

THE  
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JANUARY NUMBER 1948

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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LIII

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Part I

## DAYS IN ROME, SEPTEMBER 1947

In 1893 Pope Leo XIII built the Benedictine international College of St Anselm's on the Aventine and established the double office of Abbot Primate and Abbot of St Anselm's, "in order that the Benedictine Confederation should have some unity." The holder of this office was to be elected for a tenure of twelve years. The Pope himself, however, nominated the first Primate, Hildebrand de Hemptinne, Abbot of Maredsous. Abbot Hildebrand died in 1913. Abbot Fidelis von Stotzingen was elected to succeed him, and was re-elected in 1925 and 1937, and died early in 1947. Consequently all Benedictine Abbots were summoned to Rome to elect a new Primate and, as usual at such gatherings, to discuss certain matters of general Benedictine concern. The time chosen was early in September, a rather warm season for northerners and too subject to the *scirocco* for anyone's taste; but there were good practical reasons for the choice.

THIRTY-FIVE abbots were unable to attend, being prevented either by health or by what was tactfully referred to as "politics." Ninety-six were present. From the first it was a delightfully pleasant and easy gathering: each seemed anxious to know others, to show friendship, to learn of their life and ways. Many had sad tales to tell, but were not particularly eager to tell them: monks murdered or missing; monasteries destroyed or seized; communities scattered and destitute; savage punishments for helping our airmen in France. There were harrowing tales of harmless men hunted down as they tried to cross a frontier to liberty and decency, and carried off to an unknown fate. But all was told with a cheerful resignation and confidence in God and freedom from self-pity which stirred one to admiration.

Over this social ease and desire for intimacy brooded the curse of Babel. Apart from fourteen Americans not many from outside this island spoke English, and one was constantly held up in the midst of a promising conversation and reduced to maddening aphasia while hunting for some fugitive Latin word. On the other hand, one's improvement was gratifying: after a week one was comparatively fluent; but the "comparatively" is as operative as the "fluent."

The business, apart from the election, was limited to a few matters: the relation of the Primate to the whole confederation; the needs of

St Anselm's; liturgical questions: very few references to, and no intrusion into, the work of individual houses or Congregations. Nevertheless it occupied a full week of long sessions morning and evening, even though each session, after a preliminary dilatoriness with irrelevancies, proceeded briskly and efficiently with an admirable absence of prolixity or repetition. And the good humour and courtesy of purely social intercourse triumphantly stood the test of clear-cut differences of strongly held opinion.

This industry and the heat of the afternoons limited sightseeing. *Pietas*, however, took me to San Lorenzo to look with shame and sorrow at the damage done by Allied bombs. The roof and one wall of the nave are holed in several places, and a great pit yawns just in front of the Confession. However, the work of repair goes on rapidly. The choir and the tombs are untouched.

Sunday the 14th September was a day of rest, at least from the work of the congress. Subiaco, monastery and town, celebrated the fourteenth centenary of St Benedict on that day, and over seventy of us accepted Abbot Lorenzo Salvi's invitation to join. "Torpedoni" (one soon appreciated the rightness of the name) took us from St Anselm's at half-past seven in the morning and two hours later set us down in Subiaco. We were just in time to join a long procession—I never saw its head—which was winding up the hill. We were immediately caught up and held in a delightful spirit of gay piety. The whole town seemed to be joining wholeheartedly in the celebration. I am told that the monks of Subiaco do great work and have strong influence there. Certainly they seemed to be loved; and we, strangers and former enemies, were greeted everywhere and all day long with smiles and ring-kissings and petitions for a blessing.

Up and up the winding road went the procession in the growing heat to the monastery of St Scholastica. A bomb had hit it and destroyed, not without loss of life, the wing in which the Seminary was housed. This was being rebuilt, and on an improved plan, by the Italian Government. Here we were welcomed and joined by the monks and there was a pause. Presently the procession resumed the climb up to the *Sacro Speco* near the top. Not even Italians could sing on such a gradient, but the Rosary, said by groups with charming indifference to their neighbours, went on and on.

I do not know what most of the procession did, but far more than it was designed to hold crowded into the small chapel over the cave of St Benedict. There Mass was sung by Abbot Salvi, while the English at least gasped for breath and perspired—and had a poor view, for by an odd arrangement the sanctuary is lower than the body of the chapel.

After Mass we queued for a devout visit to the cave of St Benedict and his garden, and explored the small monastery. It is occupied by

about a dozen monks of St Scholastica's down the hill. From a balcony one looks down on the small but violent torrent which the Emperor Claudius dammed—and so prepared the scene of St Placid's adventure, and by which, or spanning which, Nero built a villa. Their interest in this region of towering hills and narrow valleys suggests that it has not always been wild and desolate; and lends a certain verisimilitude to the local tradition that even in St Benedict's day it was a favourite site for summer residences, and that St Benedict's cave was on his father's property. Do not St Gregory's anecdotes too imply a certain populousness?

Obedying some hint—or was it instinct? we wandered down the hill to St Scholastica's for lunch, at the thought of which one remembered that the morning coffee and roll were seven or eight hours ago. The monks gave up their refectory to us and to prominent townfolk, and waited on us smilingly. A brass band forced its way into the overcrowded room and provided a charming instance of the unexpectedness of things.

After lunch there was time to talk to the monks and to buy medals and pictures. These were by no means obtruded on us, and the more progressive visitors thought poorly of the sales-spirit.

Then we went down into the town for Vespers and Benediction in the Cathedral, or in the fraction of that once fine and surprisingly large Cathedral which still stands. Allied bombing destroyed all but a portion of the nave. Seats of honour and prominence were given to us visitors, and the townfolk crowded round and joined lustily and melodiously and "by heart" in the singing of Vespers.

Then we went out of the Cathedral and sat on a platform raised against its west wall. In front of us was a large piazza, and beyond it the ground rose steeply to the castle. A good many houses had been destroyed, and the vacant ground as well as the piazza was filled by a picturesque crowd. There followed a long oration by a Government Minister, delivered with great fire and vigour and flexibility of voice. A neighbour told me: "It is very good, but hard; all pure thought; he is giving an exposition of the spirit of St Benedict, and saying that that spirit is needed to save Italy." The crowd, apparently poor and uneducated, listened with rapt stillness for over half an hour. Committing us to our "Torpedoni" for the return journey, Abbot Salvi and his monks spoke as though we had conferred a favour on them.

By September 17th the congress had finished its work and had chosen Abbot Bernard Kälin of the Abbey of Gries to be our new Abbot Primate and to receive, surely, the reverence and loyal support of all Benedictines.

On the 18th, Cardinal Schuster sang Mass *coram Papa* in St Paul's, the Benedictine Basilica. The Holy Father's decision to come to St Paul's was a mark of favour to us, and gave the gathering a more intimate

setting than would the vast spaces of St Peter's: the eight thousand or so people who attended almost filled the Basilica.

In long and colourful procession, of which the Benedictines were only a small part, we moved from the sacristy through the ancient cloisters into the south transept and down the aisle: then out into the atrium and through the central west door into the church again, which now rang with cheers as the *sedes gestatoria* was seen entering the south transept. Seen from a distance such pomp and glory can cause discomfort: the blaze of colour, the gorgeous trappings, seem to dwarf and overwhelm the white-clad figure in their midst. But a nearer view dispelled all that feeling: the Pope, his arm continually moving in careful benediction, radiated vitality and power and dominated the magnificence and the multitude.

We passed behind the altar in a way pleasantly reminiscent of entering our choir. The best places, in position corresponding to our front stalls, were assigned to us, and behind us stretched the transepts filled with the Diplomatic Corps and other important people. The Pope's throne was at the end furthest from the altar. As he traversed the intervening space one noted his erect spare figure and his quick light tread, remarkable in a man of seventy-two.

After the singing of the Gospel he read a homily—rather quickly and into an imperfectly arranged microphone. But the *Osservatore Romano* printed the text a few hours later, and revealed that he had extolled St. Benedict (whom he hailed as "The Father of Europe"), spoken kindly of Benedictines, commended tendencies towards closer unity, and then dwelt at length on the liturgy, evidently having in mind the thoughts which he has since set forth in the Encyclical *Mediator Dei*.

All this was discovered later. Meanwhile one was in no danger of boredom. One noted his strong clear musical voice, its lively modulation so different from our English heavy monotony, and the balanced but varying rhythm of his sentences. The eye was entertained by a feast of colour: the Cardinals' red (I counted eight, but was later told that there were fifteen), the shades of purple on other dignitaries, the uniforms of three classes of papal guards, the nun-like and attractively polychromatic dress of some Orientals; and round and over all the gorgeous decoration of walls and ceiling and the light streaming golden through the alabaster panes.

After the sermon a plenary indulgence was given, and received with loud cheers; after which the buzz of conversation which the sermon had interrupted, and which ceased again only for the Consecration, broke out afresh, without seeming incongruous or irreverent. The procession out took the same route as the entry, amid scenes and sounds of even greater fervour. An un instructed onlooker might easily think he was witnessing the adoration of a man.

Then we went into the monastery of St Paul's and upstairs to a long corridor, and formed in single line along the walls. Presently the Pope appeared at the entrance, but passed it and disappeared into a room followed by some little nuns. A long wait was filled by the growth of an anti-nun feeling. However, all ill-humour vanished when the Pope appeared again at the entrance and walked quickly down the corridor. There were unheard speeches and an unseen presentation. Then he came down the lines slowly, and spoke and listened to each of us. He created the certainty that he was not just going through a routine, but was interested in each, and that his time was freely at our disposal. Photographs of him, so far as I know, do him serious injustice: they do not convey the sense of decisive will and strong personality which shows in his face quite as clearly as his unaffected charm and unselfish graciousness.

Abbot Ildefonso Rea had invited us to Monte Casino; so a day or two later we started early in the morning. The route lay through country which the war had scarred, and ruins were plentiful. But so too was rebuilding. Men were working busily, and in solid stone: I saw no "pre-fabs."

After driving South for over two hours we turned left and went up the valley whose northern wall is the range of high ground on which Monte Casino stands. The signs of war became more plentiful; many large buildings of situation similar to Monte Casino were similarly destroyed; cemeteries, all neatly arranged and cared for, lay by the road-side. Finally we reached Casinum. It is a horrible sight. It has not a habitable house or room, and the dirty white dust and debris gleamed leprously in the strong light. High above it looms the great ruin of the monastery buildings, which included a boarding school for over a hundred boys and a small diocesan Seminary. On the steep hillside in between there is no sign of life, only shattered rocks and rubble and the jagged stumps of trees, among which lie thousands of unexploded shells and mines.

We drove with difficulty up the zigzagging road, past the castle, of which one tower stands shorn in half from top to bottom, then round the back of the monastery past the Polish cemetery, which is laid out in a very "modern" cruciform, and up to the foot of the walls. The stairs which pierce the South face are cracked and broken but quite usable. They lead up to the Basilica of which the walls are left only a few feet high. Some of the gigantic pillar-bases stand, but all the pillars are gone. Tons of debris have been carted away or piled in rows, and the work of clearance still goes on. A large stretch of the South face has been entirely rebuilt, perhaps to avert a further collapse.

We went down into the crypt and were surprised to find that the interior is comparatively whole. Not many of the Beuronese carvings have been quite obliterated; but the roof is held up by a forest of poles.

Peering between these we attended a High Mass, and I then discovered that several of my fellow-travellers had fasted and were saying Mass. Benediction followed at a temporary altar on the site of the vanished high altar, beneath which is reputed to be the tomb of St. Benedict. A shell had penetrated the predella, but had not exploded.

A cheerful monk took me down to the lower parts of the school where a few rooms and lengths of passage were habitable. He had been in the monastery before, during and after the bombardment. He said that there were three Germans, policemen, in the monastery before the bombardment, and that they had gone away a month before it. He said, however, that a small force of Germans occupied a position about three hundred yards West of the monastery. He showed me St Benedict's cell which is almost untouched, and some very ancient cyclopean walls which the destruction had uncovered.

It was a relief to leave the ruins, heavy with disaster, and walk to the substantial stone house, quite a considerable building, which the Italian Government has provided for the monks, and to meet the quiet cheerfulness of the Abbot and community; but shame for the wreck which we had seen weighed heavily. Is it too much to hope that America and England, at least when freed from their own pressing difficulties, will try to make amends for what they did to these men of peace and to a monument of religion and civilization?

Meanwhile the monks live on charity. They do not beg, but wait patiently but longingly for the restoration of their monastery. They gave us lunch, showed us over their new home, joined the groups before American cameras and seemed sorry when we left. We had delayed too long of course, and it was dark before we reached Rome. But the drivers of the "Torpedoni" did not slacken speed.

## JOAN THE SAINT

"EVERY child at school," so runs the publisher's blurb on the dust-cover of Fr Robo's book,<sup>1</sup> "has heard of Joan of Arc, the soldier. Not one in ten thousand could say why she is called a Saint." And Fr Robo, the Rector of St Joan's, Farnham—the only church in England, I believe, dedicated to the Maid—has set out to rectify that truly deplorable state of affairs. And, I would add, he has succeeded remarkably well. Here in eighty pages is to be found all that is essential in the life of Joan, her childhood, her deeds, her trial and glorious martyrdom; and not only that but many of her sayings as recorded in the various documents relating to her career.

And what a tale it is! So dramatically perfect, with its double climax in crescendo at the end, and with a heroine of such truly heroic proportions; set against so tremendous an historical background; dealing with the birth of nations; and fraught above all with such unbelievable contrasts. Here is high tragedy indeed. Yet the real nature of the tragedy has not always been understood, and perhaps cannot properly be understood except by those who profess the Faith that Joan herself did. For the tragedy did not consist in the spectacle of an innocent girl being wickedly done to death by a pack of ravening wolves. Shaw saw that and makes out the judges in the trial scene of his play as reasonable men acting, not out of mere blood-thirstiness or spite, but faithfully according to their lights. (The fact that he commits the unforgivable crime of vulgarizing the Saint herself is another matter with which I am not called upon to deal here.) But even he does not bring out the essence of the tragedy, which did not consist in the opposition of black to white as would have been the case had Joan been tried in a civil court presided over, say, by the Earl of Warwick, but rather of the far more subtle and terrible opposition of white to white. She was no rebel or heretic defying the powers that be. If that had been the case her whole story would be, if sadly familiar, at least easily comprehensible. But it was to her, that passionately loving and devoted daughter of the Church, to whom through the lips of her Father in God the dread admonition was addressed: submit to the Church or be by her abandoned—a threat, as one writer puts it, "of fearful import; one calculated to make a Catholic Christian feel as if the ground were sinking under him." It was indeed. And no Catholic, least of all Joan, would ever have dared to risk eternal damnation, for such must have appeared to her to be the prospect, unless on the infallible grounds of divine assurance. But even so her answer when it came was profoundly significant, as

<sup>1</sup> *Joan of Arc: The Woman and the Saint*. Etienne Robo: (Burns Oates, 1947.) 3s. 6d.

far removed from any taint of defiance as it is possible to be, of a serene and touching humility: "I am a good Christian born and baptised; and a good Christian I will die."

That is why Joan must always be a difficult Saint to understand. Not of herself, but of what men have done to her. By some she has been acclaimed in shallow partisanship as the first Protestant; by others, such as Voltaire, she has been cast for the role of puppet whose adventures as the mistress of Dunois raised many a polite fitter in the salons of the late eighteenth century; for others again she was the deluded peasant girl suffering from hallucinations (this was the school of M. Anatole France in the role of an elderly gentleman escorting—oh, so kindly—a poor country girl across a crowded city thoroughfare), while to Maurice Barrès and his like she was simply France, and Royalist France at that. Furthermore, if we are to believe the blurb already quoted, to most schoolchildren she is merely a girl who fought battles. And yet there is really no excuse for not knowing Saint Joan. It may truly be said that of no single individual of her time is there in fact so much known. It may be, as Fr Robo says, that it is unlikely now that any further document shedding light on her career will turn up, although no lover of the Saint can ever wholly abandon hope that the record of the investigation at Poitiers may yet see the light of day. Nevertheless the trial itself, together with the Rehabilitation Trial of 1456, contains in unmatched completeness, a record of very detail of her short life. Moreover we have, thanks to those trials, the most precious relic of all, namely the transcription word for word of what she actually said. For it is by what she said quite as much as by what she did that Saint Joan will always command the wonder and admiration of mankind. The perfection of her reply to the question asking her whether she was in a state of grace: "Si je n'y suis, Dieu m'y mette, et si j'y suis que Dieu m'y garde." Or the superb loyalty of her outburst in defence of her faithless King when Maître Erard in his sermon traduced him to her as a wicked man and a heretic: "Nenni, par ma foi; mon roi est le plus noble Chrétien de tous les Chrétiens." And lastly, for there is no end to these quotations, the profound reply to the question asking why her standard in preference to all the others had been displayed at the King's coronation in Rheims: "Il avait été à la peine, c'était bien raison qu'il fût à l'honneur." Mark Twain in his *Joan of Arc*, one of the best of all books on the Saint, quotes Mgr Ricard on this point as saying: "that sublime reply, enduring in the history of celebrated sayings like the cry of a French and Christian soul wounded to death in its patriotism and its faith."

But of all the sayings of St Joan the one that to my mind proves without shadow of doubt the authenticity of her mission for those who, outside the Church, may still call it in question, is her statement to the court two months before the end when she said that her Voices had told

her to be of good cheer for she would be delivered by a great victory. To her, naturally, this could only mean one thing, a victory by force of arms, the King and his army at the gates of Rouen. Hence the dark night of the soul through which she went just before the end when all hope of rescue seemed to have vanished. And hence also that triumphant affirmation at the last amid the very flames: "My voices have not deceived me." For is it not always thus? The promises of God whenever they are conveyed directly to man are almost invariably misunderstood. It is not surprising. "My ways are not your ways, saith the Lord," and His meaning is not always open to human interpretation. But how much greater and fuller and more wonderful it is, as in this case it was, when its real meaning is finally disclosed.

The saintliness of St Joan is of course not merely one aspect of a remarkable character, but the very foundation and mainspring of her whole personality. I shall never forget the arresting effect upon one reader of her life when he came upon the phrase she used in requesting, while she was in prison, that she should be allowed to hear Mass. She might, after all, very properly have asked just that—for permission to hear Mass. But that was not what she said. What she said was: "that I may see my Saviour." In that one revealing sentence she proclaimed, as to the sound of a trumpet, not merely her own faith as a Catholic, but the essential secret of the Catholic Faith itself for all the ages to come. Only a great Saint could have spoken thus. And she is, thanks be to God, a very great Saint indeed. Fr Robo with much loving care and devotion has called attention in this book to this cardinal fact; it is to be hoped that his efforts will be richly rewarded.

J. H. F. MCEWEN.

## THE POEMS OF MICHAEL FENWICK (II)

EIGHT further Poems (numbered ix to xvi) are reproduced below. These, together with the eight (dedicated to W.R.L.) already printed, constitute the total output of Michael Fenwick's verse. Had this writer not met his death in action at the age of twenty-one, his growing talent might soon have classed him in a very high rank. Small though it may seem in extent, his legacy already bears the mark of what is perhaps truly great poetry.

