they have accepted the Abbot's invitation to make Gilling Castle their headquarters. They will be there from July 28th to August 6th and will play home and away fixtures with Army and other Clubs. We hope that the Secretary (A. F. M. Wright, Oak House, Rothley, Leicester) will receive support in the efforts he is making to revive the Club so soon after the war.

★

NEARLY a hundred guests, the majority of whom were Old Boys, attended the Easter Retreat. Our thanks are due to Monsignor R. A. Knox for the discourses. There was also a General Meeting of the Ampleforth Society at which new officials were elected and plans were made for a great revival of its activities. Details will be sent to members later. It was very pleasant to see such a large concourse of our friends for this first peacetime meeting. The weather was kind and there was a very catholic combination of religious exercises and amusement. May this old and happy custom long survive.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

CROSS COUNTRY RACES

SINCE the introduction of cross-country running at Ampleforth there has been, off and on, indecisiveness in answering the query how long a period should be given over to it. There has, in addition, been speculation on the time when it should be run, whether late or early in the Easter Term. And for a few there have been grave doubts about the value of such a race. To these let it be boldly stated that running of this type is capable of developing many fine qualities. Cross-country running demands exacting training for the individual who must learn how to work his legs over varying gradients up-hill and down, how to lengthen or shorten his stride in accordance with the nature of the country, and how best to cover ground now smooth, now rough, or how to cross ditch and hedge at speed. All require working at and working out. Added to this cross-country running demands team-work and as such deserves a place amongst the school activities. That it can be interesting and at times thrilling must be plain for those who have read the Barby Hill run in *Tom Brown's School Days*.

This term we ran the three races after

a fortnight's training. No one would deny that two weeks was too short a period. But it was all that could be spared in such a short term into which rugger Junior House matches and athletics had to be fitted. However, the idea turned out well and the racing good.

The Senior run was staged two days before the Junior and St Bede's came home first, almost unchallenged. The thirteenth place was occupied by St Bede's sixth man. The same House also provided the first and second, J. P. O'Brien and P. J. Ryland, with the former running in 22 minutes 22.8 seconds.

The first twelve places were filled by: J. P. O'Brien (B), P. J. Ryland (B), G. F. Lorrimer (D), F. A. Cripps (E), A. J. Millar (W), J. S. Hay (B), T. F. de Wolff (D), H. F. Ellis-Rees (D), M. Magee (B), N. H. Bruce (E), J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple (O), R. M. Sutherland (B).

In the Junior race St Dunstan's won with a total of 44 points with J. M. Boodle the individual winner. St Wilfrid's won the Juvenile and I. G. Douglas was the winner.

JUNIOR INTER-HOUSE RUGBY

FOLLOWING on the cross-country races the School, for three weeks, turned back to rugger. At the top of the School two main sets were formed and these held the majority of the players of the future. Lower down there was a set composed mainly of next year's Colts. To these the senior coaches gave their full attention. But over and above this the Houses were preparing their Junior inter-House teams for the inter-House matches.

At the end of the first round St Oswald's had won their way through

against St Edward's, and so had St Dunstan's who only just beat St Cuthbert's. St Wilfrid's had to struggle very hard to beat St Aidan's.

In the next series St Wilfrid's again fought hard to beat St Oswald's, and St Bede's, believed to be the probable winners, went down in a close game to St. Dunstan's.

The final between St Dunstan's and St Wilfrid's turned out to be an easy win for the heavier and more skilful team. In the first half St Wilfrid's with a helping wind managed to keep the

score down to a single try scored by W. Gilchrist, but it was obvious that only determined tackling could prevent St Dunstan's, who had been getting the ball regularly in the scrums, from scoring heavily. In fact they were well checked

by a sound defence and though St Dunstan's added two further tries the final score of 19-0 was considerably helped by two cleverly dropped goals by M. J. Reynolds.

ATHLETICS

THE climax to three weeks' athletic training, which more than usually this year was sorely interrupted by inter-school matches, by snow, by the retreat, and by St Benedict's, was the school meeting.

As a rule we look to the school matches to provide the high lights and produce the best results. The matches, all three, were as interesting as ever, but it was not until they had passed and the school meeting had been in full swing for some days that we discovered the true worth of many of the runners. The cause of the delay in these discoveries was, retrospectively, evident. Team trials were forced on us at a time when little training had been done and, more important, they were held when it was still far too cold for the human machine to give of its best. Shortly afterwards there came that most extraordinary period of brilliant sunshine and warmth when almost at once the form of the runners, as well as of those in the field events became topsy-turvy. The good athletes improved in leaps and bounds and those who had remained dormant through cold awoke. It was hardly surprising that had there been another match six of the first strings in the school team would probably have been relegated. A comparison of the Senior Division (Sets I and II) results with those of the matches makes this obvious. Whether such changes would have meant more favourable results with Denstone College and Worksop College can never be ascertained. For the first time both schools beat us and in each case we were deservedly beaten. Against St Peter's School the team was just good enough to win; the junior members were not.

A survey of the individual results reveals a large number of records, fifteen, broken. To this must be added others in team events. Of individuals, the School was fortunate in holding such a fine captain and leader, J. H. Bamford, who will remain classified amongst Ampleforth's greater runners. Down the School he showed promise. His action, even then, was smooth and easy but uncontrolled and exaggerated arm movement linked with a poor knee lift handicapped him. Sound coaching and co-operation by determination on his part rectified the arm carriage but the knee lift, though much better, can still be improved. With this right and a more accurately developed start he must become a fine runner.

And in the steeplechase J. H. Hamilton-Dalrymple delighted us with a novel performance for after losing a shoe in the water jump he ran the remainder of the race, a quarter of a mile further, along the cinder track, over hurdles and fence, in bare feet, and finished in record time.

A third notable performance in the Senior Division came from the throwing of the javelin by M. R. Hooke who just failed by ten inches to reach the old-standing record of D. R. Dalglish. This he should beat next year.

In the middle of the School, F. C. Wadsworth claimed the four field events and produced a very long throw when he hurled the javelin a little more than 159 feet. Equal to this in merit was the running of J. M. McEvoy and J. M. Boodle who with Wadsworth are still under sixteen and who ran the one mile in 5 minutes 5 seconds.

And right at the bottom, where in one



Sitting (left to right):
J. S. Hay
P. T. Pernyes
M. Magee
F. C. Wadsworth
M. R. Hooke
W. H. Banks
J. P. O'Brien
Standing (left to right):
P. J. de van der Schueren
C. J. Kenny
R. A. Campbell
J. H. Bamford (Capt.)
S. V. Taylor
P. J. Ryland
R. M. Sutherland

SCHOOL ATHLETICS
TEAM

J. S. Hay
P. T. Pernyes
M. Magee
F. C. Wadsworth
M. R. Hooke
W. H. Banks
J. P. O'Brien

Sitting (left to right) :

P. J. de van der Schueren
C. J. Kenny
R. A. Campbell
J. H. Bamford (*Capt.*)
S. V. Taylor,
P. J. Ryland
R. M. Sutherland

SCHOOL ATHLETICS
TEAM



Set all records were broken, are several athletes of the future if only they will train-on and persevere.

The above are facts worthy of comment but they must not be regarded as isolated events. They can't be when, it is remembered that fifteen records were broken. There is much material dotted about the School and we can be quite certain that the lecture given by Guy Butler and then the hard work put in by Capt. K. S. Duncan down on the track have done much to bring on the latent talent. Of course we thank them most sincerely and feel sure that some of the sixteen entries at the White City will reap the benefit of their valuable instruction.

To conclude we congratulate J. S. Hay, R. M. Hooke, C. J. Kenny, P. J. Ryland, R. M. Sutherland and S. V. Taylor on being awarded their colours. And we proffer a similar sentiment for St Bede's who were the winners of the Senior inter-House competition and for St Aidan's, the winners of the Junior competition.

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

Held at Fallowfield, Manchester, on March 20th, 1946.

100 Yards.—R. J. Beatal (D) 1, J. H. Bamford (A) 2, J. S. Hay (A) 3. 10.5 secs.

440 Yards.—J. H. Bamford (A) 1, C. J. Kenny (A) 2, Riley (D) 3. 58.5 secs.

Half Mile.—Dawe (D) 1, J. P. O'Brien (A) 2, Elley (D) 3. 2 min. 15.5 secs.

Mile.—A. K. Maughn (D) 1, P. J. Ryland (A) 2, M. Magee (A) 3. 5 min. 6.0 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Knowles (D) 1, Simpkins (D) 2, R. M. Sutherland (A) 3. 19.4 secs.

High Jump.—S. V. Taylor (A) 1, L. M. Carter (A) 2, J. H. Webster (D) 3. 4 ft. 11 ins.

Long Jump.—Hopkins-Jones (D) 1, R. J. Beatal (D) 2, P. T. Pernyes (A) 3. 19 ft. 10 ins.

Putting the Weight.—R. J. Beatal (D) 1, A. F. Hignall (D) 2, F. C. H. Wadsworth (A) 3. 36 ft. 4½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—A. F. Hignall (D) 1, F. C. H. Wadsworth (A) 2, Westgate (D) 3. 168 ft.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—Ampleforth by 90 yards. No time taken.

Ampleforth.—C. J. Kenny, J. S. Hay, J. H. Bamford, P. T. Pernyes.

Result.—Denstone 48 points, Ampleforth 38 points.

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP

Held at Ampleforth on March 23rd, 1946.

100 Yards.—J. H. Bamford (A) 1, P. S. Southcott (W) 2, R. H. Keay (W) 3. 10.5 secs.

440 Yards.—J. H. Bamford (A) 1, R. H. Keay (W) 2, G. O. Roberts (W) 3. 55.8 secs.

Half Mile.—W. Brumfitt (W) 1, P. de van der Schueren (A) 2, W. D. Simpson (W) 3. 2 mins. 14.1 secs.

Mile.—R. Clapham (W) 1, P. J. Ryland (A) 2, M. Magee (A) 3. 5 mins. 7.1 secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—R. M. Sutherland (A) 1, M. R. Hooke (A) 2, G. B. Stout (W) 3. 17.3 secs.

High Jump.—W. H. M. Banks (A) 1, S. V. Taylor (A) 2, C. M. Rich (W) 3. 5 ft. 2½ ins.

Long Jump.—W. Brumfitt (W) 1, B. W. Birkett (W) 2, J. S. Hay and P. T. Pernyes equal 3. 19 ft. 9 ins.

Putting the Weight.—P. C. Garbutt (W) 1, M. Atkinson (W) and R. A. Campbell (A) equal 2. 36 ft. 10 ins.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—Worksop won by 15 yards in 1 min. 45.9 secs.

Worksop.—W. Brumfitt, G. O. Roberts, R. H. Keay, P. S. Southcott.

Ampleforth.—C. J. Kenny, J. S. Hay, J. H. Bamford, P. T. Pernyes.

Result.—Workshop 41 points, Ampleforth 36 points.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S YORK

Held at York on March 27th, 1946.

Junior 100 Yards (under 15 years).—K. Warrington (P) 1, I. Russell (A) and M. E. Kershaw (P) equal 2. 11.6 secs.

Intermediate 100 Yards (under 16 years).—C. Frank (P) 1, H. Vincenti (A) 2, J. C. B. Gosling (A) 3. 11.0 secs.

100 Yards.—J. H. Bamford (A) 1, I. N. Haysey (P) 2, J. S. Hay (A) 3. 10.6 secs.

Intermediate 440 Yards.—H. Vincenti (A) 1, F. C. Slegg (P) 2, J. M. Dods-worth (P) 3. 59.2 secs.

440 Yards.—J. H. Bamford (A) 1, C. J. Kenny (A) 2, K. A. Boyes (P) 3. 54.2 secs.

Half Mile.—C. S. Shepherd (P) 1, P. de van der Schueren (A) 2, P. W. Weighill (P) 3. 2 mins. 17.8 secs.

Mile.—G. H. Reynolds (P) 1, P. J. Ryland (A) 2, M. Magee (A) 3. 4 mins. 58.2 secs.

High Jump.—S. V. Taylor (A) and J. L. Dooky (P) equal 1, W. H. Banks (A) 3. 5 ft. 1 in.

Intermediate Long Jump.—C. Frank (P) 1, C. Dryden (P) 2, H. Vincenti (A) 3. 17 ft. 4½ ins.

Long Jump.—W. Clark (P) 1, I. N. Haysey (P) 2, P. T. Pernyes (A) and J. S. Hay (A) equal 3. 19 ft 3½ ins.

Junior Relay (4 x 110 Yards).—St Peter's won in 51.8 secs.

St Peter's.—M. Kershaw, D. Walter, A. M. Kendall, I. Warrington.

Ampleforth.—I. Russell, P. A. Morrin, P. C. Cowper, C. J. Huston.

Intermediate Half Mile Medley Relay St Peter's won in 1 min. 49.6 secs.

St Peter's.—C. Frank, N. J. S. Green, F. C. Slegg, C. Dryden.

Ampleforth.—F. C. Wadsworth, J. M. Boodle, H. Vincenti, J. C. B. Gosling.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—Ampleforth won in 1 min. 45.1 secs.

St Peter's.—I. MacPherson, W. J. Clark, I. N. Haysey, J. Lennard.

Ampleforth.—C. J. Kenny, J. S. Hay, J. H. Bamford, P. T. Pernyes.

Result.—St Peter's 60 points, Ampleforth 45 points.

SET I

100 Yards.—(10.2 secs. P. J. Wells 1937 and A. M. H. Mahony 1939.) J. H. Bamford 1, S. Brochock 2, M. R. Bowman 3. 10.5 secs.

440 Yards.—(54.0 secs. T. G. E. West 1945.) J. H. Bamford 1, J. S. Hay 2, F. J. Heyes 3. 52.6 secs. (NEW RECORD.)

Half Mile.—(2 mins. 6.4 secs. R. E. Riddell 1935.) J. P. O'Brien 1, P. J. de van der Schueren 2, M. Magee 3. 2 mins. 12.6 secs.

Mile.—(4 mins. 45.6 secs. A. G. F. Green 1937.) N. H. Bruce 1, M. Magee 2, P. de van der Schueren 3. 4 mins. 56.5 secs.

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3 mins. 52.2 secs. D. P. M. Stewart-Cape 1941.) J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple 1, P. J. Ryland 2, R. M. Sutherland 3. 3 mins. 51.8 secs. (NEW RECORD.)

120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.4 secs. E. P. S. Mathews 1941.) R. M. Sutherland 1, R. A. Campbell 2, M. D. Hughes 3. 16.9 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 10 ins. J. G. Bamford 1942.) M. D. Hughes 1, L. A. Turner 2, S. V. Taylor 3. 4 ft. 10½ ins.

Long Jump.—(21 ft. 47 ins. D. B. Reynolds 1944.) P. T. Pernyes 1, J. S. Hay 2, R. A. Macaulay 3. 18 ft. 4½ ins.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs.).—(40 ft. 6 ins. J. O. Leask 1938.) F. J. Heyes 1, C. H. Cronin 2, P. Liston 3. 31 ft. 10 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(164 ft. 6 ins. D. R. Dalglish 1936.) R. A. Campbell 1, N. D. P. Elwes 2, D. J. C. Keane 3. 145 ft.

SET II

100 Yards.—(10.5 secs. K. W. Gray 1943.) A. Zaluski 1, W. J. Wilberforce 2, F. P. Crossley 3. 11.4 secs.

440 Yards.—(55.6 secs. T. G. E. West 1944.) C. J. Kenny 1, W. H. M. Banks 2, E. O'G. Kirwan 3. 55.5 secs. (NEW RECORD.)

Half Mile.—(2 mins. 10.0 secs. T. G. E. West 1944.) G. F. Lorrinan 1, P. A. Wilcox 2, A. J. Millar 3. 2 mins. 19.6 secs.

Mile.—(5 min. 8.6 secs. G. M. Reid 1941.) W. H. Inman 1, G. F. Lorrinan 2, P. A. Wilcox 3. 5 mins. 5.5 secs. (NEW RECORD.)

Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(4 mins. 10.1 secs. P. J. Ryland 1945.) H. F. Ellis-Rees 1, J. A. Triggs 2, C. N. J. Ryan 3. 4 mins. 9.2 secs. (NEW RECORD.)

120 Yards Hurdles.—(17.3 secs. E. M. P. Hardy 1944.) M. R. Hooke 1, C. N. J. Ryan 2, F. P. Crossley 3. 18.2 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 5 ins. D. B. Reynolds 1943.) W. H. M. Banks 1, L. M. Carter 2, P. D. Fanshawe 3. 5 ft. 2½ ins.

Long Jump.—(19 ft. 3 ins. D. B. Reynolds 1943.) C. J. Kenny 1, J. S. Whedbee 2, W. J. Wilberforce 3. 18 ft. 8 ins.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs.).—(36 ft. 11 ins. K. W. Gray 1943.) E. O'G. Kirwan 1, D. A. D. Slattery 2, G. A. Robertson 3. 35 ft. 3½ ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(144 ft. 9 ins. R. A. Campbell 1945.) M. R. Hooke 1, D. W. Tate 2, A. H. Lund 3. 163 ft. 8 ins. (NEW RECORD.)

SET III

100 Yards.—(11.0 secs. G. H. Hume 1939, and P. T. Pernyes 1944.) J. C. B. Gosling 1, H. Vincenti 2, C. Gaisford-St Lawrence 3. 11.2 secs.

440 Yards.—(57.6 secs. K. W. Gray 1942.) H. Vincenti 1, C. Gaisford-St Lawrence 2, J. McEvoy 3. 59.6 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins. 17.5 secs. D. J. M. Carvill 1937.) J. McEvoy 1, J. M. Boodle 2, G. A. Hay 3. 2 mins. 20.2 secs.

Mile.—(5 mins. 10.5 secs. E. P. Murphy 1937.) J. McEvoy 1, J. M. Boodle 2, P. Sheehy 3. 5 mins. 5.0 secs. (NEW RECORD.)

106T Yards Hurdles (3 ft.).—(16.2 secs. C. J. Ryan 1935.) C. Gaisford-St Lawrence 1, P. F. Ryan 2, P. J. Bishop 3. 17.3 secs.

High Jump.—(5 ft. 3 ins. J. G. Bamford 1939.) F. C. H. Wadsworth 1, J. A. D. Ford 2, H. B. Meynell 3. 4 ft. 9 ins.

Long Jump.—(18 ft. 2 ins. K. W. Gray 1942.) F. C. H. Wadsworth 1, H. Vincenti 2, P. J. Sheehan 3. 16 ft. 11 ins.

Putting the Weight (10 lbs.).—(36 ft. 4 ins. K. W. Gray 1942.) F. C. H. Wadsworth 1, J. D. Harris 2, P. J. Sheehan 3. 37 ft. 11 ins. (NEW RECORD.)

Throwing the Javelin.—(138 ft. 4 ins. R. A. Campbell 1943.) F. C. H. Wadsworth 1, J. T. Balinski 2, P. P. Plowden 3. 158 ft. 10 ins. (NEW RECORD.)

SET IV

100 Yards.—(11.4 secs. K. W. Gray 1941 and J. C. B. Gosling 1945.) M. S. Saunders 1, H. G. Bruce 2, W. J. Corcoran 3. 12.5 secs.

440 Yards.—(60.4 secs. D. M. Gaynor 1937.) H. G. Bruce 1, W. J. Corcoran 2, J. A. Binning 3. 64.8 secs.

Half Mile.—(2 mins. 24.4 secs. D. M. Gaynor 1937.) W. J. Corcoran 1, J. C. L. Inman 2, J. F. G. Murphy 3. 2 mins. 35.6 secs.

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 ins.)—(15.5 secs. J. G. C. Ryan 1936.) M. S. Saunders 1, J. A. Binning 2, C. H. Forbes 3. 16.7 secs.

High Jump.—(4 ft. 11 ins. C. J. Ryan 1934.) J. F. G. Murphy 1, W. M. Hopkins 2, H. A. W. Staepoole 3. 4 ft. 4½ ins.

Long Jump.—(16 ft. 10 ins. D. M. Gaynor 1937.) W. M. Hopkins 1, J. A. Binning 2, J. F. G. Murphy 3. 15 ft. 3½ ins.

SET V

100 Yards.—(12.1 secs. J. C. B. Gosling 1944.) I. Russell 1, C. J. Huston 2, P. C. Cowper 3. 11.8 secs. (NEW RECORD).

440 Yards.—(65.7 secs. J. McEvoy 1945.) C. J. Huston 1, P. A. F. Morrin 2, P. C. Cowper 3. 61.3 secs. (NEW RECORD).

Half Mile.—(2 mins. 28.9 secs. F. C. H. Wadsworth 1944.) P. A. F. Morrin 1, C. J. Huston 3, J. W. Baker 3. 2 mins. 26.6 secs. (NEW RECORD).

97½ Yards Hurdles (2 ft. 10 ins.)—(18.3 secs. J. F. G. Murphy 1945.) P. A. F. Morrin 1, P. C. Cowper 2, P. J. C. Vincent 3. 16.7 secs. (NEW RECORD).

High Jump.—(4 ft. 5 ins. R. P. Ryan 1945.) P. A. F. Morrin 1, P. B. Sawdy 2, M. C. McKeever 3. 4 ft. 7 ins. (NEW RECORD).

Long Jump.—(13 ft. 5½ ins. C. J. Young 1945.) W. L. Gilchrist 1, P. J. C. Vincent 2, P. C. Cowper 3. 14 ft. 7½ ins. (NEW RECORD).

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR.

400 Yards Relay.—(44.1 secs. St. Aidan's 1937.) St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 45.4 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 44.4 secs. St Aidan's 1944.) St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 1 min. 43.8 secs. (NEW RECORD).

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

Four Miles Relay.—(14 mins. 57.8 secs. St Dunstan's 1938.) St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 15 mins. 3.0 secs.

JUNIOR

400 Yards Relay.—(49.3 secs. St Dunstan's 1937.) St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 50.0 secs.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 52.7 secs. St Dunstan's 1937.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 1 min. 56.5 secs.

One Mile Relay.—(4 mins. 3.3 secs. St Aidan's 1935.) St Aidan's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Bede's 3. 4 mins. 10.2 secs.

Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1931.) St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 12 points.

Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's 1936.) St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 12 points.

High Jump.—(14 ft. 4½ ins. St Wilfrid's 1939.) St Oswald's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Edward's 3. 13 ft. 1 ins.

Long Jump.—(47 ft. 4½ ins. St Cuthbert's 1942.) St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 45 ft. 7 ins.

Putting the Weight (10 lbs).—(97 ft. 7½ ins. St Bede's 1945.) St Aidan's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 83 ft. 3 ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(325 ft. 10 ins. St Aidan's 1945.) St Aidan's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Bede's 3. 304 ft. 8½ ins.

THE BEAGLES

ALTHOUGH by comparison with pre-war standards the season that has just ended would not rank as a good one, it has in the main been satisfactory. We may claim to be among the very few packs of Beagles in the country, perhaps the only one, to have been able to return at once to normal conditions, hunting two days a week, covering the whole of our country, and with a pack of almost normal strength. Hunting under war-time conditions held little attraction for those who came out, and it has therefore been most encouraging to find the usual hospitality and keenness in our "country" and a revival of keenness and interest in the School. There have been Fields of seventy or more even on days when the School was not hunting.

For the first part of the term hunting was interrupted by bad weather, which caused the Shrove Monday meet, amongst others, to be cancelled. However, when hunting was resumed sport was generally good. Perhaps the best days were those at Grouse Hall on March 13th and at Saltersgate on St Benedict's.

Grouse Hall, a farm on the east bank of the river Dove at the bottom of Farndale, is an almost ideal place for watching a hunt, and we are most grateful to Mr Wildsmith for giving us this new meet by inviting us to hunt here at any time. This Wednesday being a J.T.C. Field Day, the meet was arranged for the Junior House.

A longish draw ended when a hare was seen moving up the moor near where the Gillamoor road crosses the Dove. Hounds soon settled to the line, and with the best scent of the season raced their hare straight up the moor, over the Farndale road, and almost to Spaunton Lodge. They checked here for a moment, but were soon seen running hard down the side of Farndale in the direction of Grouse Hall. Crossing the Gillamoor road, they ran out over the fields by the river before again swinging

left to recross the road between Grouse Hall and Barmoor. The pack then made out over the moor to a point on the Farndale road where they checked. By now there were at least two fresh hares afoot and the pack must have changed, for although they continued to run hard for the rest of the day they were unable to stick to one hare for long enough to kill. The first hunt had been a first class and very fast run of nearly an hour.

At Saltersgate, too, the first part of the day was spoilt by several fresh hares being disturbed. Soon, however, the pack was laid on to the line of a hare that had been seen to cross the Whitby road just above Mr Warriner's farm, and a really first class moorland hunt followed.

This is a very open bit of moor, and as the day was clear and sunny, conditions were nearly ideal for enjoying a hunt. Moreover scent was good and the whole pack was out and hunting well.

After crossing the road the pack soon came around right-handed as if for Blakey Topping or Saltersgate Bank. Instead, however, they swung left, making a wide circle around to the road again about a mile and a half from the farm. Almost this identical circle was twice repeated, the hare being viewed a number of times out on the moor ahead of the pack. On reaching the road the third time round the hare collapsed. When she got up she was clearly done and kept to the gutters by the side of the road. Hounds were working up to her there, and it looked as if they would catch her. As it was, she managed to come round some way out on to the moor again before hounds, running from scent to view, killed in the open and in full view of most of the Field after an excellent hunt of just over an hour.

Both Senior and Junior Point-to-Points were run under favourable conditions, and in each case the number of entries was good. In the Senior race G. Lorrimer came first (28 min. 30 secs.),

J. Gibbons second, and C. Morgan third: the first three of the Under Sixteens being J. Hartigan, G. Hay, and C. Huston.

The Puppy Show has been arranged for May 4th, and on July 11th we hope to take a number of promising hounds to the Show at Peterborough.

BOXING

THE boxing season of 1945-46 has not been lacking in the usual interest and variety. Five school matches have been fought, of which two were won, two lost and one drawn, and there were also the usual school competitions—the Novice Boxing Competition in the Autumn Term and the inter-House competition in the Spring Term. Accounts of these activities appear below. After being without an Instructor since 1940, we were able last term to secure the services of Mr. M. Henry: the boxing is already showing the good effects of his instruction and we may look forward to further improvement next season.

The School team was for second season under the experienced captaincy of F. H. Bullock, who incidentally completed his fourth year of boxing for the School. Three of last season's Colours—J. E. Hume, J. O'Brien and C. J. Kenny—were again boxing, although Kenny had to give up halfway through the season owing to an injury. School Colours were awarded during the season to: J. M. Boodle, H. G. A. Gosling, P. A. F. Morrin, C. de L. Herdon and J. C. Greig—all of whom we congratulate. The following also boxed for the School: A. W. Fenwick, F. C. A. Wadsworth, J. A. Binning, C. G. C. Petit and J. A. D. Young.

In the school matches the outstanding performances were undoubtedly those of Bullock, Hume and Boodle. Bullock, who is now boxing in the Welter-weights, has developed a power and accuracy in hitting, especially in the right and left "cross-counter," which is not often met with in school boxing. Owing to an injury to his hand, he was unable to take

part in the match against Newcastle—the last of this season—and, as the result shows, his absence from the team was very much felt. Hume, still light enough to box in the Bantam-weights, has been outstanding in that weight: making full use of his reach and light on his feet, he usually manages to keep his opponent guessing. From the point of view of stamina the most remarkable performance has undoubtedly been that of Boodle, who has often found himself matched against heavier opponents but has usually managed to bring off the fight. Of the five matches boxed, the closest, and also the most interesting as regards the boxing, were the two matches against the Boys' Training Company, Royal Signals. There were some very good bouts also in the Newcastle match, but at times the casualties among our team were too thick and fast for interest. The results of the matches were as follows:—

Boys' Training Coy, Royal Signals—
Home—Lost—16 points (5 fights) to 17 points (6 fights).

Leeds Grammar School—Home—
Won—19 points (8 fights) to 16 points (3 Fights).

Boys' Training Coy, Royal Signals—
Away—Drawn—18 points (6 fights) all.

Mount St Mary's College—Home—
Won—16 points (7 fights) to 11 points (3 fights).

Newcastle Royal Grammar School—
Away—Lost—15 points (6 fights) to 12 points (3 fights).

NOVICE BOXING COMPETITION AND INTER-HOUSE BOXING COMPETITION.

The Novice Boxing Competition was held on December 4th and the two following evenings. There were full entries from all Houses, but the general standard of boxing was perhaps not quite so high as last season. Some promising young boxers however made their début, and were to be seen again in the later competition. The Tankard for the Best Boxer was awarded to D. G. J. Hennessy (E), the Runner-up being P. M. Laver (W).

The House Boxing Competition this year started on February 25th and the Finals took place on March 26th. The competition was won for the first time by St Wilfrid's House, to whom we offer hearty congratulations. Their victory was the more deserved since they had few outstanding boxers and their House Captain, C. J. Kenny, was unable to box in the competition.

The boxing throughout the competition was distinctly better than last year, and in the semi-final and final bouts the standard reached was very satisfactory—with few or no displays of what in Madison Square is called "South Paw" boxing. The Challenge Cup for the Best Boxer in the competition was again

awarded to F. H. Bullock. The results in the final bouts were as follows:—

6 st 7 lbs and under.—J. A. D. Young (B) beat J. D. Duffett (D).

7 st and under.—C. G. C. Petit (W) beat H. A. Spilsbury (A).

Fly-weight.—M. W. Hadcock (O) beat J. A. Binning (W).

Bantam-weight.—J. Bannen (O) beat M. J. O'Connor (C).

Feather-weight.—H. G. A. Gosling (C) beat A. W. Fenwick (O).

Light-weight.—J. O'Brien (B) beat P. P. Kilner (E).

Welter-weight.—F. H. Bullock (B) beat C de L. Herdon (D).

Middle-weight.—C. J. W. Huston (W) beat J. D. Harris (W).