Of the sixteen poems extant, all (with the debatable exception of xv) relate to themes which are directly concerned with Christian thought; and their effect is consistently one of great beauty. Beauty emerges spontaneously from the impact of M.F.F.'s mind with the Catholic faith, as something whole, many-sided, somehow gay. See for example with what felicity he goes quarrying in the rich veins that embody the mysteries of the Incarnation (cf. ix), of the Epiphany (x), of the Passion and Resurrection (xi, xii, xiii), of the Communion of Saints (xiv). Even his distractions at his beads (xvi) can yield service to beauty and truth.

Towards a just opinion of the merits of his verse, critics will do well to weigh the factors that counted in moulding the aptitudes of the young writer, at school especially. Of these influences two may be proposed here. First, the recurring round of the liturgy at Ampleforth. Secondly, the literary object-lessons provided by such translators of hymnody as Monsignor R. Knox and W. H. Shewring. With these we must associate (a) familiarity with the Drydenesque hymns in "Benedictine Hours"—thumbed by all Ampleforth boys at Vespers; and (b) the articles by W. H. Shewring published in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL of those years, notably in the spring number of 1939.

Someone has written, truly, of Michael Fenwick: "Laughter is his, and gallantry of spirit." But deeper in his soul shone the beauty of imperishable truth.

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- IX: THE SHOWING
  - X: POEM FOR THE EPIPHANY OF OUR LORD
  - XI: "See now the Rood-tree . . ."
  - XII: "Where tread the broken feet . . ."
  - XIII: "Where are my bronze groined temples . . ."
  - XIV: VESPER HYMN FOR ALL SAINTS
  - XV: PLEA
  - XVI: TREIZAINE

ix

*The Showing*<sup>1</sup>

No windblown folly this, no din  
Of bells on long awaiting ears,  
No whisper breathed, no jest akin  
To make-believe that fancy hears.

Among the dancers in the court  
Pacing the listless pavan round,  
No word of it: He whom we sought  
Called once, and called without a sound.

Called once, and as creation ceased,  
He came; the guiding star behind  
Dived down the night-sky and the east  
Blazed the enigma to the blind.

Earth gazed upon its labours' end,  
The unending arbiter of kings,  
And marvelled that the dust should lend  
Form to the fashioner of things.

x

*Poem  
for the  
Epiphany of our Lord*<sup>2</sup>

Reges Tharsis et insulae munera offerent.

I bring you gifts, Jesus, of praise,  
much laughter and a child's desire,  
sweet, tempered limbs and weakling ways,  
frozen in chastity and bound in fire.

I bring you gifts, Jesus, of pain,  
a price to pay and hurts to hide,  
and tears a few till you again  
resolve in joy your suffering-tide.

<sup>1</sup> Written for F.A.G.

<sup>2</sup> For Roy on his feast day. M.F.F.



I bring you music and the strain  
of far-off islands : see my hands  
well taught to harmony and fain  
to pipe celestial sarabands.

I bring you silence and the care  
of lips not opened, and restraint  
of eyes : I bring you shaven hair  
obedient hands, the girdle of a saint.

I bring you earth and Adam's sin,  
and the long folds of a Virgin's gown ;  
new life, new love, and will to win  
in victory an unpassing crown.

I bring you ALL held in Creation's span,  
I bring you nothing, for I bring you MAN.

## xi

O mors, ero mors tua : morsus tuus ero, inferne.<sup>1</sup>

See now the Rood-tree that the Saviour bore  
robb'd of its load, its utmost treasure fled ;  
for mortals a full sacrifice,  
who, lost in flesh and ill device,  
their ways forgot and traced a wandering score,  
He paid, and from redeeming wounds He bled.

Women, ye see His shroud and funeral bands ;  
His temple raised, His life He hath girt on,  
He is not here : before 'tis born  
a greater Sun prevents the dawn.  
Death He obeyed, who all things else commands,  
but now He scales the darkness and is gone.

Death's laws of adamant in terror flee  
th' abounding grace to fallen sinners sent ;  
Heaven bursts through earth's created span,  
justice through sin, and God through man :  
He goes before you into Galilee,  
straddles the stars and strides the firmament.

<sup>1</sup> Written for J.B.B.

## xii

O mors, ero mors tua : morsus tuus ero, inferne.<sup>1</sup>

Where tread the broken feet now ?  
who has seen them on the road ?  
where is the groom ? The supper waits,  
bread on the table, new wine in the cup  
lives, fills the world, a testament.

Behold me risen, you that sit at table :  
behold me glorious, you that sip the must :  
behold me One, the same, and know me not the more :  
my flesh my victory, my blood my life.  
am I not just, and are not all things good ?  
yet, though I pass awhile, await me still.  
For now I live and thou : thyself no more.  
I go before thee into Galilee.

## xiii

Where are my bronze groined temples neath whose trellis'd dome  
I forged my Father's faith, a new, keen-tempered blade ?  
See now my house ravaged, low-latent love torn  
with pick, adze, bayonet, what comes to hand. O Rome,  
thou'rt shamed before thy children ; where are those who paid  
untrafficked vows in cloister'd service, spare, heads-shorn ?

O have I died for this ; cordite for frankincense,  
outrage for sacrifice : my last command obeyed  
ye thus ? Scourged, mocked, crowned, stripped, and sold for thirty  
pence  
smokelust, bloodlust, hate, obscenity of scorn,  
For this am I betrayed.

in solemnitate S. Joseph  
MCMXXXVII.

(a curious coincidence that the  
encyclical *Divini Redemptoris*  
against Communism should  
have been issued on this day too.)<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *The Threshold* 1937, with permission of Basil Blackwell.

<sup>2</sup> Parenthesis added in pencil by M.F.F.

xiv

*Vesper Hymn for All Saints*<sup>1</sup>

Placare Christe servulis.

Restrain awhile thy wrathful hand,  
O Lord, and at the seat of grace  
behold the suppliant Virgin stand  
defender of the fallen race.

Ye saints in happiness ordained,  
protect with legions nine our way  
as you our stronghold have remained,  
lest future ills our calm dismay.

Ye prophets and apostle throng  
before the sternest jury plead  
for guilty souls that from their wrong  
revert and absolution need.

Martyrs in blood-dipped stoles attired,  
and ye whom kind confessing won  
white-robed reward, your children tired  
summon to rest when life is done.

Chaste virgins that sweet hymns devise,  
and hermits whom the desert waste  
with joy translated to the skies,  
in seats of glory see us placed.

Backward repel the godless horde  
that gnaws the confines of the fold,  
that universally one Lord  
may empire unmolested hold.

Let all creation him adore,  
who made the Son in sole estate,  
and with loud praises evermore  
the Spirit's glory celebrate.

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *The Catholic Herald* (29th October, 1937) in which the verses were accompanied by an illustration.

xv

*Plea*<sup>1</sup>

Do not pretend  
thou lovest me for mine eyes.  
Sweet God defend  
me lest my face belie  
my soul. Nor yet with dew  
of morning sleeked my locks prefer  
though splashed with golden hue :  
nor let my naked soul thy heart bestir  
lest in its mirror thou deceived be.  
Love not, or know not why thou lovest me.

xvi

*Treizaine*

What haste, my dear, impels thy feet  
in consecrated ground ?  
What palpitating lips repeat  
thy orisons and psalter sweet ?  
What fancy hast thou found ?  
What are the glances that through sheltering hands  
thou castest to the jostling folk around ?  
What beauty, what delighting lips detain  
thy thoughts in honeyed lands ?  
Nay prayers detain thee not ;  
what seething fills thy brain ?  
Five paternosters said thou hast forgot  
to shift thy fingers on the wooden chain.

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[Concluded]

<sup>1</sup> Reprinted from *The Threshold* 1937.

## BOOK REVIEWS

## POETRY

IF PITY DEPARTS. *Poems by Robin Athill.* (Andrew Dakers, Ltd.) 5s.

A book of Poems written by a mere acquaintance would have a special interest, how much more eagerly then has one looked forward to the publication of this book—the first—from the hand of one who spent so many years on the staff and whose circle of friends amongst the Community and the Old Boys is so wide. Nor is there disappointment: for here is no tentative experimental music interesting chiefly because it is written by a friend. This is mature poetry from one who has something important to say and a mastery of the means to say it. One can amuse oneself trying to "spot" the influence of this or that poet, past or present, but there is no feeling as of a voice simply echoing the styles of other men. On the contrary the final impression is most satisfying—of a man who follows no modern fashion though he writes within a modern setting nor imitates the Ancients as if the Muse went to sleep at the death of Tennyson!

"If pity departs" is the title poem and it is an appropriate beginning, for much of this poetry is the fruit of pity aroused by the human wastage of the war. There is expressed, too, that fear all civilized men feel at the approach of barbarism. But though there is much here of sadness you will not find that hopelessness which makes many modern poets depressing to read. "Heaven will be different" is the utterance of a Christian fully aware of the great mystery of human destiny, accepting Christianity's most difficult and yet bracing dogma, that the choice between good and evil is in the end a final one—what Mr C. S. Lewis calls "The Great Divorce." This poem, indeed, sums up the book, just as the first gives the clue to its beginning; for here is expressed that keen sense of the "privateness" of each man's vision of Truth and Beauty which is nevertheless not a barrier between men (each man a member of a race, but in unique relation to his Creator); here, too, is that zest for friendship which so often moves him to poetic expression; here that awareness that the great things of life often come to us at unexpected moments full of sudden revelation; the natural fear of one who knows that "This fell sergeant . . . is strict in his arrest," and the firm hope of heaven for all who have refused to make themselves the centre of the universe. All these things find expression up and down the book, for you will find hardly one poem here which is merely descriptive. His love of nature, especially of the moors and lonely spaces and of the storm and winter landscape, is in evidence on every page—no townsman's poetry this. A Yorkshireman will easily credit that the hills and dales of the North Riding have often been the starting point for his inspiration. His more intimate friends will find so much that reveals their friend, and not least in his obvious delight in the railway, so skilfully and naturally transmuted into poetry.

This review must not conclude without a reference to technique. The most striking thing is the great variety of form and metre. If it were nothing else, this book would be an object lesson in the skilful management of assonance, used frequently in place of the older convention of exact rhyme and always without arousing any sense of artificiality; to do this well needs a very sensitive ear. Then again his quality is shown in the accurate and yet not obvious epithet, the elliptical phrase which challenges and delights the alert mind and the economical use of alliteration—all so used as to show how much this poetry values the tradition that technical skill is of the first importance in this High Art, and that sincerity of feeling is not enough by itself to justify a poet's appearance in print.

I said it was mature—not without reason. Many may desire to express feelings of pity, love of the countryside, friendship and so on, but to find an adequate form,

imagery and rhythmic flow is not given to all and most of those who have the talent must still work hard to produce perfection. In this volume there is—if one may so put it—a great deal of perfection. The final impression is of one who knows very clearly what effects he wishes to produce and does not miss his aim. You may not always agree that the effect is one you would have chosen to produce yourself, but that only makes it more interesting and I have certainly found that this is a book which, precisely because it does not yield up all its meaning and beauty at first reading, holds the attention more and more—and this, I take it, is what good poetry should do.

VARIOUS

A.B.

THE DEATH OF SOCRATES. *By Romano Guardini.* (Sheed & Ward.) 10s. 6d.

The *Death of Socrates* is an essay rather than a book—177 pages. It is written in the style of an essay, and is without an index—for what that is worth as a distinguishing mark between an essay and a book. But that does not mean to say that it is not the result of real scholarship. Rather it is what those of us who are ordinary mortals need, a book which is the result of much study, but written only with the purpose of helping us to the inspiration without the trouble of the pedantry. Most of all is that true of any study of Plato. It is not his arguments that count; it is his intuitions—thoughts too deep for words. They are a poet's thoughts, and the thoughts are the inspiration itself. The author's main purpose is to communicate to us something of the inspiration which Plato has communicated to him. And of course that inspiration is essentially religious. It can be called mysticism inasmuch as it is a matter of intuition rather than of logical proof, centred on the object rather than on our knowing of the object. In that way some people will hold that is more Christian than anything Aristotle has to teach us. They may even say that is more in accord with St Paul's teaching about God, "Him of whom you cannot be ignorant," and "Who is known from the things of this creation." St Paul does not say by analyzing them and reducing them to abstract and metaphysical concepts. Rather he must mean by taking them in their full reality and opening one's eyes to the rich wonder of their being. Is that the true argument from design? "The Tiger" and "The Lamb" are not just beautiful poems for children, descriptive of two animals. They are the last word in the metaphysics of the lamb and the tiger. When all is said and done of human knowing then, a man (apart of course from revelation) must turn to know God, to "the things of this creation," to the lamb, the tiger, and whatever else may open his eyes to reality. The Aristotelian may say that the Platonist has forgotten in his excitement all about the proof. But that is not quite fair. For the Platonist knows that the natural sponaneous metaphysics in every man whose mind has not been contaminated will see the simple obvious proof—and that is what St Paul implies. But when the Platonist accuses the Aristotelian of getting caught in a web of dialectic, that also is not fair. The Aristotelian knows that his work is necessary, if only because man's mind is easily caught in such a web, and there are men in plenty only too ready to spin it. The work he has set himself is to keep the mind in the freedom of health. Besides there are endless possibilities of the Platonist falling into incidental error, or finding that he has only the wings of Icarus, and who is to help him if not the Aristotelian?

In *The Death of Socrates* the author puts before us the Platonic theory, not inserting himself between us and his subject, but by means of passages from Plato's Dialogues and a running commentary making it easier for us to come to the Platonic conception itself. But also we see the man Socrates, and the dramatic episode is always present to remind us that the Platonic theory is a thing not merely to be speculated, but to be felt. It has been written with feeling as well as knowledge. It moves with speed, and if one does not use the word "inspiring" to describe it, that is only because even the best of paganism pales in the light of Christian revelation about God.

The God of the Christians, even irrespective of the Incarnation and the Redemption, is not the God of Plato any more than of Aristotle. The Platonist, and taking Platonism at its very best, is as much a pure Greek as Aristotle, and therefore given over to the ultra-intellectualism of all Greeks. If Aristotle's God is Knowledge of Knowledge, Plato's God, as the author understands him, is no less intellectual. The Idea, the Beautiful, and even the Good, are for the intellect. "The true and ultimate light, the sun of the intellectual realm, is the Good" (p. 155). Would it be wrong to sum up the Greek outlook at its best by saying "Truth exists and is so real that somewhere it is a Person." The Christian cannot stop there. He must add "And Love exists here and is so real that it, too, is somewhere a Person." The Greek spirit, even blended of Plato and Aristotle, is, so to say, only ripe for the revelation of the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity. A sly writer like Dostoevski abuses without distinction the intellectualist spirit of the West—though he himself in his own strange and powerful passages about Christianity seems willing to accept only the Third Person of the Blessed Trinity—a God of Love, and Incarnate Love, yes, but a God of Truth, and dogmatic truth at that, certainly not.

The author of *The Death of Socrates* makes no claim at all for Plato beyond what is just, and, like the reviewer, a reader may well be wondering, when he reflects on the book as a whole, whether after all Greek intellectualism in its Platonic fullness does not spill over into something else. The translator, Mr Basil Wrighton, has done his work well with the aid of F. J. Church whose translation has been used for all the passages from the Dialogues.

R. A. L. SMITH. *Collected Papers with a Memoir*. (Longmans, Green & Co.) 8s. 6d.

Apart from Cambridge men, to whom his name would have been familiar as that of a young and brilliant Fellow of Trinity, R. A. L. Smith will be known to two somewhat different classes of Catholic readers: to those with an interest in medieval, and especially monastic, history he will be remembered for his book on Canterbury Cathedral Priory, and to those whose concern is with that amorphous science which goes by the name of sociology, for his short but pregnant study on the Catholic Church and Social Order. This diversity not only indicates something of the range of his mind and interests, but is also the measure of the loss sustained by English Catholicism by his early death, for he died about two years ago at the age of twenty-nine.

The little book here reviewed consists of a short Memoir together with a number of fugitive papers and articles written during the years 1939-44, the majority of which deal with the development of monastic agriculture and financial administration in the later medieval period as shown by the history of some of the great Benedictine foundations of southern England. This was "the small but not unimportant field which," as the author of the Memoir writes, "it was the fortune of Tony Smith, in the five short years of his working life as a scholar, to make entirely his own . . . and to lay down the lines which any further research must follow."

Some of the papers here collected show the same high qualities of historical scholarship which, in the study of Canterbury Cathedral Priory, marked the author's tracing of the evolution of a great monastic economy and his laying bare of the so-diversified factors which governed it. But in the exacting research which such work required he never fell a victim to the abundance of the fruits of his own labours—in these articles, too, he shows the same command of his materials. R. A. L. Smith himself denied that he had the gift for economic analysis: whether or not that was so, he certainly possessed the far more important power of being able to relate the data of economic research to the human environment from which it is drawn. Thus, whether it is the method of farming Kentish Monastic Manors that he is writing about, or the creation of a system of central financial control at Christ Church, Canterbury, he

always places these economic facts in close relation to the monastic life, the exigencies of which were their cause but upon which they reacted. His picture, therefore, is always well-proportioned, and its *chiaroscuro* avoids the unnatural effects of Romantic Glow or Sordid Murk which have marred so many portraits of the medieval monk—whether clever or merely laborious. For if it be true, as Professor Toynbee teaches us, that all worth-while human life is a sustained response to a challenge which must be pitched neither too high nor too low, then in the monastic life—at least as presented to us in the Benedictine tradition—the economic factor can never be unimportant. To put it at its most obvious, why is it that so many monastic reformers have begun either by cutting off superfluities or by making two ends meet? Is it not because in the monastic as in the secular environment financial integrity is no bad index of moral integrity, while unbalanced accounts are not unconnected with unbalanced lives?

A few of the articles gathered up in this book break new ground and show that Anthony Smith, as is stated in the Memoir, had by no means finally chosen his line in life. But the indications are that in whatever direction his life's work might have lain, it would have been profoundly influenced by his Catholicism, and that he would ever have striven to repay in service to the Church what he owed for the gift of the Faith which had come to him as a boy of nineteen.

W.P.

SAINT ALDHELM. First Abbot of Malmesbury, first Bishop of Sherborne. *By Joseph Fowler*. (Sawtells of Sherborne, Ltd.) 2s. 6d.