The following points were won by Houses:

St. Wilfrid's	..	18½	points
St. Dunstan's	..	17	"
St Aidan's	..	16	"
St Bede's	..	16	"
St Oswald's	..	15½	"
St Cuthbert's	..	15	"
St Edward's	..	9	"

Our thanks are due to the Officers of the Northern Command P.T. Staff, and of the 231st Infantry Brigade for their kindness in coming over on various occasions to act as officials at matches and competitions.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE Annual Inspection of the Contingent which was to have been in March will take place during the Summer Term.

In the main, despite sickness, the training programme was completed by the bulk of the Contingent and the whole day devoted to tactical training was well attended. Schemes based on the platoon organisation operated successfully with the Signal Section and those attached to it for post Certificate "A" training. Previous to this day's training a large portion of the Contingent saw the lay-

out of a platoon from the 5th (H) Batt. from Beverley, at war strength and their tactical formations. This was most instructive and we are grateful to Captain De'ath of the East Yorkshire Regiment for arranging the demonstration and for the tactics course he organized for thirty N.C.O.'s.

A post Certificate "A" P.T. course was restarted under Mr Henry, the new physical training Instructor, and during the "Field Day" the course was shown over the gymnasium at Command, later seeing the current course in action.

The inter-House Shooting Competition was won by St Cuthbert's. The general standard of shooting in the Contingent has greatly improved under the expert eye of R.S.M. Blackton and it is encouraging to notice that the VIII shot up to their recent standard in the *Country Life* Competition which is open to all Public Schools with a Contingent.

At this point it may not be out of place to say that the shooting is organised on a broad basis and designed to enable every boy to become a first class shot, the official "classification" demanded by the War Office counting in the above-mentioned competition. Unless the general standard of shooting in a House is high the standard of its VIII, however good, cannot win the inter-House Cup. The inter-House Cup for the best Junior VIII was also won by St Cuthbert's.

The VIII shot matches against St Peter's School, Mount St Mary's College, Ellesmere College and Allhallows School. These were won and the match early on in the term against Denstone was lost. There are 211 first class shots in the Contingent. It is hoped to send a team during the Bisley meeting to compete for the Ashburton Shield.

G. Gosling was awarded his Shooting Colours.

The following promotions and appointments were made during the term: w.e.f. 1-1-46:

To be Under Officer: C.S.M.'s Pollen, Campbell.

To be C.S.M.: C.Q.M.S.'s Hamilton-Dalrymple, Bullock, Porter.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgts. Gosling, G. Hume.

w.e.f. 4-4-46.

To be Under Officer: C.Q.M.S. Gosling.

w.e.f. 20-1-46:

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

w.e.f. 1-4-46:

To be Sgt: L-Sgts. Hardy, Greig, Bellord, Hadcock, Nolan, Rimington, Macaulay, O'Connor.

To be L-Sgt.: Cpls Kilner, Cox, Freeman-Wallace.

To be Cpls: L.-Cpls Foot, McGrath, Heyes, Fraser, Cronin, Ellis-Rees.

Cert. "A," Part I, 18-3-46:

Astle, Balinski, Barnewall, Binning, Caldwell, Campbell, Daly, Dick, Dormer, Fennell, Forbes, George, Gleeson, Hadcock, M., Heath, Hewett, Jackson, Jones, Lamb, Leonard, Mayne, Meynell, Macdermott, Nugent, Paterson, Phillips, Plowden, Ronan, Rundall, Schulte, Scrope, Swarbrick, Thomas, Tylor, Tyson, Vincenti, Windsor.

Cert. "A," Part II, 22-3-46:

Banks, Ballinger, Boodle, Booth, Caldwell, Collins, Crossley, Cubitt, Dunn, Engleheart, Fanshawe, Farrell, French, Henderson, Lund, Macfarlane-Barrow, Morrin, Murnane, Petit, Robertson, Schofield, Slattery, Smith, Somerville, Stourton, Vickers, Wightwick, Wilberforce, Wilcox.

In the Certificate "A" examinations, of the 76 entrants 66 were successful and the standard attained in most subjects indicates careful instruction on the part of Cadet N.C.O. instructors.

SCOUTING

It has recently been announced that Captain Coates, D.L., J.P., has retired from the post of County Commissioner for the North Riding; we must take this opportunity of thanking him for all he has done for the Group during his long term of office. We welcome Mr S. N. Furness who has succeeded him.

THE ROVER CREW.

Routine forestry work was carried on in the Monks' Wood on most Wednesdays during the term and much good work was done. Perhaps the most noteworthy event of the term was the social evening held on Shrove Monday. Many guests were present; food and drink were in

abundance; Fr Leonard showed a film. Our thanks are due to those, particularly Fr Paschal, the Group Scoutmaster, who ensured its success.

THE SEA SCOUTS.

The chief event of the term was a visit on Shrove Monday to a shipbuilding yard at Newcastle. This was made possible by Mr P. Denham Christie, Headquarters Commissioner for Sea Scouts, whose enthusiasm and help have been a great stimulant to the Troop.

The training has been divided between practical sailing in the new twelve footer on the Lake and the revision under the Patrol Leaders of the more elementary parts of seamanship. To make room for this, more advanced courses were suspended for the term.

At the time of going to press, thirty of the Troop are on the Solent having a week's sailing in dinghies and larger yachts in preparation for more extensive cruising in the summer.

THE THIRD TROOP.

The Troop has again been very lucky in having fine weather and the opportunity has been taken to have numerous games on the Wednesday afternoons while in the evenings a lot of work has been put in on the First and Second Class tests.

The outings this term were a great success. That on Shrove Monday was to Coxwold, advantage was taken of a slight fall of snow to give the patrols an exercise in tracking, which was carried out very well and was a change from map reading.

The outing on St Benedict's was to Kirkdale and Kirbymoorside.

The Otters' Patrol won the competition for the term and as they were second last term they are well placed in the competition for the Shield at the end of the year.

It is hoped to camp in Dumfriesshire this summer as a site has very kindly been offered to us by Sir E. A. Johnson-Ferguson and all are very much looking forward to a good camp.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE House returned in January to the same officials and organisation as last term.

P. S. EMMET left in December for the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. The good wishes of the House go with him. I. K. Bowling also left.

A certain amount of rearrangement in the dormitories has freed the end classroom on the gallery which has made class accommodation spacious.

MISS WALSH has taken over the responsibilities of housekeeping to which she added last term that of looking after the sick. Miss C. Murphy has joined the staff as assistant cook and Nurse Hughes who arrived at the end of the term is to attend on future invalids.

INTEREST in the Beagle Hunt which has never been wanting even during the war years, is particularly alive now that there is a chance of hunting over country which was denied us during the war. The "bus hunt" during the College "Field Day" was a great success. The following were awarded their Hunt sweaters: P. Hartigan, D. Lowsley-Williams, M. Lowsley-Williams, R. Reynolds, J. Simpson, D. Sitwell, K. Wright.

THE retreat was given by Fr William Price who has earned the gratitude of the House for his inspiring discourses.

THE singing in the chapel has at last reached the standard normally attained here. It has taken longer to get there this year owing to the increased numbers and fewer practiced musicians.

THIS term promised to be an energetic one. It was decided to continue football for the first set throughout the term, train for the House Cross Country race and, the school track being free during

the early part, to use it as much as possible for practising the finer points of athletics.

The four or five training runs over the valley were indeed exhausting but these and the periodical trots to the brook and railway helped to make a good race when 52 of the 72 who wanted to run (20 were considered not sufficiently fit) disappeared over the hill and very soon afterwards, more or less still together, made their way along the brook with Simpson in the lead. This he kept till the end and to finish strongly with Johnson-Ferguson half a field away and Lyon-Lee hot behind him.

Most, if not all the competitors were rewarded with an excellent tea. In the "Point-to-Point" over the same course Lowsley-Williams finished a few yards behind Simpson and Lowsley-Williams D. was third.

With a large entry for the 100 yards, 440 yards, Half and Three-quarter mile races several heats in each event added to the training time and seemed to quicken the times in the finals, all of which produced exciting finishes. Curry's 12.9 secs. was the fastest yet and 68.3 secs. seems quick for an under-thirteen year old to run 440 yards.

The winners were:

100 Yards.—J. N. Curry, M. H. Simons, E. O. Schulte.

440 Yards.—J. A. Simpson, J. N. Curry, M. Lowsley-Williams.

880 Yards.—J. N. Curry, J. A. Simpson, P. Ryan.

Three-quarters Mile.—J. A. Simpson (4 mins. 24 secs.), W. A. Lyon-Lee, P. Ryan.

Training for the long and high jumps will be continued during the Summer Term. The object of this preparation is to enable those who wish to learn the technique which will be required of them when they go to the Upper School.

FOOTBALL

The games against Bramcote both here and away were lost, mainly due to the failure of the three-quarters to cope with the opposing stand-off half who in all justice it must be said was on the large size for fifteen years old. The run of play and the score in each of the games was very similar; two tries before the Junior House forwards were awake, followed by a skilful battle until the stand-off got the ball and then another try followed by an excellent kick for goal.

In the second half a plan to localize the efforts of the "big chap" were successful, but with such concentration the three-quarters forgot to run when they got the ball, which they did with regularity and only one try resulted. Lost 11—3.

An "A" team went to Aysgarth and won an excellent game 12—9. Unfortunately the return match could not be arranged.

The game against Malsis was perhaps the hardest and produced the best football and the six points which were lost to them last term were recovered. Won 6—0.

It was an easy victory when St Olave's played here, 23—0, but the match at York was well lost by 26 points to nil in a howling gale which blew down the field. Playing into the wind during the

first half 20 points were scored and it was difficult for Vincent taking Wauchope's place to get the ball out to the stand-off and the forwards too, weakened somewhat by the absence of Schulte who hooks and leads, found the wind and a lively pack too much for them. In the second half use was made of the wind but the damage had been done. At Newburgh a scrappy game was easily won.

Twenty-two members of the first Set have represented the House in matches and the standard of play has usually been high. The forwards have been sufficiently lively and keen to get the ball back from the loose scrums to three-quarters who as a line were quicker than is usual and the ball, at least towards the end of the season, was not thrown away and often the wing found a forward eager to carry on the good work. Throughout the season tackling was always good.

A first XV would be:

Johnson-Ferguson (*full back*), Simpson (*right wing*), Curry (*centre*), Fitzalan-Howard or Bradley (*centre*), Lowsley-Williams, M. (*left wing*); Lowsley-Williams, D., Wauchope (*scrum half, Capt.*); Simons, Schulte, Fennell; MacDonald, Knowles; Robinson, Dobson, Wright, K. (*Vice-Capt.*).

R. Reynolds was also given his Colours as a forward.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The *Captains* for the term were:—
J. Wansbrough, M. W. Hattrell, H. T.
Fattorini, M. W. M. Tarleton, A. J.
Macgeorge, M. A. Allan.

Captain of Games: M. W. Hattrell.

The *Officials* were:—

Sacristans: D. H. Dick, J. E. Trafford,
S. Scrope.

Librarians: A. Long, M. Stokes-Rees,
J. P. Lawson.

Bookmen: C. J. Carr, R. A. Franklin,
M. J. O'Donovan.

Custodians of the Ante-Room: R. L.
Zollner, D. F. Boylan, I. C. Cameron.

Secretaries: B. J. Twomey, M. P.
Kelly.

THE School have enjoyed a wide variety of outdoor amusements besides rugby; sledging, hockey, baseball and of course, roller skating have all had their turn. The sledging season only lasted three days: after the mole-hills had been removed from the Rookery Wood slope, some moderate runs were achieved. The hockey has been a new venture and has provided good fun on "short" afternoons. One noticed Hattrell, Fattorini, Long, R. Kelly and Tarleton as players who were learning some skill in the game. Baseball began again in the fine weather towards the end of the term, while skating, owing to the excellent maintenance work in the sports' room, is still possible for a large number of boys in spite of the impossibility of buying new skates.

DURING the term one picture after another has been hung on the walls of the class-rooms, the class-room gallery and the stairway. Father Maurus discovered some splendid sets of pictures from a "bombed-out" art shop in London: some animal and bird studies, some ships of the Elizabethan period, a series of battle scenes, some delightful

prints of medieval "great occasions" and a set of charming illustrations for the Prep. Form. These have all been framed in oak and prove an excellent addition to the decoration of the house.

THE Gilling handwriting has been mentioned before: it is an ideal to which the majority of boys in some measure attain. This term Fr Christopher has stirred up an interest in "lettering," the correct formation of hand-printed letters. Fr Patrick came across one Sunday and gave the School a most enjoyable epidiastroscope lecture on the subject. Among many young scribes who tried their hands at this art, perhaps Cullinan showed the greatest skill.

ANOTHER new appearance this term were the Gilling Puppets. A sort of Punch and Judy stage was made, out of an old "black-out" frame; the figures were made by the performers and manipulated on the hand—a wooden head and a "glove." Two performances were given and were enjoyed, both by the actors and the audience. A large number of boys helped in the various plays, the leading "Puppeteers" being Bingham, Wansbrough, Johnson-Ferguson, Haddelsey and Dick.

THE School had the privilege of four special sermons and would like to thank Fr Prior, Fr Paul, Fr James and Fr Patrick for journeying across the valley on various Sunday mornings. Thanks are also due to Fr Aelred Perring, lately returned from his R.A.F. chaplaincy in North Africa, who gave the School an epidiastroscope talk on his experiences during the war.

THERE has been a new development in the handcraft classes. Modelling clay has been used in place of plasticine: there are signs that there are some budding sculptors in the School. It is

true that one can make ever such a mess with clay, but it seems to brush off clothes easily when it is dry! And the advantage of clay over plasticine is that it is durable. Most of the masterpieces of course have to return to the work "dump": but the best specimens will be kept and perhaps an interesting collection will slowly grow. There may be more sculptors in the School than one imagines: though perhaps sculptors is the wrong word—"modellers" is more correct. The number of meddlers and muddlers is as great as ever. The best production this term was achieved by Rothwell.

UNFORTUNATELY the report on last term's rugby did not reach the Editor in time. A full account of an excellent year will be found at the end of these notes.

THE dancing which was begun last term has been maintained with good results. The number who reached a reasonable stage of proficiency was comparatively small, and those who persevered are to be congratulated. It is a voluntary amusement and it takes some determination. At the end of term an exhibition of dancing was held and Mrs. Nevill most graciously spent the evening at Gilling to adjudicate. The items performed were the waltz, the fox-trot, a Russian dance called the Gopak, and a "Pierrot and Pierrette." Suitable costumes were worn for the last two. The Gopak is a most energetic affair and requires considerable stamina; this was achieved by Wansbrough, Twomey, Tarleton, Eyston, Cullinan, and Booth. A delightful Pierrot and Pierrette scene was danced by M. Kelly and Twomey. The prize winners of the ball-room dancing were Wansbrough, Trafford and P. Beck. In his "few words" thanking Mrs. Nevill for judging the event and presenting the prizes, and Mrs. Fisher for her skilled training of the competitors, it seemed that the Headmaster gave his official blessing to the experiment and suggested that the opportunity might possibly be

extended to other parts of the School. At present it is a Second Form recreation.

D. WYNDHAM-LEWIS made his first Holy Communion on the Feast of St Benedict.

SHOOTING badges were awarded to Scrope, Tarleton, Haddelsey and Bianchi. The Headmaster's half-a-crown was won by P. Booth.

THE T.A.R.S. cake was won both at half term and at the end of term by the Trojans under the leadership of Tarleton and Dick.

ONCE again Fr William came across to judge the boxing. He awarded the Senior Boxing Cup to M. W. Tarleton with Franklin as runner-up, and the Junior Cup to R. R. Beale, with J. Honeywill as runner-up. Fr William was accompanied by two old Gilling boys, Bullock and Hume, who are prominent boxers at the College.

TOWARDS the end of term the season of hut-building was in full swing and once more the various cubbing head-quarters are changing their outward appearances. This year at Primrose Springs an interesting experiment in earth excavation is being attempted. The inhabitants of Tobruk claim that their dwellings are intricate, ingenious and also inhabitable. The inmates of the Wollery have fallen to the prevailing trend of prefabricated houses: many bales of straw, kindly delivered by Mr Maclaren, were carted up to the Rookery Wood and there constructed into an imposing edifice which should endure for some years. It is doubtful whether Owl would quite approve, but Eeyore would certainly consider it a highly satisfactory residence—until of course he had eaten it all. The Hebrews found it hard enough to make bricks without straw, and it is no mean achievement to have made such a house without bricks.

THE carpentry subject for the Second Form was a pen-rack-inkwell-cum-nib-box and at the end of term, after many extra visits to the Shop, each boy was able to take home a polished possession wherewith to continue his studies in the holidays. It is going to be extraordinarily difficult to determine the winner of the Carpentry Prize at the end of the year.

AND so once again going-home day arrived, heralded by a perfect week of summer-like weather and a series of special teas for the Captains, the Officials and for the whole School.

RUGBY

This season the team is unbeaten. Six matches have been played, five won and one, against a Junior House side which was stronger than usual, drawn.

Hattrell, an old Colour and a forward, captained the team and it was his leadership and example that gave the team its success.

The forwards, of whom Boylan, Bingham, Carr, Macgeorge, Forster, Long and Beale were awarded their Colours, were not a light pack and were fast. Their main asset was their quickness on the ball: ever insisting that the attack should go: on they came, through the scrum, round the scrum, short passes,

and controlled dribbles—harassing in the open, working hard in the loose mauls, until it seemed natural to see our opponents continuously hemmed in on their goal-line. Then, when so near, those fleeting opportunities which a good rugger player can see gave us a sufficiency of tries. In this Boylan was outstanding—scoring half our tries—he was through and had scored before anybody else had noticed the opening. The forwards who dominated the games had also learned to heel cleanly, but against older and faster opponents they found this method of attack unprofitable.

Wansbrough and Bianchi, the halves, Kelly, R., and Tarleton the insides were also awarded their Colours, as they all showed ability and determination. They tackled low and ran straight, but their movements always stopped short when they met a really determined tackle. This is not a very regrettable fact, as it is simply a matter of inexperience. A three-quarter must learn first to run through poor tackles and only actual playing experience will teach him when to pass.

Burdon at full-back, courageous and resourceful, was also awarded his Colours. The following also played in matches: P. Kelly, J. Young, H. Fattorini, Eyston, Zollner, Stokes-Rees, Morgan, Reid and Poole.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LI

September 1946

Part III

THE PAPACY AND WORLD PEACE

A STUDY OF THE CHRISTMAS MESSAGES OF POPE PIUS XII¹

THE Christian has a great advantage over other men: he knows the truth. He knows what God's views are on human behaviour, and so knows how men should behave; he also knows about Original Sin, and so knows how they can be expected to behave. This knowledge saves him from disillusion and despair whenever a new generation fails to carry out its aspirations, and the world gets into a mess, but it brings him little comfort; for he is able to foresee the mess, observing how men insist on following the wrong principles, and reject any attempts to tell them of the right ones. He is in the uncomfortable position of a man who sees his friends blindfolded and walking cheerfully towards a precipice, refusing to tear the bandage from their eyes, or listen to the directions he is shouting.

Part of the trouble lies in the very simplicity of the truth. It is all so very obvious when we say that the cause of the bad condition of international affairs is the lack of Christianity among states. It seems like saying that if we were all better men the world would be a better place. But is it possible to say anything that is really profounder or truer of the present state of the world? When the Pope said, as the fifth point of his 1939 Christmas allocution, that "a hunger and thirst after justice" must be the basis of international relations: or in his 1940 message that Hatred, Mistrust, Utilitarianism, and Egoism must be banished, they seemed such immediately obvious statements to the average man with a Christian background that it is not difficult to understand the feelings of the Member of Parliament who dismissed such stuff as "pious platitudes."

But there can never have been a time when it was more necessary to establish firmly the simple principles on which international relations must rest. There is a new and very widespread popular interest in Inter-

¹ By Guido Gonella, political editor of *Il Popolo*, formerly Professor of Philosophy in the University of Rome; translated by past and present students of the Venerable English College, edited and abridged by A. C. F. Beales and Andrew Beck, A.A. Pp. xxi + 214. (Hollis and Carter). 12s. 6d.

national Affairs, and it has been stimulated by the compulsory visits to foreign countries paid by so many of our troops: U N O is news, and the activities of the Security Council receive the sort of publicity that before the war was only given to football matches and murder cases. It is well that the public should know what sort of behaviour ought to be demanded in international dealings; and at present the standard is far below that of the Law Courts or sporting events. There has never been a time when international morality was so low. States debate the "justice" of their claims and actions with an eye to propaganda rather than to truth; they are capable of making non-aggression pacts with each other—but imagine the stir there would be in the sporting world if two football clubs had to make an agreement to bar dirty play from their matches, or the state of sportsmanship in general if it were commonly accepted that such a pact was simply a prelude to organized and deliberate dirty play. Good conduct between football clubs is taken for granted: between states it is not. Modern man, who can so easily look on a treaty as a "scrap of paper," and a formal declaration like the Atlantic Charter as an "aspiration," has degenerated sadly from the standards of primitive man, for whom a treaty was a divinely-sanctioned arrangement, an agreement between his own gods, and those of the other tribe.

There is another reason, applying particularly to England, why it is so desirable and necessary to be clear about the simple principles, and that is the Englishman's dislike of them. He prides himself on being a practical man who gets on with the job, and can be trusted to make some sort of arrangement that works, without committing the discourtesy of enquiring into his own or other people's principles. In spite of his inherited and instinctive dislike of Popery and Dagoes, he gets on famously with foreign archbishops or Italian peasants when he meets them; in spite of his disapproval of violence and communists he gets on equally famously with Marshal Tito or E L A S guerillas. The trouble comes later, when he is perplexed or pained to find these same people behaving in accordance with the principles they have professed all along; to find most Europeans voting for parties that promise respect for the Catholic Church to which they belong, or the communist minority interfering with liberty and eliminating their likely opponents just as they always said they would. His own principles he takes so much for granted that he does not know what they are.

In these circumstances Professor Guido Gonella's book is most appropriate and welcome; indeed, one's only regret is that it was not available in England sooner, for it was originally written as long ago as 1942, as a series of articles in the *Osservatore Romano*, and it was translated into English and published in the U.S.A. in 1944. The present volume is not, however, just a new English version of these articles.

It is a translation and condensation of the original, with a short introduction by one of the editors, Mr A. C. F. Beales, in which he explains the circumstances in which the book was written; and as preliminary and conclusion to the whole are given the most essential passages of the Papal Christmas allocutions of the six years of war: first the five points of each of the first three years, and at the end extracts from the three that were made after the articles were written. The title is perhaps misleading, suggesting an account of the part played by the Pope in negotiations for keeping or restoring peace; whereas it deals entirely with principles which must be applied before peace can be secured and

maintained. It is a sort of commentary on the points of these Christmas Broadcasts, the great messages that in the sphere of International Conduct hold a position similar to *Rerum Novarum* in the sphere of Economic conduct. Professor Gonella is particularly well qualified to make this commentary. He was a professor of philosophy in the University of Rome, and was dismissed from his post by the Fascist Government in consequence of these articles. He was thereupon invited into the Vatican City, where he remained until after the liberation of Rome: he then became political editor of the new Catholic daily, *Il Popolo*. It is reported that he has been in unusually close touch with the Pope on matters of International Conduct.

The book falls into two parts. The first is entitled "The Reform of International Conduct," and deals with the principles on which the reform must be based. The questions are dealt with in a practical way; "international solidarity" is a fact, so is the desire of each nation for liberty; the statesman is faced by the necessity for making arrangements that are "successful," that "work," and of how to use such physical force as he may have at his disposal. He can do nothing good, can accomplish nothing lasting, unless he recognizes a further fact; as the author says on his first page, "the virtues and vices are not abstract theories, but concrete realities." He must see that physical force provides no justification for itself, or for the selfishness it so often serves; Might is something neutral, which must be used by Right, and from Right it receives its justification. He must recognize that no arrangements are "successful" or "work" unless they are founded on justice; security only comes when mistrust is banished and arrangements for security are based on justice; the solidarity of nations depends on driving out hatred, the most essentially disruptive of vices; and finally, the reconciliation of liberty and social obligation (whether for individuals or nations) has only been successfully accomplished inside the Christian religion.

In Part II the author turns to the application of these principles to certain specific problems of today. He considers how the rights of small

nations and of minorities may be safeguarded; an impossible task—impossible, unless the larger nations realize that they owe obligations. It is not only a matter of the loyalty and “friendliness” of the governments of small nations. Then he discusses the necessity for Economic Co-operation, and for reducing the burden of armaments, and limiting war. Finally, since “ideals are not enough without machinery for their realization,” he treats of some of the particular necessities of present day affairs: the establishment of means whereby treaties may be revised legally, and in general, the establishment of a system of international law. No treaties are perfect, least of all those made in the bitterness or exultation of the end of a war, and if the sufferers under a treaty that is proving unjust have no lawful means of redress they will be only too willing to ignore the law on that matter, and on every other where it is proving inconvenient. It was one of the great weaknesses of the League of Nations that the possibility of Treaty Revision was so theoretical as to be a practical impossibility.

The most impressive feature of the book is the way these problems are over and over again brought down to the moral foundations. They are all commonplaces of any discussion of the subject; they are covered by the Atlantic Charter, the Charter of the United Nations, the Moscow Declaration on General Security, and almost every other international pronouncement; but none of these pronouncements touches on the virtues and vices which make their aims attainable or unattainable. Even Justice, the most important of all in ensuring peace and stable order in the world, is barely mentioned in the Charter as an object for which U N O exists.

This is not a book for the superficial or lackadaisical reader: anything that deals with principles in the abstract asks for constant and close attention, and concrete examples of the points made are somewhat rare. It would of course have been highly indiscreet at the time when the author was writing to have alluded more openly to what was going on in various parts of Europe: as it is one finds it difficult to remember that the articles were all written in a land where Hitler had the ultimate control. But anyone who has taken an ordinarily intelligent interest in what is going on in the world today will find it only too depressingly easy to supply all the concrete illustrations that he requires, particularly of bad behaviour among the nations. We will of course be conscious of vice chiefly among those we have been or are opposing. We can remember the German disregard of the rights of minorities, and of the rights of other nations to life and independence. We remember how they based their “law” and “justice” on a mixture of the two vices of utility and egoism: “Right,” said the Nazis, “is what benefits the German people.” We remember their denial of freedom, which is “the practical possibility

of doing what is right.” Then we can think of their persecution of religion, and their positive inculcation of hatred. Finally, we remember how they provided us, all unconsciously, with the best possible justification of all that we ever learnt in R.I. periods about the views of theologians on how men behave when they cut themselves off from sanctifying grace, all the horrible examples of human depravity that were made known to us during and after the war from the discoveries of what had been officially organized by the state in the Concentration Camps. At the present moment we are likely to be more acutely conscious of communist failures to be good. There is the hatred of all non-communists now being taught to Yugo-Slav children. There is the persecution of the Church in East Europe, combined with the same denial of liberty. There is the refusal to co-operate on economic matters where co-operation is a matter of justice. There has been clear evidence from Persia of how much value Russia attaches to keeping her pledged word; treaties are there again nothing more than temporary conveniences. Those who have had to meet and attempt to work with Russian representatives know how thoroughly they have been impregnated with the vice of mistrust, so that even the most patient and unprejudiced of Englishmen is taxed to the uttermost to make his beloved “working arrangements” work after any fashion at all.

But we are far from blameless ourselves. We like to feel a moral justification for our political actions, and so are often unaware how far we are really guided by self-interest. When Russia claimed bases in the Italian Colonies (with no other justification than the “right” of the strong) Mr Bevin blurted out that this was “getting across the throat of the British Empire.” It would be well if our representatives were always as honest, so that we could realize that Utility and Egoism are our main inspiration in defending the rights of Italians in Trieste. It would be better still if the Justice we profess really were our guiding principle, and we were as insistent on the rights of small nations and minorities everywhere, and not only where they coincide with our convenience and immediate interest. Our representatives have shown little consciousness of those rights in Tyrol. The Russians may well be excused for showing surprise and irritation at our inconsistency, when we condemn as unjust in Trieste what we have already agreed to on a far vaster scale in Poland. Again, we have shown the severest condemnation of total war and uncivilized methods of destruction; but there is little disposition to examine critically the lawfulness of the Atom Bomb, or other horrors such as large-scale bacteriological warfare recently discussed in the United States. When we do find fault with these weapons we really do so because we are frightened, not for the one moral reason for which they should be condemned, that their use in almost all circumstances unavoidably denies certain human rights, the rights of non-combatants in warfare.

The trouble with Europe today is that so many Europeans are ignorant of the principles that are the basis of all conduct. They think they know when they do not. The average man is surprised or annoyed if you tell him he is not a Christian, yet he has little or no knowledge of Christ. He is often enough trying in a vague sort of way to be Christianly in his conduct, but that is because he has inherited some of the results of Christian belief, without the belief itself. This makes the reform of conduct, particularly of public men in public affairs, a matter of immense difficulty; they think they know the right standard to aim at, when they do not, and they profess an attachment to the highest principles—but only, as it turns out afterwards, as a matter of form. So there is no sense of shame at dropping the promises of the Atlantic Charter, and little regret for the “working arrangements” of the war when we ignored principles and supported communists in the occupied countries, thus causing a civil war in Greece, and tyranny and oppression elsewhere in Eastern and Southern Europe.

There are two religions confronting each other in Europe, and indeed over most of the world, the one old, and identified with the traditional culture, the other new, alien, and determined to destroy that culture. The position is not unprecedented. Christianity and European civilization were threatened by Islam in the Middle Ages, when the two religions confronted each other across the Mediterranean. Now Christianity is confronted by Communism on a line down the centre of Europe. There is no possibility of co-operation or compromise between the two, for Communism, like Islam, is founded on a hostility to the old religion. But the situations are not parallel, and the danger is the greater for us. Moslem and Christian at least have in common their belief in God, and in certain ethical standards of behaviour: honourable dealings between representatives of the two was possible on occasion during the wars between them. Then Europe was consciously Christian, however often its representatives failed to be good Christians. But the new religion has no belief in God, and no belief in any standards of behaviour other than utility; “right,” if it has any precise meaning, is just that which is of advantage to the Communist Party. Much of Europe, and England in particular, is no longer consciously Christian, and its public men are rarely even Christian at all. They may talk the language of Christianity, but they could not explain fundamentally why.

Humanly speaking, it is difficult to see any hope for the future. There is bound to be conflict, whether armed, or, as it is at present, just diplomatic. The final outcome of a struggle between fervent, deeply convinced adherents of a faith, and the lukewarm and ignorant, is not usually in doubt for long. Our one hope is that convinced Christians will come to the control of public affairs over all the West—and the election results in Italy, France and Holland do give encouragement.

They encourage us to hope that the West may regain its faith and vigour; but that will only mean the beginning of the real conflict. We cannot know the outcome. It may be that the West will be submerged beneath a new Dark Age, governed by a new despotism from the East, like that which the Moslem conquest brought down on the Christians of North Africa. It may be that the tide of communism and barbarity will roll back to the East, to remain a stubborn area of atheism in the world, just as the Moslem lands remain anti-Christian and unconverted. There is a third possibility. Russia has a great Christian past—in schism, it is unfortunately true, for many centuries, but originating in the glories of the Eastern Church, and the civilization of Constantinople, the Second Rome. Constantine the Great, the first Christian Emperor, whom Protestants have so nearly forgotten, they still remember as an important and real figure—a saint, indeed, of the Orthodox. It may be that Russia will return to Christianity, and no longer in schism. For some years now, Catholics have been praying for that at the end of Mass.

A.T.M.

HOLY WEEK IN JERUSALEM, 1946¹

I have just got back from Jerusalem with Michael² two hours ago. We have completed three of the most wonderful days I have ever spent. One completely forgot the Jewish-Arab quarrel which one always considers as Palestine, and instead one saw it as Palestine, and Jerusalem in particular as the centre of the entire Christian world. It was tremendous to think that one was at the very place where nearly 2,000 years ago the greatest event in the history of the world took place. I will attempt briefly and as well as I can to describe what we did and saw, although one would need to be inspired to paint in words the extraordinary and wonderful picture.

I joined Michael on Good Friday at the Staff College at 9.30, and we set off for Jerusalem in a jeep lent by 1st Guards Bde. Behind us, in a second jeep lent by 3rd Coldstream Guards, was Capt. Claude Worral, who is a student at the Staff College, an old Downside boy in the Coldstream. We all arrived at Jerusalem at 1 p.m., and there we met Martin who had arrived from Airborne H.Q. at 9.30 a.m., and already attended Mass of the Presanctified and a Stations of the Cross. We had of course been unable to get to the Mass. We four lunched at the King David, and at 3 o'clock we assembled at the beginning of the Stations of the Cross.

We expected to join a big party of some hundreds but there wasn't one. Instead, we tacked on to a small party of what we think were Novices under their Novice Master. This had great advantages. Normally the crowd stand outside the Station, but we, being a special party, went into all the Stations. At some Stations, this entailed going into convents and down to basement chapels, such as the chapel built over the very floor of the room in which our Lord was flogged. We wound our way along the Via Dolorosa, which is as you know only a very short distance really, amidst the Arab markets and bazaars of the Old City—now entirely Arab. One had to watch where one knelt as one might put one's knee on orange peel, horses' dung, or anything. The last four Stations were of course on Calvary. It must be remembered that, this Easter, the Easter of the R.C.'s, Armenians, Greek Orthodox, Assyrians, Copts and Abyssinians (all, remember, Christian churches) coincide. As a result, not only is the City, and in particular the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, very full, but all churches are determined to show their rights and are very touchy, and temperatures and tempers are running high. When we were on Calvary doing the last Station, two Coptic priests came rushing on and incensed the altar, getting completely in

the way and squashing everyone, simply to show they have a right to use the altar and for no other reason. This is typical. By 4.45 we had just about finished our Stations.

We were then joined by Julian Oxford in the church. He is now Private Secretary to the High Commissioner, and he couldn't have been kinder. He got us tickets for those things that needed tickets, and through his influence we got wonderful places and views at all the services. He was plied with questions the whole three days, and thanks to him we are wiser in a great many things.

At 5 p.m., we went to Tenebrae in the Holy Sepulchre. The Franciscans are guardians of the Holy Places on the Catholic side, although one must remember that all the Christian Churches have parts of the Holy Sepulchre Church and they all share the main places, Calvary and the Tomb. Tenebrae was outside the door of the Tomb. At the other end of the church, the Copts had a very noisy service indeed, which seemed to consist of making the Sign of the Cross as many times as possible, and bowing low and washing. Luckily Tenebrae and the Copts overlapped for only fifteen minutes. Tenebrae was presided over by the Vicar General of Port Said, owing to the sickness of His Beatitude the Latin Patriarch. The former, a wonderful old Italian with a snow-white beard one and a half feet long, substituted for the latter at Midnight Mass at Christmas as well, so he is an old friend of ours. The Franciscans did Tenebrae quite beautifully, as they do everything. One must try to picture everything very huddled together. We were at the most, twenty-five yards from H.B. The Vicar-General of Port Said and a smaller distance from the Entrance of the Tomb. Gradually, the candles went out one by one while Martin and I sang the Psalms lustily, looking over the shoulders of a Franciscan between us.

Tenebrae finished, we all—Michael, Martin, Claude, Julian and H.H.D.—went and dined at the King David. We were staying, before I forget, at the Officers' Club which we found cheap and perfectly adequate. Michael, Martin and I shared a room. After dinner, we went back to the Holy Sepulchre for the Catholic service to the Church of the Burial of Christ. This is as follows. They have a Crucifix, from which they take the nails out, they take the body down, place it on the Slab where they say our Lord was placed, and eventually the body is placed in the Tomb. Between all this action and movement from the Cross to the Tomb, there are seven sermons, all in a different language. We came in late and so only got English, French and Arabic. It was an extraordinary service. Presiding over it this time was His Paternity Fr Custos of the Holy Land. Don't you like "His Paternity"? This reverend Italian Franciscan is really head of all the Palestinian Franciscans. It is a very old office indeed, and very important. He is not actually a bishop but he can pontificate, and has a crozier, etc.

¹ Extract from a Letter to his Parents

² Lt-Col Michael Fitzalan Howard.

So ended Good Friday. Julian drove us all to our various homes (us to the Officers' Club) in one of the High Commissioner's superb cars with a crown on the front, but of course no flag flying. I hope I have described the wonderful setting and happenings understandably. It is impossible to convey the atmosphere which is of course the main thing. Thousands of people of all nations, races and religions all commemorating the Passion of Christ. Some had come from distant lands—over 2,000 Copts had come from Egypt—some from Palestine itself. Monks, nuns, friars, laity, all praising God and mourning him on Good Friday. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre was a wonderful sight.

Before I start on Holy Saturday, on reading through the above I find I have missed out one very interesting little ceremony we went to. It was after we had been to Tenebrae, and it was an Assyrian service. The Assyrians live in Iraq and are a small, persecuted but bumptious minority. They do not seem to have any priests, as the laity dress up—in fact, Martin was asked if he would like to help! They have a very small little chapel in the wall of the rotunda around the Tomb, and there we attended a weird service.

Now for Holy Saturday. The four of us left the Officer's Club early and arrived at the Dormition Abbey at 8.30 for a Catholic Holy Saturday service and Mass. The Dormition Abbey is on the site where our Lady is said to have died and gone up to Heaven. It is, as far as I can find out, mere tradition. The Abbey is up on Mount Sion, near the Cenacle, the place of the Last Supper, and is owned by German Benedictines. It is a new and lovely church, rather like Ampleforth in that the monks are the other side of the altar. They do the services very like Ampleforth and very different in setting from the noise, squash and even dirt of the Holy Sepulchre in Holy Week. We arrived at the 3rd Prophecy, and I must say they did everything beautifully and as we were used to. The only oddity was after the Priest's Communion a tame lamb was led up to the altar, blessed by the Abbot, and taken away again. The lamb was tame and was not even on a string, it simply followed the monk up to the altar, unmoved by the organ.

After the Mass, we met Michael Hollings outside. He had been there as well. We had seen him for a minute on Friday. We also saw Michael Cubitt, the eldest of the four brothers who were at Ampleforth. He is in the Rifle Bde., and learning Arabic. After the Dormition, we went to the New Gate where we had to assemble for the Ceremony of the Holy Fire, for which Julian had got us tickets. This ceremony is probably the most famous of all the Holy Week Ceremonies, and is really a Greek Orthodox one. The Armenians also take part, and the Copts are guests of the Armenians. People have been waiting the whole night in the Holy Sepulchre for this event, the kind of climax of Holy Week for the Churches I have just mentioned. Being ticket-holders, we got to a

superb position in about an hour, although we only had to go about 440 yards. This shows you how dense the crowds were. The courtyard outside the church was packed to overflowing, and all the rooftops a mass of faces. The High Commissioner was in the church watching, with all the Service Chiefs like General Darcy, etc. We were in fact about fifteen yards from the High Commissioner and his party. The "New Fire" represents the Resurrection, and everyone in the church is carrying big candles or a bundle of 33 tapers representing the 33 years of our Lord's life. Now for a description. The Greek Orthodox are all on one side of the church, the Armenians on the other, the Copts the other end of the church to the door of the Tomb and the latter end i.e., the door of the Tomb end, is kept as clear as possible. All through Holy Week the police are in great evidence, and excellently they did their job. The first part of the Ceremony is the arrival of batches of people from all villages and towns. Each village or town has a certain area in which they dance, clap, etc. The whole thing, in fact, is rather heathen. They shout and sing for the fire, for anything. They even gave three cheers for the High Commissioner, for King George VI, and for Winston. At one stage in the proceedings, Lydda encroached on the space belonging to Jerusalem and a fight started which the Police quickly stopped with bludgeons. The next arrival was the Armenian Patriarch, who processed round the Tomb and then went up to a kind of royal box high up in the wall of the rotunda. Then Mr Pollock came forward (he is District Commissioner for Jerusalem) and, on behalf of the Government (representing Pontius Pilate), sealed up the Tomb in the presence of an Armenian and Greek bishop. The whole time there was a little Franciscan guarding our rights, and seeing no one did anything encroaching on the R.C. rights. The noise was tremendous, with singing and clapping, and the squash something awful. Nearly as bad as the Bolton football disaster, I should imagine. Next, a Greek bishop brought along the old fire, broke the seal, put it in the Tomb, came out himself. Mr Pollock sealed up the Tomb again and we waited for another half-hour. Then the procession of the Greek Patriarch arrived, preceded by banners. He was a magnificent gentleman, again with a lovely beard and a magnificent gold crown and crozier. He processed round the Tomb three times, which took at least fifteen minutes, and then there was a complete hush as he entered the Tomb with two torches carried unlighted in front of him. An Armenian bishop went in with him, and the door was shut. Complete silence followed. Now, in the Tomb itself, there is a small hole either side, and suddenly, after about five minutes one of the torches was thrust out from either hole in the wall. One was carried up to the Armenian Patriarch who was looking on, and the other out into the courtyard. It is impossible to describe the wild mad frenzy that ensued. Everyone trying to get a light for their

candle, and in literally two minutes the whole church and outside in the courtyard was ablaze from end to end. One was squashed to half one's normal size. We were standing about five yards from the hole in one side of the Tomb, and the light fled past us, carried by a man sprinting his fastest. The Patriarch then emerged from the Tomb, and, escorted by eight British Officers (the biggest they could find in Jerusalem) he went out into the courtyard outside and blessed the awaiting multitude. Thus ended the Ceremony of the Holy Fire. Easily the most emotional, terrifying service I have ever seen. It was quite beyond imagination. Bill Seymour, now Bde. Major to the Airborne Bde., was one of the eight officers! I suddenly saw someone about three yards away staring at me, and it was he, of all people. Brigadier Eddie and Edward Terry from our Bde. H.Q., were also there with tickets, about a yard or two away and at about 2.30 we lunched with them. When the torches appeared from the Tomb, all the bells rang out over Jerusalem. The Greek Orthodox people believe that for the first five seconds the flame of their candle is not fire but only light, so they were putting the candle under their faces and hands for a few seconds. There was one sweet little Russian nun who not only had her candle in her hand but also another one in a lamp. When in due course she got the light on the New Fire, she lit both and toddled off. The one in her hand soon went out but she had foreseen this, and the one in the lamp remained alight. Thus ended the Ceremony of the Holy Fire. It is hard to believe that these Greek Orthodox people are Christians and have the Sacraments the same as we do. The whole ceremony was nearly savage. And so we went to lunch at the King David—the four of us plus Edward Terry and the Brigadier.

We finished lunch at about 3 p.m., and decided that a little recreation was needed, so we decided to go down to the Dead Sea for an hour or so. As we went out of the King David, who should draw up in a fleet of cars but the Emir Abdullah of Transjordan. Julian told us that apparently he had been to Hebron to celebrate his becoming King, and he was going to lunch there. However, halfway through the ceremony the Arabs started calling for the Mufti of Jerusalem, who as you may know is an exile in France. The Emir thereupon walked out!

We motored down to the Dead Sea, the lowest place on earth, 350 feet below sea level, and stayed there for one and a half hours. The Dead Sea is a salt sea, and very salty at that. Bathing was rather painful especially if your face gets wet, as the salt gets into any cuts, etc. Where one shaves on one's chin is agony for a few minutes. You cannot sink in the Dead Sea owing to its buoyancy, and your feet always come to the surface. A most extraordinary performance. When we wanted to start home, we found both jeeps bogged, and it took about threequarters of an hour to get them out. We then returned to Jerusalem, a long steep climb from below sea level to high up in the mountains.

We dined at the King David—and at 11 o'clock at night we all set off for the Holy Sepulchre, where we attended Matins and Lauds in the Franciscan part of the Church. His Paternity Fr Custos of the Holy Land presided, and the singing and chanting was wonderful. After this week, I am very pro-Franciscan indeed. We had made friends with two of the Franciscan brothers—Br Francis, who was an American and Br Sylvester, a Canadian, who was also the Custos' Secretary. After Matins and Lauds the Fr Custos returned to the second Franciscan Chapel and there said his Easter Mass at 1 a.m., which we attended and at which we received Holy Communion. The whole thing seemed like Christmas Midnight Mass. We then drove home again, in one of the High Commissioner's cars, to bed at 2.30 a.m., on Easter morning. One cannot help noticing the difference between the Catholic services and all the other religions. They (the R.C.s services) were all quiet, lovely singing, magnificent vestments and above all *holy*. All this despite noise and commotion of the Basilica. The Basilica was a remarkable sight at night. People sleeping, eating, all over the place. A sight one could never see in England.

One thing we noticed about Holy Week here was the large number of Holy women, nuns of all orders and some of the holiest faces imaginable both men and women. One certainly realized that the Catholic Church is universal. Thus ended Holy Saturday and began Easter Sunday.

Now for Easter itself.

We had a comparatively long lie on Sunday morning, and at about 9.30, Michael and I set off to do some "Holy Shopping." At 10.30 we all assembled in the Holy Sepulchre for Pontifical High Mass by His Beatitude the Vicar General of Port Said—the acting Patriarch. Again the Franciscans played up superbly. We had the church to ourselves this time, no Copts or Abyssinians to make a noise, and they had put up a tremendous silver altar in front of the door of the Tomb. Again you must realize the closeness of it all; we were, thanks to Julian's influence and our two Franciscan Brothers, in wonderful positions. The Patriarch with his wonderful face and beard about ten yards away or fifteen at the most. His Paternity Fr Custos of the Holy Land (I love that title) acted as Priest Assistant, and the Deacon and Sub-Deacon—superb singers—looked twenty at the most. They must have been thirty, I suppose. This Pontifical High Mass was a tremendous climax to our Holy Week, at the very spot at which the events of the Gospel of Easter Sunday take place. One imagined that if one went into the Tomb one would probably see the Angel sitting there telling us that the Lord had risen. After the Pontifical High Mass, the Franciscans and the Patriarch processed three times round the Tomb, halting once each time round to say the Gospel according to the Four Evangelists. Then, at the end

of the third round, H.B. the Patriarch went into the Tomb and found that the Lord had risen. Then the procession and everyone sang the Te Deum, led by the marvellous Franciscan choir of men and boys and all was over. The whole thing was a fitting climax to Holy Week. The whole thing was holy, which is more than can be said for some of the Eastern Churches. It was 1.30 p.m. by the time we left the Basilica, the bells pealing away from many churches in Jerusalem.

I cannot paint the picture properly, but I have merely described what we saw and what I shall *never* forget.

DIES MEMORABILIS

THOUGH we have celebrated *Dies Memorabilis* three hundred and thirty-nine times, many ask every year "What does *Dies Memorabilis* commemorate?" And a long list of notable events is looked for. For us at Ampleforth the best answer is: "Look at four statues on the Reredos of the High Altar. On the Nave side of the altar there are the figures of our Lady's Presentation and of St Lawrence, and on the choir side there are the figures of St Peter and of St Edward the Confessor. They explain our *Dies Memorabilis*."

The first act of the *Dies Memorabilis* took place on the feast of the Presentation of our Lady, November 21st, 1556. On that day Abbot Feckenham with fourteen Benedictine monks took possession of the restored Abbey of St Peter's, Westminster. The second and most important act took place on the feast of the Presentation, November 21st, 1607, when Father Sigebert Buckley, the last surviving monk of Westminster, clothed and professed the two novices, Robert Sadler and Edward Maihew. This ceremony took place in Westminster Gatehouse in the presence of Fathers Preston and Beech who witnessed Father Buckley's signature to the legal instrument of affiliation to Westminster Abbey by which Fathers Sadler and Maihew were aggregated, incorporated and made the direct successors of the old English Benedictine congregation. Only when the deed was signed did the actors realize that the aggregation had taken place on the same day as the restoration of the Abbey under Queen Mary, and so making for them and for us the Presentation of Our Lady a *Dies Memorabilis*.

Westminster Abbey was allowed to be restored by an Act of Parliament in 1556. Queen Mary nominated to the Abbacy Doctor John Feckenham, a learned and pious monk of Evesham. He gathered round him fourteen Benedictine monks and entered into possession of his Abbey on November 21st, 1556. This revival of St Peter's lasted only two years and eight months. On July 12th, 1559, the monks were driven out, and have not yet returned. Amongst those professed by Abbot Feckenham was Father Sigebert Buckley, a native of Staffordshire. He refused to take the oath of supremacy, and suffered imprisonment all during Elizabeth's reign. At the accession of James I, he was released from the prison of Framlingham.

In the same year 1603 two English monks of the Cassinese congregation, Fathers Preston and Beech, arrived at Yarmouth, and found Father Sigebert in the house of Mr Francis Woodhouse. The 86 year old Confessor of the Faith was willing and anxious to pass on at once the habit and the succession of Westminster. How to do this legally caused a delay of four years. The difficulty was at last overcome by a

young lawyer of Abergavenny who had gone to Italy to fulfil a vow and had returned a Benedictine Monk. Brother Augustine Baker drew up a legal instrument for the aggregation and succession which satisfied all ecclesiastical law.

It is said that it was a secular priest, Arthur Pitts, an exile in Lorraine, who recommended Sadler and Maihew to receive the succession of Westminster. The same Arthur Pitts founded a monastery for the new group of English Benedictines. On December 26th, 1606, acting with the power of attorney from Father Augustine Bradshaw he took possession of St Lawrence's, Dieulouard. On August 9th, 1608, Fathers Fitz-James, Reyner and Walgrave were the first monks to arrive and settle at Dieulouard. From 1607 until the union in 1619 there were three groups of English monks of St Benedict.

- (1) Those belonging to the Cassinese Congregation beginning 1589.
- (2) Those belonging to the Spanish Congregation beginning 1600.
- (3) Those belonging to Westminster beginning 1607.

The Westminster monks did not get full control of Dieulouard until Father Maihew became Prior in 1614. He persuaded those members of Dieulouard who belonged to the Spanish Congregation to be affiliated to the Westminster group, or to go to the other monasteries.

It was Prior Maihew's policy that all English Benedictines should have English independence. This policy was accepted and led to the union of 1619. From that time the English Benedictine Congregation was relieved of Cassinese and Spanish jurisdiction.

The community of Dieulouard had direct corporate succession from Westminster Abbey and from pre-Reformation Benedictine houses of England. By virtue of the Union confirmed by the Holy See in 1619 the other houses of the Congregation share in all the rights and privileges passed on by Father Sigebert Buckley except the direct corporate succession. The Westminster monks were driven out of Dieulouard in 1793 by the French Revolutionists and found a new home at Ampleforth in 1802.

In the latest edition 1935 of the Catalogue of all Benedictines there is the following preface to the section for the Abbey of St Lawrence at Ampleforth.

"Anno 1608 ex stirpe perillustis abbatiae S. Petri Westmonasteriensis quasi denuo fundata apud Dieulouard in Lotharingia, et anno 1802 apud Ampleforth in Anglia restaurata, ad abbatiae vero dignitatem iterum evecta anno 1900."

J.B.T.

THE MISSION OF THE APOSTLES

BY ST JOHN CHRYSOSTOM¹

See now, I send you forth like sheep among wolves. Be wary as serpents therefore, and innocent as doves. Matt. x, 16.

OUR Lord has reassured the Apostles on all they need for their livelihood; he has opened everyone's house to them; he has invested their entrance with dignity, telling them to go in not as beggars and vagabonds but as guests far more venerable than their hosts. That was the import of the saying, *The labourer is worthy of his hire*; of the command to find out what hosts are worthy, then to remain with such and give them salutation; and again of the fearful judgment threatened on those who will not receive them. Thus he has banished their anxieties, armoured them with miracles to show forth, steeled them and made them proof, detached them from earthly cares and freed them from every worldly solicitude. Now he goes on to tell them the hardships they will encounter, not in the near future only but many a year hence; he is training them, long before the event, for their warfare with the devil. And more ends than one were served by this; they would learn his power of foreknowledge; none could suspect that it was through impotence in their Master that these sufferings came upon them; those who had this to face would not be dismayed by suddenness and unexpectedness in the event; and again, they need not be put to confusion when they heard such words repeated at the time of the Passion itself.² Confusion indeed did cover them then, and he said to them in reproach, *Because I have spoken thus, sorrow has filled your hearts, and none of you asks me now, whither goest thou?*³ Yet thus far he had told them nothing of himself, how he would be bound and scourged and slain; he was anxious not to disturb their minds with this as well; for the time he prophesied to them only what they were to suffer themselves.

And they were to learn besides that their future warfare and way of warfare were to be something new, of another order than they looked for. Hence he sends them forth with scant provision, with one coat only, with no shoes and no staff, no purse or wallet, and tells them to seek their food from those who will let them in. Nor do his words end there. In token of his ineffable power, he says to them: "In that guise depart, and show the mildness of sheep though you go to wolves—and more than that, into their very midst. And besides the mildness of sheep

¹ Homily 33 on St Matthew. Text in D'Alton, *Selections from St John Chrysostom* (1940), pp. 171–185.

² An allusion to the similar passage in John xv, 18 sqq. It might be as well to read ταῦτά for ταῦτα; such is the sense in any case.

³ John xvi, 5–6.

you must have the innocence of the dove. I shall best reveal my power when sheep gain the victory over wolves and, though wolves surround them and bite them continually, yet so far from being destroyed transform the wolves themselves, changing their purpose and amending their ways—something far more noble and marvellous than destroying them; and this though there are but twelve of you and the world is thronged with wolves."

Well may we be covered with shame, we who take the contrary way and set on our foes like wolves ourselves! While we are sheep we are victorious; though myriads of wolves encircle us, we master them and we win. Once we become wolves, we lose, for the Shepherd's help is taken from us. His flock is of sheep not wolves, and when we refuse to let his power be shown, he forsakes us and departs. If you suffer wrong and show gentleness, the triumph is all ascribed to him; if you attack, if you show fight, you cloud the victory.

And then consider what kind of men these are to receive such hard and irksome commands; they are shrinking and untrained, unlettered and ignorant, utterly obscure, altogether unversed in foreign ways; men who will not readily make for the market-place; men used to a fishing boat or a custom-booth, a thousand times at a disadvantage. Such a mission as this might have roused dismay in the great and noble; much more might it overwhelm and cast down these others of no experience, men who had never conceived a lofty thought. Yet it did not. "Of course," you may say. "Had not Christ empowered them to cleanse the lepers and cast out devils?" But in my view it was just this that well might have daunted them. They were to raise the very dead, and yet were to suffer these terrible things—to be brought before judges, carried away, molested by everyone, hated by all the world; these terrors awaited them in spite of their miracles. What then sustained them against all this? The power of the Master who sent them forth. And hence it was this that he set before them first: *See now, I send you forth.* "This is enough to reassure you; this is enough to give you courage and make you dauntless through all adversities."

2. There—do you see it?—there is the authority, there is the power, there is the invincible might. What our Lord means is this: "Do not be dismayed if I send you forth among wolves and yet bid you be like sheep and doves. I might have done quite the contrary—have let never a danger cross your path, have never exposed you as sheep to wolves, have made you more formidable than lions. But it is expedient that it should be so; so are you glorified the more, so is the power I possess proclaimed." (Was it not thus that he spoke to Paul? *My grace is sufficient for thee; my power is fulfilled in weakness.*)¹ "It is I who have caused you to be so." That is the meaning beneath the words *I send*

¹ II Corinthians xii, 9.

you forth like sheep. "Do not be downcast therefore; I know, and know it assuredly, that thus will you prove most invincible."

Yet our Lord would also have them to bear some share themselves; he would not have everything seem the work of grace, or the Apostles be thought to be crowned for nothing and undeservedly; hence he goes on: *Be wary as serpents, therefore, and innocent as doves.* "But then," thinks the listener perhaps, "what can our wariness do amid such dangers? Or how can we be wary at all when such floods of peril come dashing over us? When a sheep is among wolves, and such hordes of them, be she never so wary, what will she gain by it? When so many hawks are swooping upon the dove, be she so never innocent, how will she be the better for it?" True, for mere beasts, there is nothing gained, but for you there is everything. Consider what kind of wariness is demanded. The serpent's, is it not? And the serpent will give up everything else—he will let his body even be cut to pieces without much struggle—if only he can preserve his head. Even so, the disciple must give up everything except only his faith in Christ—his goods, if need be, his body, his life itself. That is what our Lord means. That faith is the head and root; if a man loses all else and preserves that, he will regain the rest in greater splendour.

For this reason Christ did not tell men merely to be simple and artless or merely to be prudent. He fused the two things to make a new virtue of them; using the serpent's wariness so that wounds should not find the vital part (for, without this, innocence is of no avail)—using the innocence of the dove so that there should be no revenge or retaliation against those who do us or wish us evil (for again, without this, wariness is of no avail).

How could commands be more exacting? Was it not enough to suffer wrong? "No," says our Lord, "I forbid you also to feel resentment." (That is the part of the dove.) It is as if a man threw straw on the fire, forbade it to burn and told it to put out the fire instead. But let us not be dismayed; the thing has been done, it has been achieved and proved in practice. Men have indeed made themselves both as wary as serpents and as innocent as doves—and men of just the same nature as ourselves. So let no one account such commands impossible. Christ better than anyone knows the nature of things; he knows that fierceness is quelled not by fierceness but by gentleness. If you wish to see this exemplified, read the *Acts*; you will see how often it came to pass that when the Jews in a body had risen against them and were sharpening their teeth, the Apostles had only to emulate the dove and reply with becoming meekness to slacken their anger, quench their fury and stop their rage. When the Jews asked them; *Have we not strictly commanded you not to preach*

¹ I think some such phrase has dropped out; it seems implied by "again" below.

² Acts v, 28.

in this name? the Apostles might have worked a thousand miracles, yet they shunned any violent word or action and defended themselves with the mildest of responses: *Whether it be right to hearken to you rather than to God, you yourselves may judge.* There you have the innocence of the dove. Now mark the serpent's wariness: *For we cannot but speak the things we have heard and know.* You see how perfect one needs to be at every point so as neither to be abased by dangers nor to be embittered by anger. Hence our Lord goes on: *Beware of men, for they will deliver you over to councils and scourge you in their synagogues; and you shall be brought before governors and before kings because of me, to be a witness to them and to the Gentiles.* Once more, he prepares them to be circumspect, assigning to them the suffering of injury and leaving to others the infliction of injury, that we all may learn that it is in enduring the wrong that victory lies and from it that the noblest triumphs flow. He did not say: "You also must fight, you must resist those who would do you harm"; he only said: "You will suffer to the utmost."

3. With what power he speaks! With what resolution they listen! Well may we wonder that they were not startled away at once. They were men whom a trifle might unnerve, fishermen who had never passed the confines of their familiar lake. Might they not think or say to each other: "Where then are we to flee henceforth? The courts are against us, kings against us, governors against us—the synagogues of the Jews, the cities of the Gentiles, princes and peoples." (For our Lord had not prophesied only of Palestine and of sufferings there; by speaking of kings and governors he had given them a glimpse of contests the whole world over, and shown that he meant them hereafter to preach his message among the Gentiles). "Thou hast made the whole earth our enemy and armed all who dwell in it against us, peoples and princes and kings. And what comes next is more fearful still; men are to slay their brothers and sons and fathers because of us. *Brother shall give up brother to death, the father the child, and children rise up and work their parents' death.* How then will the rest put faith in us when they see us as cause of all this murder, with fathers slaying their children, with brothers slaying their brothers, with blood-guiltiness everywhere? When they see the whole world befouled with carnage and kinsmen's blood, will they not take us for ravening fiends, for creatures under a curse, for workers of universal havoc, and cast us forth from every corner? Peace to our hosts! What kind of peace shall we bring men's homes when we make a shambles of them? Not if there were a whole multitude of us instead of twelve, not if we were skilled and eloquent orators instead of ignorant and unlettered men, no, not if we were kings with hosts of soldiers and countless wealth behind us—not even then could we persuade a soul while we made men fight against kith and kin, and far worse than that. If we count our own lives as nothing, yet who from outside will heed us?"