This attractive pamphlet gives us a clear picture of St Aldhelm and his historical setting. The author has studied his subject with care, and his deep love for the saint is evident. The life written by William of Malmesbury is taken as the main source of information, but the author has made full use of his personal knowledge of the places associated to this day with St Aldhelm's name. It is this personal knowledge and affection that give the book a character of its own, and go far to excuse a few rather sentimental passages. In particular, the phrase "convent school in the glen" (p. 9), seems inappropriate as a description of the probably primitive and austere establishment of the Irish hermit, Maeldubh. There seems to be a mistake on page 9, where the friend of Theodore, presumably the Hadrian he mentions further down, is entitled "Abbot of Christchurch." He was Abbot of St Augustine's, as is stated on page 13. Also, is it true that the ancient British Church was schismatic? (p. 19.) And, in general, one feels that the author should have been more critical in the use of his sources. The great value of the book lies in its representation of the life and character of a man of much saintliness and attraction, who played a notable part in the history of Wessex and had an influence that extended far beyond his country. The book cannot fail to appeal to a West-countryman; the mere mention of such names as Frome, Bradford-on-Avon, Sherborne, brings back memories of beautiful country towns and churches, closely connected with the saint, set in the midst of rich country and wooded hills. On one point the author is a little sceptical; he casts doubt on the tradition that the Saxon church at Bradford-on-Avon is the one built by St Aldhelm. In this he differs from Fr Herbert Thurston, S.J. (Art. "Aldhelm," *Cath. Encyclopedia*.) But here we must doubtless yield to the author's deeper knowledge of local antiquarian research.

L.A.F.

THE PRIEST AMONG THE SOLDIERS. *Edited by Martin Dempsey*. (S.C.F., London.) (Burns Oates.) 10s. 6d.

This volume is a collection of articles by chaplains who served during the war all over the world. It carries us from France before Dunkirk through the Middle East, Italy, Malta, Persia and Iraq to India, and back again to Western Europe after "D" day, and gives us a very complete picture of the diversity of scene and circum-

stance in which the chaplain might find himself, with one marked omission, that of the campaign in Burma, perhaps the most interesting of all from the point of view of surrounding problems. Has the Fourteenth Army been forgotten again? The articles leave one in no sort of doubt that a tremendous quantity of pastoral work was achieved by chaplains during the war, more especially outside the home country, and furnishes a complete answer to those who complained that there was not enough for a chaplain to do or who felt a frustration on coming to the army from a well-ordered parish. All chaplains had a lot to learn, when they first joined, about the "form" in the army, and those from religious orders had also a good deal to learn about pastoral work. In the early days some attempt was made to acclimatize them by attaching them to experienced priests as curates (one might mention Father Sheehan's great work at Tidworth in this connection), but later on it seemed to be largely a question of learning by trial and error. Perhaps something in the nature of a "course" like that run for the non-Catholic chaplains at Chester, might have helped us to produce of our best rather sooner than we did.

The emphasis of the book is rather on the normality of a chaplain's work than on its abnormality. How easy it was for us who had the good fortune to be in a Catholic country like Algeria, Tunisia, Malta, Italy, France and Belgium, and afterwards Austria and parts of Germany, to find a church in every village and willing co-operation from our fellow priests of all nations. The greatness of the Catholic Church was visible to all in those countries. How often did one hear the question: "Why is it there are so many Roman churches in this country?" But the chaplains in the Arakan could no doubt tell a different tale, as to a lesser extent could those who had to follow their troops into the mountains and live perhaps for a fortnight or more five hours hard walking from the nearest road of any sort. It is when the church is brought to the men that one sees a greater appreciation than when the men are brought to church.

The vexed question of the position of the chaplain in action also calls for some comment. While the general principle of having the chaplain at the A.D.S. is sound enough in theory, one wonders whether it was not rather overdone in practice. The wounded man who saw five priests in one day was not an isolated case, and many badly wounded men received Extreme Unction two or even three times on their journey back, in spite of the X.B. on their medical cards. But what of those who never got so far as the A.D.S., especially in Italy when it was often a matter of twelve hours on a stretcher being carried down the mountain side? The really bad cases did not often survive, and it was just those cases who would not be convinced beforehand that the answer is always to go into battle in a state of grace. Often enough it was possible to find that all the casualties of a brigade were being evacuated through one R.A.P. and to go there, provided the chaplain had sufficient tactical knowledge of the lay-out of the battle and knew where to obtain his information. It is well pointed out in the book that Commanding Officers very rarely required to be convinced that the chaplain had a job to do in action, and the fruits to be gathered were worth a hundredfold any difficulties that had to be overcome in getting there. The work under review touches lightly on some of these problems, and at the same time gives a much wider picture of the general work done by the average chaplain in any theatre of war. It is certain to interest all who served in the army, though naturally it has a more compelling appeal for those who will be able to spot their own division or formation as it appears in these pages.

I.G.F.

**DIFFICULTIES IN LIFE.** By *Rudolph Allers, M.D., Ph.D.* (The Mercier Press, Ltd.)

12s. 6d.

The author of this book (which was published in the U.S.A. under a different title) is the Professor of Psychology at the Catholic University of America at Washington

D.C., and the book bears the Imprimatur of the Archdiocese of New York. It comes to us, therefore, with an authority which is somewhat unusual in works of this kind. This does not mean, however, that it is at all technical or professional in character, either from the point of view of psychology or of moral theology: in fact, it is expressly written for the man-in-the-street (or perhaps one should say—"in-the-street-car") and is intended to serve the very practical purpose of showing him that most of his personal difficulties are due to his own mistakes and can be solved by correcting those mistakes.

It must be admitted that the Professor makes many shrewd observations on human conduct, and the candid reader will be conscious of many a palpable hit at his own expense—as, for instance, when the author adroitly exposes the hidden causes of our habits of unpunctuality, laziness and what he rather oddly calls "circumstantiality" (Anglicè—"boring.") The American provenance of the book is obvious on almost every page: in the spelling, diction and choice of examples ("The husband lying down with his shoes on the bed-covers does not mean to be aggressive"—observers of the American newspaper "comic strip" will at once recognize the type); but still more is this apparent in the atmosphere of "self-help" and "self-improvement" which pervades the whole book: that atmosphere which makes so much of the American scene seem to us, beneficiaries of a Socialist Society, somewhat old-fashioned.

The author is, professedly, concerned only with human beings acting on the natural plane, but so long as this limitation is recognized—and it is a severe one—the book will be found to contain much that would be most useful to a priest seeking "to point the moral" in his Sunday sermon, the retreat-giver looking for matter for an afternoon discourse and even for that humble purveyor of moral pabulum—the R.I. master.

W.P.

## SPIRITUAL READING

**DESIRE FOR GOD.** By *Patrick K. Bastable.* (Burns Oates & Washbourne.) Pp. 178.

12s. 6d.

This is a useful presentation of the problem of man's natural desire for God: the problem being to determine in what precise sense man aspires naturally to the Beatific Vision. The various views of the theologians from St Thomas's to our own day are briefly outlined and criticized; the method is scholastic and schematic, with the result that the treatment may prove somewhat unpalatable to readers who are not interested students. As the work was first written as a Doctorate thesis for the National University of Ireland, it is perhaps only to be expected that it should show signs of a greater concern to impress a board of examiners than to persuade the man-in-the-street, who would no doubt have been grateful for a translation of the Latin quotations which form quite a large proportion of the book. But if Dr Bastable has no original synthesis to offer, being chiefly concerned with an analysis and criticism of the views of previous writers, he has collected a body of material for which the student of his theme should be grateful.

A.G.

**SALT OF THE EARTH.** By *the Rev. S. M. Shaw.* (B.O.W.) 8s. 6d.

**ANY SAINT TO ANY NUN.** Compiled by *a Benedictine of Stanbrook.* (B.O.W.) 8s. 6d.

**MOST WORTHY OF ALL PRAISE.** By *Vincent McCorry, S.J.* (The Mercier Press, Cork.)

10s. 6d.

These three short books may well be reviewed together.

The first is written for priests: a useful book to take into retreat. It is not concerned to give advice on the practical side of a priest's life, for instance, how to run a parish, but it is altogether about his personal and interior life with much about prayer. It is very well done.

The second book, as its title implies, is compiled chiefly for nuns, but its combination of sound commonsense and heavenly wisdom make it a good book for anyone. It consists of letters, or quotations from letters, of saints of all centuries to different Religious. There is an interesting historical Foreword by the compiler on the state of consecrated virginity.

The third book comes from America and there is no mistaking its characteristic punch and flavour. Some of the remarks are distinctly amusing. The chapters are on different points—mostly practical points—of the Religious Life, meant primarily for Sisters, but the author sometimes addresses himself to Brothers and priests too.

P.L.B.

## PRINCIPALLY FOR LAYMEN

TWO WAYS OF LIFE. *By F. Sherwood Taylor.* (Burns Oates.) 7s. 6d.  
 WHEREON TO STAND. *By John Gilland Brunini* (Burns Oates.) 15s.  
 THE HOLY RULE FOR LAYMEN. *By T. F. Lindsay* (Burns Oates.) 7s. 6d.  
 LIGHT OVER FATIMA. *By Charles C. O'Connell* (Mercier Press.) 8s. 6d.

Here we have a mixed bag of books specially written by laymen for laymen. The first by the Curator of the Museum of the History of Science at Oxford, applies to the Christian and the Materialist ways of life what is, in practice, the usual test of a scientific theory—*viz.*, does it work? He examines in a very practical manner the effect of the two ways of life upon the life of Man as individual, family or state. Though not the most fundamental of all arguments, this is, in effect, one of the most convincing to the modern mind, and Dr Taylor uses it convincingly. Inevitably the writer on such a theme must face the commonplace objection that, on the surface at least, there seems to be very little difference between some Christians and some materialists; why has such a perfect philosophy as the Christian's not produced better men and women and why are so many holders of the materialistic view such respectable citizens? There are, he tells us, no perfect Christians: but neither are there any (or many) consistent materialists. And to the objection that Christianity has done so little to make the world a better place, he points out that it has done, in fact, an enormous amount to make the world a better place. But, particular instances apart, the whole crux of the question is this: "To know where the sincere and complete adoption of one or the other philosophy will lead you." The book is to be recommended as the fruit of much meditation by an able scientist who has recently found his way into the Church.

The sub-title of Mr Brunini's book is an exact statement of what it sets out to be, *A Layman's Guide to the Belief and Practice of the Catholic Church*. It was written primarily to supply the sort of book a Catholic hopes to find when he comes across a man who wants to know something about the Catholic Church and is willing to read about it, provided it is not merely controversial nor too technical. But before handing it on to the enquiring friend, the Catholic layman (even the well instructed one) would do very well to read it himself first. Many recent converts have expressed the view that the best way to make converts these days is not to attempt to *defend* the Church against its enemies but merely to *explain* it to the ignorant. Mr Brunini's book has the recommendation of Cardinal Spellman to the American audience for which it was written and Messrs Burns Oates have done well to bring it before the English public too. For those (all too many) who find themselves tongue-tied when questioned about their Faith this book will provide most of the answers: from why priests wear black cassocks and clerical collars to the Mystery of the Incarnation. And yet it is not a mere collection of smart answers to obvious questions. The book should be read as a whole for it provides, in easy language, a *Summa* for the layman of dogmatic, moral, mystical and even pastoral theology.

Mr Lindsay's book is for a rather narrower circle than those we have considered so far. In fact it is somewhat of a *tour de force*: a commentary for those living in the world upon a Rule specially designed for those living out of it. Those who wish to do rather more than remain "good Catholics," who wish to strive for perfection; especially those who find it a help to attach themselves (as is sometimes the custom) as lay Oblates to Benedictine houses, will be grateful for this commentary. But perhaps its main value will be, as Cardinal Griffin hints in his Introduction, to help restore to family life in the world some of those ideals of the family life which is, after all, the basis of the Holy Rule applied to Conventual life.

The Publishers of Mr O'Connell's book claim for it that it has done for Fatima what Franz Werfel's *Song of Bernardette* did for Lourdes—an ambitious claim which to many readers may seem to be too wide. Nevertheless, the story of Fatima should be known and this is at least as attractive a way of telling it as the rather grim little pamphlets that seem so far to be the only available information in English.

L.A.R.

## FOR CHILDREN

THE APOSTLES' CREED, HAIL MARY, MY ANGEL, *By S.M.D.* (Mercier Press.) 6d. each.  
 THE HOLY SACRIFICE OF THE MASS. (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 1s.

These books are produced for very little people and will be useful as helps in first steps in religious knowledge. It seems to be agreed that visual aids are a good thing for the very young; and in this series the child is allowed to colour for himself the outline pictures illustrating the extremely simple text. It is well that Nursery Rhymes should not monopolise this stage in art.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

*Benedictine Almanac, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Ça Ira, Downside Review, Oratory Parish Magazine, Pax, St Peter's Net, Ushaw Magazine, Vision, Ampleforth News, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, Bootham, Cottonian, Denstonian, Douai Magazine, Harrovian, Lorrettonian, Mitre, Oratory School Magazine, Peterite, Pocklingtonian, Priorian, Ratcliffian, Raven, Richmond Convent School Magazine, Sedberghian, Shirburnian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Wimbledon College Magazine, Wykehamist.*

## NOTES

WE offer our profound respect to our new Abbot Primate, Abbot Bernard Kälin, who was elected in September by the Congress of Abbots to take the place of the late Abbot Primate, Fidelis von Stotzingen.

Abbot Kälin took part in the congress as Abbot of Gries, a monastery of the Swiss Congregation, although situated near Bolzano in Italy. It may perhaps be said without betraying secrets of the congress that he made an exceedingly favourable impression on the electors. We hope that he will find it possible to come to England and give us all an opportunity of meeting him.

THE English Congregation has suffered a welcome increase by the rise to independent status of St Benedict's Priory, Ealing, after over fifty years of vigorous and valuable life as a dependent Priory of Downside. All will wish Prior Charles Pontifex and his community a flourishing future, including the not too distant rebuilding of his bomb-damaged church.

FR JUSTIN McCANN, Master of St Benet's Hall, Oxford, since January 1920, is now at St Mary's, Warrington. He is succeeded at St Benet's by Fr Gerard Sitwell.

FR ANSELM PARKER, who has had charge of St Mary's, Leyland, since 1930, is now relieved of that responsibility but remains there as assistant. Fr Dominic Allen is now in charge.

FR EDWARD CROFT has gone from St Mary's, Cardiff, to St Anne's, Liverpool; and Fr Roger Lightbound has gone from St Anne's to take the place of Fr Edward.

IN the church of St Mary at Warrington there have recently been placed an unusually satisfying statue of Saint Joseph, designed by Mr Geoffrey Webb, and a War Memorial plaque of dignified form and exquisite lettering. Fr Martin Rochford is to be congratulated on his choice of artists. With their aid he has maintained the high standard of beauty established by the statue of Our Lady of Lourdes in the same church and

by the Harry Clarke windows whose colours glow richly in the subdued sunlight.

DOM EDMUND HATTON, Dom Basil Hume and Dom Kentigern Devlin have recently gone to study Theology at Fribourg University.

A MODEST start is being made this year in the programme for replanting the woodlands on the Abbey estates. An area of about four acres has been cleared on the sloping ground to the North of the road about half way to Oswaldkirk. Larch is being planted over most of the slope but a belt of ornamental hardwoods, mountain ash, horse chestnut and sycamore, lines the roadside to the depth of about a chain. Each year as experience is gained and the nursery is developed it is hoped to extend this work so that in a reasonably few years all the woodland cut down in the past decade or two will have been replanted.

THE year 1947 has brought forth a poem of special interest to monastic readers.

The winning Poem at this year's National Eisteddfod was entitled "Glyn y Groes" (Valle Crucis, near Llangollen). The author is a young Welsh parson, Rev. G. J. Roberts, who wrote the poem in a fortnight while snowed up in the blizzard in his parish at Nantglyn, Denbigh. His pseudonym was "Bened."

The monastic background, and atmosphere, of the famous Cistercian abbey are most skilfully and faithfully portrayed in a skilful pattern, and diction of great dignity.

Its sections describe (1) the dignity of monastic life, the round of prayer, Mass, Offices and Feasts, and ritual; (2) The Abbot and the function of the Abbot in the family life, with a remarkable description of Pontifical High Mass in the Abbey. This section has special interest in view of the return of the Mass to the same abbey this summer during the International Eisteddfod; (3) The "ordinary" monk, and here there is a fine description of the death of a monk and the monastic requiem; (4) The plan and "establishment" of a great abbey, with a passage of historical interest, recording the ties between the abbeys and the famous Bards of Wales during the Catholic centuries.

It is not unfitting to notice appreciatively in this JOURNAL "Bened's" fine and imaginative backward glance to the great days of the Faith in Wales, in which he has contributed something of permanent value to monastic literature. Readers of Welsh will find much to admire in the

poetry of "Glyn y Groes" and will not be surprised that the Bardic Adjudicators awarded it the supreme honour of the Crown of 1947.



SANDHURST CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—For the first time in its history there is to be a Catholic chapel and a resident chaplain at the R.M.A., Sandhurst, and we have been asked to assist in providing the internal decoration and vestments which will be required when it is opened in the new year. The provision of these on a worthy scale will appeal especially to ex-cadets of the old R.M.C. and R.M.A., to those who passed through the Sandhurst O.C.T.U. during the war, to the parents and friends of those who gave their lives for their country, and to the parents of boys who intend to go to Sandhurst in the future. Contributions may be sent to: Rev. I. G. Forbes, O.S.B., M.B.E., M.C., T.D., at Ampleforth, and he will forward them to the Principal Army Chaplain.

## OBITUARY

ABBOT BEDE TURNER

Abbot Bede Turner died on November 24th in the seventy-ninth year of his life, the fifty-sixth of uninterrupted residence here, the thirteenth of his retirement after a breakdown in health, a retirement, however, which he occupied with the same unflagging industry which filled his active years.

He was born at Lower Simpson Fold Farm, Wheelton, near Chorley, on October 4th, 1869. Our records tell that he entered the School in 1884 and went to the Novitiate at Belmont in 1888. Memory begins its record later, when he was a young master with whom it was dangerous to trifle.

The least observant boy could not but be impressed by his piety, his punctilious exactness and his objective judgment—and by the somehow unexpected range of his tastes: he took a full share in the athletic part of life, and was one of the too few promoters of serious interests out-of-school.

In 1902 he was appointed Procurator and began that long partnership with successive Head Masters, Fr Austin for one year, Fr Edmund for twenty-one, Fr Paul for over ten, during which the fortunes of Ampleforth ceased to flag, and then, but only after ten or twelve years of seeming frustration, recovered. Alike during the lean years and under the stresses of rapid expansion Fr Bede pursued his equable ordered life, facing crisis and disappointment with unruffled calm, planning with an odd combination of daring and caution, supervising the most diverse operations with an often disconcerting wealth of technical knowledge; always unhurried under whatever pressure, and that too although he was profoundly distrustful of labour-saving devices and clung to old-fashioned methods. Of his various occupations it is likely that building gave him most interest and pleasure. Both Fr Edmund and our present Head Master provided him with ample satisfaction of that kind. It should be on record in THE JOURNAL that the Infirmary, as it originally was, in the garden behind the Old Monastery was designed by him. It is not unrepresentative of its creator: strong, simple, well-ordered, admirably suited to its primary use and surprisingly adaptable in changing circumstances.

Before he was Procurator he had served the little congregation in Ampleforth for a short time. For over twenty years from 1902 he attended the smaller flock at Brandsby. In 1916 he was appointed Subprior, and three years later claustral Prior.

More remarkable than the smooth efficiency of his work was his unflinching regularity in monastic observance. With the best excuse for



absence or lateness he was always punctually present. And his presence was not only of the body: with many pre-occupations to supply distraction he had an astonishing habit of alert attentiveness. Nothing escaped his seemingly downcast eyes: rarely did a slip in rubrics or ceremonies elude instant detection: a journey or a visit to any place seemed to imprint a detailed and enduring map upon his memory, so that years later he would cross-examine and often confound a more recent but less observant traveller.

In 1935 a serious illness required his release from administrative responsibility, and for the last years of his life he was, as already mentioned, in busy retirement. Now at last he had time for the studies he loved; patrology, the life and writings of Saint Bede, the topographical history of our neighbourhood, the records of Lancashire Catholics. The pages of THE JOURNAL contain some of the fruits of his researches; and he left an historical essay on *The Red-Letter Men of Brindle* almost ready for publication. He instructed the novices in rubrics and ceremonies, and, all unconsciously, in much else of even greater value. To the whole community he was a ready source of knowledge and counsel and fun and an admired example of goodness. To the older Old Boys and friends of Ampleforth he was a loved relic of their youthful years and an ever-interested sharer in their current interests.

Such marks of honour as were available were gratefully given to him. In 1923 he was nominated Cathedral Prior of Durham; and in 1933 General Chapter conferred on him the ancient Abbacy of Westminster.

His long life of staunch fidelity ended suddenly: on the day of his death he had walked to Ampleforth village and back. Three hours after his return he died. May God have mercy on his soul.

#### ROBERT B. FARRELL

Robert Farrell was the youngest of three brothers who were all at Ampleforth in the middle nineties. His elder brother Louis became a doctor and died in India many years ago. Gerald, the second, was a famous amateur international athlete and long distance runner, who also played rugger for Canada: three of his sons were lately at Ampleforth. He too died some years ago.

Robert was a boy of personality, a keen athlete but a keener reader. Whatever he did, he did with terrific zest. His boyish enthusiasms sometimes led him into trouble, but he was not easily suppressed. He had a passion for writing and wrote stories of Red Indians full of imaginative thrills. He was less enamoured of the orthodox and routine school work, but his subsequent career, an account of which we print from

*The Ottawa Journal*, shows that the foundations of a good and useful life were well and truly laid.

Soldier, sailor, writer and broadcaster, Robert B. Farrell, a member of the editorial staff of *The Ottawa Journal* for nearly a quarter of a century, died of pneumonia early Sunday morning at Ottawa Civic Hospital. He was in his 67th year.

Mr Farrell joined the staff of *The Ottawa Journal* twenty-four years ago. He served the paper well with his wide knowledge of music and drama, of which he was a keen and particularly well-informed critic, and for some years he was editor of those departments. He also brought to the service of *The Journal* and its readers a broad acquaintance with literature and history as well as with politics and Canadian public men.

Mr Farrell was born in Halifax, the son of the late Hon. Edward Farrell, M.D., former member of the Nova Scotia Government and president of the Canadian Medical Association.

When eleven years old, he went to England where he attended Ampleforth College in Yorkshire. Even in those early years, he was a keen scholar and a voracious reader. It was at Ampleforth he read the entire forty volumes, 1,000 pages each, of the *Library of the World's Best Literature*, edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

He spent his holidays touring England, Scotland and Ireland, Italy, Germany and France, obtaining a first-hand knowledge of Old World culture that stood him in good stead in his later years as writer and lecturer. At Ampleforth he also studied philosophy and logic, and was editor for some years of his school magazine.

Returning to Halifax, he completed his education at Dalhousie University. He was a member of the staff of the *Halifax Chronicle* for several years, and travelled extensively in the United States and Canada.

Three days after World War I was declared, he joined the Royal Canadian Navy as a paymaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant commander. In the old Canadian cruiser *Niobe* he cruised in the North and South Atlantic. He also helped materially in the establishment of the Submarine Patrol Service from Labrador to Bermuda.

After two years in the Navy, Mr Farrell returned to Canada and took an active part in the formation of the 199th Battalion by organization work and recruiting speeches from coast to coast.

He then went overseas and served for the balance of the war as an infantry officer in England and France. He took part in the battle for "Hill 70" and in various operations in the Lens-Arras sector. It was at this time he was gassed, and medical authorities attributed his death by pneumonia as indirectly due to this. He had been in ill health for about a month, but went to hospital only three days ago.

Following World War I, Mr Farrell was associated for several years with the re-establishment of veterans, and later, in the Federal Department of Labour, he was one of the executives responsible for the organization of the employment service of Canada, and was editor of the *Labor Gazette*.

Mr Farrell also acted as a labour mediator in settling many strikes. During this period he made an extensive study of sociology and labour problems. He mingled and worked with all classes and types of men and women. He had been a member of survey parties, and worked in Eastern and Western Canada.

For the past several years he was owner and publisher of the *Canadian Military Gazette*, a monthly periodical for the permanent and reserve forces and for veterans, published in Ottawa.

In 1938 he began his broadcasting career, and gave several series of radio talks which won wide public acclaim.

Chief of these was a series titled "Between Ourselves," and more than 66,000 copies of these talks were distributed in Canada and the United States. His subjects included music, art, drama, news analysis and morale broadcasts during the war.

Among other radio series Mr Farrell broadcast were "Makers of Magic" dealing with the creative arts, and "Opera and its Composers." For more than four years he was heard in weekly broadcasts over the CBC.

In World War II, in addition to his contributions as writer and radio speaker, Mr Farrell served as general organizer of the Ottawa Citizens' Recruiting Committee.

#### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. FAWCETT

##### 3-16 PUNJABI REGIMENT

We ask the prayers of all Amplefordians for the repose of the soul of William Fawcett. He left Ampleforth for Sandhurst in 1927, and so was one of those who spent his school days in the memorable period of transition to the House system. He was one of the foundation members of St Oswald's, and he will be remembered by his contemporaries as a quietly capable boy with a mind of his own, playing his full part in everything. His death is all the more tragic as he had survived the war and met his end in a brave attempt to deal with a dangerous situation. He was killed on the 11th October of this year, and his father gives the following account of what happened. "A lot of officers (all, I fancy, Indians except for Bill) were sitting at Mess when a havildar (sergeant), who was in a state of amok, came in, armed with a revolver which he fired at one of the officers against whom he had a grudge, wounding him. Bill went up to him and tried to reason with him. Then the man said: 'Sahib, if you come nearer, I shoot you.' None the less Bill went nearer. The man fired again, and then turned the revolver on himself. Bill has been recommended for a posthumous George Cross for 'an act of great gallantry and supreme self-devotion to duty.' The Colonel who wrote the news added: 'There are too few Bill Fawcetts in the world.'"

We express our deepest sympathy with his parents and with his wife and two small sons, on their great loss. God grant him eternal rest.

#### C. E. BUCKLEY

The School has lost a good and trusted friend by the death (from heart trouble), on November 15th, of Charles Ernest Buckley, well known as the organist of Helmsley Parish Church. For two years he has been a full-time member of our music staff, although his connexion as a piano-teacher at Ampleforth dates back to about 1942. Even when poor health might have excused him, he spent himself generously on this work. We are pleased to be assured that the work in our midst did bring him some happiness.

The esteem in which he was held manifested itself to all those who thronged to Helmsley on the day of his funeral. The large church was

full to capacity: the cortege to the graveside in the distant graveyard seemed unending. The whole countryside was there to mourn.

Born near Wakefield about '85, and having studied the organ under Dr Havelock at Doncaster, he was appointed to Helmsley at the age of seventeen. In 1916 he was serving in the R.F.C. as a dispatch rider, but he broke his leg while on active service. The break was a clean one. The leg would have healed had not an experiment been made upon him which only resulted in his leaving hospital permanently wounded.

He returned to his work in Helmsley at the Estate Office. He pursued his musical studies under the late Sir Edward Bairstow of York Minster. In 1923 he married. He had a good word to say to everyone. Through his work in the office he came to know every farmer and worker on the vast Feversham estate, and could repeat many an amusing yarn at his own—or their—expense. His memory was prodigious.

His disability was especially vexing to him as an organist. For all that, he was a brilliant player, and a sensitive one. His choir-training was masterly and much praised.

To his widow and family we offer our deepest sympathy. May he rest in peace.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE School Staff is at present constituted as follows :—

Dom Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom Cuthbert Rabnett
Dom Stephen Marwood	Dom Jerome Lambert
Dom Raphael Williams	Dom Barnabas Sandeman
Dom Laurence Bévenot	Dom Gabriel Gilbey
Dom Oswald Vanheems	Dom Denis Waddilove
Dom George Forbes	Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart
Dom Columba Cary-Elwes	Dom William Price
Dom Paulinus Massey	Dom Benet Perceval
Dom Terence Wright	Dom Patrick Barry
Dom Paschal Harrison	Dom Damian Webb
Dom Anthony Ainscough	Dom Leonard Jackson
Dom Peter Utley	Dom Kevin Mason
Dom Bernard Boyan	Dom Maurus Green
Dom Hubert Stephenson	Dom Francis Vidal
Dom Austin Rennick	Dom Drostan Forbes
Dom Aelred Graham	Dom Richard Frewen
Dom Alban Rimmer	Dom John Macauley
Dom Bruno Donovan	Dom Martin Haigh
Dom Robert Coverdale	

*Lay Masters :*

H. G. Perry	H. McDiarmid
L. E. Eyres	R. F. Glover
R. A. Goodman	J. E. Pickin
W. H. Shrewring	J. C. Dobbie
T. Charles Edwards	P. Galambos
S. T. Reyner	C. T. W. Hayward
T. Watkinson	G. T. Heath
E. A. L. Cossart	D. H. C. Baring-Gould
C. N. Watson	H. Hardman
C. J. Acheson	N. T. Walford
B. Richardson	P. S. H. Weare
F. S. Danks	
G. de Serionne	
J. H. Macmillan	
J. A. Austin-Ward	

*Visiting Masters*

C. Walker
A. Mattinson Wilson

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	G. F. Lorrimer
School Monitors :	D. F. Tate, H. F. Ellis-Rees, J. A. Triggs, J. M. Boodle, R. H. Dunn, J. M. Bright, J. C. B. Gosling, M. J. H. Reynolds, J. G. S. Mitchell, P. Sheehy, G. A. Robertson, M. D. H. Collins, C. N. J. Ryan, W. H. M. Banks, A. W. N. Bertie, F. C. H. Wadsworth, J. D. Harris.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	J. A. N. Elliot
Captain of Rugby	.. .. .	P. Sheehy
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	J. M. Boodle

R. H. DUNN, J. M. BRIGHT, J. G. S. A. MITCHELL, and M. J. H. REYNOLDS were omitted by inadvertence from the list of School Officials in the last number of the JOURNAL. We offer them an apology.

THE following left the School in December :—

D. ANNE, W. H. M. BANKS, A. W. N. BERTIE, J. M. BOODLE, R. BOOTH, J. M. BRIGHT, B. M. CALDWELL, M. D. H. COLLINS, T. B. CUBITT, S. H. R. L. D'ARCY, R. H. DUNN, T. H. F. FARRELL, J. M. GILES, F. R. C. GOODALL, N. J. MAYNE, J. G. S. MITCHELL, A. H. MOORE, D. V. MORRIN, M. R. PALMER, C. G. C. PETIT, F. J. RYAN, R. P. RYAN, T. M. J. SMYTH, H. A. M. SPILSBURY, D. F. TATE.

AND the following came in January :—

M. M. DENNY, J. W. DUFF, E. M. V. GOODWIN, P. KAZARINE, N. MACLEOD, C. W. MARTIN, D. A. E. R. PEAKE, R. P. PETRIE.

THE following (to whom we offer our congratulations) have recently gained academic distinctions :—

W. H. M. BANKS—a Demyship in Natural Science at Magdalen College, Oxford.

J. G. S. MITCHELL—an Open Scholarship in History at Brasenose College, Oxford.

C. P. HORGAN—a Minor Scholarship in Natural Science at Trinity College, Oxford and a State Scholarship.

T. J. SMILEY—a Minor Scholarship in Mathematics at Clare College, Cambridge.

F. R. C. GOODALL—a Minor Scholarship in Classics at Queens' College, Cambridge.

G. A. ROBERTSON—an Exhibition in Modern Languages at Peterhouse, Cambridge.

F. J. HEYES—a Minister of Education Science Studentship at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London.

D. A. D. SLATTERY—a L.E.A. (Surrey) Scholarship.

THE following have recently left the Lay Staff: Mr M. F. Harrold (1929-47) to go as Schools' Inspector in the North-Eastern area; Mr T. W. White (1930-47) to study for the priesthood at the Beda College, Rome and Mr Boucher (1946-47) to do research in Old Icelandic at Reikjavik. Our good wishes go with them in their new work.



In order to replace the late Mr Buckley (an obituary notice of whom is given elsewhere), we have enlisted the temporary assistance of two friends in need, the Rev. T. Collis, Vicar of Kilburn, and Miss E. Bradford of Harrogate. Our thanks are due to them for helping to bridge an awkward gap in the music lessons.



THE stonemasons have now finished the west and south sides of the Old College which now looks almost like a new building. A new door, designed and made by Mr Robert Thompson of Kilburn has been placed at the end of the long passage as a memorial to the boys who were killed in the railway accident of 1941. It bears the following inscription:

ITER FACIEBAM AD ALMAM MATREM  
QUAE ME DOCERET VIAS TUAS; SED TU  
DEUS DOCUISTI ME A JUVENTUTE MEA.



THE Cinema Staff this term has consisted of T. O. Pilkington, P. D. Feeny, N. J. Mayne and J. C. L. Inman, under the general direction of Br Drostan Forbes. Among the films shown were *Men of Two Worlds*, *Caesar and Cleopatra*, *The Overlanders*, *School for Secrets*, *Stanley and Livingstone*, *Black Sheep of Whitehall*, *Wizard of Oz*, *Quiet Weekend* and several other re-issues. Projection and lighting were well up to standard, and the rare projection faults were usually traceable to causes beyond the control of the hard-working operators.



EARLY in November Count A. E. Apponyi, an Old Boy, brought a series of six short films on "How an Aeroplane Flies" recently made by the Shell Film Unit. The main object of this visit was to assess the value of these films for instructional purposes. Two shows were given in the Theatre for the Sixth Form, and on the Wednesday part of the series was shown to a very large audience. Many co-operated in the enquiry by answering questionnaires on the films, showing by their answers that the main points had been understood and appreciated.



It is often said that in this country we have weather rather than climate and it often seems as though the Clerk of the Weather forgets to consult his calendar before reaching his decisions. But not in 1947; this year

we had seasons with a vengeance. There could have been nothing more definite than last winter—unless it was last summer. For once the seasons have arrived on time. Indeed the most impressive thing about last year's weather was the persistence and "solidity" of the various types experienced.

In all this Ampleforth was no exception. Thus in the winter months only one "individual" record (the minimum temperature for March, 11 degrees F) was broken, but the cumulative effect was most impressive. February was the most remarkable month with an average temperature of 29 degrees F, 9 degrees less than the normal—and an average maximum temperature of only 32 degrees. For a whole fortnight the thermometer never rose above freezing point at all, and ground frost recorded on every night during the month. All four winter months showed a rainfall above the average, but it was only in March that the record was broken, with a total of over 5 inches.

The same is true of the summer months. From May onwards temperatures were persistently above normal (the maximum for May—81 degrees F—was a record) and the weather of August 1947—the warmest, driest and sunniest on record, with a sunshine total of more than 100 hours in excess of the normal—will long be remembered. But here again there was no "individual" temperature record broken and consistency rather than occasional excess was the order of the day.

Drought has been the most noteworthy feature of the autumn months. The last five months of the year all show a rainfall total well under the average, and that for October is a record. At the same time these months all show an average temperature above the normal (with the exception of September which was unusually cold) and November once again broke the sunshine record.



#### MUSIC

This review opens with a short account of the concert given on Ordination Sunday, July 20th. The chief items were: two movements from Handel's Concerto Grosso No. 1, in which one of the soloists was Fr Theodore, ordained that morning; a song of striking originality composed by de Hoghton; and two movements from Haydn's Violin Concerto in G played by Mr Walker with the Orchestra. Much care had been taken over the preparation and "stage-management" of this event and this effort succeeded in stimulating the Orchestra to set itself a new standard of performance.

This Autumn Term has been marked out by a major musical event—the visit of the Lemare String Orchestra on November 18th. The programme is printed below and speaks for itself. This wholly delightful evening was an eye-opener for many who had not previously enjoyed

the experience of seeing and hearing a first class professional Orchestra at work. A month later took place the School Concert. The guests of the evening were H. R. Finlow and G. S. Dowling who renewed for our pleasure the association at two pianos which they began together in the School before the war. The chief work of the evening was Mozart's Concerto for two pianos. It was beautifully played, and very creditable support was given by the Orchestra which in this and in its other items fully maintained the improvement begun last July. Fr Alban was in good voice in introducing another remarkable song of de Hoghton's, and Fr Damian and Mr Walker gave a superb example of delicate soft playing in a sonata for Recorder and Violin by Telemann. Space forbids further detailed notice but the excellence of St. Bede's performance must not pass unrecorded.

The other musical activities of the term must be briefly sketched. The policy of providing "live" music instead of "music-out-of-a-machine" for all official meetings of the Musical Society has been continued. The fifty-minute three-penny Subscription Concerts took place in the Theatre to meet the increased demand for tickets. In these three concerts Fr Laurence, Mr Walker and Mr Wilson gave us amongst other delightful things Dohnányi's Sonata in C sharp minor and a rarely played work of Bach's. Two other concerts were given by various members of the staff either combining together in various groups or performing solo. It is encouraging to record that all these concerts have been well attended.

This review concludes with the thanks of the Musical Society for the most generous and anonymous gift by an Old Boy of the records of Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" and Beethoven's Triple Concerto. The library of records is growing steadily with the generous help of many, past and present.