Yet such thoughts as these never crossed their minds, much less found utterance. They asked for no justification of these commands; they only consented and obeyed. But for this their own virtue did not suffice; there was also the wisdom of their Master. To every hardship, as you may see, he linked a fresh consolation. He said of those who would not receive them: *It shall be more tolerable for the land of Sodom and Gomorrah on the day of judgment than for that city.* When he spoke of their coming before governors and before kings, he added: *Because of me, to be a witness to them and to the Gentiles;* it was no slight comfort that these sufferings should be for Christ's sake and for the testing of their adversaries. Though none should heed them, yet God himself is shown as accomplishing his purpose in all things. And his consolation took that form, not because they desired the punishment of others, but in order to hearten them with the knowledge that in every place they would have the presence of Christ himself, who had foreknown and foretold all this, and again that their sufferings would not be those of wicked or of destructive men. And with this he gave them another great consolation: *When they deliver you up, do not be anxious how or what you shall speak; speech shall be given you at that hour. For it is not you who speak, it is the Spirit of your Father who speaks in you.* They might have asked how amid such troubles their words could carry weight at all; here then he emboldens them on the efficacy of their defence. Elsewhere he says: *I will give you a mouth and wisdom.*¹ Here he says: *It is the Spirit of your Father who speaks in you,* raising them thus to the dignity of the prophets. It is only when he has promised this bestowal of power that he passes on to the terrible prophecy of bloodshed and murder, the betrayal to death of brothers and children, the revolt of sons and their slaying of the parents. Nor is this all; he adds words more terrifying still, words that might shake a rock: *You shall be hated by all men.* But there again the comfort is close at hand: *For my name's sake you shall suffer these things.* And with this saying another one: *He that endures till the end, he shall be saved.* And what besides was sufficient to put their doubts away was that such power was to attend their preaching that the claims of nature and kinship were to be set aside and overruled; the word they preached was to come before everything and sweep all irresistibly before it. "If the very tyranny of nature cannot withstand your words, if it crumbles and goes down beneath them, what else will be able to conquer you? Yet despite all this your lives will not be beyond molestation; no, you will have the whole human race as enemies and antagonists."

4. What is Plato beside such men, what is Pythagoras or the swarm of Stoics? Plato, true, after enjoying great renown, so failed to bear out his theories that he was sold as a slave and accomplished none of

¹ Luke xxi, 15.

his designs, not in the case of one monarch even.¹ Pythagoras forsook his disciples to come to a pitiful end himself. The rabble of Stoics have all of them passed away like a dream or a shadow. Nevertheless no such things befell them as those here prophesied. Their outward wisdom² gained them glory; when Dion sent Plato's letters to Athens the whole body of citizens set them up publicly; philosophers spent their days in comfort and enjoyed considerable wealth. Aristippus was rich enough to buy expensive women of pleasure; Plato in his will had a handsome inheritance to bequeath; the disciples of Pythagoras made a living bridge which he walked across; and they say that Diogenes flaunted his shamelessness in the market-place.

Such are their titles to admiration. With the Apostles all is otherwise—there is nothing but strict self-discipline, perfect seemliness, warfare against the whole world in the cause of godliness and truth, death every day, and after all this their glorious triumphs. "But in warfare," you may say perhaps, "the pagans also have their heroes—a Pericles or Themistocles." Yet all that these did is child's play to the deeds of these fishermen. What do you claim for Themistocles? That his counsel persuaded the Athenians to take to their ships when Xerxes invaded Greece? But here the invader is not Xerxes; it is the devil with hosts of demons and with all the world of men besides. These made their onset upon the Twelve, not at one crisis but all their life through; yet it was the Apostles who conquered and won the day, and—what is astounding—who conquered not by destroying their adversaries but by changing and reforming them. This above all must always be kept in view—they did not destroy or make away with the men who conspired against them; they found them devils and made them angels, freeing humanity from those evil usurping powers and driving away the accursed and devastating demons—away from men's homes and marts, away from the very deserts; witness those bands of monks, the Apostles' heirs in every region, who cleansed the world to its utmost uninhabited borders.

More astounding still, the Apostles always fought at odds; it was by enduring evil that they accomplished everything. The world had them in its midst, twelve artless men; it imprisoned them, scourged

¹ That is: Plato, who held that political virtue could be taught, did not succeed in teaching it even to the one monarch who at the outset encouraged him (Dionysius the Elder). References for other points in this paragraph: Plato sold as a slave, Diogenes Laertius III, 18 sqq.; his will, D.L. III, 41–43; death of Pythagoras, D.L. VIII, 39 sqq.; his disciples making a bridge with their bodies, Porphyry, *Vita Pyth.* §57; Aristippus, D.L. II, 65 sqq., 74; Diogenes, D.L. VI, 46 and St Augustine *De Civ. Dei*, XIV, 20.

² As against the inward wisdom of the Christian—his spiritual discipline and way of life.

them, dragged them to and fro, yet it could not stop their mouths; their lips could no more be tied than a sunbeam could. And the cause of this was that it was not themselves that spoke but the power of the Spirit in them. Thus it was that Paul conquered Agrippa and the arch-monster Nero; for the Lord stood by me and strengthened me and rescued me from the lion's mouth.³

But you must admire the Apostles too for their faith when they were bidden *not to be anxious*; they believed and embraced the command, and the terrors left them undismayed. You may say they had reassurance enough from the promise that the Spirit should speak in them. For myself, I wonder at them the more for this—I wonder they did not doubt or beg to escape the ills foretold; after all, it was not for two years or three that they were to suffer thus, it was for a lifetime. That was the inner sense of the saying, *He that endures till the end shall be saved*. Our Lord intended that not everything should come from himself but that part of what they achieved should be their own. Look back and observe how he lets his disciples share with him. The working of miracles is his; the lack of possessions is their own. The opening of every house to them is a mark of heavenly favour; the asking of nothing beyond their needs is a mark of their own self-discipline, since *The labourer is worthy of his hire*. The granting of peace proceeds from God's gift; the seeking of worthy hosts instead of entering any and every house proceeds from their own restraint. It belongs to our Lord to punish those who turn them away; it belongs to the meekness of the Apostles to depart from such in a seemly fashion, without abuse and without reviling. The giving of the Spirit and the banishing of anxiety were the work of him who sent them forth; the becoming like sheep and doves and the manly endurance of everything were the work of their fortitude and prudence. To be hated, not to despond, to stand fast—all these were theirs; the salvation of those who stood was his. Hence his words: *He that endures to the end shall be saved*.

5. It is most men's way to begin with zeal and to slacken afterwards; and therefore he tells them that he looks to the end. A seed is worthless if it comes into early flower only to wither away directly; so he asks of them constancy and continuance. It might have been said that everything was done by himself and that there was nothing remarkable in their conduct since they were secure from serious danger. This is countered by the command for perseverance. "For though I should rescue you from your earlier dangers, I am reserving you for worse, and, after those, others again will come upon you; men will not cease to scheme against you as long as you live." That is the meaning beneath the words: *He that endures to the end shall be saved*. In the same way, though in one place he bids them not to be anxious what they shall

³ II Timothy iv, 17.

say, yet in another place¹ he bids men be ready to make their defence to any who ask them to justify the hope that is in them. When the dispute is among friends, he enjoins us too to take thought beforehand; when there is a grim tribunal, a furious mob, terrors on every side, he casts his own grace into the scale that they may speak forth boldly and not be afraid or betray the righteous cause. And indeed it was a great thing that a man who had always consorted with fishermen or tanners or tax-gatherers should enter a place where princes were sitting throned, with their courtiers about them and their guards with drawn swords and with everyone present upon their side—should enter alone, in chains, with downcast eyes, and be able to open his lips at all. The Apostles were given no chance to explain or defend their doctrines; their accusers regarded them as devastators of human society, and set out accordingly to do away with them. *Have they that have turned the world upside down come hither also?* And again, *They teach against the decrees of Caesar, saying that Jesus Christ is King.*² Everywhere the tribunals were biased with such suspicions, and it needed powerful aid from on high if the Apostles were to prove at the same time that the doctrine they taught was true and that yet they were not subverters of common laws—if their zeal to proclaim the doctrine was not to bring them under suspicion of overthrowing the laws and if their zeal to disprove disloyalty to the state was not to blunt the frank utterance of the doctrine. Yet how sagely and how becomingly was the balance struck! Consider this with Peter and Paul and the other disciples. Throughout the world they had the name of sedition-mongers, innovators, revolutionaries, yet they dispelled that reputation and won themselves the opposite; they came to be known universally as saviours, protectors, benefactors. All this they achieved by their continued perseverance. Thus we find Paul declaring: *I die daily*, and till his life's end he was in jeopardy every hour.³

What then shall be thought of us, who though we have such patterns before us yet even in peace are craven and fainthearted? We are slain when none make war upon us, we faint when no man pursues; we are bidden to save our souls in peace, and even that is too much for us. When the world was on fire and flames were rising everywhere, the Apostles went in and snatched the victims from the burning. We cannot even preserve ourselves. What defence can we make then? How can we be excused? We have no scourges or prisons or governors or synagogues threatening us—nothing of the kind; on the contrary, it is we

¹ I Peter iii, 15. It should not be supposed that Chrysostom has forgotten where the text comes; here as elsewhere, he treats the teaching of the Apostles as continuous with the teaching of Christ.

² Acts xvii, 6, 7.

³ I Corinthians xv, 31, 30.

Christians who rule and are masters everywhere. We have pious rulers; Christians are highly honoured; they have precedence, esteem and privileges; yet even so we lose the contest. The men I speak of, teachers and taught, were led daily away to punishment; they bore countless marks of scourging and branding; yet no sojourners in a bower of bliss were ever so lapped in luxury.² For us such afflictions are undreamed of, yet we are softer than wax. "But they worked miracles." Did that save them from scourging and persecution? No, and the astounding thing is that they were often thus treated by those they helped, who returned evil for good, but even so they were not disquieted. But we, if we do some small good to a man and are ill repaid, we are disquieted and perturbed and wish the good deed undone.

If then it came to pass—though God forbid that it ever should—that Christian communities were attacked and persecuted again, imagine what ridicule and contempt would overtake us! What else can be looked for? When a man never practises in the wrestling school, how can he cover himself with glory in the contest? If an athlete has had no training, what will he do at the summons of the Olympic games? Will he make a grand and glorious display when he comes to grips with his antagonist? Do we not need daily practice in wrestling, boxing, running? You have surely seen how competitors for the fivefold contest,³ if they can find no proper antagonist, fill a bag with sand and hang it up and put out their utmost strength against it. And their juniors practise on their friends for the fight they must make against opponents. Make these your models; practise the kinds of wrestling that go with the Christian life. After all, there are many who excite us to anger or tempt and inflame us with desire. Take up your stand against these passions; master the mind's distresses that you may master those of the body.

Was it not so with blessed Job? Had he not trained well before the contest, he would not have shone so when it came. Had he not practised long since how to rise above any despondency, he would have uttered some reckless speech at his children's death. As it was, he stood firm against every onset, the ruin of his fortunes, the vanishing of his great prosperity, the loss of his children, his wife's cold comfort, his bodily afflictions, the reproaches of his friends and the contumely of his servants.⁴ How had he disciplined himself for all this? Listen to his own words on his contempt of riches. *Did I even rejoice that I had great wealth? Did I set up gold into a heap? Did I put my trust in precious stones?*⁵

¹ Theodosius and Arcadius.

² Cf. *In Matt. Hom.* 38, §4.

³ Jumping, running, quoits, javelin-throwing, wrestling.

⁴ Job xix, 15–16.

⁵ Job xxxi, 25, 24. The middle phrase seems the likeliest interpretation of what is in fact a false reading of the LXX text. The true reading (followed by St Jerome) gives the sense: *Did I consider gold my strength?*

Hence he was not dismayed when such things were snatched from him; he had not longed for them when he had them. Hear too how he dealt with his sons, not yielding as we do to undue softness, but exacting the strictest conduct from them. (*Job sent for them and purified them, and rising up early he sacrificed, one victim for each of them. For, said he, who knows but my sons have sinned, and offended God in their hearts? Thus did Job continually*).¹ He offered sacrifice for their secret sins; imagine how strictly he must have judged open ones. And what was his discipline for chastity? Hear his own words again. *I made a covenant with my eyes, that I should not look upon a maid*.² And therefore his wife failed to break his spirit; he had loved her always, but not above measure, only as one should love a wife. And indeed I find myself wondering what moved the devil to start the contest, aware as he was of these preparations. But the answer is that he is a stubborn creature who will never give up for lost; and this is a powerful indictment against ourselves, who despair of our salvation though he never despairs of our perdition.

Consider again how Job had prepared himself for his physical sufferings and afflictions. He had never before faced such hardships in his own person; he had lived in wealth and comfort with every circumstance of prosperity. But he had visioned the hardships of others, and hardships of every kind. This is implied in his words: *The fear that I feared has come upon me and that which I dreaded has overtaken me*; and again: *I wept for everyone that was helpless and groaned when I saw a man in sore straits*.³ Hence he was not dismayed by any of those great and terrible troubles that befell him. And I ask you not to consider his loss of wealth, his bereavement, his intolerable pain, the disloyalty of his wife, but what was far worse than these. "But what worse befell him?" you may ask. "We learn nothing beyond from the story in the Bible." It is our sloth that thwarts our learning; a thoughtful reader who searches for the pearls will come to far wider knowledge. The worst and the most perturbing things were something other. In the first place, the lack of clear knowledge of the kingdom of heaven and the resurrection (this is shown in his mournful words: *I shall not live for ever, that I should be long-suffering*).⁴ Then his consciousness of many good deeds and his unconsciousness of evil. Then too, his belief that his sufferings came from God (or if he thought them to be from the devil, that also might well bewilder him). Again, to hear his friends accuse him of wickedness: *You have not been scourged as your sins deserve*.⁵ Once more, to see men who lived evil lives prospering all the while and mocking

¹ Job i, 5, a quotation which should surely be restored to the text.

² Job, xxxi, 1.

³ Job iii, 25 and xxx, 25.

⁴ Job vii 16.

⁵ Job xi, 6.

himself. Last, his powerlessness to look back on anyone who had suffered such things in times before.

7. To grasp how much all this meant to him, contrast our own condition with his. We Christians look for the kingdom of heaven; we hope for the resurrection and the ineffable joys of eternity; we are conscious of countless sins; we have many examples before us and inherit a noble rule of life. Yet there are some who have only to lose a little money—more often than not, ill-gotten money—to determine forthwith that life is not worth living; and this though they have no taunting wife, no children lost, no reproachful friends or insulting servants—on the contrary, though they have many to hearten them by both word and deed. What rewards then must Job be worthy of, he who beheld the fruits of his honest labours snatched from him in a moment and unaccountably; who, after that, faced storm on storm of temptations; who remained undaunted through everything and gave fitting thanks for all to his Master?¹ To say nothing of the rest, his wife's words alone might have shaken a rock.² Consider her malice. She did not speak of his wealth or his camels and flocks and herds (she knew well how little her husband was moved by such things); she spoke of what was harder to bear, the loss of the children; she enlarged on the doleful theme; she made play with her own distress as well. If wives before now have so often won over their husbands to this or that when all was prosperous, when there were no adversities, think how resolute was the soul of Job when he thrust her off with so many weapons ready to her hand and trampled on those most masterful passions, sensual desire and pity. Many have resisted desire but been bent by pity. The noble Joseph quelled the most tyrannous of pleasures and repulsed the foreign woman with all her blandishing arts; but he was not master of his tears. When he saw the brothers who had wronged him his feeling utterly overcame him; he quickly threw off his mask and revealed the part he had been playing. But when the temptress is one's own wife, when she speaks pathetically, when she has on her side the force of circumstance, the wounds, the sores, the whole sea of troubles, surely the soul that does not give before such a tempest may truly be called stouter than steel.

Let me say it frankly—if blessed Job was not greater than the Apostles, he was at least no lesser man. They were consoled by suffering for Christ's sake, a sovereign restorative reviving them every day, and hence applied by their Lord continually with the words *For my sake, Because of me, If they call me Beelzebub who am master of the household*. . . Job was deprived of all such comfort; he had neither miracles nor a special grace to fortify him; he was not, like them, empowered by the

¹ Job i, 21.

² What follows is based upon the extended speech which the LXX gives to Job's wife (at ii, 9); a passage not found in the Hebrew and not translated by St. Jerome.

Holy Ghost. What is more, the man who endured all this had not sprung from fishers and tax-gatherers and frugal livers; he had been reared in luxury and the enjoyment of great honour. And what might seem most galling to the Apostles was suffered by him as well—he was hated not only by enemies but by friends and household and those who had had benefits at his hands; and the sheet-anchor of the Apostles, their stormless haven, the words *For my sake*, were hidden from his eyes. I admire the Three Children also for their braving of the fiery furnace and their revolt against the tyrant. Yet hear their own words: *We will neither serve thy gods nor worship the image thou hast set up.*¹ And this was a great consolation to them—they had clear knowledge that all their suffering was for the sake of God. Job did not know that his suffering was but a test and trial; if he had, his misfortunes would not have been felt. When he heard it said, *Why thinkest thou that I have dealt with thee, if not that thou mightest be proved righteous?*² see how he revived forthwith at a bare word; how he belittled himself, how he thought all his sufferings no sufferings and said: *Why am I yet judged and admonished and rebuked by the Lord, hearing such words and being nothing?*³ And again: *I had heard of thee before with the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye hath seen thee; therefore I have abased myself and shrunk away, and have held myself as earth and ashes.*⁴ Let such fortitude and such meekness in one before the Law and before grace be a pattern for us who live after the Law and after grace, that with him we may have our part in the everlasting tabernacles; may we all attain them, through the grace and mercy of Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom be glory and power for ever. Amen.

Translated by WALTER SHEWRING.

¹ Daniel iii, 18.

² Job xl, 3. The Greek of the LXX is ambiguous here. It might also be rendered: *Thinkest thou that I have answered thee (or given thee my oracles) for nought, or that thou mightest be proved righteous?* (The Hebrew and A.V. not only read otherwise but divide the chapters otherwise, this verse being xl, 8 in them.)

³ Job xxxix, 34 (Hebrew and A.V. xl, 4).

⁴ Job xlii, 5, 6.

NOTES AND REVIEWS

AFTER serving on the School Staff for 39 years, Fr Dunstan Pozzi has left us to take up parochial work. He has been appointed to Workington as assistant priest. Such a long record can scarcely be allowed to pass, even in these reticent pages. We can at least assure him that the School Staff, the majority of whom have also been his pupils, and the many hundreds of boys who have benefited by his teaching, and not least his brethren in the Monastery, will remember his work with gratitude and will benefit also by the zeal which inspired it. Our very good wishes and prayers go with him in his new work.

FR FRANCIS GELDART has been appointed parish priest of St Oswald's, Padgate Lane, Warrington, in the place of Fr Benedict Milburn, an obituary notice of whom appears elsewhere in these pages.

WE offer our congratulations to Dom Damian Webb who was ordained priest by the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle on July 21st in the Abbey Church. At the same time Dom Francis Vidal and Dom Theodore Young were raised to the Diaconate, and Dom Drostan Forbes, Dom Richard Frewen and Dom John Macauley to the Subdiaconate.

WE notice in the St Edward's College Magazine that their Bursar, Mr W. R. Scott who had previously been School Clerk here for a number of years, has now left Malta to take up a British Council appointment in Stockholm.

MANY Amplefordians will be sorry to hear that the Passmans have left the Fauconberg Arms, Coxwold, where Mrs Passman's mother, Mrs Bradley, had been licensee for so many years until her death last year. We are grateful for the hospitality many have received there and not least for the facilities they so readily gave for Mass to be said in the Inn both during and since the war. It is to be hoped that Coxwold will remain as the one permanent Mass centre of the many established during the war for the benefit of evacuees. We are pleased to learn that they are still in the district, at the Royal Oak, Nunnington, where we can be sure they will maintain their long connexion with the College.

AN error in a recent book by Mr Sacheverell Sitwell called *British Architects and Craftsmen* which might cause some misunderstanding of our part in the buying of Gilling Castle in 1929 has been brought to our notice. On page 21 Mr Sitwell writes: "But perhaps Gilling Castle, near York, the home of the Fairfax family, had the most complete interior of all, more so than any others of those we have mentioned and not excepting any Elizabethan room at all, save that at Hardwick, which we shall shortly visit. But the dining room at Gilling Castle has been removed to America, a vandalism that should never have been allowed." There is a footnote added to say that: "Gilling Castle is now the property of Ampleforth College. The Fairfax family rescued the stained glass and the panelling, which were subsequently sold to Mr Randolph Hearst of St Donat's Castle, but he never completed the room which was to contain the glass and panelling. The plaster ceiling with its pendants is still *in situ*."

Except for this last sentence, the whole of the note quoted is inaccurate or untrue and it is unfortunate that Mr Sitwell did not ascertain the facts before writing that page.

The facts are these. The Fairfax family had nothing whatever to do with the sale of Gilling since Mr Fairfax Cholmely had sold it to Mr Wilson of Grimston Manor in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Early in the present century it was resold, this time to Mr Hunter of Aldwark Manor. It was this gentleman's son, Captain Kenneth Hunter, who tried to sell the Castle privately in 1929. Having failed to find anyone wishing to occupy the Castle, he sold it to Messrs Todd of Northallerton, reserving the glass and panelling from the sale. Messrs Todd offered the Castle and grounds in various lots on November 29th, 1929. There was no bidding for Lot 1 which included the Castle and 200 acres of grounds. Later in December of that year Ampleforth College bought Lot 1 and Lot 8 which included the bulk of the estate and took possession in the following April. Early in August that year the College authorities were informed that Captain Hunter had sold the reserved glass and panelling, etc. and that the removal firm would come at once to dismantle and take delivery. Later we heard that it had been bought by Mr Hearst, but nothing has ever been heard of the Fairfax family doing anything to "rescue" that part of the former family property.

The dining room with its magnificent pendant ceiling is now the dining room of the school: it has since been repanned in English Oak by Mr Robert Thompson, of Kilburn.

FR ALEXIUS CHAMBERLAIN has sent us a note concerning Fr Richard Pope, a Laurentian who served on the English Mission in the south Lancashire area between 1789 when he began at St Peter's, Liverpool,

until his death in July 1828 at Netherton. He was buried, according to the custom of those days, in the parish churchyard at St Peter's, Sefton. His tomb on the south side of the path had become nearly obliterated with the passage of time; but the munificence of Mr Charles Thompson, with the kind permission of the Rector, the Very Revd Dr Longford, has restored the stone to a dignified and worthy condition. Sefton had been the seat of the Molyneux family, Earls of Sefton. In 1792 the then Lord Sefton, who had been brought up by Anglican relatives, conformed to the Established Church. There had been Benedictine chaplains at Sefton Hall with one break since 1618. In 1792 the chaplain of the day, Fr Vincent Gregson, had to leave the Hall. To maintain the needs of the Catholic tenants and yeomen of the district Fr Gregson established the present parish of St Benet's, Netherton.

FR GEORGE FORBES has recently returned to Ampleforth after six years' service as Chaplain to the Forces. During the greater part of that period he was attached to a Guards' brigade with whom he saw service in North Africa, Italy and Palestine, being awarded the Military Cross in the fighting around Monte Cassino.

THE parish of St Chad, Kirbymoorside, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the foundation stone of its present church. Part of the celebration was the blessing of a newly acquired pipe organ upon which a recital was given later in the day by Fr Laurence Bévenot.

As we go to press we regret to announce the death of Fr Hildebrand Dawes on September 19th at Stillington Hall where he had resided during the last years of his life. We ask the prayers of our readers for the repose of his soul: we hope to print an obituary in our next number.

THE WAR MEMORIAL

WE are pleased to be able to announce that the War Memorial Fund has made an excellent beginning. Up to 31st August a total of £16,550 has been received or promised and we are most grateful to those who have been so generous to the Fund. So far 386 Old Boys and friends of Ampleforth have subscribed and the War Memorial Committee feel that there must be many more who wish to be associated with the Memorial and they appeal to those who have not yet sent their subscriptions to do so. If 1,000 people subscribe it is hoped that the £45,000 for which the Committee is appealing will be raised and that the full

scheme of grants for the education of the children of those Old Boys who lost their lives in the war and for the building of the Memorial Entrance and Chapel will be realized. Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Dom Benet Perceval, Ampleforth College, York, from whom full particulars can be obtained.

Anyone who enjoyed reading Archbishop Ullathorne's *Autobiography* will surely also enjoy the reminiscences of Bishop William Brown of Pella recently published by Sands (*Through the Windows of Memory*, 1955). Both books are introduced to the reader by Sir Shane Leslie who seems to relish blunt simplicity of writing sharpened by shrewd wit which is the mark of both. Bishop Brown, Auxiliary to the Bishop of Southwark since 1924, has been Parish Priest of St Anne's, Vauxhall, since its beginning in 1892. Coming of an ancient Scottish Presbyterian family and counting among his ancestry such picturesque figures as Shakespeare's MacDuff, Cardinal Beaton and a whole line of "grim Geneva Ministers," including the one who preached at Montrose's execution, he startled his family by entering the Church soon after leaving Glenalmond School. He then decided to become a priest and, after a preliminary skirmish with Cardinal Manning, became attached to the Southwark diocese where he has remained ever since.

The Bishop has made no attempt to write his "Life." He has merely set out to present to the world some of the incidents and people of his time as seen from his window in South London. Here you will catch glimpses of such varied personalities as Cardinal Manning, Beatrice Webb, Bishop Hedley, T. P. O'Connor, André Raffalovich, Elsie Mackay, Archbishop Davidson, etc. Books, music, Ireland, the Education Question, the Malines Conversations all find a place for discussion and comment. There are stories enough to enliven a hundred after-dinner speeches: "Squire" Ward who insisted on having his bath full to the brim wherever he happened to be and regarded it as a normal everyday occurrence to pay the bill for redecoration on the floor below: Archbishop Smith of Edinburgh who found making business decisions so tiresome that upon anyone being admitted into his house, he would appear upon the landing and press the visitor closely upon the object of his visit. "Once assured that no business would be brought up for discussion and, if possible, a decision, he would call them up most readily and cheerfully, and keep them quite a long time in animated conversation." And then there is the story of the railway carriage controversialist who found that in crossing swords with the Bishop he had taken a Tartar and made himself so ill by losing his temper too soon after a meal that he lost both his dinner and his dentures as well upon the permanent way.

To people who might complain that the book is disjointed, the Bishop forestalls such criticism by reminding them that the life of a busy parish priest is not conducive to sustained literary effort. He is right in fitting to his own case the words of Joubert: "I am like those Æolian Harps which give out harmonious notes but never play a tune."

MARGARET CLITHEROW by Margaret Monro (Burns, Oates 4s. 6d.) is an attractively written life of a very gay and attractive saint. Mrs Clitherow was put to death in the most appalling manner in the reign of Queen Elizabeth on the charge of protecting and harbouring priests in her house (still standing and now in Catholic hands) in the Shambles, York. The manner of her death was chosen by herself (she refused to plead) so that she should implicate none of her fellow citizens in the guilt of her condemnation. This young and affectionate mother of

children and busy wife of a Master Butcher has doubtless already added much to the variety and gaiety of the Communion of Saints. No one can read of her life and death without renewed attachment to the faith which inspired and strengthened her and gratitude for the heroic example she has set.

We have recently received the following letter from the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop William Godfrey:—

"On July 31st, there was published, by Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd., a small volume entitled *Charity Abounding*, which gives some account of the charitable work of the Pope and the Holy See during the war.

The volume is published at the modest price of 1s., in order that it may have the widest possible circulation.

I shall be glad if you will call attention to this work, and give it good prominence in your columns, so that the work of the Holy Father may be widely known."

ART IN CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY. By Walter Shewring. (The Sower Press, Plainfield, New Jersey). 75 cents.

This brief essay has a value out of all proportion to its size. With characteristic lucidity Mr Shewring expounds the principles of Christian philosophy in relation to the problems of art—the latter term being understood, not as a branch of aesthetics, but as comprising all the activities of *making*. His guiding lights are St Thomas and, among the moderns, Coomaraswamy, Gill and Maritain; but Mr Shewring has not only assimilated their thought, he develops and applies it. The essay touches on the traditional philosophy of art, its nature and purpose, on man considered as an artist, on beauty, and on modern aberrations from the true norm, to conclude on a positive note with some constructive proposals. It constitutes a noteworthy exposure of a widely held contemporary fallacy, viz., the assumption that the *beautiful* and the *useful* are two rigidly distinct categories; "It is a deep mark of modern degradation that we should be content to use ordinary things which are not beautiful and be eager to look for beauty in specialized works of 'fine art.'"

Mr Shewring is very conscious of the limitations of his scope. He is indeed hampered by them; some twenty pages are not enough in which to say effectively all that he has to say. Almost every paragraph could be expanded to form a chapter for a book; thus would be eliminated some generalizations and over-simplified statements which will hardly persuade those not already convinced. Even as it is, one wonders if it is necessary to be quite so uncompromisingly "intellectualist"; St Thomas and a number of his modern disciples can come to more favourable terms with the world of senses and imagination than Mr Shewring here allows himself to do. In passing, why should a realistic painting of the Crucified, "as he might have appeared to the unbelieving Jews," be theologically and intellectually objectionable? Aesthetically it may well be so; but is not St. Paul's point relevant here—that the stark reality which was a "stumbling-block" to the Jews is, for those who believe, God's "wisdom and power."

These qualifications, however, leave the substance of the essay untouched. "Art cannot be isolated from the community, and if we wish to return to normal art we must first return to a normal society. The man must precede the artist and we must recover the human personality before we recover human making... If the restoration now of a complete Christian society seems all but impossible, we are not therefore released from effort. What nations refuse to do, individuals may accept." It would be gratifying to have from Mr Shewring a detailed presentation of this case, both in its preliminary stages and its conclusion, on a scale which it unquestionably merits.

THE LIFE OF FATHER FABER. By the Rev. J. F. Cassidy, B.A. (Sands). 6s. 6d.