#### THE LEMARE STRING ORCHESTRA

Conductor : Iris Lemare  
 Leader : Douglas Hall  
 Soloist : Norman Mitchell (Oboe)

Overture: The Secret Marriage	.. .. .	<i>Cimarosa</i>
Romance in C	.. .. .	<i>Sibelius</i>
Concerto for Oboe and Strings	.. .. .	<i>Pergolesi (arr. Barbirolli)</i>
Serenade in E Minor	.. .. .	<i>Elgar</i>

#### INTERVAL.

Concerto Grosso in G Minor, No. 2	.. .. .	<i>Vivaldi</i>
Meditation on an Old Bohemian Chorale (St Wencelas)	.. .. .	<i>Suk</i>
Suite in D Minor for Oboe and Strings	.. .. .	<i>Robin Milford</i>
Divertimento in G Major (K. 131)	.. .. .	<i>Mozart</i>

#### SCHOOL CONCERT

- |  |  |  |                         |
|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1  | Overture :                               | Marche .. .. .                         | <i>Gluck</i>            |
|  |  | Gavotte .. .. .                        | <i>Handel</i>           |
| THE ORCHESTRA.                                 |  |  |                         |
| 2.   | Music for Carols (a)                     | "Of one that is so bright and fair" .. | <i>M. P. Lorigan</i>    |
|  | (b)                                      | Minuet—for flute and strings ..        | <i>Purcell</i>          |
|  |  | "All the skies tonight" ..             | <i>Ebeling</i>          |
|  |  | Ballet .. .. .                         | <i>Bach</i>             |
| TREBLES  |  |  |                         |
| 3  | Songs :                                  | (a) "Soracte" ..                       | <i>C. J. de Hoghton</i> |
|  |  | (b) "Epiphania" ..                     | <i>Hugo Wolf</i>        |
| DOM ALBAN RIMMER.                              |  |  |                         |
| 4  | Sonata in F for Recorder and Violin      | .. .. .                                | <i>G. P. Telemann</i>   |
| DOM DAMIAN WEBB, C. J. WALKER.                 |  |  |                         |
| 5  | Concerto in E flat for two pianos        | .. .. .                                | <i>Mozart</i>           |
| Andante—Rondo.                                 |  |  |                         |
| H. FINLOW, G. S. DOWLING.                      |  |  |                         |
| INTERVAL.                                      |  |  |                         |
| 6  | Concerto Grosso in G                     | .. .. .                                | <i>Handel</i>           |
| Concertino :                                   |  |  |                         |
| C. J. WALKER, DOM THEODORE YOUNG, F. T. BINNS. |  |  |                         |
| 7  | Solo : Movement from Concerto for violin | .. .. .                                | <i>Tchaikovsky</i>      |
| B. M. CALDWELL.                                |  |  |                         |
| 8  | Two pianos : Hornpipe—from "Water Music" | .. .. .                                | <i>Handel</i>           |
| H. FINLOW, G. S. DOWLING.                      |  |  |                         |
| 9  | Rumanian Dances                          | .. .. .                                | <i>Bela Bartók</i>      |
| THE ORCHESTRA.                                 |  |  |                         |
| 10   | Unison Song : "The Onset"                | .. .. .                                | <i>Chas. Wood</i>       |
| ST. BEDE'S.                                    |  |  |                         |

#### THE COMPETITION

This year an experiment was made in the "layout" of the Singing Competition. Each House was required to present one unison-song of its own choice. In addition, one set part-song and, with it, one set unison-song was taught to all the eight Houses with a view to pitting the four "Inside" Houses (Group I) against the combined "Outside Houses" (Group II). Each Group mustered eighty or ninety voices apiece, and worked together as a regular choral society. The system was found to have several advantages. We append the Adjudicated Report.

19th November, 1947.

The Competition took place on a cold and raw November day, a day not conducive to easy singing. In spite of the weather, however,

the evening was characterized both by the high standard of singing and by the enthusiasm it produced.

Outstanding in almost all the performances was the excellence of the diction. Very few words were lost. Equally noteworthy was the firmness of the attack and the general excellence of the ensemble. It would be hard to better this standard.

It will be noted that the first two Houses, St Bede's and St Aidan's, would have been first and second irrespective of the "Group" results, but that St Wilfrid's were dragged down one place and St Oswald's stepped up one place by the "Group" marking. St Dunstan's were fortunate in tying with St Edward's for the same reason. It might well be that in a year where the first and second place in the House-Unison were closer together, the "Group" songs might tip the balance.

		Group			
	House-Unison	Unison	S.A.T.B.	TOTAL	
1	ST BEDE'S	73	7	9	89
2	ST AIDAN'S	68	7	9	84
3	ST OSWALD'S	63	7	9	79
4	ST WILFRID'S	64	6	8	78
5	ST EDWARD'S	63	6	8	77
	ST DUNSTAN'S	61	7	9	
7	ST THOMAS'S	61	6	8	75
8	ST CUTHBERT'S	54	6	8	68

St Bede's with their fine, stern, fierce rendering of "The Onset" thoroughly deserved their victory. It was a far from easy song, well sung.

F. WAINE, M.A., *Mus. Bac.*

#### PROGRAMME

(a)	ST DUNSTAN'S (unison)	The Admiral's Broom	..	<i>Bevan</i>
	ST CUTHBERT'S	" The Yeomen of England	..	<i>German</i>
	ST BEDE'S	" The Onset	..	<i>Chas. Wood</i>
	ST WILFRID'S	" Little Jack Horner	..	<i>Dyack</i>
	ST OSWALD'S	" There lived a King	..	<i>Sullivan</i>
		(Gondoliers)		
	ST AIDAN'S	" Here's a health to the King		<i>Traditional</i>
	ST EDWARD'S	" The Mermaid	..	<i>Folksong</i>
	ST THOMAS'S	" Nicoletta	..	<i>Ed. Allam</i>
(b)	INSIDE HOUSES	i (unison) Love leads to Battle		<i>Buononcini</i>
		ii (S.A.T.B.) Dance a Cachucha		<i>Sullivan</i>
		(Gondoliers)		
	OUTSIDE HOUSES	i		
		ii as above.		

*Adjudicator*: F. WAINE, M.A., *Mus. Bac.*

#### COTTAGE TO LET

by  
GEOFFREY KERR

##### Characters:

Miss Fernery	..	..	T. K. WRIGHT
Ronald Mittsby	..	..	G. E. HARPER
Peters	..	..	M. H. BRACKENBURY
Marguerite Barington	..	..	D. K. BUTLIN
George Perrey	..	..	T. B. CUBITT
Helen Barington	..	..	F. M. FISHER
John Barington	..	..	C. J. DE HOUGHTON
Sir Ernest Mountforest	..	..	J. M. BRIGHT
Trently	..	..	H. M. MORTON
Charles Dimble	..	..	R. P. RYAN
Evans	..	..	M. H. COLLINS
Hayning	..	..	J. M. BOODLE
Aughton	..	..	D. J. WISEMAN
Chief Constable Gannett	..	..	P. J. VINCENT
Police Constable Mathews	..	..	J. J. DAVID
Detective-Sergeant Browne	..	..	B. P. KENWORTHY-BROWNE
Detective-Sergeant Hockley	..	..	J. M. SMYTH
Detective-Sergeant Simpson	..	..	J. A. YOUNG

*Electricians*: S. H. R. L. D'Arcy, N. J. Mayne, T. P. Fattorini, J. J. Kevany, J. S. Dobson.

This is a play with plenty of action and a good deal of comedy. The producers made a safe bet and certainly provided us with a very enjoyable evening.

The three central characters between them produced the greater part of the excitement. C. J. de Houghton, as Barington, was excellent from start to finish, and carried the rest with him in an easy and competent way. He was at his best in the last Act and did much to carry us through that danger spot in every ordinary "thriller"—and this was no exception—a somewhat shaky denouement.

G. E. Harper as Ronald was equally convincing. On the first evening he attacked the part with excellent zest, and there were many touches which showed real acting ability. One felt that he was more inside his part than any other actor. On the second evening most of the audience was quite unaware that he was unwell.

R. P. Ryan as Dimble had to play the part of a man who must seem to his fellows an ordinary and rather hearty neighbour, while the audience knows him to be an unscrupulous and cold-blooded murderer. That should not have been difficult to an actor of his talent and experience. It was indeed smoothly and competently done, but with little force.

One felt that he could have made better use of contrast. His tempo and emotional pitch was much the same when he was being very polite to Mrs Barington as when he was seen preparing to kidnap his host or murder his accomplice.

To open is always difficult, but T. K. Wright as Miss Fernery succeeded well. I felt that he was a character actor and attacked his part in the right spirit. But his make-up and costume seemed to me a little too young and a little too ordinary. D. K. Butlin made the best use of a rather dull part, and F. M. Fisher as Mrs Barington was really good. He had by far the most interesting part of the three ladies, but the most difficult, and he gave a very good performance.

The rest of the parts kept up the standard of the main actors. A special word of praise is due to M. H. Collins as Evans, and to J. M. Boodle and D. J. Wiseman as the local tough men. T. B. Cubitt as the young pilot officer was well cast, but apt to slow the play down. The same is true of J. M. Bright as Sir Ernest Mountforest. The idea was good, but the speed was lacking. And in a play of this type all depends on keeping it moving.

Looking at the production as a whole the main set was well adapted and satisfying but not very interesting, and the change-set a triumph which made up for its predecessor's lack of dash. The stage-electricians—those unseen workers on whom so much depends—produced an admirably even box-set lighting, and lit the hut cleverly.

The stage effects were admirable, and even to one well versed in such mysteries, really dramatic. The properties too showed a nice attention to detail. I had not quite realized how important this could be. But (save for soda water) they were most convincing; and more than one elder member of the audience must have had to restrain a headlong rush to the stage at such a pre-war display of alcohol. I felt that a little more cutting of strong language would have been wiser. The average schoolboy does not swear well; and, harmless as it was, to leave it in the dialogue was to run the risk of shocking the sensitive without convincing the hard-bitten.

I cannot claim to have taken my seat among the audience without a strong inclination to be ready to indulge in critical feelings—the welfare and traditions of the Ampleforth Theatre are too near to my interests, loyalties and affections. But the play was really enjoyable and entertaining. That may sound easy and obvious to some; but there are those who know what credit it reflects on producers and actors.

J.F.

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

#### *The Officials:*

<i>Leader of the Government</i>	..	G. F. Lorriman
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i>	..	T. H. Farrell
<i>Secretary</i>	..	H. F. Ellis-Rees
<i>Whips</i>	..	S. H. R. L. D'Arcy
		W. H. M. Banks
		M. Girouard
		C. P. Horgan
		A. W. N. Bertie
		J. C. B. Gosling
		C. C. Miles
		N. L. Jones

Appointed to the Committee: D. F. Tate and M. Bence-Jones.

From the sixth meeting until the end of the session T. H. Farrell, having won two motions in succession, led the Government and G. F. Lorriman led the Opposition.

Perhaps the best compliment that could be paid to the Society is to record the fact that at none of the meetings this session has there been sufficient time for all those members to speak who had their names down. The debates have been very well attended—better than ever before—and the speaking has been good. Increasing attention has been paid by the leaders to the preparation of debates and this, perhaps more than anything else, has contributed to the success of the session. There has been no lack of liveliness and wit, but the attempt at serious debate has always been evident.

Of the speakers Farrell has been the most prominent in every sense. He lacks the convincing suavity of Lorriman, but his fluency is overwhelming and his resource is boundless. His debating gifts are of a high quality, but his technique of interruption is akin to that of the pneumatic drill; he would do well to study the quieter and more lethal thrusts of a rapier. We are sorry to say good-bye to him, for his exuberance has been an inspiration to the Society. We would also thank him for presenting to the society a bell of clear and penetrating tones and elegant shape.

Lorriman's wit has always been quieter but often more telling. His strength has been in the sincerity and moderation of his manner and in the quiet good-humour with which he has faced the onrushes of his opponents. Many other members have spoken regularly. Sheahan has learnt to delight the society with Ciceronian periods. Sheehy has been

forceful and gruff. Bence-Jones unruffled, cogent but inaudible. Tate's speeches have improved; they are well prepared but not so well delivered. Banks is usually in earnest but always good-humoured; he is an effective speaker. Bertie has been gentle and pointed. Mitchell always has something valuable to say but has yet to learn the art of wooing his audience. Other speakers who have contributed greatly to the success of the session have been: Triggs, Bright, Boodle, Gaisford St Lawrence, C. J. Young, Gosling, Wadsworth, Maxwell-Stuart, Girouard, P. Morrin, Bishop, Morton and many others. The secretary has spoken less frequently than usual, but his minutes have been entertaining and have always won him the society's applause.

The society has been honoured by two visiting speakers during the session and we would thank both of them sincerely. Lord Pakenham attended the debate on the Party system of Government and delighted the society by crossing swords with Farrell. Mr Gregory Macdonald spoke in the debate on the reform of the Press, a subject on which he spoke with authority well seasoned with humour.

The motions debated were as follows:—

"That this House does not disapprove of Emigration at the present time." *Won* 63—43.

"That this House abhors the suggestion that the United Kingdom should become the forty-ninth State of U.S.A." *Won* 60—45 with five abstentions.

"That this House rues the scurrling of the British Empire." *Lost* 34—71 with thirteen abstentions.

"That this House approves the system of Party Government in this country." *Lost* 65—71 with four abstentions.

"That this House disapproves of compulsory games in this School." *Lost* 45—54 with five abstentions.

"That this House views with dismay the increasing power of Trade Unions in this country." *Won* 83—35 with four abstentions.

"That this House demands the reform of the Press." *Lost* 33—76 with eight abstentions.

"That this House considers the House of Lords, as at present constituted, to be an adequate Second Chamber." *Won* 57—25 with five abstentions.

"That this House considers that the Labour Government has ruled this country since 1945 better than any Conservative Government could have done." *Lost* 31—125 with five abstentions.

#### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term some members indulged in a somewhat Soviet form of election. This election was rightly declared null and void, and the Society, reduced in numbers, proceeded to a new election. It was not until the third week of term that a full debate was possible.

The position of the Society might have been serious had not a number of members worked hard and spoken well to keep alive the old traditions.

The Junior Debating Society is now forty-five years old and will celebrate its eighth hundredth meeting during the Easter Term. It is hoped that members, when they vote at the new session, will think of the Society as an institution set up for the general good, and not for the benefit of any particular group.

The officials this term were:—

Secretary	.. ..	J. David.
Committee	.. ..	M. Freeman.
		I. van den Berg.
		The Earl of Dumfries.
		D. Eden.

The debates were as follows:—

"This House regrets the British withdrawal from India." (*Won*).

"This House considers the Singing Competition useless." (*Won*).

"Professional sportsmen are a menace." (*Lost*).

"A great scientist is of more use to a nation than a great writer." (*Won*).

"Brain is better than Brawn." (*Undecided*).

"The Royal Navy is still of more use to the country than the Royal Air Force." (*Lost*).

"Agriculture is more important than industry." (*Won*).

"Christmas holidays are better than the Summer." (*Won*).

The general standard of speaking improved during the term but it is still below that of last year. The following members always spoke well. Unwin, Martin, Hartigan, Swift, Beveridge, Heyes, Vincent.

The Society wishes to thank Fr Bruno and Fr Jerome for attending and speaking to the House.

#### THE HISTORICAL BENCH.

The Bench upheld its reputation for good papers during the past term. Two visitors, Fr William and Fr Kevin gave us stimulating and exciting talks on Current Events and the Canadian Spy Trials. From the members themselves were also good papers. The President entertained us with the witticisms of Dr Johnson, the Vice-President introduced more solid fare by presenting the whole history of the Crusades in one meeting. P. Laver mystified and intrigued us with *Chyndonacia* which turned out to be a talk on Druids and Neo-Druids. A. D. Goodall told us of the private life of Pugin and deplored the Gothic Revival. The Secretary spoke on the early Irish Missionaries. P. Drury and A. Garnett gave illustrated talks on the Renaissance Châteaux of the Loire and Mont St Michel. The term finished with a rousing debate



which ended with a decision that, on the whole, the French Revolution was a Bad Thing and (later) an informal Quiz, the Prize being won by P. Hartigan. P. Laver was elected Hon. Secretary for the coming term.

C. D. P. MCD.

#### THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

This session was remarkable for two events; the acquisition of a very efficient epidiascope and the celebration of the Society's fifth birthday. Our thanks are due to the President who has brought, by his hard work, the Society to its present high level. A further new feature was the introduction of a new type of paper, not wholly geographical. M. Collins' "South with Scott" was the first of these followed by "Hold the Fort," a history of defence, by T. Smiley. Other papers were "The Persia of Riza Shad" by P. Sheahan, "The Portugal of Today" by M. J. Reynolds, and "Switzerland, Home of Peace," by T. B. Cubitt. A film, *Twenty-four Square Miles* was shown. Officials were: Secretary: J. M. Bright. Committee: P. Sheahan, P. Sheehy, T. B. Cubitt. M. D. H. Collins was later appointed Vice-President.

#### LES VOYAGEURS

At the beginning of the term M. A. Bence-Jones was elected Secretary, with A. H. Jackson and D. J. Wiseman as Committee. To the latter were added, later in the term, C. P. Bertie and G. D. Neely.

The membership of the Society has greatly increased; meetings this term were, on the whole, well attended. Lectures included "La Guerre des Classes en France" by the President; "Mediterranean Problem" by Brother Drostan; "Voyage à Rome" by Father Gabriel; and "La Zone Française d'Allemagne" by P. P. M. Wiener. A debate on the motion "Le Capitalisme en France est Mort" was most popular; there were many speakers.

The Society fired questions at a "Brains Trust" on which Mr Cossart and Mr Richardson kindly consented to sit; whilst the showing of three films, *Le Journal de la Résistance*, *L'Ascension des Aiguilles du Diable* and an *Actualité*—concluded a successful term.

M. A. B.-J.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

It was to a meagre gathering at the beginning of term that the President, Fr Bernard, explained how the Club was to be rejuvenated by having lectures on subjects of popular interest. The resulting success could be seen from the regular large attendance and the unfailing influx of new members at each meeting. T. J. Smiley gave the first lecture of the session, and spoke on "Drips, Drops and Globules": a feature of this lecture

was the effective demonstration of a large number of interesting phenomena. At a joint meeting with the Geographical Society W. H. M. Banks spoke about some of the scientific aspects of agriculture in his lecture "Speed the Plough." At the following meeting J. Balinski-Jundzill explained "How London's Underground Was Made." "Malaria" was the subject of the next lecture, by the Secretary, P. O'Neill, who illustrated his talk with films lent by Shell Technical Products. The last lecture of the term was given by M. H. Brackenbury on "Crystals"; successful demonstrations, a film, and the exhibition of some very fine specimens added much to the interest of this lecture. The thanks of the Club are due to its lecturers; to those Firms whose loan of material, films, and slides contributed largely to the success of the lectures; and to the President and Vice-President, Fr Oswald, for their encouragement and help.

P. J. J. O'N.

#### THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The Club celebrated its first birthday this term with an outing to the Slingsby Sailplane factory at Kirbymoorside to the proprietors of whom we owe our thanks.

Since its formation, the Club's standards have risen fast, the records now including a British one and a rubber duration one which is very exceptional.

In the summer holidays members had several successes. R. A. Twomey came ninth in the International Glider Competition and M. D. Pitel won a rubber competition at Canterbury, putting up the best flight of the day. The weather has not been helpful, strong winds being a severe handicap in the last National Competition of the year. In spite of this, however, the glider record has been considerably raised by the Hon. T. F. Pakenham. Indoor flying has again come into its own and the "round the pole" record has been broken. Interest has been caused by various control-line models flying at speeds up to thirty-five miles per hour and doing a certain amount of "stunting."

D. R. G.

#### THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

The Society had a most successful session. Due to his extra duties, the President, Dom James Forbes, was obliged to retire. Dom Drostan Forbes succeeded him. A. W. Bertie was the new Vice-President.

Celebrations were held in the Upper Guest Room on December 4th to commemorate St Andrew's Day. The celebrations and dancing that followed were very successful and enjoyed by all.

J. D.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Robert B. Farrell, who died in Canada on July 20th; for Lieut-Col W. H. M. Fawcett, who was killed in Pakistan on October 11th; and for Abbot Bede Turner, who died at Ampleforth on November 24th. Obituary notices will be found elsewhere in this issue.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Victor Comyn to Rosemary Lynch at St James's, Spanish Place, on October 18th.

Major Anthony Philip Mitchell, The Duke of Wellington's Regiment and The Camel Corps, S.D.F., to Priscilla Mary Boldero at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, on October 25th.

Major John Murray Petit, M.B.E., to Patricia Valerie Parker at the Church of St Wulstan, Malvern, on November 1st.

Major P. J. Shaw, R.A., to Caroline Mary, widow of Squadron Leader L. A. Cohen, R.A.F., at the Chapel of the Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, on November 22nd.

Peter Hugh Walker to Geraldine Elizabeth Mary Lumsden at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on December 6th.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

Terence Levelis-Marke to Barbara Hovey.

Philip Victor Glas Sandeman to Dare Wright.

Squadron Leader Hubert Neville Garbett, D.F.C., to Joyce Sumner.

Captain George Russell Walter Howell, R.A., to Elizabeth Wynyard Brown.

Peter Charles Hastings to Elizabeth Virginia Nicholson.

John Rankine Flisher to Mrs Kathleen Hennessey, widow of J. A. Hennessey.

R. E. A. Hansen to Anna Grey.

Gerald Somers Dowling to Helen Mary Blackledge.

Alick Dowling to Madeline Clare Mountford.

Acheson J. Blake to Helen Roberts.

William Perine Macauley to the Hon. Diana Berry.

WE have only heard recently that Lieut-Col L. P. Twomey, R.A., was awarded the D.S.O. during the war, and was Mentioned in Despatches. Major W. S. Armour has received the M.B.E.

A. M. F. WEBB has gone to Malaya to take up an appointment in the Colonial Legal Service.

H. G. WATSON (Lincoln's Inn) has been called to the Bar.

ANTHONY JAMES was awarded the Cheadle Gold Medal for 1946, and is now Research Assistant to the Medical Unit at St Mary's Hospital, under Professor Pickering. He was joint author of a paper on "Vagotomy for Peptic Ulcer," published in *The Lancet*, which gave an account of some of his research work. His qualifications are now M.D. (Toronto); M.A., B.M., B.Ch. (Oxford); M.R.C.P. (London).

THE October issue of *The Stonyhurst Magazine* contained an interesting note on "Charles Waterton and Modern Surgery." Waterton (Stonyhurst 1796) discovered a "benevolent use for curare, the poison which he found employed for less kindly purposes by the Indians of British Guiana," and this discovery has recently been put to good use by Cecil Gray, as the following extract from the *Liverpool Daily Post* shows:—

One of the two Liverpool doctors who introduced to this country a new anaesthetic which made surgery safer and easier, Dr T. Cecil Gray, M.D., D.A., of Childwall Park Avenue, has been appointed to the newly established whole-time Readership in Anaesthesia at Liverpool University. In this department Dr Gray, who is only thirty-four years of age, will organize the teaching of undergraduates and graduates, and also engage in research.

The recognition of anaesthesia as a full-time sub-department in the Medical School, and the appointment of a full-time lecturer in anaesthesia has been made to meet the growing demand for post-graduate training.

Liverpool has always been notable for its pioneer work in connection with anaesthetics and it is hoped that this appointment will still further foster research in this subject.

Dr Gray first came into prominence in 1944 when, with Dr John Halton, he introduced, as an anaesthetic, the new drug Curare, the name given to various highly poisonous substances contained in a South American arrow poison, first described by Sir Walter Raleigh and prepared by the distillation of plants.

Dr Griffith, of Canada, was the first to use curare in anaesthesia, but he employed a comparatively impure substance, intocostin.

Dr Gray and Dr Halton did the first work in this country with this drug, and later they introduced the drug now being used successfully all over the country, d-Tubocurarine chloride, a pure alkaloid, which creates perfect conditions for the surgeon by causing the patient's muscles to relax, even though the anaesthesia is only light.

Before this a heavy anaesthetic was needed to produce the requisite relaxation. With curare the patient awakes within half-an-hour of the operation and suffers none of the usual ill-effects of an anaesthetic.

By 1946 the new anaesthetic had been used successfully 1,000 times, and last year, with Dr Halton, Dr Gray gave demonstrations in Birmingham to 200 anaesthetists from all over the country. In April this year he toured Belgium at the invitation of the Universities of Louvain, Liege and Ghent, and also lectured before the Société des Officiers Médecins de Reserve.

Dr Gray, son of Mr and Mrs Thomas Gray, of West View, Ince Road, Thornton, was educated at Ampleforth College and Liverpool University, qualifying M.B., Ch.B., with distinction in anatomy in 1937; D.A. (R.C.P. and S.Eng.) 1941, and M.D. (Liverpool) 1947, by virtue of a thesis on an anaesthetic subject. In 1942 and from 1944 to 1946 he was demonstrator in anaesthesia in Liverpool University, and has held posts at leading Liverpool hospitals. During the war he served with the Forces overseas.

He will continue as Honorary assistant anaesthetist to the Royal Liverpool United Hospital, and as visiting anaesthetist to Liverpool Chest Unit, Broadgreen Hospital.

From 1942 to 1943 he was anaesthetist to No. 5 Mobile Neurosurgical Unit, with overseas service. He has done much lecturing before professional bodies, and contributed largely in the scientific journals on curare and the technique of its administration.

R. P. TOWNSEND, having graduated at London University in Electrical Engineering is now working with the North Eastern Electric Supply Co. in the Northumberland area.

MAJOR R. P. BARKER is doing a course in Science and Mechanical Engineering at the Military College of Science at Shrivenham. With him are Major R. Bellingham-Smith, M.B.E., and Capt. P. W. Durack.

C. WOLKENSTEIN RODENEGG graduated M.B., B.S. at Melbourne University last July.

C. O'M. FARRELL has been successful in the examination for the Foreign Service. D. P. S. Cape is at the British Embassy in Belgrade, and R. H. G. Edmonds at the British Embassy in Cairo.

THE UNIVERSITIES. Among the freshmen in the Michaelmas Term were the following:—

OXFORD. M. F. A. Cripps, *Corpus Christi*; R. J. C. Baty, *Christ Church*.  
CAMBRIDGE. J. St L. Brockman, W. H. M. Inman, E. O'G. Kirwan,  
*Gonville and Caius*.

LONDON. P. L. Watson, *City and Guilds*; F. J. Heyes, *Imperial College of Science and Technology*; D. A. D. Slattery, *St Thomas' Hospital*.

DURHAM. K. N. Henderson, F. G. van den Berg, *King's College, Newcastle*.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. J. M. Beveridge.

Many others have returned to the Universities after their period in the Services, and we hope to give fuller details in our next issue.

SANDHURST. The following Old Boys are Officer Cadets, unless another rank is indicated, at the Royal Military Academy:—

Intake I. Jan. 1947–July 1948. E. M. P. Hardy, Cadet Sgt, Academy Colours for Rugger and Cricket, Captain of Rugger. D. S. Grehan, Cadet Cpl, Academy Colours for Tennis. R. K. May. N. W. Rimington.

Intake IA. May 1947–Oct. 1948. A. D. P. Carroll-Leahy, P. C. M. Mocatta, P. E. Robins.

Intake II. Aug. 1947–Dec. 1948. J. S. Hay, M. D. de P. Hughes, D. J. C. Keane.

In the New Year Honours List the O.B.E. (Military Division) was awarded to Lieut-Col (temp.) P. C. C. Tweedie, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; and the O.B.E. (Civil Division) to Bernard Rochford, lately Chairman of the Glasshouse Committee of the N.F.U.

CAPTAIN M. G. Y. DOBSON, Royal Marines, has been promoted to Major.

J. J. A. KEAN is in Greece attached to the Special Committee of U.N.O. on the Balkan question. In October he went to New York as interpreter to U.N.O. and was one of the sixty-nine occupants of the "Bermuda Sky Queen" that had to make a forced landing in mid-Atlantic. We give some extracts from a long account he wrote of the rescue operations:—

We did not leave Foynes on Sunday because of heavy head-winds reported ahead and ice at various levels. Finally on Monday the 13th (October) we taxied down the Shannon and were air-borne at 14 to 5 o'clock. . . . During the night it seemed to me more than once that the pilot was varying his height a good deal. The next morning I was pretty astonished to see the sun rising up ahead of us. To me we certainly appeared to be flying East or, at the very best, ENE. Then somebody spotted a vessel in the grey ocean below and the steward told us to keep our seats and fasten the safety-belts as we were going "to make a practice landing." . . . The man sitting next to me remarked how calm the Atlantic looked. Well, I don't like to appear wise after the event, but I could tell him there and then that the "smooth Atlantic" from 3,000 feet was just about as rolling and heaving when you got down to it as any piece of the ocean you care to select. And sure enough, when we got down, there were those huge majestic rollers coming along, with great gulfs and hollows in between, ready to swallow you up. Down came the old "Bermuda Sky Queen" and she hit the crest of one roller with a "wham" that nearly knocked my neck off; then she bounced off just like a flat stone scudding across a pool, on to the next roller, off again, on to the third. . . . Then the fun began. The plane rose with the rollers and slid off down each dip with a sickening feeling, like a lift dropping suddenly, and up again and down with the rolls and squelches as the two stabilizers on each side of the plane sank into the water and heaved themselves out again with a shudder. And then the people began to get sick. . . . But there were other things to think about. In the midst of all this rolling and tossing the plane's engines went on chugging quietly as she approached the ship, which now turned out to be a weather ship stationed in those parts, the U.S. Coastguard cutter *George M. Bibb*. . . . Inside the forward cabin was one of the crew, having opened the hatch, trying to get a line ready to fling to the ship. Then all of a sudden the cutter seemed to tower above us . . . and the nose of the plane hit the bows of the cutter fair and square with a crack that shook the whole plane; it seemed to recoil slightly and then was carried forward on the next roller with another bang straight into the cutter. The bulkhead cracked, gaped and tore open; I expected the sea to come pouring in but it didn't. . . . A third and a fourth time these two ships drove into each other before they managed to pull apart. . . . When it was all over the plane drew back to lick its wounds, the forward bulkhead bashed and battered in beyond repair, the tip of the port wing flapping loosely in the wind. (At 5 p.m., after unsuccessful attempts to use rubber dinghies, a whale boat was let out on leading lines from the cutter to a position half way between the two ships, and the plane's passengers drifted on a raft in parties of seven to the whale boat and then changed ship. This continued until the whale boat sank) and the plane was left in the ocean with twenty-two of us, including the crew, on board. (In spite of the darkness a rocket line fired from the plane was picked up

by a rowing boat sent out from the cutter, and so the raft was pulled back to the plane.) We waited for the next message from the cutter. It came: "We think it safer to suspend operations until tomorrow morning." . . . Well, this morning at about 7 o'clock the first raft got away with seven people, reached the pinnace they had sent half way out this time, and we saw them reach and climb the scrambling nets to safety. On the next trip eight of us, me one of them this time, leapt for dear life into that heaving, tossing rubber raft. We drifted out to meet the pinnace, and two of us had scrambled aboard when the engines gave out and the crew let slip the raft. Meantime the cutter sent out its rowing boat again, and they picked up the six men left in the raft, as well as seven men still left aboard the plane. . . . They got the engine working at last and back we shot to the cutter. When I got my two legs on the deck of the *George M. Bibb*—well I need not tell you what my feelings were. Praise be to God and Saints Christopher and Catherine of Alexandria that I am safe. And that is a mighty great thing!

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 65TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Sixty-fifth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth College on Sunday, September 14th, 1947. Owing to the absence in Rome of Fr Abbot the Chair was taken by Major C. R. Simpson, Vice-President. About fifty members of the Society attended.

The Hon. Treasurer made his Report and the audited accounts were adopted.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that there were about 970 members in the Society, an increase of 150 since the previous General Meeting in April 1946. Fourteen members had died in the period between the Meetings and one had resigned.

Notice was given of proposals to modify Rule 9; to abolish Rule 24; and to introduce a new Rule:—Old Boys' Clubs for sporting and athletic activities, such as those for Rugger, Cricket and Golf, and others of a similar nature that may be formed in future, shall with the approval of the Committee be officially affiliated to the Society. These proposals will be due for discussion at the next Annual General Meeting of the Society.

Elections:

- Hon. Treasurer            Mr E. H. King.
- Hon. General Secretary    The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
- The Chaplain            The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.
- Vice-Presidents           Mr J. P. Rochford; Mr B. Rochford;
- Mr A. F. M. Wright.
  
- Committee (to serve for one year in place of Mr A. F. M. Wright)
- (To serve for three years) Mr H. D. King.
- Major R. W. Wilberforce.
- Major D. R. Dalglish, M.C.
- The Rev. R. P. H. Udey, O.S.B.

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH, 1947.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<b>SUNDRY CREDITORS</b>				<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
REVENUE ACCOUNT—			11	0	0		
Balance as per detailed Statement			199	19	2	<b>CASH AT BANK—</b>	
SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT—			1,391	9	10	On Capital Account	399
Balance as per detailed Statement						On Income Account	354
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—							753
Balance as per detailed Statement			6,240	13	2	<b>AMOUNT DUE FROM THE INLAND REVENUE</b>	126
						INVESTMENTS. AT COST—	7
						As at 31st March, 1946	4
						Add £600 3% Defence Bonds	9
						purchased during the year	600
						<b>Net</b> —The Market Value of the	5,841
						above investments as at 31st	4
						March, 1947, certified by	9
						Mr. G. H. Chamberlain, is	
						£5,997 13s. od.	
						<b>INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS INCOME.</b>	
						As at 31st March, 1946	1,100
						Add Interest accrued	22
							1,122
							£7,843
							2
							2

5th June, 1947.

*E. H. KING,  
Hon. Treasurer.*

*Audited and found correct,  
AGAR, BATES, NEAL & Co.  
Chartered Accountants.*

## REVENUE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL, 1946 TO 31ST MARCH, 1947.

<p><i>Dr.</i></p> <p>To MEMBERS' JOURNALS — — — — £ s. d. 246 14 6</p> <p>„ MASSES — — — — — 6 0 0</p> <p>„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL SECRETARY— Printing, Postages and Incidentals — — — — 76 4 0</p> <p>„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL TREASURER— Printing, Postages and Incidentals — — — — 8 6 6</p> <p>„ LONDON AREA EXPENSES— — — — — 4 15 0</p> <p>„ GRANT TO SPORTS SECTION RE GOLF MEETING 14 0 0</p> <p>„ BALANCE, BRING NET INCOME OF THE YEAR CARRIED DOWN — — — — — 199 19 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£555 19 2</u></p> <p>To BALANCE BRING NET SURPLUS at 31st March, 1947—As shewn on Balance Sheet 199 19 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£199 19 2</u></p>	<p><i>Cr.</i></p> <p>By SUBSCRIPTIONS OF MEMBERS — — — — £ s. d. 373 3 0</p> <p>„ INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS — — — — 125 11 6</p> <p>„ INCOME TAX REFUND CLAIM LODGED FOR 1946-47 — — — — — 57 4 8</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£555 19 2</u></p> <p>By NET INCOME BROUGHT DOWN £ s. d. £ s. d. 199 19 2 199 19 2</p> <p>„ BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1946 287 2 9</p> <p>Less One-fourth to Capital Account 71 15 8</p> <p>Three-fourths to Scholarships and Special Reserve Account 215 7 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>287 2 9</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£199 19 2</u></p>
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## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1946 TO 31ST MARCH, 1947.

<p><i>Dr.</i></p> <p>To BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH, 1947— As shewn on Balance Sheet — — — — £ s. d. 6,240 13 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£6,240 13 2</u></p>	<p><i>Cr.</i></p> <p>By BALANCE FORWARD AT 1ST APRIL, 1946 — — — — £ s. d. 5,853 17 6</p> <p>„ AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32 — — — — 71 15 8</p> <p>„ LIFE MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS:— £ s. d.</p> <p>J. R. Quirke — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>B. M. Wright — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>A. G. Oddie — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>J. G. Brisker — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>J. C. Lynch — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>T. D. Waugh — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>H. A. J. Hollings — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>C. J. Flood — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>T. H. Kevill — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>D. A. Bond — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>C. H. Green — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>B. Kevill — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>L. P. Twomey — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>W. Gillow — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>J. Ainscough — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>F. H. Bullock — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>J. R. Blaikie — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>F. J. Ryland — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>J. M. M. Griffiths — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>J. Tweedie — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>P. Comyns — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>B. V. Henderson — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>H. F. Hamilton-Dalrymple — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>T. Rochford — — — — 15 0 0</p> <p>T. C. Knowles — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p>R. Hodgkinson — — — — 7 10 0</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>315 0 0</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><u>£6,240 13 2</u></p>
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## SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1946 TO MARCH 31ST 1947.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	
To EXHIBITION—M. A. SUTTON		60	0	0	By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1946—	1,206	12	9
To BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH, 1947—				" AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT				
As shown on Balance Sheet		1,391	9	10	IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32	215	7	1
				" INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS INCOME		29	10	0
						£1,451	9	10

*Extract from Minutes of Committee Meeting held after the Annual General Meeting on September 14th, 1947.*

It was resolved that, after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital, the available balance of £149 19s. 4d. be transferred to the Scholarships and Special Reserve Account. The disposal of £250 from this Account was left to the discretion of the Headmaster.

During the year the following Old Boys' Meetings took place:—

January 11th. Annual Dinner at the Dorchester Hotel, His Eminence Cardinal Griffin attending as chief guest.

18th January. Ireland: First Annual Dinner at the Shelbourne Hotel, Dublin. At a meeting held a few weeks previously Mr J. R. Quirke had been elected Area Secretary.

21st March. Liverpool and North West of England: Ampleforth-Stonyhurst Ball at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.

26th and 27th April. Annual Meeting of Old Amplefordians Golfing Society at Cooden Beach.

23rd July. London and South of England: Dinner at the Dorchester Hotel.

28th July to 3rd August. Old Amplefordians' Cricket Week at Gilling Castle.

14th September. Annual General Meeting at Ampleforth.

25th November. Liverpool and North West of England: Dinner at the Constitutional Club, Liverpool.

28th November. Yorkshire and North East of England: Dinner at the Royal Station Hotel, York. Group Captain C. J. Flood, O.B.E., resigned his office as Area Secretary, and Mr E. W. Fattorini was elected in his place.

5th December. Scotland: At a meeting summoned by Dr R. J. G. Rattrie, held at the Caledonian Hotel, Edinburgh, Brigadier C. Knowles, C.B.E., was elected Area Secretary.

We regret that through an oversight no account has yet appeared in the JOURNAL of last year's Golf Meeting. We print an account here, and hope it will serve as a reminder to all Old Boys who are golfers that now is the time to get in touch with Charles Flood, with a view to playing in future meetings.