Father Faber died in 1863 and six years later Father Bowden published his life and letters. That work has long been out of print, so that those who seek the information it contained will be glad to know that it is mostly to be found in the volume now under review.

Bowden himself acknowledged the incompleteness of his work; a natural consequence of his nearness, both in time and place, to his subject. Faber's relations with Newman, to take an obvious example, are left virtually untouched. Sufficient time has now passed to allow of these omissions being supplied, but that may have called for more research than Father Cassidy was prepared to make, for he does not in any way enlarge the earlier portrait.

Bowden is the source, not only of his material, but of most of his text and it must be said that his involved and often turgid sentences only obscure the straightforward English in which their original is expressed. I cannot help thinking that an undisguised abridgement would have better served both his purpose and his public. P.B.

The Mercier Press (Cork) have sent us two booklets for children *They are Seven*, by the Rev. M. Tynan and *The Our Father*, by the Rev. J. E. Forde which may be highly commended for the instruction of the young. They are well written and give the meaning of the great truths of the Catholic Faith in a manner which should interest and inspire the small boy and girl. And that does not imply that older people also will not appreciate them. The illustrations, especially of the first, are quite excellent. It is a pity that they can only boast paper covers. They deserve something more durable. Both are sold at sixpence each.

P.H.K.

We have also received from Sands a life of St Gerard Majella the Redemptorist Laybrother saint entitled *To Heaven Through a Window*, by the Rev. John Carr, C.S.S.R. (12s. 6d.), and a new translation of St Teresa's *Interior Castle* done into English by a Discalced Carmelite (8s. 6d.). This needs no recommendation. *Schopenhauer* in the Bellarmine philosophical series will be reviewed in our next number.



The Editor acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—*Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, *Claves Regni*, *Downside Review*, *Pax*, *Ça Ira*, *Katholiki* (Athens), *Oratory Parish Magazine*, *The Wind and the Rain*.

Barnardian, *Peterite*, *Georgian*, *Ratcliffian*, *Ampleforth News*, *Cottonian*, *Edwardian* (Malta), *Priorian*, *Denstonian*, *Stonyhurst Magazine*, *St Leonard's Chronicle* (H.C.-J.), *Edmundian*, *Cantuarian*, *Lorettonian*, *Oscotian*, *Ushaw Magazine*, *Douai Magazine*, *Coathamian*, *Oratory School Magazine*, *Beaumont Review*, *Pocklingtonian*, *Sedburghian*, *Bootham*, *Dunelmian*, *Mire*, *Kearsney College Chronicle* (S. Africa).

OBITUARY

DOM BENEDICT MILBURN

Father Benedict Milburn, who died on August 9th, was the youngest of three brothers educated at Ampleforth. He was born at York forty-two years ago, and he died in his home town six days after an operation which was suddenly found to be inevitable. He came to Ampleforth in the year 1914 and passed normally through the school course. Although not in any sense an invalid, or even what one would call a delicate boy, he was not allowed to take part in the normal athletic activities of school life; but when, towards the end of his school life, he could take more part in such things, he showed no slight strength and prowess in many directions. In studies he achieved good success, and, perhaps through not being able always to play games, he developed, as such boys do, various interests of his own, and a quiet characteristic individuality. When he left school he passed straight to the novitiate under Fr Bernard Hayes, and, having surmounted the first obstacles of monastic life, he went to St Benet's Hall at Oxford, where he obtained an Honours Degree in History. He was ordained priest, three years after his return to the School Staff, in 1930, and continued to teach, first at Ampleforth, then at Gilling, until 1934, when he left for Liverpool to take up parish work. After some months there, he was sent to St Mary's, Warrington in the Spring of 1935, and stayed there for seven years, doing hard work among the people, and having for his special department the charge of the men and boys of the parish, who thrived under his care and enthusiasm.

In 1942 he was appointed parish priest of St Oswald's, Padgate, the daughter parish of St Mary's, where he spent the remaining four years and a half of his life. There he had full responsibility for about twelve hundred souls, and any one of them could bear witness to his zeal and energy in their service. He never spared himself, and, when he began to show signs of ill health, he made so light of his troubles, that no one ever really suspected that he might be seriously ill. It was characteristic of him to ignore such things, and, up to the last month of his life, he was looking forward to joining the Juniors in the Lake District—a habit of many years which he had formed. When he left Warrington for his holiday, scarcely more than a week before his death, he took his bicycle with him, though he could hardly walk for what was thought to be sciatica. A few days later he had to undergo a serious operation, and he never recovered from it.

Through the kindness of Canon Farrar, a first Requiem Mass was sung in St Wilfrid's at York, and then the coffin was carried to Ampleforth, where the final rites were performed on August 12th and the

following morning. A large assembly of Warrington people at Padgate on the next Saturday bore witness to their love and appreciation for one who had cared for them so faithfully as long as he had strength.

We offer our deep sympathy to Fr Benedict's mother and his brother, Mr Vincent Milburn, and other members of his family.

MISS CATHERINE SPENSLEY

Miss Catherine Spensley, aged 87, died June 19th, 1946 at Oldstead fortified with the rites of holy church. She was the great grand child of William Sotheran from whom Father Bolton bought the cottage which is now our Post Office, and the two acres of land on which the College and Theatre are built. In 1918 her mother Mary Ann Spensley died aged 100 and her daughter Catherine was the youngest of the six children who signed the transfer of the "Spensley land" east of the College to Ampleforth Abbey.

May they rest in peace.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	.. ..	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
School Monitors:	C. de L. Herdon, G. V. Gosling, A. M. Porter,	
	J. H. Bamford, R. M. Sutherland, J. R. Ryan,	
	J. P. Weaver, F. H. Bullock, P. L. Pollen, R. A.	
	Campbell, M. Nolan, P. P. Liston, J. E. Kearney,	
	D. W. McCaffrey, C. J. Kenny, P. J. Ryland.	
Captain of Cricket	.. ..	C. de L. Herdon
Captain of Swimming	.. ..	J. M. Bright
Captain of Shooting	.. ..	F. H. Bullock

THE following left the School in July:—

J. Abraham, J. A. Armour, J. H. Bamford, A. G. Birtwistle, D. Brightman, S. Brochocki, F. H. Bullock, R. A. Campbell, A. D. P. Carroll-Leahy, L. M. Carter, C. H. Cronin, P. M. F. D'Arcy, P. J. de van der Schueren, M. W. L. Dunne, R. T. Fawcett, A. W. Fenwick, J. N. Ghika, G. V. Gosling, H. G. A. Gosling, D. Grant, J. M. M. Griffiths, R. N. Hadcock, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, E. A. Hardy, D. P. Hawkins, B. V. Henderson, M. D. Hooke, J. E. Hume, R. C. M. Jurgens, J. E. Kearney, P. P. Liston, V. P. W. Lowe, D. Lowsley-Williams, R. B. Macaulay, M. Magee, D. A. H. Maunsell, P. D. McBarnett, D. W. McCaffrey, P. D. P. McGrath, J. A. F. McGuigan, P. C. M. Mocatta, H. R. Nelson, J. R. R. A. Nevill, J. D. O'Brien, M. J. O'Connor, P. H. O'Kelly, F. B. Oldham, G. M. L. Pierlot, P. L. Pollen, A. M. Porter, J. O. Remers, J. R. Ryan, P. J. Ryland, R. M. Sutherland, S. V. Taylor, C. D. Watkins, J. P. A. Weaver, J. H. Whyte, A. Zaluski.

THE following entered the School in September:—

From Gilling: M. A. Allen, J. R. Beatty, E. E. Beck, J. A. Bianchi, S. D. Bingham, P. F. Booth, D. F. Boylan, J. Burdon, J. C. Cameron, C. J. Carr, D. C. Chamier, P. A. Cullinan, D. M. Dick, J. J. Eyston, H. T. Fattorini, E. A. G. Forster, R. A. Franklin, P. M. George, P. M. Gunn, V. S. Haddesley, M. W. Hattrell, M. H. Johnson-Ferguson, G. G. G. Kassapian, M. Kelly, P. D. Kelly, R. B. Kelly, J. P. Lawson, A. Long, A. J. Macgeorge, J. N. E. A. Mahon, J. M. McKeever, M. J. O'Donovan, S. Scrope, M. Stoke-Rees, M. W. H. Tarleton, J. E. Trafford, P. J. Twomey, J. Wansbrough, S. J. Wyndham-Lewis, J. A. W. Young, R. L. Zollner.

From elsewhere: H. L. Benton, F. B. Beveridge, P. D. Burns, R. J. Constable Maxwell, M. Corbould, D. P. M. Daly, J. J. David, T. C. Dewey, M. F. Dillon, P. W. T. Duckworth, J. S. Evans, H. C. Grattan Bellew, G. E. A. C. Harper, J. A. Haslett, J. M. Howard, C. R. Hughes Smith, J. J. Huston, L. A. Kenworthy-Browne, R. N. Kingsbury, A. J. Leahy, J. M. Leonard, E. H. Leonard, B. A. Martelli, D. L. Martin, P. H. Martin, J. G. M. McGuigan, J. Macmillan, P. M. Morreau, M. D. Pitel, H. C. G. Reynolds, A. J. Riley, A. P. Ross, A. W. Starte, J. C. C. Stevenson, J. F. R. H. Stevenson, P. Strode, J. R. O'C. Symington, M. Tate, N. G. Vigne.

WE offer our congratulations to M. D. Hooke on passing into the Royal Navy (Executive Branch) and to J. G. S. H. Mitchell on winning the Second Prize for an Essay on the Growth of Polish Democracy given by the York Anglo-Polish Society and awarded by Professor W. Rose of the School of Slavonic Studies, University of London.

By the time these pages appear in print an eighth House will have begun its career. Earlier in the year the Hermitage came into the market and was bought and has since been fitted up in time for the new school year. It will be called St Thomas's and the Housemaster will be Fr Denis Waddilove. It will go some way towards satisfying the demand for further places in the School and can accommodate, at the moment, twenty-seven new boys.

ONCE again St Bede's Sixth Form were "At Home" to many guests from Staff and School on the last Wednesday of the Summer Term. This event has now gone on for long enough to rank as a tradition which we hope will continue for many a year.

THE Curator of the Museum acknowledges, with much appreciation and many thanks, the following gifts: Mrs Allan, Aspatria: an Indian brass goblet, with spiked cover. Lt-Colonel Hon Michael Fitzalan Howard, M.C.: sets of stamps celebrating the coronation of the Emir of Transjordan. Captain A. C. Cain: complete set of notes issued by the Japanese in Burma. R. W. Dawson: model of Kipsigis warrior, Sotik, Kenya.

FISHING in the Holbeck has at last shown signs of recovering from drainage operations. It is remarkable how quickly pools have formed

again where a year ago there was merely a shallow canal. Re-stocking this reach ought soon to be again feasible. The weed menace in the lakes is becoming very serious. The middle lake is almost covered with floating weed and weed at the top end of the big lake is advancing at an alarming rate. There are still trout in the top lake as the Sea Scouts discovered during their summer camp. They rise late in the evening. Three of the fish taken were over three pounds each. Large numbers of pike were taken in the big lake, the biggest being fourteen pounds. A new enthusiasm for perch fishing has begun. On one day there were eighteen boys trying their luck with tackle ranging from the orthodox rod and float to hand-lines and string—the last being very effective.

AMONG the rarer birds noted were the Grasshopper Warbler, three pairs of Nightjars and a pair of Lesser Grebes nesting near the top lake. In one small area of only half an acre were found Grasshopper Warbler, Willow Warbler, Yellow Bunting, Reed Warbler and Reed Bunting besides commoner birds.

THE Ordination Concert, now recognized as an annual event, took place in the Theatre on Sunday evening, July 21st. Were the members of the orchestra to set no higher standard to their playing than the appreciation of the audience they would on this occasion have had good reason to pride themselves on a first-rate performance. But they must have realized that the Overture, "The Secret Marriage" by Cimarosa, which opened the programme, though satisfying the listeners, fell below the standard of playing reached during rehearsals. A 'cello solo of a movement of Braval's Sonata in C by T. J. Leonard showed promise for the future, though on this occasion he had to struggle with an instrument that was out of tune. A part song, "May in the Greenwood" by Armstrong Gibbs, was sung by the trebles and tenors, a very lovely but difficult song. B. P. Kenworthy-Browne's performance of Chopin's Fantasia Impromptu was among the best items of the evening, and merited the Chopin Waltz which he gave as an encore.

Mr Cass played Vivaldi's violin concerto in A minor, a fine work that was so appreciated by the audience that they were only satisfied after the third movement had been repeated. It was at this point that Father Paul had to sound, as he put it, the one discordant note of the evening. This was the sad news that Mr Cass, violin master for so long, was about to retire. It was sad news, but we intend to hold Mr Cass to his promise to come over often and play to us.

The violins, in solid phalanx, then played Elgar's "Nimrod," a performance that so delighted the audience that it had to be repeated.

Purcell's rousing "Sound the Trumpet" was sung by a choir of tenors and basses with orchestral accompaniment. The singers were too eager in their runs with the result that at times they outran the orchestra. The concert concluded with Dvorák's Sixth Slavonic Dance, the fourth item on the programme to be encored.

We like to think that this really enjoyable concert is only a shadow of things to come. We no longer listen to a few violins, a cello and a very obvious piano, but a flute, clarinet, oboe, double bass—even if it only has three strings!—and a vast array of strings. We look forward to their next performance.

★

THE Prize Giving took place on June 9th. Fr Abbot presented the prizes in the Theatre in the presence of a larger number of guests than had been customary during the war years—a presage we hope of a return to the Exhibition of former times. The guests were entertained later in the evening with a performance of *The Merchant of Venice*, an account of which is given later.

Prizes were awarded to the following:—

SIXTH FORM

GROUP I

Classics—Scholarship Set	G. V. Gosling
Latin—3rd Year	F. G. Miles
Greek—3rd Year	F. G. Miles
Latin—2nd Year	F. R. C. Goodall
Greek—2nd Year	H. F. Ellis-Rees
Latin—1st Year	J. C. B. Gosling
Greek—1st Year	J. C. B. Gosling
Ancient History—2nd Year	J. N. Ghika
Ancient History—1st Year	C. J. G. de Hoghton

GROUP II

French—2nd Year	C. de L. Herdon
French—1st Year	D. R. F. Crackanthorpe
German	P. T. Pernyes
Spanish	P. C. M. Mocatta
Latin	M. J. O'Connor
English	T. M. J. Smyth
History—Scholarship Set	J. H. Whyte
History—2nd Year	A. D. P. Carroll-Leahy
History—1st Year	T. M. J. Smyth
Geography	E. A. Hardy

SCHOOL NOTES

GROUP III

Mathematics—3rd Year	L. A. Turner
Mathematics—2nd Year	J. G. S. H. Mitchell
Mathematics—1st Year	T. J. Smiley

GROUP IV

Scholarship Set—Science	J. M. M. Griffiths
Physics—2nd Year	P. D. P. McGrath
Physics—1st Year	Not Awarded
Chemistry—2nd Year	E. O'G. Kirwan
Chemistry—1st Year	F. J. Heyes
Mathematics—2nd Year	R. P. Ryan
Mathematics—1st Year	Not Awarded
Biology	C. P. Horgan
Navy Set	W. H. Banks
	M. R. D. Hooke

SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS

Politics and Economics	L. A. Turner
English Literature	F. R. C. Goodall

FIFTH FORM

Latin	J. G. M. Somerville
French	J. G. M. Somerville
English	G. R. S. Plowden
History	P. A. A. Wilcox
Geography	D. W. Moylan
Additional Mathematics	P. D. Fanshawe
Elementary Mathematics	G. E. G. Wightwick
Physics	J. M. Kidner
Chemistry	M. H. Brackenbury
Biology	E. R. J. Pavillard
General Science	G. E. G. Wightwick

MIDDLE AND LOWER V

Latin	I. E. Johnson-Ferguson
Greek	P. M. Laver
French	J. A. Paul
German	A. H. St M. Jackson
Spanish	B. Moore-Smith
English	P. M. Laver
History	M. Girouard
Geography	P. Sheehy

Additional Mathematics	M. Girouard
Elementary Mathematics	P. Sheehy
Physics	J. A. Kenworthy-Browne
Chemistry	I. E. Johnson-Ferguson
General Science	M. A. Bence-Jones

LOWER REMOVE

Form Prize—1	R. A. McCaffrey
Form Prize—2	J. D. Finn

UPPER IV

Latin	M. A. P. Longy
Greek	M. A. P. Longy
French	M. A. P. Longy
Spanish	A. F. G. Hornyold
English	A. E. Firth
History	A. E. Firth
Geography	D. Goodman
Mathematics	D. W. Horne
Physics	G. D. Neely
Chemistry	M. A. P. Longy

MIDDLE IV

Latin	P. F. Dwyer
French	V. M. D. O'C. Collins
English	D. K. J. Young
Mathematics	D. K. J. Young

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

J. M. M. Griffiths, M. Magee, J. N. Ghika, P. C. M. Mocatta, J. S. Whedbee, W. H. M. Banks, C. J. G. de Hoghton, P. D. Tyson, B. J. Knowles, G. P. O'Brien, F. C. H. Wadsworth, M. Girouard, J. M. Smyth, H. Vincenti, J. T. M. Balinski, C. S. Gaisford St Lawrence, S. B. Thomas, C. R. Scrope, A. E. Firth, J. C. Wilson, S. Stourton, P. C. Cowper, M. D. Donelan.

SPECIAL PRIZES

Art :—

Senior Set	D. G. Waterkeyn
Junior Set	J. O. R. Martin
Improvement	J. A. D. Ford

Music :—

Piano Senior	B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne
Piano Junior	P. M. E. Drury
Violin	F. G. Miles
The Turner "Theory"	C. J. G. de Hoghton
Orchestra	T. J. G. Leonard
Choir	D. J. de Lavison

Quirke Debating Prize	N. H. Bruce
Headmaster's Classical Improvement	S. J. Fraser
Goodman Chemistry	F. J. Heyes
Milburn Mathematics	J. A. Kenworthy-Browne
Nihill Essay	F. P. I. Crossley
Greenlees Italian	C. de L. Herdon
Perceval Essay	P. T. Pernyes

Headmaster's Literary Prize :—

Sixth Form	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
Fifth Form	M. A. Bence-Jones
Fourth Form	A. E. Firth

General Knowledge :—

Sixth Form	J. H. Whyte
Fifth Form	J. A. Paul
Fourth Form	D. W. Horne

HIGHER CERTIFICATES were obtained by :—

GROUP I.—H. F. Ellis-Rees, S. J. Fraser, J. N. Ghika, F. R. C. Goodall, G. V. Gosling, F. G. Miles (*Distinction in Latin*), M. P. Nolan, P. L. Pollen, D. F. Tate, W. J. A. Wilberforce.

GROUP II.—A. W. N. Bertie, I. J. L. Burrige, R. A. Campbell, A. D. P. Carroll-Leahy, D. R. F. Crackanthorpe, A. M. Grant, D. Grant (*Distinction in Spanish*), E. A. Hardy, C. de L. Herdon, J. A. Heu, D. J. C. Keane, P. D. McBarnett, P. C. M. Mocatta, M. J. O'Connor, P. T. Pernyes, J. D. Remers, G. A. Robertson (*Distinction in French*), C. N. J. Ryan, S. V. Taylor, P. D. J. Tyson, J. H. Whyte (*Distinctions in French and History*).
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, who did not enter for the full Certificate, obtained a *Distinction in History*.

GROUP III.—J. M. E. Bellord, R. N. Hadcock, J. G. S. H. Mitchell, T. J. Smiley, L. A. Turner.

GROUP IV.—W. H. M. Banks, C. H. Cronin, R. E. Gore-Lloyd, J. M. M. Griffiths (*Distinctions in Physics and Chemistry*), F. J. M. Heyes, C. P. Horgan, W. H. W. Inman, R. C. M. Jurgens, E. O'G. Kirwan, R. B. Macaulay, P. D. P. Magrath, R. P. Ryan, P. J. Ryland (*Distinction in Chemistry*) D. D. A. Slattery, P. L. Watson.



THE following passed the School Certificate:—

Allen.—2, B, C, D, E, G*, I, J, S.
 Babinski.—2, B, C, D, G*, PL, S.
 Balinski.—2, B, C, D, PL, I, j, S.
 Ballinger, P.—2, B, e, G, I, J, K, L.
 Bannen.—3, b, C, D, G*, I, j, S.
 Bence-Jones.—2, B, C, D, E, G*, I, J, S.
 Bernard, F.—2, B, C, E, F, G*, I, j.
 Bishop, P.—2, B, C, E, F, G*, I, J.
 Booth, R.—2, B, C, D, G, S, Y.
 Caldwell, B.—2, B, C, D, e, i, S.
 Campbell, C.—2, B, C, d, g*, S.
 Collins, M. H.—3, b, C, D, I, J, S, y.
 Comins.—2, B, E, G, I, J, K.
 Convery.—2, B, C, E, F, G*.
 Cubitt.—2, b, E, G, i, s.
 de Larrinaga, A. R.—3, B, j, K, L.
 de Lavison.—2, B, c, E, F, G*, I, J.
 de Wolff, T.—3, b, G*, I, j, K, L.
 Dick, J.—2, B, E, G*, I, J, K, L.
 Drury, P.—3, B, c, E, F, G*.
 Elliot, J.—2, B, C, D, I, S.
 Engleheart.—2, B, C, D, I, J, S.
 Fay, L. M.—2, b, c, D, i.
 Feeny, P.—2, B, C, D, E, G*, I, J, s.
 Fennell, J.—2, B, E, G*, i, j, K, L.
 Fontana, A.—2, B, g*, I, J, K, L.
 Ford, P. C.—2, b, D, I, S.
 Freeman, H.—3, B, C, D, E, G*, I, S.
 French, M.—2, B, c, d, i, S.
 St Lawrence.—3, b, C, D, I, S.
 Garnett, A.—2, B, C, E, F, G*, I, J.
 Girouard, M.—1, B, C, E, F, G*, I, J.
 Goodall, A.—1, B, C, E, F, G*, i, j.
 Gore-Lloyd, D.—2, b, E, G*, I, J, K, L.
 Green, P. B.—2, B, C, D, e, g, i, S.
 Hadcock, M.—3, b, C, d, g*, i, j, S.
 Harris, J.—2, B, c, D, G, i, S, Y.
 Hartigan, J.—2, B, C, D, E, G*, I, J, s.
 Hawe, P. J.—3, B, I, j, K, L.
 Hay, F. W.—2, B, C, D, I, S.
 Hay, G. A.—2, B, C, D, E, G*, I, J, S.
 Hay, J. S.—2, B, g, I, J, K, L.
 Heath, R.—3, b, C, D, I, S.
 Inman, J. C.—2, B, C, D, I, S, Y.
 Jackson, A.—1, B, E, G*, H*, s.
 Johnson-Ferguson, I.—2, B, E, G*, I, J, K, L.
 Jones, N.—2, B, C, D, I, S.
 Kenworthy-Browne, J. A.—2, B, E, G*, I, J, K.
 Kirby, R. F.—2, B, C, D, E, G*, I, S.
 Knowles, B.—2, b, c, D, g*, s.
 Laver, P.—2, B, C, E, F, G*, I, J.
 Lingeman, P.—2, B, e, g*, h, i, S.
 Llewellyn.—2, B, C, E, G*.
 Lund, A. H.—2, b, E, G, S.
 Macdermott.—3, b, c, D, g*, i, S.
 Macfarlane-Barrow.—3, E, F, G*, i.

Martin, J. O. R.—2, B, C, E, F, G*, I.
 Miller, D. H.—3, B, d, E, G, i, s.
 Milroy, D. L.—2, B, c, e, g*, I, j, s.
 Mocatta, G. D.—2, B, C, d, e, I, S.
 Moore-Smith.—1, B, D, E, G*, Q*, I, j, S.
 Morrin, P. A. F.—2, B, E, g, I, J, K.
 Moylan, D. W.—1, B, C, D, e, G*, I, S.
 Murnane, N. P.—2, B, C, D, E, G, I, S.
 Murphy, J. F.—2, B, C, D, g*, i, S.
 O'Brien, G. P.—2, B, g, I, J, K, L.
 O'Brien, J. P.—3, B, D, G, i, S, y.
 Palmer, M. R.—2, B, C, D, e, I, J, S.
 Paul, J. A.—2, B, C, E, F, G*, I.
 Pavillard, R.—2, B, C, D, G, S, Y.
 Phillips, J.—3, b, D, I, s.
 Pilkington, T.—3, b, I, J, K, L.
 Plowden, G. R. S.—1, B, C, D, e, g, I, S.
 Rafferty, J. A.—2, B, C, D, g*, I, S.
 Rennick, R. L.—2, B, C, D, G*, I, S, y.
 Rigby, P. P.—3, B, I, J, K.
 Ronan, S. R.—3, b, c, D, i, S.
 Rossz, J. I. B. E.—1, B, e, G*, H*, s.
 Rundall, J. L.—1, B, C, E, F, G*, I.
 Satow, I. L.—2, b, c, D, S, Y.
 Saunders, M. S.—2, B, G*, I, J, K, L.
 Schulte, F. P.—3, b, e, g*, H, I, j, S.
 Scotson, J. H.—3, B, G*, i, K, L, Y.
 Sheehy, P.—3, B, C, D, E, G, I, S.
 Smith, A. B.—2, b, D, i, j, S.
 Smyth, J. M.—1, B, E, G*, I, J, K, L.
 Somerville, J.—2, B, E, G*, I, S.
 Stacpoole, H. A.—3, B, c, D, G*, i, S.
 Stourton, N. J.—3, b, C, D, I, S.
 Tate, D. W.—2, B, C, D, g*, I, J, S, y.
 Tylor, I. P.—2, B, D, g*, I, J, K.
 van den Berg, F.—2, b, dt, I, j, K, L, y.
 Vickers, F. P.—2, B, C, D, s, Y.
 Vincent, P. J. C.—2, B, c, E, F, G*, I, J.
 Vincenti, H.—2, B, C, D, T, I, S.
 Wadsworth, F. C.—2, B, c, D, S, Y.
 Waterkeyn, D. G.—3, B, D, i, S, y.
 Wightwick, G.—2, B, C, D, I, S, Y.
 Wilcox, P. A. A.—2, B, C, d, e, I, S.
 Williams, M. G.—2, B, E, G*, I, J, K.
 Windsor, A. A. B.—2, B, G*, I, J, K, L.
 Young, C. J.—1, B, C, E, F, G*, I, j.

Pass=small letter
 Credit=capital letter
 Very Good=italics

1, 2, and 3 represent respectively a
 Very Good, a Credit and a Pass in
 English Language.

GROUP I

b English Literature
 c History

d Geography

GROUP II

<i>e</i>	Latin	<i>q</i>	Spanish
<i>f</i>	Greek	<i>t</i>	Italian
<i>g</i>	French	<i>*</i>	with Oral
<i>h</i>	German		
<i>pl</i>	Polish		

GROUP IV

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

THE MERCHANT OF VENICE

by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Characters of the Play :

Duke of Venice	..	..	..	J. P. A. WEAVER
Prince of Morocco	..	..	..	D. BRIGHTMAN
Duke of Aragon	..	..	..	.. T. M. J. SMYTH
Antonio	..	..	..	J. M. BEVERIDGE
Bassanio	..	..	..	.. J. R. RYAN
Salanio	..	..	..	P. J. C. VINCENT
Salarino	..	..	..	C. D. WATKINS
Gratiano	..	..	..	.. J. BANNEN
Lorenzo	..	..	..	T. H. F. FARRELL
Shylock	..	..	..	.. R. P. RYAN
Tubal	..	..	..	C. J. G. DE HOGHTON
Launcelot	..	..	..	.. J. P. PLOWDEN
Leonardo	..	..	..	.. J. S. SCHOFIELD
Balthasar	..	..	..	.. J. M. BOODLE
Stephano	..	..	..	J. F. W. FENNELL
Lords-in-Waiting	..	..	..	T. B. CUBITT, J. A. TRIGGS,
				W. J. CORCORAN, F. W. HAY
				K. N. HENDERSON
Portia	..	..	..	.. T. A. W. LLEWELLYN
Nerissa	..	..	..	.. J. A. PAUL
Jessica	..	..	..	.. A. R. DE LARRINAGA, D. M. BOOTH
Ladies-in-Waiting	..	..	..

Stage Electricians :

P. J. RYLAND, S. H. R. L. D'ARCY, P. NEWTON, N. J. MAYNE.

The production of a Shakespeare play, especially such a well known play as *The Merchant of Venice*, depends for its interest very largely on the treatment meted out to it by actors and producer. A school play particularly, which cannot count on having outstanding talent at its command, must make up for this by balance and unity. In this production the usual faults were most happily absent. Instead of a succession of scenes with the inevitable drop of tension at the end of each, the play was welded into three parts, each of which had its own climax and atmosphere, each reacting on the others to produce cogency and dramatic cohesion. By the use of music and dimmed lighting, the constant lowering of the curtain was made unnecessary.

In this, and in many other ways, the production showed skill and experience. But if the production showed these obvious virtues, it might also be said that there was a certain lack of variety and imaginative effort. The curtain sets were always effective. Though obvious opportunities for contrast were there in abundance, the producer seemed a little loth to make full use of them. The masque was an obvious opportunity which the producer was not slow to seize upon; but even here there seemed to be a disinclination to "go the whole hog." Lanterns, so effective in the final scene, would have added that small touch which seemed lacking. The casket scenes relied almost entirely on costume for their colour. Surely something could have been done to give the caskets a more magnificent setting. And the omission of Old Gobbo was surely a little cowardly. But on the whole restraint paid its full dividend, and there was not a jarring note. Smoothness and unobtrusive technique are by no means easy to come by, and for a satisfying production they are worth almost all the rest. Here indeed is matter for high praise.