The Old Amplefordian Golfing Society held its annual Meeting at Cooden Beach on April 26th and 27th (1947). The Meeting was most successful and thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part. The first steps towards the Halford Hewitt Cup were

taken by electing A. F. M. Wright as Captain of the Society, and resolving to enter some pairs for the Antlers' Competition at the Royal Mid Surrey next year. The results of the competitions were as follows:—

The Captain's Prize	..	..	..	K. A. Bradshaw
The Raby Cup	..	..	..	A. F. M. Wright
The Honan Cup	..	..	..	C. J. Flood

Charles Flood writes: "At last I think we are getting organized, and I see no reason why we should not be in the Halford Hewitt in a year or two. It was a grand party and anyone who doesn't make the effort to be there next year will be missing something really good!" Anyone interested should write to Group Captain C. J. Flood, 49A Stonegate, York for information about the next meeting.



*Standing (Left to Right):*

P. F. Morrin  
N. J. Hewett  
R. H. Dunn  
C. J. Huston  
H. Vincenti  
J. P. Plowden  
C. J. Young  
J. M. Cox

*Sitting (Left to Right):*

H. F. Ellis-Rees  
J. M. Boodle  
G. F. Lorrman  
P. Sheehy (Capt.)  
F. C. Wadsworth  
T. M. Smyth  
P. J. Sheahan

## SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

### RUGBY FOOTBALL

#### FIRST FIFTEEN

Played 11. Won 8. Lost 3

Headingley "A"	Home	Won	11—0	FIFTEEN: F. C. Wadsworth; H. Vincenti; J. M. Cox, P. F. Morrin, N. J. Hewett; T. M. Smyth, P. J. Sheahan; C. J. Young, R. H. Dunn, G. F. Lorrman, C. J. Huston, P. Sheehy (Capt.), J. P. Plowden, J. M. Boodle, H. F. Ellis-Rees.
Mount St Mary's College	Home	Won	22—0	
Giggleswick School	Away	Won	13—7	
Workshop College	Home	Won	9—6	
Royal Armoured Corps	Home	Won	20—9	
Denstone College	Away	Won	9—8	
Sedbergh School	Away	Lost	0—22	Colours were awarded to J. M. Boodle, H. F. Ellis-Rees, C. J. Huston, T. M. Smyth, F. C. Wadsworth.
Durham School	Home	Won	11—5	
St Peter's School	Away	Won	11—6	
Stonyhurst College	Home	Lost	3—6	
OldAmplefordians	Home	Lost	6—10	

#### RETROSPECT

Two glorious months, October and November, provided every condition necessary for team building, the production of open football, and if material was good enough, for the development of a first-class team. For one reason and another achievement to its fullest of any of these was never quite fulfilled. But it must not on this account be rashly concluded that P. J. Sheehy's team was not a good one; nothing could be further from the truth and, like so many good sides, if not all, it had "ups and downs." But in this case the former predominated to a very large degree. So much was this the case that the team suffered its first reverse after playing the seventh match and those who were fortunate enough to be present would be the first to appraise highly the merits of Sedbergh. Then there followed two further wins and then two narrow defeats when the side, now tired, was playing a third and fourth match all in the short period of nine days. The season 1947 was a very happy one and it seems justifiable to conclude that had there not been such an outstanding

crop of injuries which prevented the team ever from playing as a full side they might have finished with only one defeat in eleven matches. But the team would never have been brilliant; it was too young for that and there were weaknesses obvious to all.

The all important features of scrum-mage work—packing low, binding, pushing at the right moment, watching the ball—were realized but never quite reached reality. Nor in the open did the forwards become a strong scoring force through ability either to rush the ball down the field to their opponents' line or link up with the backs, but the failure of the latter was as much the fault of the backs as the forwards themselves. There were notable exceptions especially in the Workshop match and it was then that one conjured up big ideas about their future play which unfortunately never materialized, probably because of continuous changes brought through injuries.

Behind the scrum, where P. J. Sheahan was outstanding and F. C. Wadsworth a full-back of great potentialities, the three-



*Standing (Left to Right):*

P. F. Morrin  
N. J. Hewett  
R. H. Dunn  
C. J. Huston  
H. Vincenti  
J. P. Plowden  
C. J. Young  
J. M. Cox

*Sitting (Left to Right):*

H. F. Ellis-Rees  
J. M. Boodle  
G. F. Lorriman  
P. Sheehy (*Capt.*)  
F. C. Wadsworth  
T. M. Smyth  
P. J. Sheahan



quarters produced no individual brilliance. But what they did they did well and certainly they knew and put into practice the prime necessity of attacking the defence at speed. Nor did they fail in putting down their opponents and covering up their own mistakes which were few because they had learnt how to give and take a pass when moving quickly. Next year when the majority return they

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP COLLEGE  
Played at Ampleforth on Thursday,  
October 30th

Score: Ampleforth 1 penalty goal, 2 tries, 9 points. Worksop 1 penalty goal, 1 try, 6 points.

NO longer was the ground rock hard and conditions overhead were ideal when Ampleforth kicked off into a slight breeze and towards the College. It was a careless kick but almost the last careless incident in a fast and open game. The first set scrum was revealing inasmuch as the Worksop eight pushed Ampleforth right off the ball and this continued to happen in many others. No doubt P. Sheehy's absence together with J. Plowden's was a big loss but even so the packing was ragged and poor. Against this the open play of the forwards was a joy to watch and from the loose scrums and mauls the ball came quickly. The line-out work was spoilt by far too much knocking-on. Behind the scrums Worksop looked very dangerous and their line was a good deal quicker than Ampleforth's. On the other hand the home backs were indomitable in defence, and in attack they were technically every bit as good. P. Sheahan was the best back on the field and F. Wadsworth at full-back was stupendous as well as being accurate in his kicking. In short Ampleforth won the game through the brilliance of their forwards in the open, through the constructive attacks set up by Sheahan, and through the unflinching defence of all.

In the first few minutes of the game Ampleforth almost scored when J. Cox shot through the centre and gave to

may well become the scoring line that one expects to see. Certainly they will be a good deal physically stronger and, we hope, even quicker in everything they do. If they ponder over the recent past they should remember that they gave nearly one hundred per cent of their capabilities and what more could be asked of them. No wonder the team of 1947 was next door to being very good.

H. Vincenti who was bundled into the corner flag. It had been a thrilling opening and excitement remained high with Worksop held at bay in their own twenty-five. At length Ampleforth were awarded a penalty and Wadsworth made no mistake with a good kick. Then came Worksop's turn and anxious moments that never seemed to end passed when Ampleforth's forwards relieved with a long rush that increased in momentum and finished well up in the Worksop twenty-five. A knock-on gave Ampleforth its second chance and from a perfect heel Sheahan broke away to the left, caught the defence on the wrong foot, and sent N. Hewett scampering away for a glorious try near the flag. To this Worksop replied with a penalty goal and the score remained 6-3 until half time. Ampleforth had had the better of the game.

It was a small lead but Ampleforth now had the help of the breeze and slope of the ground. Against this Worksop had obviously made up their minds to spoil and check Sheahan at all costs. For a time this upset Ampleforth's attack and time and again Worksop were within inches of our line. Eventually their fly-half slipped through for a fine try but fortunately the kick at goal went just wide. Then, as in the first half, the Ampleforth forwards took command in the loose, dribbled and passed amongst themselves, and outplayed their opposites in all except the fixed scrums. It was another forward rush that led up to Ampleforth's

final try and another quick heel that made it possible. Worksop's full-back made an error in judgment and C. Young with

the ball at his feet took the ball over the line. It was the crowning effort in a game filled with incident and interest.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Score: Ampleforth 0 points. Sedbergh 22 points.

THE Fifteen travelled to Sedbergh on November 15th with a somewhat precarious unbeaten record, and there met quite the best side of this season in the north and were beaten by two goals and four tries to nothing.

Conditions were ideal, the ground dry but soft and not too much sun or wind, when Sedbergh kicked off, and for the first ten minutes the play was very even, neither side looking like scoring. Then an unfortunate accident occurred when J. Cox was injured in stopping a rush and had to leave the field for the rest of the game. This disorganized our back division, and weakened the forwards, and from that time Sedbergh established a definite superiority, though the ball did not run kindly for either side, and it was some time before the left-wing three-quarter got away to score far out for Sedbergh, and followed this up with a second try, leaping through two tacklers to ground the ball near the corner flag. Neither of these tries was converted and half-time came with the score 6-nil to Sedbergh. This did not appear to be an impossibly long lead, and with a full side something might yet have been done, but with the pack weakened by the withdrawal of Plowden in the first half and Huston in the second, and the back division not being notably strengthened thereby, the superiority of Sedbergh

became more and more marked. In the second half they looked an older and more experienced side, a yard faster all round, and by playing brilliant football they lost no time in consolidating their victory. Their fly-half slipped through our defence time and again with that ease which makes it all look so simple, and however quickly our backs got their men there was always somebody backing up with the surest of hands. Four more tries accrued to Sedbergh, two on the right wing, one on the left and one by a cut-through in the centre—tries which were a pleasure to watch, and two of them were converted by excellent kicks. Our team fought back pluckily enough, but never looked like scoring. F. Wadsworth at full-back played a sterling game and drove back the Sedbergh attack with many long kicks to touch, while none of the tries could be laid to his charge. P. Sheahan stuck well to a thankless task behind a pack of forwards who could not heel to him more than half a dozen times in the whole game. The forwards, too, played as well as they were allowed to by a heavier and livelier pack, but it was more than the seven of them could do to hold their opponents and they tired rather obviously at the end.

A most enjoyable game ended as stated with one more victory to add to the long tale of Sedbergh successes.

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

AFTER a lapse of a number of years this match was revived amidst general rejoicing and was played at Ampleforth on the 29th November. Snow lay lightly on the hills, it rained a few minutes before the game began and the ball was difficult to hold. The wet and the north wind dominated the game. It was won by Stonyhurst, who were on the day the

better side, by a penalty and a try (6 points) to one penalty for Ampleforth.

The game began tamely enough with the nervous dropped passes and the stalemate three-quarter movements. Then simultaneously the two sides realized that the kick ahead was worth trying. This technique was used to the full but with negligible effect. On the whole Ample-

forth, in the first half, was in Stonyhurst territory, and twice nearly "shacked" a try. It was lucky for Ampleforth that the ball was so often in the visitor's country, as the referee took a poor view of the home team's hooking and of the wing forwards round the scrum—and quite rightly. Free kick after free kick was given against the offenders, but Stonyhurst could only use them to clear and relieve the pressure on their line. From one of the few kicks given against Stonyhurst a penalty was scored by Wadsworth. Pressure was maintained and more than once Stonyhurst had to touch down, S. Plowden and others kicking ahead. Once T. Smyth nearly scored. Meanwhile the Stonyhurst forwards were playing an excellent spoiling game, and both sides tackled well. At half-time the score was three—nil to Ampleforth, the wind and the slope of the ground with them.

In the second half Stonyhurst pressed. Their forwards began to wake up in the loose. They got two penalty kicks in rapid succession, the first only missed by a few feet, the second went over (3—3). Their full-back who kicked knew his job. The game now changed its tempo, it remained good clean ruggie, but the pace increased and Stonyhurst showed more dash. Wadsworth, Smyth and Sheahan seemed to lose their grip. The

#### AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday,  
November 30th.

Score: Ampleforth, one try, one penalty goal (6 points); Old Amplefordians, two goals (10 points).

IN 1938 R. R. Rowan honoured the School by bringing a team that won 14—8. Now, nine years later, C. V. Foll who is playing regularly for Surrey has done the same. His team was strong; it won 10—6; and onlookers saw much that was instructive and good. His team, too, was youthful if exception be made of H. L. Green, yet even he played as if he had left Ampleforth only recently. His place kicking still remains a model

latter's knee gave trouble, Smyth fumbled and Wadsworth being far too cool, consequently did nothing in time. After a magnificent forward rush from the Stonyhurst twenty-five yards to within five yards of the Ampleforth line, a movement from a scrum began on the blind side; the defence was cleverly deceived and the Stonyhurst right-wing scored far out in the south west corner. It was not converted (3—6). The score remained there to the end. Though Ampleforth now pressed, it was too late, nor did the home three-quarter line look like breaking through the defence.

It was a good game with which to open the second series of Stonyhurst-Ampleforth matches. The sides were evenly matched, on form Ampleforth were expected to win—which is so often an initial disadvantage. In the event Stonyhurst proved to have more initiative in the loose, though in the formal scrums Ampleforth was often better. Boodle and Huston played very hard and intelligently. The defence of the backs was good on both sides. The kick ahead was overdone.

The crowd shouted itself hoarse, incited by a sprinkling of supporters for the visiting team who would interject a faint but fierce "Stonihurst" in lulls of the waves of "Ampleforth." *Ad multos annos.*

to all and the ball seemed to cling to his feet as he dribbled. In short the game as one might suspect was a success in every way and our warm thanks go out to the organizer and all who made the journey from London to Ampleforth by night.

In the first half the School were forced to struggle hard to hold their heavier, wiser, and more experienced opponents, and threatening movements were often started up either by the Barry twins, "W" and "B," or Foll who could be stopped only by two or more. The School pack because of their unity held their own

but the backs, as had been the case throughout the season, failed to produce ideas or enough skill to penetrate a sound defence. By half-time W. Barry had scored for the Old Boys and Green added the extra points. It was a slender lead until J. Bunting, early in the second half, snapped up a ballooned pass, scored, and again Green made the kick look simple. The School then came into the picture and F. C. Wadsworth reduced the lead by a penalty goal. This was

followed by a try through H. Vincenti who ran hard for the line near the corner flag. It was a good try and a good finish to a most enjoyable game.

*Old Amplefordians:* A. I. Fletcher; P. R. Coupe, C. J. Hopkins, H. J. Codrington, H. D. Fanshawe; P. Barry, W. Barry; T. H. Ashworth, H. L. Green, C. V. Foll (*Capt.*), H. F. Stode, M. A. Jolins, J. J. Bunting, B. J. Durkin, N. J. Stourton.

#### THE SECOND FIFTEEN

Played 5. Won 3. Lost 2.

Ripon Grammar						Binning; H. B. Meynell, C. A. Campbell; J. A. Triggs ( <i>Capt.</i> ), A. F. Astle, D. J. Wiseman, W. H. Banks, J. F. Fennell, P. A. Wilcox, M. H. Collins, J. G. Somerville.
School 1st XV	Home	Won	12—0			Colours were awarded to A. F. Astle, W. H. Banks, J. A. Binning, M. H. Collins, C. A. Campbell, J. F. Fennell, H. B. Meynell, P. A. Wilcox, D. J. Wiseman.
St. Peter's School	Away	Won	9—5			
Sir William Turner's						
School 1st XV	Away	Lost	6—3			
Pocklington Grammar						
School 1st XV	Home	Won	19—3			
Durham School	Away	Lost	6—8			
FIFTEEN:	H. G. Bruce; J. C. Gosling, J. M. Bright, M. J. Reynolds, J. A.					

#### THE THIRD FIFTEEN

Played 3. Won 1. Drawn 1. Lost 1

Archbishop Holgate's School						FIFTEEN: G. A. Robertson; B. P. Kenworthy-Browne, G. S. Gaisford, St. Lawrence, M. R. Palmer ( <i>Capt.</i> ), M. W. Chapman; C. G. Petit, P. D. Fanshawe; S. B. Thomas, A. R. Patron, M. Everest, J. A. Ford, D. F. Tate, J. G. Mitchell, J. D. Harris, G. A. Hay.
1st XV	Away	Drawn	3—3			
Newburgh Priory						
School 1st XV	Away	Won	11—0			
Boys' Squadron,						
Royal Signals	Home	Lost	3—6			

#### THE COLTS

Played 6. Won 2. Lost 4

Archbishop Holgate's School						FIFTEEN: D. M. Booth; I. Russell, W. L. Gilchrist, M. J. Tate, J. W. Baker; J. N. Curry, A. D. Wauchope; T. P. Fattorini, B. J. O'Connor, I. A. Petrie, Z. T. Dudzynski, J. J. Knowles, J. G. Faber, N. A. Sayers, P. J. Vincent ( <i>Capt.</i> )
Newburgh Priory						Colours were awarded to J. N. Curry, T. P. Fattorini, I. A. Petrie, N. A. Sayers, M. J. Tate, A. D. Wauchope.
School 1st XV	Home	Won	6—5			
Boys' Squadron,						
Royal Signals	Away	Lost	8—10			
Pocklington Grammar						
School	Away	Lost	5—13			
St. Peter's School	Away	Lost	3—25			
Giggleswick School	Away	Lost	3—20			

## COLTS' RETROSPECT

COLTS did not have a remarkably successful season and when it has been said that they were for the majority of their matches seriously handicapped by injuries every reasonable excuse has been exploited. The reasons for the Colts' disappointing results were weak tackling and unreliable handling among the backs and among the forwards, perhaps too little brute force and certainly too much ignorance of other kinds.

It was hoped that the back division was going to be very good and well it might have been; but, after injuries began, grave weaknesses were shown in defence both in tackling and in knowledge of how to mark up to their opposite numbers. There is however ground for optimism for at least four of the back division.

A. Wanchope has developed a longer pass and, as long as he restricts his individual efforts, as he has been doing, he will develop into a good scrum half. J. Curry and M. Tate both show great promise, the former's defence is excellent and he has an eye for an opening. He is however most unstable on his feet and this defect will probably disappear. M. Tate has speed but he should concentrate on the opening outside his opposite number rather than inside him; his defence has a long way to go. Of the wings I. Russell showed at Catterick, before he was injured, that he has the potentiality of being a really first-class wing. His defence is good, but he must learn to try to make an opening for himself by using his speed the moment before he gets the ball. J. Baker looked like making a good wing but after his injury he did not improve.

To sum up it can be said that certain of the backs who played this term would

## SENIOR HOUSE MATCHES

WANDERING from game to game as the first round of the Senior House matches were in progress it was noticeable that St Dunstan's, who comfortably beat St Aidan's (19-3), possessed a set

normally have had no chance of being in any good team owing to their weakness in defence.

The obvious failing of the forwards as a pack was lack of cohesion. Too often J. P. Fattorini or I. A. Petrie or even J. Faber would lead a splendid rush and all the advantage would be lost because not enough forwards were up with them to form an effective loose scrum when the rush was checked. This weakness may have been due to insufficient training: certainly it did not seem to be due to lack of determination, for nearly all the forwards always persevered in circumstances that were often disheartening for them. Individually, indeed, some showed excellent promise. P. J. Vincent proved a most useful and intelligent player, and set an admirable captain's example in energy and resolution. He improved, too, in his vocal leadership of the forwards. Probably the best forwards in the team were Fattorini and Petrie, both of whom were sound scrummagers and fearless tacklers, full of hustle and determination, in the loose. These two were always well supported by N. A. Sayers, who combined speed with commonsense and played conspicuously in most matches; and Z. Dudzinski, a heavy energetic forward of considerable skill. J. J. Knowles who is young and came into the team late will be a useful player next year and J. Faber was capable of great élan when he felt like it. B. O'Connor showed promise as a hooker but lacked vitality in any other department of the game. P. Ford after being dropped from the side settled down to good rugby and will be a good forward as long as he remembers that brute force is not the only essential.

of forwards a good deal better than any other eight and almost certainly they could be expected to pull them through to the final. Their backs were not good, but eight sound forwards, a first rate

scrum-half, and a fly-half that handled well and could kick with both feet, must be a strong combination and one not easy to subdue. Of the other two games St Cuthbert's were inspired by J. M. Boodle's personal play and leadership so that this together with the bustle of the rest won them their match against St Edward's (14-0.) The third meeting, between St Bede's and St Oswald's, was always a "touch-and-go" affair and not until close on time did St Oswald's win by a converted try (5-0).