Much the same can be said about the acting. There was a most pleasing level of competence and there was no actor who could be even remotely accused of "letting down the side." Such small but important parts as Tubal, Aragon and Morocco, were all effective. In Tubal especially there was real promise and the hope of a larger part in times to come. The Duke, and that faithful pair Salanio and Salarino, were well cast and well acted. Launcelot, too, showed himself really on top of his part, and fully deserved the obvious appreciation of the audience. Antonio, Gratiano and Lorenzo were all good; but all, especially Gratiano, seemed reluctant to let themselves go when occasion demanded. In the Court scene, for example, Gratiano seemed a little tame. But all three gave pleasing, if not very exciting, interpretations, though they somehow failed to fulfil the promise of the first act. Jessica tackled most ably a difficult part, and gave a very sincere performance. Nerissa's part, too, was well sustained, and must have meant much work and restraint, for it is never easy to play the foil to Portia. Though the play turns on

Portia and Shylock, Bassanio is the link between the romantic improbabilities of Belmont and the hard realism of the Rialto. This makes it difficult for the part to carry conviction. Bassanio, by straightforward and honest playing, achieved solid success, and deserves much credit. Portia has much the longest part which makes great demands. A fine and capable voice, a certain graciousness rare to find in a boy's acting all contributed to a notable performance. In Shylock we had a real actor. His playing made skilful use of those very limitations of voice and bearing which precluded the more usual interpretation of the part. This other interpretation proved most convincing, and added a new interest even for those who had seen the part played many times before. As acting it was both distinguished and wise. Further experience should add considerably to his range, and all must have looked forward to seeing what he would make of other parts in the future.

There is no doubt that a large measure of the success of the production was due to the good work of the electricians. They achieved success, not only with the "dims" between scenes, but with a complicated lighting plot which was one of the main features of the play. Particular praise should be given to the final scene which, disarmingly simple in setting, achieved real beauty through its lighting.

The music, wide in range, was apt and well chosen. The song in the casket scene, the setting of which was specially composed for this production, provided a note of distinction and fitted the production admirably in its style. There was a variety and freshness about the costumes, and here indeed there was boldness and imagination. That no effort had been spared is shown by Portia's five changes. The Aragon scene, all in black and white, was particularly good.

All the elements in the production worked together to produce a most successful whole, and this was a play of distinction. If the higher flights were absent one was nevertheless left with the feeling that much thought and experience had succeeded in making admirable use of the material at hand, in actors, lighting, music and décor. The result was impressive.

J.R.P.

OLD BOYS NEWS

WE ask prayers for Donald Peter McDonald, R.A.F., of whose death on January 17th, 1943 we have only recently heard: also for Fr Benedict Milburn and Fr Hildebrand Dawes, John Dawes, Thomas Ogilvie Forbes, Frank Mahony, Derek Martin and Col G. J. P. Romanes who have died in recent months. Col. Romanes was not an Old Boy, but always showed much interest in Ampleforth with which he had close connexions. May they rest in peace.

WE offer congratulations to the following, of whose awards we have heard in recent months:—

M.B.E. Lieut-Col R. R. Witham, R.E.

MENTIONED IN DESPACHES.

Major J. F. Marnan, M.B.E., Irish Guards.

Capt. W. V. Lyon Lee.

Capt. P. du Vivier, R.E.

L-Cpl L. F. Sullivan, Seaforth Highlanders.

Major M. F. Sedgwick, R.A.

Lieut-Colonel N. J. Chamberlain, M.B.E., Army Educational Corps.

Surgn Lieut B. J. Webb, R.N.V.R.

ORDER OF ORANGE NASSAU (Netherlands).

Major the Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, Lovat Scouts.

This award was made by Queen Wilhelmina "in recognition of services with the resistance movement in Europe."

ORDER OF LEOPOLD WITH PALM.

Major the Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser.

To the List of those serving should be added the name of Lieut N. J. Caffrey, R.N.V.R.

WE reprint below, with due acknowledgment to the *Metropole* of Antwerp, an appreciation of David Silvertop by Paul Eygenraam which appeared in the issue of June 5th, under the heading "Le libérateur d'Anvers."

Nos compatriotes connaissent le nom—le nom seulement—du lieutenant-colonel Silvertop. En septembre 1944, il commandait le régiment de blindés qui, après une audacieuse manœuvre, à la réussite de laquelle collabora efficacement notre concitoyen le capitaine du génie Robert Vekemans, perça les défenses extérieures de la métropole et libéra Anvers.

Ils ignorent l'émouvante biographie de ce jeune officier anglais tombé au combat le 25 septembre 1944, trois semaines après son entrée triomphale dans la métropole belge.

La mort le frappa sur la terre meurtrie des Pays-Bas qu'il voulait délivrer de l'oppression nazie comme il nous délivra.

Dans l'humble cimetière catholique de Saint-Antoine (Hollande) reposent aujourd'hui les restes de ce soldat de métier dont l'audace réfléchie, le tranquille courage et la volonté de fer conquièrent la ville presque sans coup férir, nous épargnant à la fois les ruines matérielles et les hécatombes civiles. Grâce à lui les Allemands ne purent stabiliser leur ligne défensive sur les glaciais de l'Escaut et du Rupel; grâce à la clairvoyance opportune de Vekemans et à la confiance spontanée de Silvertop, la résistance put établir une jonction rapide avec ceux-là mêmes qui, après une foudroyante avance, venaient tendre la main aux forces de l'intérieur appelées aux armes. Grâce à eux enfin, le général von Zangen, commandant la 15^e armée allemande, ordonna en vain à ses troupes de tenir à tout prix les approches d'Anvers, comme la Wehrmacht tint à outrance Dunkerque, Lorient et Saint-Nazaire, pour ne point retourner contre le Reich, le poignard imaginé par Bonaparte et pointé vers le cœur de l'Angleterre.

David-Arthur-Henry Silvertop est né le 10 janvier 1912 à Southsea, près de Portsmouth où font escale les transatlantiques géants et où des moussaillons imberbes rêvent le long des quais d'aventures lointaines au delà des brumeux horizons de leur patrie. Son père, commandant à la "Royal Navy", succomba à l'ennemi en 1916, au cours de l'inoubliable bataille navale du Jutland. Sa mère, née Dalglish, se remaria en 1922 mais décéda peu après. Ainsi David et ses deux sœurs furent élevés par la sœur de son père Lady Heathcote.

A 10 ans il suit les cours donnés au Collège d'Ampleforth dans le Yorkshire, par de savants Bénédictins, et révèle un remarquable sens de l'humour et les trésors cachés d'un caractère qui ne se livre pas d'emblée. En 1930 il séjourne pendant un an au "Magdalen College" à Oxford. David estime toutefois inutile d'y prolonger sa présence. Il a pris la décision de faire carrière à l'armée. Le voici au 9^{me} régiment de lanciers, puis au 14^{me} et au 30^{me} "Kings Hussards": troisième du nom à servir dans les rangs de ce régiment.

La tradition a du bon, surtout quand elle sait s'adapter aux exigences des temps nouveaux.

C'est en Egypte que le jeune Silvertop rejoignit l'unité à laquelle l'unissaient tant de liens familiaux. Après quelques mois, départ pour l'Inde, pays des maharadjahs opulents et des fellahs faméliques, des sectes secrètes et des sourdes révoltes. Pays où les officiers de Sa Majesté britannique vont apprendre leur métier entre deux parties de polo. Home sweet home: Silvertop passe tous ses congés en Angleterre, sauf un qu'il mettra à profit pour visiter le Japon. Entretemps, il est devenu un as du polo. C'est là, dans la cavalerie anglaise, un mérite particulier. Si d'aventure de jeunes militaires oublient un jour que David Silvertop libéra Anvers, aucun officier monté digne de ce nom ne négligera de se souvenir du gentleman qui appartint au team vainqueur de la Coupe de Bombay en 1937!

La déclaration de guerre, en 1939, le surprend en vacances en Grande-Bretagne. Dès le 12 septembre il est désigné pour le 4/7 Kings Dragoon Guards. Il subit le premier hiver de la "drôle de guerre" sous les ordres de lord Gort. En mars 1940,

la maladie l'oblige à s'aliter. Renvoyé en Angleterre, il assiste en spectateur impatient, à la bagarre de mai et de juin 40. David se voit épargner la tragédie de Dunkerque vécue par la 1^{re} division d'armée, unité pour laquelle le War Office le désigne en avril 1940. Lorsque les rescapés de la poussée allemande sont réorganisés et rééquipés, ils sont soumis à un entraînement intensif. En novembre 1940 ils voguent vers le Moyen-Orient où les affaires ne vont pas trop bien. Le capitaine Silvertop participe à l'offensive du général Wavell sur Benghazi. Un heureux hasard le fait désigner pour suivre les cours du Collège d'état-major à Haïfa quelques jours avant la retraite, qui amena la capture du Quartier Général dont il fit précédemment partie. Bon élève, il gagne la couronne de major et part pour Tobrouk. On le trouve plus tard à la 4^{me} brigade de l'armée avec laquelle il combat sous les ordres du général Auchinleck. Il connaît notamment les heures pathétiques de la poussée de Rommel en direction d'Alexandrie.

Silvertop trouve l'occasion de déployer une telle vaillance qu'il reçoit la Military Cross en même temps qu'une magnifique citation qui rend hommage à son calme imperturbable au plus fort de la mêlée.

En août 1942 il devient commandant en second du 4^{me} County of London Yeomanry avec lequel il participe à la célèbre bataille d'El Alamein ainsi qu'à l'offensive qui conduit le général Montgomery des portes de l'Egypte à celles de l'Afrique du Nord. Enfin, en février 1943, un mois après son 31^{me} anniversaire, il est promu lieutenant-colonel et reçoit le commandement du 3^{me} régiment de tanks. La guerre est propice à l'éclosion des talents militaires: elle a l'avantage de ne point trop différer l'avancement qui récompense les exploits. A la tête de ses blindés il prend part à la bataille de la ligne du Marek "suprême espoir et suprême pensée" du général von Arnim, successeur de Rommel et de von Thoma au commandement de l'Afrika Korps. Bataille victorieuse. Bataille coûteuse. David est blessé. Il fait trois mois d'hôpital mais rejoint son unité à temps pour s'y trouver lors de l'inspection passée à Tripoli par le roi George.

En décembre 1943 Silvertop est en Angleterre où il connaît son premier Christmas depuis sept ans. Servitudes militaires: le métier de soldat impose parfois de longues absences. Au cours d'une nouvelle inspection le lieutenant-colonel Silvertop a l'honneur de recevoir la princesse héritière Elisabeth dans son tank. Puis recommence une nouvelle période d'entraînement intensif. La grande aventure se prépare.

1944. L'année de la British Liberation Army. Celle du débarquement, du coup de boutoir décisif dans l'Atlantik Wall et la Siegfried line. Le 17 juin 1944 ses blindés incorporés à la II^{me} division de Dempsey traversent la Manche. Le voici mêlé aux durs et sanglants combats de Normandie, von Kluge lance ses dernières réserves dans la fournaise. Chacun sait l'enjeu de la bataille. Vaincre ou mourir. Silvertop vainc. Le 19 juillet il se distingue et reçoit la Distinguished Service Order. Il entre le premier dans l'ancienne capitale picarde, défile devant la gothique cathédrale amiénoise et poursuit sans répit sa course vers le Nord, le Pas-de-Calais, la Flandre, la Belgique, Anvers enfin, qu'il libère tambour battant le 4 septembre par une magnifique journée ensoleillée.

Partout des acclamations délirantes saluent ce colonel de 32 ans qui, à la tête de son régiment, passe en trombe dans les villes et les villages reconquis, souriant sous les fleurs et les cris, dans la tourelle d'un tank poussiéreux, l'écouteur à l'oreille et l'esprit en éveil. La gloire le frôle de son aile. Des baisers frais de jeunes filles l'accueillent; des poignées de main d'hommes émus jusqu'aux larmes le remercient. Partout la population lui fait fête. Lui, inlassable poursuit sa mission à l'avantgarde de sa division.

Le 25 septembre 1944 le destin est las de le servir. La mort le frappe brutalement à la pointe du combat. Comme son père, le lieutenant-colonel David Silvertop tombe à l'ennemi.

Puisse la terre du Taciturne être douce à ce fils d'Angleterre. Comme tant de ses compatriotes il est venu s'immoler aux marges de notre vieux continent pour que la liberté ne cesse pas d'éclairer les pays d'occident.

WE have recently received the official citation of Major J. M. Petit's M.B.E.

During the period covered by this dispatch, Major J. M. Petit has been Brigade-Major of 6th Infantry Brigade.

Though young and comparatively inexperienced, the accomplished manner in which he has carried out his difficult and exacting duties have been the admiration of the whole Brigade. A tireless worker, he shows great organizing ability and considerable initiative. In action he is imperturbable and his judgment is exceedingly sound.

In all, the not inconsiderable success which has attended the efforts of the Brigade in recent operations has been due to a large extent to the excellent work of its Brigade-Major.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

F. P. M. Hughes to Marguerite de V. Rundle at St Mary of the Angels, Worthing on February 5th.

Thomas Rochford to Elizabeth Mary Duncannon at St Joseph's Catholic Church, Bromley, Kent, on May 4th.

Philip J. M. Scott to Mary Magdalen Trotman at the Church of Our Lady, St John's Wood, on May 11th.

Squadron Leader Michael Adrian Graves, D.F.C., to Pauline Billie Vernon-Jarvis, widow of Squadron Leader Eric Vernon-Jarvis, D.F.C., at St James's, Spanish Place, on May 21st.

Flight Lieut Denis Michael Gaynor to Joan Daphne Watkins at Holy Trinity, Brook Green, on June 22nd.

Flight Lieut Thomas Holmes Ashworth, D.F.C., to Lucie Elizabeth Welch at St Etheldreda's Church, Ely Place, on June 26th.

Sub-Lieut Peter Ruddin to Elizabeth Mary Page at St Martha's Convent Chapel, Rottingdean, on July 10th.

Edward Waddilove to Jean Carter at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hove, on July 11th.

Guy Cunliffe Barton to Mary Fiorella Morse at St Chad's Church, Cloughton, on July 13th.

Captain Roy St John Gebbie to Maureen Therese Kilroe, at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on July 17th.

Captain Peter Brian Hay, Gordon Highlanders, to Marigold Eden at St James's, Spanish Place, on July 27th.

ALSO to the following on their engagement:—

Capt. Francis Jefferson, Grenadier Guards, to Gillian Margaret Cooper.

Capt. Denis Simonds, The Duke of Wellington's Regt, to Esther Mary Whyte.

Denis Cumming to Christian Grey.

The Earl of Oxford to Anne Palaret.

Aubrey Buxton to Pamela Mary Buxton, widow of Major Samuel Buxton, M.C.

Major G. A. J. Bevan, Welsh Guards, to Nancy Connolly.

Capt. Michael Meade Carvill, Irish Guards, to Gloria Nugent.

Surgeon Lieut Thomas Joseph Brady, R.N.V.R., to Margaret Mary Ambrose.

THE Rev. J. Barrett, s.j., was ordained priest at Heythrop in September.

At Oxford C. W. Fogarty, *Ch.Ch.*, obtained 1st Class Honours in Lit.Hum. (Shortened Examination). F. W. de van der Schueren, *Campion Hall*, obtained Honours in Modern History; B. C. Moore, *New College*, in Chemistry; and Dom Philip Holdsworth, *St Benet's Hall*, in Lit.Hum. D. P. M. Stewart-Cape, *Brasenose*, passed a section in Philosophy, Politics and Economics with Distinction. At Cambridge K. A. Bradshaw, *St Catharine's*, obtained a 1st Class in the History Tripos, and was made a Scholar of his College.

DR R. J. G. RATTRIE, who is Assistant-Bacteriologist in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, has passed the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine of Edinburgh University, and has been awarded commendation for his Thesis.

DEREK CLARKE had a picture on the line in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition.

PETER SUTTON was awarded his Cricket Blue for Oxford University. He is the first Old Boy to have gained a Double Blue, having been in the University XV last season.

PETER BLACKLEDGE has obtained an appointment in the Malayan Civil Service.

P. M. THORNTON has returned to his practice in Vancouver, and has sent us a preliminary sketch of a Benedictine monastery which he has been commissioned to design.

THERE are very many Old Amplefordians who will be interested and pleased to hear that the September number of *The Artist* has an article on the life and work of Mr Joseph Pike. It is one of a series of articles on well-known artists; Munnings and Simon Elwes will appear in the series. Several very good drawings are reproduced with the article. Mr Pike is writing a series of six articles on the use of the pencil for the same magazine. His masterly handling of the pencil and his sense of pictorial beauty are well known to all readers of the JOURNAL. The seeds of his success were sown in the Art Class here, being taught by Mr W. J. Boddy, who was with us for fifty years, and by Fr Maurus. There was a fine tradition of black and white work at Ampleforth, coming down from Herbert Railton, whose influence has been enduring on many old Amplefordians, Fr Cuthbert Almond, Fr Stephen Dawes and others.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS CRICKET WEEK, 1946

All games were played at Ampleforth.

v. Durham Pilgrims. Durham Pilgrims 96 (Rev. R. P. H. Utley 5 wks for 29). Old Amplefordians 80 (C. Harrison 5 wks for 11).

v. Col Davey's XI. Col Davey's XI 109 for 8 wks declared (Col Walford 41). Old Amplefordians 98 for 7 wks.

v. Yorkshire Gentlemen. Yorkshire Gentlemen 56 (M. A. Sutton 4 wks for 3, C. J. Ryan 3 wks for 20). Old Amplefordians 58 for 2 wks.

v. Royal Corps of Signals. Old Amplefordians 182 (Ryan 40, A. Millar 40). Royal Corps of Signals 124 (Sutton 6 wks for 64).

v. Catterick Garrison. Old Amplefordians 193 (D. R. Dalglish 48) and 159 for 7 wks declared (Rev. A. D. Waddilove 89). Catterick Garrison 151 (Dalglish 4 wks for 49) and 161 for 8 wks (Major Barclay 70).

v. Royal Engineers. Royal Engineers 145. Old Amplefordians 115.

BATTING AVERAGES

	Innings.	Times Not out.	Runs.	Highest Score	Average.
Rev. A. D. Waddilove	7	—	265	89	37.8
A. Millar	4	1	83	40	27.6
E. G. Waddilove	3	—	51	27	17.0
T. C. Knowles	5	—	76	37	15.2
C. J. Ryan	6	1	75	40	15.0
M. A. Birtwistle	2	1	14	8*	14.0
D. R. Dalglish	7	—	92	48	13.1
R. A. Campbell	4	—	49	23	12.2
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	4	—	42	21	10.5
R. F. M. Wright	2	—	19	15	9.5
C. J. Flood	3	1	17	15*	8.5
M. A. Sutton	4	1	22	13*	7.3
M. de L. Dalglish	4	1	18	8	6.0
E. H. King	5	—	29	10	5.8

BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs.	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
M. A. Sutton	27.4	4	104	11	9.4
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	56.2	20	95	10	9.5
C. J. Ryan	68	8	170	15	11.2
D. R. Dalglish	86	14	216	18	12.0
T. C. Knowles	9	3	26	2	13.0
E. G. Waddilove	18.4	2	51	2	25.5
P. Liddell	24	2	94	1	94.0

Also played: Rev. T. M. Wright, C. J. Hopkins, M. A. P. Johns, H. St J. Coghlans, J. W. Ritchie, A. Potez.

The first post-war tour of the Old Amplefordians Cricket Club took place between July 29th and August 5th. Fixtures and accommodation could not readily be obtained in the Club's old haunts of Hampshire and Dorset, and in fact it was a tour only in name for through the inspiration of A.F.M.W. and the hospitality of Fr Abbot and the School authorities, the Club was turned loose to live in Gilling Castle and to play all its matches on the College ground.

Won two, drawn two, lost two were the results of six excellent games, and the week was the greatest possible success even though for the first three days the weather emphasized the fact that the Club was playing a long way north of the south coast.

On Monday the Durham Pilgrims were put in to bat on a wicket which seemed to be drying fast in the cold wind. In fact it never became difficult, and the O.A.C.C. having bowled out the visitors for less than a hundred seemed set to win when sixty runs had been scored for the loss of only three wickets. But the later batsmen perhaps suffering from lack of practice added little to the score, and within an hour after tea, the first match had been lost.

Tuesday was the worst day of the week, and not until after lunch did the driving rain acknowledge defeat in the face of the President's determination to see the match with Colonel Davey's XI played. A wicket was cut off the marl, and the afternoon turned out to be fine enough. But the outfield was too slow for the O.A.C.C. to get the runs in time, even though at one period they were ahead of the clock.

Wednesday was perhaps the most successful day of the week, for with Tony Sutton taking the last 4 wickets, the Yorkshire Gentlemen were all out before lunch for 56. The O.A.C.C. got the runs without difficulty, and went on batting to obtain a reasonable total despite the fact that the outfield was still very slow.

On Thursday the weather improved, and the Royal Corps of Signals were well beaten. Campbell and in particular Millar upheld the reputation of the younger generation to the approval of the founder members in the pavilion, and with Clem Ryan and D. R. Dalglish also making runs, we could watch a prolonged Signals last-wicket stand in the evening without anxiety.

Saturday and Sunday were at times almost warm for the match with Catterick Garrison. The Club just failed to take the last wicket on the first day, but early on Sunday they had a lead of 42 runs, though this was offset by the fact that Fr Peter who had been one of the mainstays of the bowling throughout the week had to retire with a pulled muscle. The Waddilove brothers made a good start to the second innings, and Fr Denis who had been batting with increasing certainty throughout the week went on to play the highest innings of the tour. Largely due to Colonel Lewis Barclay the Garrison went near to making the 202 runs set them to win and achieved a most honourable draw.

On the last Monday as on the first, the Club was rather surprisingly beaten. The wicket was firm and true, and the outfield very fast, so that the 145 runs for which the Engineers were put out scarcely appeared as a winning score. However after E. C. Waddilove had retired hurt having put his knee out turning for a second run, the wickets fell quickly. Millar once more hit the ball very hard, and with R. F. M. Wright made victory look possible for a moment, but one or two worn patches on the wicket were made good use of by accurate bowling, which proved too good for the later batsmen.

So ended a week which provided the Old Amplefordian Cricket Club with a perfect post-war start. Only those who were there can say how successful it was, and how deserving of our congratulations are Edmund King for his captaincy on the field, and A.F.M.W. for almost everything off it.

The Yorkshire and North of England Area of the Ampleforth Society held its first post-war meeting at the Royal Station Hotel, York, on September 20th. Group Capt. C. J. Flood, O.B.E., who had convened the meeting, was elected Secretary of the Area at a business meeting held before a dinner attended by forty-five members from the Yorkshire and other areas. The next day the Old Amplefordian Golfing meeting took place at Ganton. The Rev. O. J. Lambert won the "Raby" Cup for the best medal round and Group Capt. Flood, who is the Old Amplefordian's Golf Secretary, the "Honan" Cup for the best bogey round.

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. REV. R. P. UTLEY'S XV
Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 12th May

AMPLEFORTH

R. A. Campbell, retired	..	104
M. J. Reynolds, b Utley	..	19
P. A. Wilcox, c Dunn, b Utley	..	31
J. M. Bellord, b Hooke	..	25
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, b Henderson	..	16
C. de L. Herdon, lbw, b Bruce	..	7
E. O. Kirwan, not out	..	1
G. A. Robertson		
C. J. Kenny	} did not bat	
A. J. Millar		
Hon. E. Fitzherbert		

Extras 43

Total (for 6 wks dec.) .. 246

REV. UTLEY'S XV

P. J. Ryland, c H-Dalrymple, b Kenny	..	0
H. F. Ellis-Rees, c Bellord, b Robertson	..	3
J. A. Armour, c Wilcox, b Kenny	..	3
C. N. Ryan, b Kenny	..	0
P. J. Sheahan, c Campbell, b Fitzherbert	..	8
M. P. Murname, b Robertson	..	1
L. M. Carter, not out	..	18
M. R. Hooke, run out	..	0
N. H. Bruce, c H-Dalrymple, b Fitzherbert	..	0
R. H. Dunn, b H-Dalrymple	..	7
J. C. Gosling, b H-Dalrymple	..	0
K. N. Henderson, st Campbell, b Herdon	..	1
M. W. Greenwood, st Campbell, b Herdon	..	1
F. C. Wadsworth, c and b Herdon	..	5
Rev. Utley, not out	..	9

Extras 4

Total 60

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS XI

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 19th May

AMPLEFORTH

R. A. Campbell, c Davey, P., b David	..	56
M. J. Reynolds, lbw, b Barton	..	8
P. A. Wilcox, st Waddilove, b David	..	15
J. M. Bellord, c Waddilove, b David	..	7
G. A. Robertson, b Logue	..	3
C. de L. Herdon, b Harrison	..	49
C. J. Kenny, not out	..	38
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, not out	..	6
E. O. Kirwan		
Hon. E. Fitzherbert	} did not bat	
F. C. Wadsworth		

Extras 5

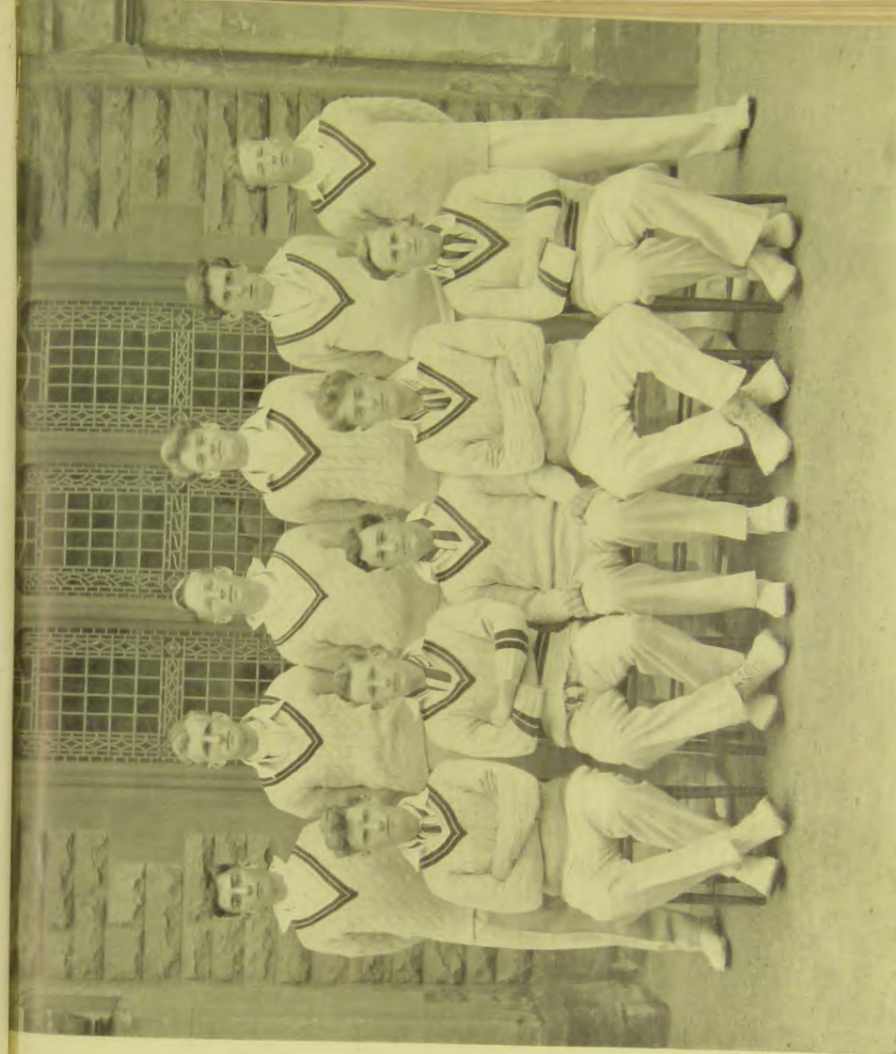
Total (for 6 wks dec.) .. 187

ALL COMERS

Rev. A. Waddilove, c Kirwan, b Robertson	..	15
Rev. H. Barton, c Wadsworth, b Kenny	..	28
Capt. David, lbw, b Kenny	..	0
Lt P. Davey, st Campbell, b Robertson	..	0
Col Davey, b Kenny	..	1
J. A. Logue, b Robertson	..	57
Rev. P. Barry, st Campbell, b Herdon	..	9
J. G. Knowles, st Campbell, b Herdon	..	11
Rev. A. Rennick, c Campbell, b Wadsworth	..	4
Rev. P. Harrison, st Campbell, b Fitzherbert	..	4
Rev. A. Ainscough, not out	..	1

Extras 2

Total 231



THE FIRST
ELEVEN

Standing (Left to Right):

M. J. Reynolds
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
E. O. Kirwan
F. C. Wadsworth
P. A. Wilcox
J. M. Bellord

Sitting (Left to Right):

R. A. Campbell
C. J. Kenny
C. de L. Herdon
G. A. Robertson
Hon. E. Fitzherbert

THE FIRST
ELEVEN

Standing (Left to Right) :

M. J. Reynolds
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple
E. O. Kirwan
F. C. Wadsworth
P. A. Wilcox
J. M. Bellord

Sitting (Left to Right) :

R. A. Campbell
C. J. Kenny
C. de L. Herdon
G. A. Robertson
Hon. E. Fitzherbert



BOWLING

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Rennick	11	2	58	0	Kenny	8	0	39	3
David	13	0	38	3	Robertson	11.2	0	36	3
Barton	14	5	24	1	Herdon	7	0	39	2
Logue	8	2	16	1	Wadsworth	4	0	15	1
Harrison	10	1	28	1	Fitzherbert	1	0	3	1
Davey, P.	6	2	19	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 25th May

AMPLEFORTH

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

R. A. Campbell, lbw, b Kaye	..	5			R. W. Thompson, c Wilcox, b				
M. J. Reynolds, st Cumming, b					Kenny	..	..	..	4
Gillespie	..	..	..	14	P. G. Cumming, c Wilcox, b				
G. A. Robertson, b Gillespie	..	0			Robertson	..	..	..	13
J. M. Bellord, lbw, b Kaye	..	0			P. N. Terry, st Campbell, b Herdon				19
P. A. Wilcox, lbw, b Kaye	..	5			J. C. Barber, b Robertson	..	..	..	24
C. de L. Herdon, lbw, b Coghlan	43				M. A. Kaye, c Kirwan, b Robertson				15
J. C. Kenny, b Gillespie	..	2			M. Barber, lbw, b Herdon	..	..	..	11
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, b					W. A. Lupton, not out	..	..	..	14
Coghlan	..	..	..	46	D. W. Gillespie, not out	..	..	..	4
E. O. Kirwan, not out	..	..	24		E. C. Thompson				
Hon. E. Fitzherbert, not out	..	4			H. St J. Coghlan				did not bat
F. C. Wadsworth, did not bat					J. Elmhirst	..			
Extras	..	..	..	16	Extras	..	..	..	2
Total (for 8 wks dec.)	..	159			Total (for 6 wks dec.)	..	106		

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Kaye	20	7	30	3	Kenny	11	2	30	1
Coghlan	14	2	28	2	Robertson	11	1	45	3
Gillespie	16	3	37	3	Herdon	4	0	12	2
Terry	5	0	16	0	Wadsworth	3	0	9	0
Barber, M.	4	1	14	0	Fitzherbert	2	0	8	0
Elmhirst	4	0	18	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM SCHOOL

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday 29th May

SHORTLY after midday the Bootham, turn came they bowled on something much quicker. Except for the slowness of the damp and slow outfield presumably asked Ampleforth to bat. The wicket also was far too slow to be helpful to the bowlers though there was a slight chance it might become difficult as the day went on. This never materialized with the result that Ampleforth batted on a lifeless wicket and when their

With the third ball of the match M. Reynolds was completely beaten, but from then on R. Campbell, now partnered by P. Wilcox, remained supreme. In three quarters of an hour the score rapidly rose to eighty-four

and Campbell had scored his third fifty in four matches. Lunch was taken and as so often happens a wicket fell on resumption. J. Bellord came in and exactly a hundred runs were added. During the partnership he and Campbell each hit the ball over mid-wicket for a six but for most of the time the runs were coming more quickly from Campbell who drove and pulled the ball with immense power. In a hundred minutes he scored a hundred runs, his second in the season, and it is doubtful if he ever gave a chance. When his wicket fell Ampleforth were 183 for 3

and throughout the onslaught Bootham had remained valiant in the field. The following batsmen, anxious to push up the score quickly, too often chose the wrong ball to hit, and the captain declared the innings closed.

C. Kenny and G. Robertson, opened for Ampleforth and it was obvious that they were far too good. Five wickets had fallen with only fourteen runs on the board. I. Lester stemmed the attack for a few lively moments; Robertson took two more wickets; and C. Herdon finished the tail with his mixture of leg and off breaks.

AMPLEFORTH				BOOTHAM			
R. A. Campbell, lbw, b Swain	..	123		C. B. Kay, b Kenny	..	..	2
M. J. Reynolds, b Graham	..	0		M. J. Wardell, c Kenny, b Robertson	..	..	3
P. A. Wilcox, c Kay, b Swain	..	23		M. E. Bond, b Kenny	..	..	7
J. M. Bellord, lbw, b Swain	..	32		A. J. Graham, c Reynolds, b Kenny	..	..	0
C. J. Kenny, c Mowat, b Ellis	..	1		D. Swain, st Campbell, b Kenny	..	..	1
C. de L. Herdon, b Ellis	..	0		I. M. Lester, st Campbell, b	..	..	25
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, not out	..	14		Robertson	..	..	1
G. A. Robertson, b Swain	..	9		L. D. Burton, lbw, b Robertson	..	..	6
E. O. Kirwan, b Swain	..	0		V. H. Watson, not out	..	..	3
Hon. E. Fitzherbert, not out	..	5		H. Kurer, lbw, b Robertson	..	..	1
F. C. Wadsworth, did not bat	..	..		J. S. Mowat, b Herdon	..	..	0
	..	..		I. Ellis, lbw, b Herdon	..	..	8
Extras	..	..	12	Extras	..	..	..
Total (for 8 wks dec.)	..	219		Total	..	..	57

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Graham	17	4	46	1	Kenny	8	2	22	4
Mowat	7	1	26	0	Robertson	10	3	23	4
Swain	26	3	66	5	Herdon	4	2	2	2
Ellis	13	0	69	2	Fitzherbert	1	0	2	0

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

Played at York on Wednesday, 12th June

DURING the two hours' play before lunch St Peter's scored 75 runs on a pitch dulled by rain. Their opening pair never showed signs of being in real difficulty and slowly they moved the score up to 35 and defied C. Kenny and G. Robertson for eighty minutes. They had bowled extremely well but with little help from the wicket. The captain then decided, probably a belated

decision, to change his quicker bowlers for a slower form of attack and put himself on at the school end. His spinners at once wrought disaster. Seven wickets fell in quick time for the addition of 16 runs and Herdon had claimed five. It was a fine spell of bowling and twice it was the quicker ball that got a wicket. The fielding all the while was magnificent and for the time being Ampleforth were

right on top. At this period, when things were "black" for St Peter's, W. Forsythe came in and played the correct game by using a "long handle." He sent the ball full toss over the boundary for a six, added two more fours, and in very short time added twenty most valuable runs. With his departure St Peter's were virtually all out and no more runs were added by the last two wickets. Ampleforth were well satisfied and lunch was taken.

On resumption of play the tussle started at once and in earnest. A run was scored, a bye, and Ampleforth suffered their first of many blows. In hitting to leg R. Campbell was brilliantly caught at fine leg slip; M. Reynolds

was straight away caught behind the wicket; and J. Bellord stopped a straight ball with his leg. Obviously the situation was tense and the whole colour of the game changed. St Peter's were right on top and were going to give away nothing. Their fielding, like Ampleforth's, was brilliant. Unfortunately for Ampleforth no one could bring the game back on to level terms for no one played exactly the innings that circumstances required. The earlier batsmen had failed to adapt their play to a wicket that was always difficult and demanded aggression. Wadsworth alone, the last man in, swung the bat and twice hit the ball very hard but his efforts which had been an example came too late.

ST PETER'S				AMPLEFORTH			
J. C. Rayson, c Campbell, b Herdon	..	16		R. A. Campbell, c Hudson, b Clark	..	0	
R. A. Speight, lbw, b Herdon	..	13		M. J. Reynolds, c Oliver, b Rodger	..	0	
C. K. Hudson, b Herdon	..	0		P. A. Wilcox, c Dook, b Rodger	..	3	
J. McD. Dook, c Robertson, b	..	..		J. M. Bellord, lbw, b Rodger	..	0	
Herdon	..	..	9	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, lbw, b	..	..	3
M. A. Rignall, lbw, b Robertson	..	1		Clark	..	..	3
D. J. Oliver, c Campbell, b Robertson	..	3		C. de L. Herdon, c Forsythe, b Clark	..	7	
W. J. Clark, c Wadsworth, b Herdon	..	0		C. J. Kenny, c Rayson, b Dook	..	2	
K. A. Boyes, b Fitzherbert	..	5		G. A. Robertson, not out	..	5	
W. T. Forsythe, c Wilcox, b Kenny	..	21		E. O. Kirwan, c Rayson, b Dook	..	2	
W. H. Andrews, c Kirwan, b	..	..	0	Hon. E. Fitzherbert, lbw, b Clark	..	0	
Fitzherbert	..	..	0	F. C. Wadsworth, st Oliver, b Dook	..	6	
A. C. Rodger, not out	..	..	..		..	..	..

Extras	..	..	..	7	Extras	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	75	Total	..	..	..	30

AMPLEFORTH v. COL DAVEY'S XI

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 19th June

AMPLEFORTH				COL DAVEY'S XI			
R. A. Campbell, b Close	..	..	26	S. R. Rickman, c Wilcox, b Kenny	..	7	
M. J. Reynolds, c Doe, b Close	..	..	30	D. G. Ansell, c Kirwan, b Robertson	..	9	
P. A. Wilcox, run out	..	..	24	C. J. Flood, b Kenny	..	0	
J. M. Bellord, b Close	..	..	0	J. C. Walford, not out	..	38	
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, not out	..	..	49	Col Lewis Barclay, b. H-Dalrymple	..	22	
C. de L. Herdon, c and b Baker	..	..	15	J. A. Close, not out	..	3	
C. J. Kenny, not out	..	..	26	R. J. Baker	..	..	..
G. A. Robertson	..	..	..	G. Wharton	..	..	..
E. O. Kirwan	..	..	..	L. Doe	..	..	..
Hon. E. Fitzherbert	..	..	..	Rev. Lambert	..	..	..
F. C. Wadsworth	..	..	..	Col Davey	..	..	..
Extras	..	..	..	Extras	..	..	16
Total (for 5 wks dec.)	..	..	191	Total (for 4 wks dec.)	..	..	95

BOWLING

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Close	25	9	33	3	Kenny	12	5	14	2
Lewis Barclay	16	2	54	0	Robertson	13	5	16	1
Baker	17	2	54	1	Fitzherbert	7	2	22	0
Walford	10	1	29	0	Herdon	4	0	20	0
					H-Dalrymple	1	0	7	1

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH SCHOOL

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 22nd June

THIS most enjoyable game began at the earliest possible moment on one of mid-summer's delightful mornings, a morning suited almost for cricket alone. The dew had scarcely dried off the wicket when the captains went out to inspect. Unluckily perhaps Ampleforth won the toss and C. Herdon felt compelled to bat on a pitch which would become quicker as the day drew on. As usual R. Campbell with M. Reynolds as partner opened the batting and very early the initiative went to Sedbergh. Four runs had been scored when Campbell hit hard at a half volley, played inside, and ballooned the ball into extra cover's hands. It was an early set-back and no doubt helped to increase the anxiety of those about to follow. The batting at once became tentative and the bowlers were being encouraged to develop a healthy conceit of themselves. At any rate they were decidedly on top and W. Banks, the Sedbergh captain, bowling from the bath end, was allowed to send down six successive maidens and eventually finished a great day's work with the remarkable bowling figures: 24 overs: 15 maidens: 23 runs: 1 wicket. At the other end J. Robertson bowled with better fortune and claimed 5 wickets for 36 runs. Thus all went well for Sedbergh and wickets fell evenly until Herdon went in on the fall of the fifth wicket determined to swing a cheerful bat at any ball over-pitched. He collected a most valuable 42 runs before misjudging a run but he had brought back calm and restored

something of the expected dignity to the innings. Unfortunately his was a lone battle and the innings closed at 109 runs.

It was now Ampleforth's turn to "hit back" and though little more than a hundred runs had been scored it was justifiably believed that two experienced bowlers, C. Kenny and G. Robertson, with strong support from E. Fitzherbert, C. Herdon and F. Wadsworth, could make the game Ampleforth's. Six overs were bowled, ten runs were scored and Sedbergh lost their first wicket. Then came a long partnership between A. Parker and G. Woodman which sedately took the score up to 57. All was well for Sedbergh, or so it seemed, when quite suddenly and characteristically the game took on a new colour. Three wickets fell and forty-one runs were wanted. The game had come alive once more and Ampleforth's followers probably held that sneaking feeling that after all Kenny and Robertson would pull it off. It was not to be. In fact a solid foundation had been laid by Parker and Woodman who had taken the sting out of Kenny and Robertson. They were obviously tired and no wonder after bowling over such a stretch of time. Added to this Ampleforth had not reckoned on coming up against such a good batsman as E. J. Clifford. Soon the result was fixed. He took heavy toll of two slow bowlers that were now on so that the next wicket fell at 107 and the match was virtually at an end.

AMPLEFORTH

SEDBERGH

R. A. Campbell, c Macindoe, b Robertson	2	N. E. Umers, lbw, b Robertson	2
M. J. Reynolds, lbw, b Ratcliff	15	A. G. Parker, b Robertson	23
P. A. Wilcox, run out	7	G. F. Woodman, c Kenny, b Fitzherbert	23
J. M. Bellord, b Banks	8	E. J. Clifford, st Campbell, b Herdon	49
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, b Robertson	7	W. I. Macindoe, c and b Robertson	4
C. de L. Herdon, run out	42	G. M. Wilson, st Campbell, b Robertson	13
C. J. Kenny, lbw, b Robertson	2	W. F. Banks, not out	36
G. A. Robertson, b Robertson	2	J. H. Robertson	
Hon. E. Fitzherbert, c Kendrew	6	J. S. Kendrew	
b Robertson	6	J. C. Ratcliff	did not bat
E. O. Kirwan, not out	6	G. M. Fish	
F. C. Wadsworth, c Parker, b Ratcliff	2		
Extras	12	Extras	15
Total	109	Total (for 6 wks dec.)	165

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 23rd June

AMPLEFORTH

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

R. A. Campbell, c Flood, b Hutchinson	0	P. G. Cumming, lbw, b Robertson	17
M. J. Reynolds, lbw, b Hutchinson	4	Col Beckett, c Fitzherbert b Kenny	9
P. A. Wilcox, b Hutchinson	0	P. N. Terry, lbw, b Fitzherbert	13
J. M. Bellord, lbw, b Terry	25	W. M. Ling, st Campbell, b Kenny	5
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, b Hutchinson	11	C. Hutchinson, c Herdon, b Robertson	43
C. de L. Herdon, c Beckett, b Hutchinson	16	C. J. Flood, b Robertson	3
C. J. Kenny, b Hutchinson	6	P. Gale, not out	42
G. A. Robertson, b Gale	4	H. S. Ambler, lbw, b Robertson	0
Hon. E. Fitzherbert, lbw, b Hutchinson	0	T. C. Gouldsmith, not out	12
Hutchinson	7	V. W. Lipscombe	did not bat
E. O. Kirwan, b Hutchinson	7	D. Thompson	
F. C. Wadsworth, not out	7		
Extras	21	Extras	16
Total	101	Total	160

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 26th June

THE weather remained fine on 26th June, with a hot sun, tempered by a breeze from the west, and the wicket had already dried from a heavy dew. In fact all was set for a good day's cricket and many runs might have been

expected. Such an opinion could not, however, have been shared by Ampleforth's captain, for he won the toss, trusted his bowlers and fielders, and asked Durham to bat. It was a gamble but the end justified his decision.

Kenny opened the bowling from the north end and with the wind in his favour made the ball move away and soon disposed of T. Smithson, caught at slip. From the other end Robertson bowled Paterson and Durham were straight away in trouble. For a while the next two R. Smithson and Sidgwick gave the impression that Ampleforth had been fortunate in getting rid of the opening pair. So long as they were at the wicket runs came freely and quickly, and of the two Smithson, a left-hander, showed every sign of being a good player. But once these had been dismissed the game took on an air of defensive batsmanship and Fitzherbert who was now bowling every bit as well as Robertson or Kenny almost

dictated the run of the play. As a result Durham were put out for a wretchedly small total and unless a complete collapse took place the game could be regarded as Ampleforth's.

For a reason, known only to the captain, the tail enders were given an opportunity of batting early and the batting order was for the greater part reversed. So far as could be judged no benefit accrued unless it was that Durham quickly snatched three wickets and their confidence allowed to be reinstated. If so, then fortunately for Ampleforth, it was but momentary. Kirwan and Hamilton-Dalrymple soon mastered the bowling and both saw Ampleforth through to an easy victory.

DURHAM		AMPLEFORTH	
T. A. Smithson, c Robertson, b Kenny	0	M. J. Reynolds, b Paterson	0
A. K. Paterson, b Robertson .. .	1	Hon. E. Fitzherbert, c Nelson, b Paterson	8
R. W. Smithson, c Bellord, b Robertson	12	G. A. Robertson, b Paterson .. .	3
J. V. Sidgwick, c Ryland, b Fitzherbert	19	E. O. Kirwan, b Smithson	60
E. C. Craven, lbw, b Fitzherbert ..	3	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, c Nelson, b Brooks	15
S. Brooks, c Reynolds, b Robertson ..	0	C. de L. Herdon, lbw, b French .. .	35
H. Farnilton, c Robertson, b Fitzherbert	9	C. J. Kenny, not out	16
L. T. Jones, b Fitzherbert	0	J. M. Bellord	1
B. Palfreman, c Bellord, b Fitzherbert ..	0	P. A. Wilcox	1
D. G. French, c and b Kenny .. .	3	P. J. Ryland	1
F. T. Nelson, not out	0	F. C. Wadsworth	1
Extras	7	Extras	11
Total	54	Total	149

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 30th June

AMPLEFORTH		FREE FORESTERS	
R. A. Campbell, run out	21	Lt-Col Leaf, lbw, b Kenny .. .	8
M. J. Reynolds, run out	3	W. A. Lupton, run out	32
J. M. Bellord, st Leaf, b Lewis Barclay	0	R. W. Thompson, c Wadsworth, b Kenny	48
E. O. Kirwan, c Holderness, b Huskinson	26	Rev. G. Holderness, b Fitzherbert ..	24
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, b Huskinson	5	D. W. Gillespie, lbw, b Fitzherbert ..	11
C. de L. Herdon, b Higson	7	M. A. Kaye, b Wadsworth	3
C. J. Kenny, lbw, b Huskinson .. .	10	Brig. V. Hawkins, not out	12
P. A. Wilcox, b Lewis Barclay .. .	1	Col Lewis Barclay, not out	7
Hon. E. Fitzherbert, c Holderness, b Lewis Barclay	0	G. N. Huskinson	1
G. A. Robertson, st. Leaf, b. Huskinson	0	T. A. Higson	1
F. C. Wadsworth, not out	0	J. Elmhirst	1
Extras	6	Extras	10
Total	94	Total	155

1ST XI AVERAGES, 1945

Matches played 10. Won 3. Drawn 3. Lost 4.

BATTING

	Innings	Times		Runs	Highest Score	Average
		Not Out	Out			
R. A. Campbell	9	1	1	337	123	42.11
E. O. Kirwan	8	3	3	126	60	25.2
J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple	10	3	3	172	49*	24.6
C. de L. Herdon	10	—	—	221	49	22.1
C. J. Kenny	9	3	3	101	38*	16.8
P. A. Wilcox	9	—	—	123	31	13.6
J. M. Bellord	10	1	1	98	32	10.8
M. J. Reynolds	10	—	—	93	30	9.3

Also batted: Hon. E. Fitzherbert, G. A. Robertson, F. C. Wadsworth,

BOWLING

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
C. de L. Herdon	43	4	139	15 ¹	9.3
Hon. E. Fitzherbert	53	10	158	15	10.5
C. J. Kenny	122	36	277	22	12.6
G. A. Robertson	142	37	337	26	13.0

Also bowled: J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, F. C. Wadsworth.

RETROSPECT

MUCH of the cricket at Ampleforth is "alive." In the main elevens the boys play with right ideas of the game and the bulk realize vividly that cricket at its best can only come through a sound technique bound up with experience obtained directly or handed on from others who have learnt at other times and elsewhere. In recent years, unfortunately, and through the fault of no one this experience has been wanting so that very few have been in a position to profit by playing with or assimilating from those others who are masters of the art. This loss must have its ill effects and it would seem, looking back on the season, that the eleven failed to come up to expectations partly at least because of this. Nor must it be passed over that the team, just as it was beginning to open out yet knit together and strike form on hard wickets was suddenly and for two long weeks deprived of any cricket. Three matches at this critical period were cancelled through rain. There then followed a run of wickets made treacherous through varying conditions and here it was that lack of experience told its tale. Batsmen became lost and hesitant; bowlers, ours as well as others, filled their bags with cheap wickets. If the eleven had seen how the class batsman dealt with a sharply turning ball or come to realize through experience what was the correct counter to the inswinging bowler under such conditions they would have made those few extra runs and thereby enabled the bowlers, for here lay the greater strength of the eleven, to go on to win their games. Larger scores would have allowed the captain, C. de L. Herdon, greater choice in the free use of his bowlers, but he was hampered, so that Fitzherbert, Wadsworth and Herdon himself were for the greater part kept in abeyance. All were good bowlers and with constant

use would have been very good. Instead Kenny and Robertson were asked to bowl over stretches which even for men would have been too long. But seldom did they lose their length nor were they ever truly mastered. No wonder therefore their captain put his entire trust in them and no one was as happy as were they! Here are two fine bowlers who were in the eleven last year and will be with us in the year to come.

With the bat, Campbell shone above the rest. He was good enough to be asked to play at Lords, and perhaps even keep wicket there but fortune was against him when, first he tore a muscle and then broke a rib in the Free Foresters' match. Early in the season he had scored two centuries and then one noticed he enjoyed most of the gifts of a good opening batsman. He never allowed a bowler to believe himself bowling well when in fact it was otherwise. The half volley received its punishment and the single run was generally taken. From the opening of the innings Campbell always gave the impression of playing quietly but he was always alert for the loose ball.

Amongst the other batsmen each had his day and it was this which makes one believe that in the eleven were eleven good cricketers.

Colours were awarded to Campbell, Hon. Fitzherbert and Hamilton-Dalrymple.

Cricket prizes were awarded as follows:

The "Downey Cup" for the best Cricketer, C. J. Kenny.

The "Younghusband Cup" for the best Bowler, G. A. Robertson.

Best All-Rounder	C. de L. Herdon
Batting	R. A. Campbell
Highest Score	R. A. Campbell
Fielding	R. A. Campbell
2nd XI Batting	P. J. Ryland
2nd XI Bowling	N. H. Bruce

THE SECOND ELEVEN

v. Coatham School 1st XI at Coatham (Lost). Coatham 186 for 9 (Bruce 6 for 63). Ampleforth 68 (Ryland 26).

v. All Comers at Ampleforth (Drawn). All Comers 134 for 7 (Sheahan 78; Hooke 3 for 22, Bruce 3 for 49). Ampleforth 114 for 6 (Rennick 3 for 24).

v. Ripon School 1st XI at Ripon (Lost). Ripon 112 (Millar 5 for 46; Bruce 4 for 53). Ampleforth 51.

v. Bootham School at York (Won). Bootham 68 (Dunn 3 for 5; Bruce 3 for 32). Ampleforth 132 for 5 (Carter 40; Bruce 35 not out).

v. Pocklington School 1st XI at Pocklington (Drawn). Ampleforth 136 (Murname 53, Hooke 29). Pocklington 117 for 9 (Dunn 3 for 10).

v. Barnard Castle School 1st XI at Ampleforth (Lost). Ampleforth 93 (Ryland 25). Barnard Castle 206 for 2

BATTING

	Innings.	Times Not Out.	Runs.	Highest Score.	Average.
P. J. Ryland	5	2	73	26	24.3
M. R. Hooke	4	—	73	29	18.2
J. A. Armour	6	1	57	25*	11.4

Also batted: H. Ellis-Rees, N. Bruce, L. Carter, R. Dunn, J. Gosling, K. Henderson, M. Greenwood, N. Murname, M. Magee, C. Ryan, W. Wilberforce, A. J. Millar.

BOWLING

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
N. Bruce	98	13	308	22	14.0
A. J. Millar	75	10	224	10	22.4

Also bowled: J. Armour, R. Dunn, M. Hooke, M. Magee.

THE COLTS

v. All Comers (Won). Ampleforth 99 (Murphy 26; Phillips 6 for 23). All Comers 89 (Murphy 6 for 25).

v. Newcastle R.G.S. (Won). Newcastle 58 (Phillips 5 for 12). Ampleforth 82 for 3 (Dick 37 not out).

v. Boys' Coy Signals (Won). Signals 12 (Murphy 8 for 6) and second innings 34 (Murphy 5 for 13). Ampleforth 56.

v. Newburgh Priory (Won). Newburgh 29 (Murphy 6 for 10; Phillips 3 for 8). Ampleforth 86 for 4 (Sheahan 21).

v. Rev. T. M. Wright's XI (Drawn). Ampleforth 133 for 4 dec. (Sheahan 59; Murphy 23). Rev. T. M. Wright's XI 81 for 7 (Lingeman 3 for 30).

v. Sedbergh (Drawn). Ampleforth 60. Sedbergh 14 for 3 (Murphy 3 for 8).

v. St Peter's (Tie). St Peter's 98 (Lingeman 6 for 36; Phillips 4 for 26). Ampleforth 98 (Sheahan 26, Murphy 35).

The team was as follows:—P. J. Sheahan (Capt.), T. M. Smyth, J. F. Murphy, R. F. Gleeson, J. A. Dick, J. F. Phillips, H. A. Stacpool, P. J. Lingeman (Caps) and J. George, H. Meynell, P. Vincent.

RETROSPECT

THERE were few "days in the sun" during May and June and the wickets were often dampish, but both in set games and matches a great deal of good cricket was played. Under the keen and intelligent leadership of Sheahan, himself a fieldsman of the first class, the team was formidable in attack. We relied on three bowlers Murphy, Phillips and Lingeman, who provided a good mixture of styles, bowled few loose balls and took as many as 70 wickets between

them for no more than 334 runs. They were most efficiently supported by a side, which gave few runs away and was quite exceptionally good at holding catches. The batting was, on results, not very strong but in Sheahan, Murphy and Dick we had three batsmen of outstanding quality and had wickets been harder it is fairly certain that we should have made some big scores; for the other batsmen all showed themselves capable of making runs in favourable weather conditions.

HOUSE MATCHES

THE initial rounds are not often productive of a high standard and this year produced no exception. Conditions were ideal and the pitches full of runs yet in two of the games St Wilfrid's and St Bede's, and St Cuthbert's and St Aidan's, the bowlers took command. In the game against St Bede's the Kenny-Robertson combination was far too accurate and penetrative, and in the other Fitzherbert bowled out St Aidan's for 50, claiming 6 wickets for 18 runs. The score board in the third game bore something quite different and the finish full of excitement and joy. Going in first St Oswald's ran up a score of 183. It came partly from a good send off in which Hamilton-Dalrymple and Dick scored 35, and partly from a well played innings by the first named who made 58. St Dunstan's then fought back and though wickets fell more or less regularly Herdon remained at the wicket until the end when he was last out immediately after scoring a century and bringing their total up to eight short of St Oswald's. His feelings must have been mixed for he had carried his team right up to victory; he had delighted many spectators by hitting hard any ball that was short or loose; he had played a great innings. But he had seen his eleven knocked out in the first round when within easy grasp of victory.

For the semi-final round the weather was, if anything, even better and the pitches bone-hard. On the top ground St. Edward's who met St Cuthbert's, ran up a large score and declared at 235 for 9. For the losers Fitzherbert bowled remarkably well throughout and would have claimed more than six wickets had he received even reasonable support from the slip fielders and others. Nor were any of his bowlers at the other end at all hostile and this gave scope to Pollen, Hooke and Murphy who took full advantage and made runs with ease. This advantage was forced home when St Cuthbert's went in to bat and in sixty minutes St Edward's won an easy victory with every right to compete in the final. On the lower ground there could be seen between St Oswald's and St Wilfrid's a dour struggle for mastery. At first disaster after disaster befell St Wilfrid's earlier batsmen until Petit came along. The previous batsmen had failed to produce the right reply to two not very good slow bowlers so that they were stumped or caught, playing timidly at the off-spinner. Petit, almost alone, was vigilant and at the same time courageous so that through him with help from Jurgens and Oldham the score rose to 94. However St Oswald's still had to collect these runs and in so doing to overcome the length bowling of Kenny and

Robertson. At one period it looked as if these two were to have all their own way. Robertson bowled Dick with a "beauty" and three further wickets fell cheaply. Murname came to the rescue and with a dogged innings kept his end intact whilst Bellord at the other forced the pace. Runs started to come quickly and the end was soon in sight. A further collapse did occur but it was too late and St Oswald's won with two wickets to spare.

The final, as finals should be, was a noteworthy affair and except for interference by rain a decisive finish might well have been reached. During the afternoon the two highlights were the batting of Murphy of St Edward's and Dick of St Oswald's. In a less degree the same might be said of Hooke and Bellord. Murphy who played a most interesting three figured innings—111 not out—scored all around the wicket and timed his strokes in a fashion remarkable for his age. At present the drive is not prominent or it may be that this shot is overshadowed by a most powerful and wristy cut. In contrast Dick who is younger and who made 42 not out, seldom missed the half volley. His timing was not quite so accurate but nevertheless his weight and body were right over the ball so that the bowlers never appeared to have a chance. If Murphy produced the brilliance and caught the eye, Dick looked the model batsman. The game, however, was not a two men affair and St Edward's who batted first declared

at 227 for 4 wickets. Hooke, their captain, had contributed 76 and played a most valuable innings. Then came the spoil sport and the longer the match proceeded the more wet it became until play was farcical. St Edward's early captured two important wickets but when Dick and Bellord came together the score hastened along and both looked set for the night. The situation under less adverse conditions might have been very different but as it was a draw was the inevitable and fitting result.

The Inter-House Junior Cricket Cup was won by St Bede's. The same House, we congratulate them, also won the "Well's Summer Games Cup."

THE OPTIMISTS CRICKET CLUB

THE Optimists had a very enjoyable and not unsuccessful season, winning two matches (Ampleforth Village and Kirbymoorside), drawing two (Duncombe Park and Easingwold), and losing two (Hovingham and Duncombe Park return match). Two further games had to be abandoned through rain. The regular players were P. Liston (captain), P. L. Pollen, J. P. Weaver, J. H. Bamford, D. W. McCaffrey, J. R. Ryan, S. V. Taylor, J. Kearney, M. Nolan, P. C. Mocatta (Secretary), J. S. Whedbee, Mr Glover and Fr Alban. On occasion, a few members of the Staff and School Elevens were invited to play.

LAWN TENNIS

IN the finals of the Tennis Tournament Murphy beat Bellord 1-6, 6-4, 8-6, after a fine struggle during which the loser gallantly saved ten match points. The standard of tennis was low, but the winner is young. He must speed up his game and look for winners; at the moment he is content to return the ball and wait for his opponent's mistakes; he is a good volleyer using his wrists to

angle the ball neatly at the last moment, but his ground strokes are weak for he always uses the cut forehand stroke which is a useful defensive weapon but is no stroke on which to base one's game.

The loser's only stroke is a good top-spin forehand drive with which he makes winners; however, his keen eye and excellent timing enable him

to volley reasonably effectively. Neither player showed much knowledge of court craft.

Bellord, starting off confidently, won the first set easily and looked likely to win in two sets, but instead of increasing the pace he began to play steadily and in the end was beaten in a test of endurance. Murphy went to 5-3, 40-15

in the final set, but Bellord won this game after gallantly saving six match points, he led 40-0 at 5 all but was too tired to press home his advantage and lost the game, he again levelled at 6 all but offered little resistance in the last two games.

Result: J. F. Murphy beat J. M. Bellord 1-6, 6-4, 8-6.

SWIMMING

IN spite of an unheated bath and appalling weather, we had a fairly good season. The swimming improved during the term but the diving was below the usual standard. We had four School matches of these we lost two and won two. The team was young and showed signs of great promise.

J. M. Bright was the captain of Swimming and awarded colours to M. Collins, J. Dale, C. Herdon.

The School matches were as follows: Ampleforth v. Bootham. Away. Lost. Ampleforth v. Leeds Grammar School. Away. Lost.

Ampleforth v. Pocklington School. Away. Won.

Ampleforth v. Bootham. Home. Won.

The following represented the School at these matches: J. M. Bright, T. de Wolff, Miles, Rafferty, M. Collins, J. Plowden, J. Dale, D. McCaffrey, F. Wadsworth, H. Vincenti, Brinsley, Sheehy, C. Herdon.

INTER-HOUSE AQUATIC SPORTS

St Dunstan's won the Inter-House Swimming Cup.

THE BEAGLES

THE Puppy Show this year, held on May 4th, was favoured with an almost ideal day as regards the weather, and there was in consequence a very good attendance both from the School and of others interested in the Hunt. We were pleased to see representatives of the Claro, the Catterick, and the

St Bede's won the Plain Diving and St Edward's the Fancy Diving.

The individual Plain Diving Cup was retained by J. M. Bright and E. Kirwan won the individual Fancy Diving Cup.

CHAMPIONSHIPS

Senior

100 yards crawl: F. Wadsworth.
100 yards breast: F. Wadsworth.
100 yards back: M. Collins.

Junior

100 yards crawl: Brinsley.
100 yards breast: Ford.
2 lengths back: J. Plowden.
All the Junior Swimming Records were broken during the season.
100 yards crawl: F. Wadsworth 68.5 secs.
100 yards breast: J. Dale, 85.2 secs.
2 lengths back: J. Plowden, 57.4 secs.
Water Polo was taken rather more seriously this year, and House Captains showed great enthusiasm in organizing matches.

Stokesley Farmers' Beagles. We have been able to help these Packs as well as a number of others in the difficult task of trying to return to something like their normal strength.

We owe our thanks to Mr J. Pawle, Master of the Widford Beagles and Secretary of the Association of Masters

of Harriers and Beagles, and Mr A. Wilcock, Master of the Claro Beagles, for kindly coming to judge for us.

The Dog Hounds were rather on the big side and Rattler, walked by Mrs Halton of Marton, was an easy winner in this class; Dragon, also walked by Mrs Halton, being placed second and Druid, walked by M. Lowsley-Williams, coming third.

The Bitches were an exceptionally good lot and gave the judges a difficult task. Madcap, walked by Mr P. Robinson of Nun Monkton, was placed first; Dinah, walked by Mrs Plowden at Helmsley, came second; and Dainty, walked by Mr Hodgson of Grosmont, third.

The Class for Couples was won by Dinah and Dewdrop, both walked by Mrs Plowden.

The other event of the term, as far as the Hunt was concerned, was the Peterborough Show on July 11th, the first since 1939.

We were able to send a much larger

number of hounds than usual, and it can fairly be said that all of them had a reasonable chance of being placed. Three couple of Dog Hounds and three and a half couple of Bitches were entered. Although the Dog Hounds were all unplaced it was satisfactory to return with two first prizes and a second: Dewdrop and Delia being first and second respectively in the class for Unentered Bitches, and Dinah and Dewdrop winning the Couples Class. In addition to these it is worth recording that Cautious was among the last four in the ring for the Champion Cup, and Dorothy was the same in the Class for Entered Bitches. In both of these Classes there was an entry of about thirty hounds.

Unfortunately all the School Officials will have left by next season. They are to be congratulated, especially the Master, A. M. Porter, on what they have done for the Hunt in unusually difficult circumstances. Our best wishes go with them.

JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE training followed normal practice in the Summer Term of getting as much tactical experience in the field as is possible. Emphasis was laid on the training of small units rather than the more ambitious company schemes, and assistance from regular units was declined; it being considered at this stage more useful for senior N.C.O.'s to cope with their own commands and they were considered efficient at the Annual Inspection of the War Office, carried out by the Commander, Catterick Area, Brigadier V. Hawkins, D.S.O., M.C.

After the Inspection the Brigadier presented the Shooting prizes and addressed the Contingent.

INTER-HOUSE SHOOTING PRIZES

.303	..	St Cuthbert's
.22 Senior	..	St Cuthbert's
.22 Junior	..	St Cuthbert's
.22 Recruits		
Inter-Coy	..	No. 1 Company
Anderson Cup	..	C.S.M. Bullock
Stourton Cup	..	Sgt Jurgens
Officers Cup	..	Cadet de Lavison
Nulli Secundus	..	U-O Pollen

The results of the Certificate "A" examinations were high in both marks and passes: Of the fifty candidates in Parts I and II of the examination, forty-eight were successful.

The eight went to Bisley for the Public School Meeting for the first

time since 1939. We concentrated on training an VIII early in the term and got in a fair amount of practice in between the showers on the 30 yards range. However this is no substitute for the practice of an open range, and most unfortunately Strensall ranges were undergoing repair and were denied us. The longer journey to Bellerby was made on four occasions and only on one was the weather fine enough for useful practice. The VIII therefore went to Bisley having only once fired at 500 yards. Under these conditions it is agreed that the VIII coached by R.S.M. Blackton and captained by C.S.M. Bullock put up a good performance.

In the "Gale and Polden" on the Wednesday, the Cadet pair, J. C. B. Gosling and A. J. Nugent, shot very well and they and the VIII had in fact their second practice for the Ashburton Shield. Next day Gosling was feeling off colour and did not maintain his previous day's performance, but Nugent scored 55 out of 70 which gives encouragement for future years. In the VIII we scored 208 at 200 yards, the winner scoring 231 and at lunch time were rather above the half way line. However we failed to score at 500 yards and dropped to 193 whereas the leading schools put up 230 or more points.

The best scores were made by Gosling, G., Jurgens, each with 55. In the Spencer Mellish competition held after the Ashburton, Jurgens was selected to represent the School. The competition is open to the best shot at 500 yards, to be nominated before the Ashburton competition begins and each competitor has to spot for himself. Jurgens scored 29 and the winner tied at 33 out of 35.

Our thanks go to the City Rifle Club who made the VIII honorary members during the meeting and whose welcome made a great difference to our two days at Bisley.

The following promotions were made:

To be Under Officer : Gosling, G. V. Hamilton-Dalrymple, Pernyes, Ryan, J. R.

To be C.S.M. : Birrwistle, de van der Schueren, Kearney, O'Connor.

To be C.Q.M.S. : Armour.

To be Sergeants : Hardy, Greig, Bellord, Haddock, R. N., Nolan, Rimington, Macaulay, O'Connor, Fenwick, Bamford, Dyer, Pierlot, Whyte, Griffiths, Jurgens, Oldham, Grant, D. C.

To be L.-Sergeants : Kilner, Cox, Freeman-Wallace, O'Brien, J., Magee, Watkins, Lowe, Powell, Keane, Henderson, B. V., Kenny, Turner, McGrath, D'Arcy, P., Hughes.

To be Corporals : Whedbee, Gibbons, Greenwood, Fawcett, McGrath, Hayes, Fraser, Cronin, Inman, W. H., Ellis-Rees, Rigby, Barrass, Gore-Lloyd, R. E., Miles, Reynolds, Bruce, Carter, Goodall, de Larrinaga, Lorrinan, Millais, Tate, D. W., Palmer, Fairfax-Blakeborough, Knowles, Nelson, Bertie, A. W. N., Mitchell, Bond, Zaluski, Ryan, C. N. D'Arcy, S., Newton, Lee, Bright, Plowden, Kirwan, Tate, D. F., Waterkeyn, Heagerty.

To be L.-Corporals : de Hoghton, Elliot, Fay, Fontana, Ford, J., Freeman, H., Gaisford St Lawrence, Harris, Harrison, Horgan, Kenworthy-Browne, Kirby, Leonard, Lingeman, Maccabe, Martin, O'Brien, G., O'Neill, Patron, Rafferty, Smyth, T., van den Berg, Wessel, Wadsworth.

Passed Certificate "A" Part I : Allen, Anne, Babinski, Bence-Jones, Bingham, Brackenbury, Brinsley, Bruce, Chapman, Conlin, Corcoran, Everest Grant, A., Green, Hawe, Hay, F., Hornoyld, Inman, J., Kelly, Llewellyn, McCaffrey, R., Mocatta, G., Ryan, F., Williams.

Passed Certificate "A" Part II : de Hoghton, Elliot, Fay, Fontana, Ford, J., Freeman, H., Gaisford St Lawrence, Harris, Harrison, Horgan, Kenworthy-Browne, P., Kirby, Leonard, Lingeman, Maccabe, Martin, O'Brien, G., O'Neill, Patron, Rafferty, Smyth, T., van den Berg, Wessel, Wadsworth.

SCOUTING

THE ROVERS

THE Crew this term had most enjoyable camps on the eve of Goremire Day and V Day, on the banks of the Rye near the old mill in Duncombe Park, and in the Bathing Wood on the eve of Corpus Christi.

On V Day a fair was run for the village cricket club, at which nearly £50 was made and the usual teas at the lakes were served on all the holidays.

Three of the Crew, F. Bullock, J. Weaver and J. Hume went to the Third Troop's Camp in Dumfriesshire and did excellent work as Assistant Scoutmasters in helping to run a successful camp under the most difficult weather conditions.

SEA SCOUTS

No account has been received of the doings of the Sea Scouts but the new bathing raft which they made has been a great acquisition and has made bathing in the lake far safer and more enjoyable.

It is also understood that they had successful camps in Gilling Woods with boating on the lakes at the V Day holiday and at the end of the term though the latter was spoiled somewhat by bad weather.

THIRD TROOP

The keynote of the scouting programme in the Summer Term is always the preparation for the summer camp. With an eye to this, opportunities were found to lay out camp sites in Gilling Woods, to practise tent-pitching and striking and cooking over open fires. The Patrol Leaders and Seconds held their camp as usual on the eve of St Peter's and Paul's holiday.

Besides this and the overhaul and packing of the camp gear several wide games were played. A fair was run in conjunction with the Rovers in aid of the village cricket club, and there were outings to the Rye, Shallowdale and

Kirkdale where the caves were explored; and we were visited by Major Clayton-Smith by whose kind permission we use the County Camp Site on these occasions. At the end of the term he awarded First Class Badges to Patrol Leaders A. Shiel, C. Johnson-Ferguson and N. Connolly, to Second J. Fennell and Scouts J. Dobson, A. Vincent and J. Gainsford, all of whom with the exception of the last mentioned also qualified for their first All Round Cord.

The attainment of the First Class Badge should be the aim of all boys who are members of the Third Troop for two years and we take this opportunity of congratulating these boys on the attainment of this standard.

The Otters' Patrol under Patrol Leader A. Shiel won the Shield for the year and the Squirrels' Patrol under Patrol Leader N. Connolly were second in the competition.

The other Patrol Leaders this year were N. Robinson of the Woodpeckers, C. Johnson-Ferguson of the Beavers and M. Morland of the Owls. J. Curry was Troop Leader and also led the Badgers' Patrol.

CAMP

The Third Troop this year camped by the kind permission of Sir E. A. Johnson-Ferguson in a little wood on his estate in Dumfriesshire.

The weather was the worst experienced by the Troop in camp for ten years. It started raining as we reached the camp site and only stopped for brief intervals for the next forty-eight hours.

After this it improved slightly and bright intervals increased in length, but there was no day without some heavy rain.

Under the circumstances the Troop did extremely well, never losing heart, and remaining cheerful and confident.

This was especially praiseworthy, as none of them had ever experienced bad weather in camp before.

The feature of the camp was Pioneer-ing, as there was a river and several streams to be bridged and two Scouts, Vincent and McLoughlin, also built a hut of sticks and bracken and slept in it.

Our thanks are especially due to Mrs Johnson-Ferguson whose untiring efforts on our behalf backed by the arduous work of the Quartermaster provided such a plentiful supply of fresh food, that it made life even in a wet "Jungle" worth living and to Major Brian Johnson-Ferguson, the County Commissioner, for his keen co-operation, help and advice.

During the camp we bathed in the sea at Powfoot, visited Annan, Lockerbie, and Kirkpatrick and were entertained by Major Fergus-Graham at Mossknow and by Major Brian Johnson-Ferguson at Springkell where his "Circular Trail" including as it did ropeway's, booby-traps and submarine explorations in the deep pools of Kirtle Water will

long be remembered by those who took part in it.

In short the warmth of the hospitality of the Johnson-Fergusons and all their neighbours and tenants more than made up for the lack of sunshine and the boys not only enjoyed the camp in spite of the weather but learned a tremendous amount about camping which they would not have done had we been favoured by fine weather.

The Camp Competition was won by the Badgers' Patrol under Troop Leader J. Curry and Second Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard. This Patrol as it happened was composed entirely of Yorkshire and Lancashire boys whose natural grit stood them in good stead in the battle with the elements.

It was noticeable that the heavier it rained the brighter burned their fire and the faster flowed their dour northern wit.

Their achievement was really first class.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term started with the same officials as before, with the addition of J. J. Knowles, The Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard and J. D. A. Fennell who were appointed monitors.

A. D. WAUCHOPE was Captain of Cricket with A. L. Sheil as Vice-Captain.

THE weather has not been good this term. Both rain and the absence of the sun have contributed to the curtailment of many out door activities.

GOREMIRE DAY was spent in the traditional way, most of the House walking one way at least, and on SS. Peter and Paul a "Goremire" lunch was provided for all at Fosse Lakes.

THE "Government," less the monitors, spent the feast of Corpus Christi at Fountains Abbey, the first visit since before the war.

THE House continued to do well in the Open Scholarship Examinations to the College. The first was awarded to M. R. Morland and others to C. C. Miles, P. Wiener and M. A. Gibson.

THE gardens presented a colourful sight towards the end of term. They were judged by Lord St Audries, an old friend of the House, who awarded the first prize to D. R. MacDonald and M. A. Freeman and several other prizes in order of merit.

THERE has been a small but very keen party of boys who at odd times throughout the term have practised the High Jump under the guidance of Fr Walter. The style of jump which was adopted and will in the future be the official style was the "western roll." The competition was keenly contested and was won by Simpson at 4ft 4in. with Dobson and Howard each with 4ft 2in.

DURING a great part of the term those taking boxing have had instruction in the school gymnasium with Mr Henry.

THE competition between the twenty-five boys taking part was won by Simpson, Bradley being the next of several who had excellent style.

FOR some reason or other, perhaps because of the wet weather, there seems to have been quite a lot of practice in the miniature range. Everyone who wanted had at least three shoots and most shot about fifty rounds having learnt all about the theory of aiming. The standard was exceptionally high and those who want to go on with it in the Upper School should do well. De Lavison who was in the House last year and perhaps the best shot won the Officer's Cup for the best recruit in the Corps.

AT the Prize-giving instead of the more usual French play, a scene from *Juno and the Paycock* was produced. Apart from the obvious difficulty of training English boys to speak with an Irish brogue, it went very well, and the actors are to be congratulated on a very good rendering of a difficult scene. In the afternoon there was a cricket match against a team of Old Boys in the College and tea in the Pavilion for our guests. The weather was sufficiently fine and it was an enjoyable afternoon.

THE Aquatic Sports took place during the last three days of the term. Widdicombe's effort to win the Hall prize was particularly good.

FR PRIOR again presided at "Punch" and gave away the prizes. To set down the menu would be invidious, but suffice it to say, that it was worthy of the occasion. J. N. Curry, the Head Monitor, welcomed the guests and thanked all those (many of whom could not be asked because there

was no room) who had helped to make the year a success which it undoubtedly has been, and Fr Peter having briefly reviewed the years activities gave those boys who are starting the New School House—St Thomas's the good wishes of the House.

CRICKET

There were many boys in the House this year who in the words of Neville Cardus "loved the game rather irrationally" and little could be done to satisfy the craving for matches for the rain followed us to Aysgarth, Ripon, Bramcote, and when they came here in "cricket week" they brought it with them, so that results, which after all are very secondary to the summer game, are difficult to give.

During the term there were many good "set games" and the first set of twenty-four boys all knew something more than one thought about the game, and during the fortnight of brilliant weather before the "week" was to start the keenness of the practices and the skill of many raised our hopes that we should see some good matches while the rest of Ampleforth was grappling with the public examinations. Wauchope, the captain, won the toss every time so what goodness there was to be had from the sodden pitch we took and between the showers always batted until tea. It was clear that Robinson, a determined player could drive and cut, and learnt not to cut a ball without picking his bat right up, and Sheil, Lowsley-Williams, M., Lowsley-Williams, D., Schulte and Bradley all knew sufficient about the art to profit by their mistakes. Against Bramcote a mere 77 runs on a soft wicket was a good performance against the best schoolboy fast bowler several people have seen, and he hit the stumps eight times and seldom bowled a loose one. All who batted against him made him bowl, which he did for twenty overs. Against St Olaves 115 was the final score before the rain came, and in the tussle with Ripon's

bigger boys Robinson scored 49 not out of the total 125 runs. The impression of the bowling and fielding is a good one. Sheil and Miles have the advantage of bowling with their left arms and both have useful actions, and Bradley too has a good idea of length and is smart in the field. The bowlers were helped a great deal by Wauchope as stumper, for he kept the batsman in his place and stopped many a loose one on the leg.

It is bold to say the Eleven were very good without submitting to the test, and bolder still to say they would have been the best yet if they had had their matches, but that is thought to be the fact.

The following were the 1st Eleven: Wauchope (Capt.), Sheil (Vice-Captain), Robinson, Lowsley-Williams, M., Lowsley-Williams, D., Bradley, Schulte, Miles, Fitzalan Howard, Marshall, J. H., and Ainscough. The first seven had their Colours. P. T. Ryan, Simpson, Massey, Hawe and Clapham also played.

The prizes:

Batting	N. F. A. Robinson
Bowling	A. L. Sheil
Fielding	A. D. Wauchope
All Rounder	D. Lowsley-Williams
Improvement	C. C. Miles
The Hall Prize	J. T. Widdicombe
The Diving	C. J. G. Clapham
The High Jump	J. A. Simpson (4ft 4in.)
The Valence Cup for the best Athlete	J. A. Simpson
The Boxing Cup	J. A. Simpson

PRIZE LIST

LOWER IV

Latin	M. R. Morland
Greek	C. D. P. MacDonald
French	P. Wiener
History	A. L. Sheil
Geography	P. J. O'Loughlin
Mathematics	M. A. Gibson

UPPER IIIA AND IIIB

Latin	S. A. Reynolds
Greek	S. A. Reynolds
French	P. S. McLoughlin
English	P. W. Unwin
Ancient History	P. J. Hartigan
Geography	D. R. Macdonald
Mathematics	A. C. Vincent

UPPER IIIC

Latin	P. D. Blackledge
French	P. D. Blackledge
English	P. D. Blackledge
Mathematics	O. F. G. Sitwell

LOWER III

Form Prize	S. G. Martin
	D. A. Sutherland

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

First	C. D. P. Macdonald
Second	M. H. McAndrew
Third	P. D. Blackledge

SPECIAL PRIZES

The Milburn Mathematics	M. H. McAndrew
Piano	M. A. Gibson
Art	C. C. J. Johnson-Ferguson
Writing Improvement	P. D. Blackledge
Headmaster's Literary	P. W. Unwin

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The Captains for the term were: J. Wansbrough, M. W. Hattrell, H. T. Fattorini, M. W. M. Tarleton, A. J. MacGeorge, M. A. Allan.

Captain of Cricket: M. W. M. Tarleton.
Sacristans: P. A. Cullinan, J. P. Lawson, M. J. O'Donovan.

Librarians: M. Stokes-Rees, P. Utley, G. G. Kassapian.

Bookmen: S. D. Bingham, J. A. Young, V. S. H. Haddelsey.

Custodians of the Ante-Room: E. P. Beck, J. Burdon, J. M. McKeever.

Secretaries: S. J. Wyndham-Lewis, R. A. Franklin, R. L. Zollner.

THE new boys were: A. G. Nevill, A. M. H. Hill, M. C. Langford, A. E. J. Gallagher.

GILLING has recently received a gift the value of which can hardly be expressed in words. Lady Trowbridge has entrusted to our care and given to us a Relic of the True Cross. It is enshrined in a beautifully wrought old silver cross; it is authenticated by the Vatican Seal, approved by the Papal Nuncio; the day we received it the School venerated this precious possession in the chapel.

FINE weather predominated during the first week of the term and the practice for Athletic Sports proceeded according to plan. The events themselves showed that there are many good runners in the School, although no records were broken. Thereafter King Willow commenced his reign, a chronicle whereof will be found at the end of these notes.

THIS term the whole holidays, both obligation days and traditional ones, were spent at Primrose Springs, Tobruk, and the Wollery—and very good days they were. At the first named place the Torrent Carith, the brook which runs

down from the middle lake, has proved a great source of amusement—a number of crayfish were captured there, various dams and new courses were engineered, and some stretches permit the floating of boats. But far and away the best holiday was a completely new venture to Sleightholme Dale. By the kindness of Mrs Gordon Foster we were permitted to spend a glorious day by the river which flows through her farmlands in that superb valley. This of course meant a nine mile bus drive in a convoy of four buses. Matron provided excellent fare for lunch and tea; the stream provided all sorts of adventures including two bathes—the only capture was an eel, though many fish were viewed—probably they are not used to our sort of fishing! It was a wonderful day in a wonderful place and we only hope that we behaved ourselves sufficiently well as to be invited again. It would indeed be gracious if Gilling could look forward annually to a Sleightholme Dale holiday!

CONGRATULATIONS to Mr Bowes! The Gilling gardens this year were as lovely and well-kept as one remembers, and regained all their pre-war perfection. The School enjoyed a bumper crop of strawberries. Congratulations to Mr Skilbeck also: his battle to maintain the engines in working order on "pool" fuel during the latter years has been an epic of engineering care, skill and patience. At last they are to be replaced with modern diesel. And now his son, Arthur Skilbeck, has returned after his years of service with the R.A.F., and we welcome him back with great gladness.

THE School art seems to be flourishing. Each term every boy in the 1st and 2nd Forms takes home a well-made production. This term it was a polished box which could be presented to fathers

as a cigarette box or used by the maker as a "thing" box, and a rack stand which again could either be offered to father as a pipe-rack or used by the maker as a toothbrush stand! There have been any number of paintings exhibited of great promise and the same may be said of the clay sculpture.

BASEBALL has again been a popular odd-time recreation. There is a certain doubt now in the minds of the pundits whether this game might have a poor influence on the cricket, for correct stroke play is such a subtle and difficult art, and bad habits so easily spring up in the earlier stages. The rather heavy club used at baseball tends necessarily to encourage that too-early lift of the bat in "farmer" fashion, which is harmful to the correct lift which should be part of the rhythm of the cricket stroke. It remains to be seen whether the serious interest in the business of learning to be a cricketer can maintain the higher art and not be influenced by this more crude technique. It would be a pity to ban this recreation which is ever such good fun and does encourage the mighty hitting of the full-pitcher. But first things must come first!

A NEW venture this term was an Aquarium. The inmates captured for it an eel, trout, minnows, a scorpion, crayfish, leeches, freshwater shrimps and innumerable tadpoles. They did not all get on very well with one another and the amazing leaps of the indolent crayfish when confronted with an eel had to be seen to be believed. The Aquarium is a good idea and provides a good excuse for those who "have time to stand and stare."

ON the last Sunday of the term the following boys received the Sacrament of Confirmation from His Lordship the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle: A. M. Eastwood, A. J. Gallagher, D. M. Thompson, F. J. Baker, M. A. Hill, T. M. Birch, D. J. Wyndham-Lewis,

A. B. Smith, E. H. Barton, D. H. Lewis, E. C. Bannen, N. F. Oxley, J. A. Crank, A. N. Lyon-Lee, M. A. Bulger, J. D. Morris, A. G. Nevill, D. P. Morland, A. Whitfield, R. S. J. Kassapian, J. Kenny, H. R. Martin, R. O. Miles, E. A. G. Forster, I. C. Cameron.

First Holy Communions: A. G. Nevill and A. M. H. Hill on the feast of Corpus Christi, and A. E. J. Gallagher on the feast of St. Benedict.

SWIMMING has gone on with enthusiasm and the number of "crawlers" is steadily increasing. Brother John and Wadsworth, the champion swimmer at the College, kindly came across to judge the Crawl Competition for the Headmaster's Prize. The event was won by M. Stokes-Rees, with P. A. Cullinan and R. G. Reid as close seconds; it was judged entirely on style and technique. Afterwards Wadsworth gave a thrilling exhibition of what the crawl stroke may be in its full development. In the Swimming Sports the Senior Prize was won by S. D. Bingham, the Junior by R. G. Reid; the Diving Prizes were won by J. Wansbrough and G. C. Hartigan.

THE programme provided for Speech Day was as follows:

Percussion Band "Catch me if you can"
Preparatory Form Song "Cock Robin"
Violin Class Recital "Ding Dong March"

First Form Song "Ma Normandie"
Second Form Songs "Fine Knacks for Ladies" (Dowland)
"Song to Our Lady" (Musical setting by M. Lorigan)

AFTER Fr Maurus had reviewed the year in a brief account in which he apologized to Fr Paul for not having any epidemics to record, congratulated Matron on the excellent standard of food supplies, attributed his own success with his Latin scholars to the superb foundation laying in the First Form, and made

some encouraging remarks about the Art productions of the School, he asked Fr Paul to make his annual judgment of the year's work as manifested in the recent Entrance Examinations.

Once again it was the same story of astonishing success in the Top Latin Set. Boys, whose ages varied from just under 12 to a few months over 12, had taken the Latin Common Entrance Papers A and B, which are properly set for boys of 13½, and had all achieved over 90 per cent in the first paper and little less in the second. Fr Paul was obviously delighted with this. He also mentioned some extremely good papers in the Mathematics. Then came the big moment. He announced that this year he was awarding five scholarships: these were awarded to J. Wansbrough, D. C. Chamier, M. W. Hattrell, C. J. Carr and D. H. Dick. That was indeed good news and constitutes 1946 as a bumper year! Fr Paul then went on to encourage a number of other boys who were very near to scholarship standard, by recalling that they had a further chance of winning scholarships when they entered the College from the Junior House.

Fr Prior then said a few kindly words bidding the School farewell. He regretted that Fr Abbot could not be present and said that he felt unsuited to take the chair on such an occasion since he considered himself almost as one of the Gilling Staff—referring of course to his weekly visits on Fridays. He bid a graceful good-bye to those who were moving on to the Junior House and urged them to remember "dear old Gilling" where they had spent so many happy years.

CRICKET 1946

The five school matches showed that one needs more than one match-winner in a team. Tarleton did a great deal of hard work both with the bat and the

ball, and was an inspiring Captain. Several others showed promise but lacked experience. They did not, however, succumb to "nerves" and therefore gave of their best.

To raise the number of match-winners for future seasons, the school games have been re-organized, so that anybody who looks promising will, while still young, have special care taken of him and have at least a year's residence in the first set before he is expected to win matches.

We started this season with only one person who had played before in the 1st XI. We shall start next season with six. So that this year is a year of promise rather than of achievement.

Results:

v. Bramcote 2nd XI at home (Drawn). Bramcote 66 (Tarleton 7 for 32). Gilling 53 for 5.

v. Aysgarth 2nd XI at home (Lost). Gilling 71 (Tarleton 28). Aysgarth 84 (Tarleton 7 for 20).

v. Aysgarth at Aysgarth (Lost). Aysgarth 102 (Tarleton 6 for 37). Gilling 20.

v. Junior House XI at home (Drawn). Gilling 79 (Reid 30). Junior House 56 for 8.

v. Newburgh Priory Juniors at home (Won). Gilling 112 for 6 declared (Hattrell 30). Newburgh 23 (Tarleton 6 for 8).

The "Colours" were Tarleton, Hattrell, Allan, Reid and Serbrock.

The following also played for the 1st XI: Fattorini, H., Poole, Kelly, R. B., Huskinson, Morgan, Wade, Long, Gunn, Bianchi, Macgeorge and Burdon.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

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SPORTS

MAY 1946

SET I

100 Yards.—1st, Fattorini H.; 2nd, Hattrell. 13.7 secs.

400 Yards.—1st, Allan; 2nd, Carr.

High Jump.—1st, Hattrell; 2nd, Lawson. 4 ft 1 in.

Long Jump.—1st, Hattrell; 2nd, Fattorini, H. 12 ft 1 in.

Obstacle Race.—1st, Fattorini, H.; 2nd, Micklethwait.

SET II

80 Yards.—1st, Kelly, P.; 2nd, Reid. 11.2 secs.

200 Yards.—1st, Kelly, P.; 2nd, Serbrock.

High Jump.—1st, Reid; 2nd, Kelly, P. 3 ft 9 ins.

Long Jump.—1st, Wade; 2nd, Poole. 10 ft 9 ins.

Obstacle Race.—1st, Kelly, P.; 2nd, Serbrock.

SET III

60 Yards.—1st, Bulger; 2nd, Vincent. 9 secs.

200 Yards.—1st, Bulger; 2nd, Hartigan, G.

Long Jump.—1st, Bulger; 2nd, Smith, Hartigan, A. 10 ft 9 ins.

Obstacle Race.—1st, Simpson; 2nd, Hartigan, G.

Spartans	103
Trojans	93
Athenians	68
Romans	40

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President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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

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