In the semi-finals St Dunstan's again came out on top through almost complete mastery in every scrum. Given more of the ball the better backs of St Cuthbert's might easily have changed the result. They strove hard to keep St Dunstan's from scoring but over-anxiousness cost them two penalty goals and P. Sheahan scored a typical scrum-half try (9-0). St Oswald's won their game against St Wilfrid's in the nick of time and by the smallest of margins, a

single try (3-0). It was a triumph, based on team work which they had developed by hard work and practice, and their path to the final was fully deserved. To win this it was necessary to devise a scheme whereby they might override the obvious advantages which St Dunstan's would hold in the scrums and the play of their forwards in the loose. To some extent this was achieved during the first half by marking up on P. Sheahan. But it was not enough and St Dunstan's scrum-half was far too good. The quick heel gave him many chances and the superiority of the pack inevitably told its tale. As a result three of the four tries were scored by forwards and the final score (17-3)—St Oswald's landed a penalty goal kicked by P. J. Maccabe—was truly representative of their superiority in a game which in no sense could be regarded as spectacular. There was almost no three-quarter play by either side.

## KICKING COMPETITION

THE competition, drawn up to improve as well as test the standard of kicking throughout the School, was attended by a gratifying and large entry. Compared with previous years the results showed a

distinct improvement and the two cups, awarded to the best kicker in the School and to the best under 16 competitor were won by F. C. Wadsworth and H. C. Grattan-Bellew.

## THE BEAGLES

THE Officials this term have been as follows: Master, J. A. Elliot; Whipper-in, C. Scrope; Field Master, D. Wiseman. And the following formed the committee: A. Velarde, A. Jackson, T. Smyth, C. Horgan, P. Comins, J. Dick, M. Lowsley-Williams, and I. Petrie.

The season has been a fair one so far and, after the very dry spell at the start, scent has been good on the whole and there have been some good hunts.

Of the Wednesday meets perhaps the best hunts were at Ampleforth Moor, Gilling Grange, and Rudland Chapel,

although on all three days there was a long draw to start with. From Ampleforth Moor early in October, with the ground still very dry, hounds were lucky to kill a brace of hares. The day at Gilling Grange ended with a long run over an unusual line of country, hounds being eventually stopped up by the York road beyond the South Lodge. And from the meet at Rudland a good hunt with a hare found on Harland Moor ended with hounds getting right away from everyone. They were eventually found in Farnedale and an unusually long way up the dale.

On the whole holidays the meets were at Hutton-le-Hole (Farndale), Hartoft (Rosedale), and Grange Gate (Bilsdale). The first, November 1st, was a very good day, hounds killing two hares, both after good runs over the moor and the farm land down by the river Dove. November 17th was another fine day, but bright and cold as if snow were coming. The first hare was soon killed after a quick burst, and then a long draw followed before hounds found again. This hare provided

an exciting hunt before completely disappearing when only just in front of the pack not far from the Forestry Plantation. She must have got into a hole somewhere.

The meet in Bilsdale on the Royal Wedding day was cut short almost at once by a very heavy rainstorm. It soon became impossible to see more than fifty yards or so, and as all were wet to the skin we called off very soon and went straight home.

## JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

IN writing these notes the point which comes to mind is the comparative failure of this term's candidates to satisfy the examiners for Certificate "A."

For many in the past the examination meant taking a platoon in Company Drill and knowing the tactics of a platoon in a company scheme and later doing a written examination in Tactics and Map Reading, in Sanitation and Man Management. This paper was corrected under the aegis of the War Office. All this happened before the war and it was felt that a boy who had passed both the "practical" and "written" examination knew something about it.

Since then the examination is still in two parts, both of which are "practical," the first taken at the age of 15 years and the second on reaching 16 years. The syllabus is very much shorter and the standard required to pass has steadily dropped since the "written" examination was stopped. Requests to raise the standard have not been fruitful and it is obviously very difficult to maintain a high standard throughout the country without a written examination.

It was good to notice that the standard of this term's board was higher than any during the last seven years and it is to be hoped that the leavening will be general throughout the country. Fifty per cent of the entrants passed with good marks and of the "failures" well over seventy per cent were border-line cases.

At the beginning of term N.C.O.'s

from Midland Brigade, Strensall, gave refresher courses in drill and Weapon Training to all N.C.O.'s and throughout the term took courses for N.C.O.'s in L.M.G. Post Certificate "A" courses were organized in Leadership and Tactics, Method of Instruction, Map-Reading and Signals and training within the companies followed the normal programme.

### SHOOTING

The standard of Classification was higher than in any other year and the 1st and 2nd VIII's put up good scores in the matches.

### CLUB MATCHES

#### 1st VIII

Mount St Mary's	472	636	Won
Beaumont	614	657	Won
Oundle	668	657	Lost
Whitgift	661	657	Lost
Wellingborough	641	657	Won
St Peter's	608	623	Won
Merchant Taylors'	577	623	Won
St Peter's	592	631	Won
Stonyhurst	597	636	Won
University College	625	660	Won
Lancing	575	661	Won
Mill Hill	538	661	Won
Blundells	617	660	Won

#### 2nd VIII

St Peter's	516	592	Won
Oundle	611	593	Lost
Blundell's	571	588	Won

*Promotions with effect from 22nd September 1947.*

*To be Under-Officer:* C.S.M. Mitchell, J. G. S. H., Sgts Lorrinan, G. F., Triggs, J. J. A.

*To be C.S.M.:* Sgts Dunn, R. H., Tate, D. F., L-Sgts Smyth, T. M. J., Wadsworth, F. C. H.

*To be C.Q.M.S.:* Sgt D'Arcy, S. H., L-Sgts Bright, J. M., Ford, J. A. D.

*To be Sgts:* L-Sgts Banks, W. H., Cubitt, T. B., Fanshawe, P. D., Farrell, T. H. F., Goodall, F. R., Kirby, R. F., Somerville, J. G. M., Cpls Boodle, J. M., Collins, M. H. D., Robertson, G. A.

*To be L-Sgts:* Cpls Engleheart, H. F. A., French, M. A., Kenworthy-Browne, P. F., Martin, J. O. R., Palmer, M. R., Patron, A. R., Petit, C. G. C., Rafferty, J. A., Smith, A. B., Wessel, P. C. J., L-Cpls Ballinger, R., Booth, R., Elliot, J. A., Gainer, J. S. G., Gosling, J. C., Horgan, C. P., Lingeman, P. J., Moylan, D. W., Sheahan, P. J. E., Sheehy, P., Vincenti, H. A., Wiseman, D. J.

*To be Cpls:* L-Cpls Anne, D., Astle, A. F. W., Barnewall, Hon. R. C., Bence-Jones, M. A., Caldwell, B. M., Campbell, C. A., Dale, J. S., Fay, L. M., George, J. C., Gleeson, R. C. F., Grant, A. M., Green, P. B. L., Hay, G. A., Hewitt, N. J. P., Jones, N. L., Lamb, D. S. O., Maccabe, P. J., Macdonnell, R. R., Maccata, G. D., Moore-Smith, B., Pilkington, T. O., Power, P. W. J., Ronan, S. R., Ryan, P. F. A., Ryan, R. P., Schulte, F. P. A., Smyth, J. M., Twomey, R. A., Tylor, I. P., Tyson, P. D., Windsor, A. A. B., Young, C. J., Young, J. A. D.

*With effect from December 6th, 1947.*

*To be L-Cpls:* Cadets Brinsley, P. V., Cowper, P. C., Cullinan, E. H. P., Davis, B. A. D., Gilchrist, W. L. A., Girouard, M., Goodall, A. D. S., Harwood, S. C. P., Hugh Smith, A. C., Kenworthy-Browne, J. A., Kendall, J. M., Knollys, C. F., Morrin, P. A. F., McKeever, M. C., McSwiney, O., Neely, G. D., Paul, J. A., Sawdy, P. B., Skinner, R. A., Spilsbury, H.

*Passed Certificate "A," Part I, 1st December, 1947.*

Cadets Bull, M. M., Butlin, D. K., Boyle, M. S., Dobson, S. P., Donelan, M. D., Drury, P. M. E., Dudzinski, Z. T. B., Erskine, J. M., Evans, J. S., Field, B. O., Freeman, M. A., Gainsford, J. W., Gibson, M. A., Goodman, D. R., Haslett, J. A., Havard, J. E. A., Henderson, J. B., Howard, M. J., Kingsbury, R. N. O., Lawrence, B. P. O., Leonard, J. M., Lomax, M. R., Lowsley-Williams, M., Martin, P. H., Mitchell, P. A., Moorhead, G. M., Morton, H. M. L., Nathan, J. L., O'Connor, B. J. G., O'Loughlin, J. P., O'Sullivan, J. C., Sheil, A. L., Simons, M. H. L., Tate, M., Unwin, P. W., Van den Berg, I. L., Wauchope, A. D., Wiener, P. P. M., Wright, K. J., Yonge, C. J.

*Passed Certificate "A," Part II, December, 1947.*

Cadets Brinsley, P. V., Cowper, P. C., Cullinan, E. H. P., Davis, B. A. D., Gilchrist, W. L. A., Girouard, M., Goodall, A. D. S., Harwood, S. C. P., Hugh Smith, A. C., Kenworthy-Browne, J. A., Kendall, J. M., Knollys, C. F., Morrin, P. A. F., McKeever, M. C., McSwiney, O., Neely, G. D., Paul, J. A., Sawdy, P. B., Skinner, R. A., Spilsbury, H.

## SCOUTING

### THE THIRD TROOP

THE arrival at the beginning of the term of six ammunition shelters and other materials for the Patrol Huts, which was announced in the last account are designed to increase the

accommodation at the Mole Catcher's Cottage, marked the beginning of an epoch in the history of the Troop.

When the Royal Army Ordnance Corps had very kindly erected the steel

portions the Patrols set to work with such keenness and energy that by the beginning of December, not only were four of them habitable, but the first stage in the proposed alteration of the Cottage was sufficiently far advanced to make it possible to hold our annual Christmas Camp Fire, without running the risk of our guests suddenly disappearing through the floor to the kitchen below.

The full scheme is to make a big hall of the cottage with a stage and store room over it, at the west end; thus making room for indoor activities on wet days, without interfering with the Patrol cooking and other activities which could be going on simultaneously in the huts.

In fact it will be the Headquarters of a standing camp.

In spite of all this activity the Troop found time for several wide games and expeditions and outings were made to Hambleton where practical map-reading and stalking were practised, and to Mr Slingsby's Glider Factory at Kirbymoorside for which opportunity we are most grateful to him.

The Troop Leader this year is J. Wansbrough and the Patrol Leaders are P. Cullinan, M. Johnson-Ferguson, J. McKeever, M. Allan and J. Stevenson.

Patrol Leader Allan and Second M. Tarleton are to be congratulated on becoming First Class Scouts.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term opened with a full complement of boys, some fifty of them new.

THE Head Monitor was M. W. Tarleton, and Captain of Football M. W. Hattrell, D. F. Boylan was Vice-Captain.

THE following were appointed monitors: J. Wansbrough, P. A. Cullinan, E. P. Beck, J. Lawson, M. Stokes-Rees, S. D. Bingham, H. T. Fattorini, M. A. Allan and P. M. Gunn.

MISS HUGHES became Matron and Misses Marshall and Nettleton joined her staff as Assistant Matron and Cook respectively.

A BULLDOZER got to work early one morning and by lunch time had flattened the rubbish tip to the south of the skating rink into a spacious terrace, a proceeding which by the more conventional methods would have taken years. We are very grateful to Fr Ignatius for allowing it to come. The terrace is now growing good grass and in a year or so will provide a good grass wicket near the house.

THREE chestnut trees were planted to commemorate the Royal Wedding and in the evening the House watched a fireworks display in the "Bounds."

THE Retreat was given by Fr John Maddox and his reputation for stories has now passed into another generation of Amplefordians. We are very grateful to him for an excellent Retreat.

TWO familiar figures have died during the term. Fr Abbot Bede Turner who looked after so thoroughly the building of the house originally and kept an eye on it during his daily walk on the skating rink, and Mr Buckley who for several years has been teaching music. May they rest in peace.

THE carol service at the end of term was presided over by Fr Paul. It went with a swing as the Junior House singing usually does. This was followed by the Christmas supper.

### RUGBY

FOR the first three weeks or so the ground was so dry and hard as to be unfit for play. When the rain came and conditions improved games began in earnest for the whole House. There was

great keenness and considerable improvement in all the Sets. This was especially evident in the First Set, where there were considerably more than fifteen players whose standard was fit for the team.

THE XV was a good side with the main strength, as in the last year or two, in the forwards. The pack was hard-working, aggressive, well balanced in the scrum, and—most important of all—played well together as a pack. There were weaknesses, of course; the first, a rather general tendency to smother-tackle, instead of going hard and low, due perhaps to the hard ground at the start. The other notable weakness was the absence of really quick heeling from the loose scrums. But this may have been a matter of policy rather than weakness, for the forwards appeared to lack confidence in their backs.

Behind the scrum Hattrell, who captained the side well by his example and leadership, developed a long—if slow—pass and very accurate kicking. Serbrock played well at stand-off. The three-quarter line will be good with more practice in passing and handling the ball and with the more determined running that will come with experience next term. FitzHerbert at full-back was always safe and in the right place.

In spite of the criticisms made here there is every reason to expect the side to develop into a very good, perhaps an unusually good, team next term. The material is certainly there; so is the spirit and drive; all that is needed is experience and practice. The value of the latter was made evident by the greatly improved standard of place-kicking.

FIVE matches were played of which only one was lost. A younger team also played Gilling and Saint Martin's. The following played in the 1st XV: Hattrell, Boylan, Wansbrough, Bingham, Stokes-Rees, Tarleton, Gunn, Beale, Young, Carr, Serbrock, Reid, Zollner, FitzHerbert, Poole, Bianchi, Forster, Lawson, MacGeorge, P. Kelly.

Colours were awarded to Young, Beale, Gunn, Carr, and Serbrock.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Captains for the term were:— P. M. Vincent, P. Arming, A. J. Hartigan, G. C. Hartigan, W. A. Phipps, M. A. Bulger.

THE Officials were:—

*Sacristans:* F. J. Baker, H. W. Lawson, D. H. M. Massey, J. B. Whitehall.

*Secretaries:* R. M. Swinburne, J. Moor.

*Librarians:* T. D. Prentice, L. N. van den Berg.

*Bookmen:* A. N. Lyon-Lee, R. H. Martin.

*Custodians of the Ante-room:* N. F. Martin, E. H. Barton.

*Keepers of Carpentry:* C. S. R. Honeywill, J. H. F. Kenny.

THE following boys made their First Holy Communion on the feast of Christ the King: A. G. Tomlinson, B. Kilkelly, R. B. Blake-James, T. T. Dobson.

THE following New Boys joined the School this term: J. S. Hardman, V. E. Dillon, A. Hawe, A. W. L. Hornet, J. A. S. des Forges, D. J. Dillon, Viscount Encombe, C. P. King, H. O. Hugh-Smith, B. J. Mahon, J. F. C. Festing, J. M. P. Horsley, R. P. Kelly, A. C. Tomlinson, A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip, J. F. Blake, P. R. Bland, B. Kilkelly, M. A. King, C. S. Macmillan, A. J. Ainscough, R. B. Blake James, T. T. Dobson, R. B. K. Gallagher, A. L. Medicott, A. R. Umney, R. Whitfield, J. Macmillan.

PERHAPS this term will remain in boys' memories as that of the Great Drought; to their consternation even washing had on occasion to be restricted and rationed, for report has it that at the end of term but a couple of inches of water remained in the Reservoir! But it has been a splendid period for outdoor activities, except that sometimes the ground was too hard for rugby.

THERE have been a number of home produced amusements. The Gilling

Puppets gave two performances. Probably the best performance yet achieved was *The Wedding of Princess Rosalind* a play got up specially for the Royal Wedding holiday. One remembers a very noisy Ogre, a noble Prince, a dreadful witch, a sprightly jester, a foolish clown—but at least a dozen boys contributed to the entertainment, so it would be invidious to mention names.

THE artists were responsible for two great exhibitions. On All Saints the School board was decorated with a galaxy of pictures representing various Patron Saints; at the end of term there was a very good collection of "cut-out" cribs and Christmas cards.

DURING the term there has been a group of First Form Singers who, under Mr Lorigan's enthusiastic instruction, have done a lot of singing in their recreation time and learnt many good songs. The fruits of their endeavours were enjoyed in a concert on St Cecilia's Day and at the Nativity Play.

THE Second Form Carpentry class have again achieved a well worth-while production. Week by week the industry perseveres and at the end of term each boy had made an excellent crucifix complete with stand. The brass figures are of course bought. It is hard to imagine a production more inspiring to the young craftsmen and their owners seemed rightly proud of their work.

A SUCCESSFUL innovation this term has been the Monday Violin Recital. For this we have to thank Mr Walker and Mr Wilson. Each week the School enjoyed their expert performance of a wide variety of music, which included some delightful old English pieces of Eccles, Sheild, and Daniel Purcell, some Seventeenth Century Spanish airs, Sonatas of Handel, Mozart, Brahms and Dohnanyi, and "The Lark Ascending" of Vaughan Williams.

THERE has been a good programme of films of which perhaps the most popular new adventures were "Captains Courageous" and "The Foreman Went to France."

HOCKEY has featured as a regular recreation on short afternoons; the games are somewhat "squash" affairs, but are energetic and good fun. And there are a few who are beginning to show some little skill in the game.

THE Second Form Shooting has been keen, but the general standard is rather poor at present. However, P. M. Vincent and W. A. Phipps achieved their badge and two or three others came near to winning it.

THE new playing fields just succeeded in getting green before winter put an end to grass growing. But at present they are forbidden territory, for the drought did not give the seeds a fair chance of establishing themselves. The excavations of rock on the third field still proceed.

THERE were again four Sundays whereon special preachers journeyed across from the Abbey and the School are grateful to Fr. Paul, Fr William, Fr Patrick and Fr Maurus Green for their visits.

IF weight is an indication of the health of boys then the School must be pronounced in excellent fettle, for the carefully documented record of weights are well above what the expert statisticians show to be the normal or average weights of boys according to the various age-groups. Many factors combine to this state of affairs, but probably the plentiful food supply organized by Matron and her Staff, and the enthusiastic physical training provided by Mr Kerswell, are the chief explanations.

So the end of term came and the approach of the Feast. On the last Sunday a large Christmas tree appeared in the Hall complete with coloured lights and festive finery. Splendid plum puddings were

carried in at dinner time and greeted with great cheering. After tea the 1947 Nativity Play was performed. The setting was simple; the performance was not always word-perfect, but the School and goodly company of visitors seemed to enjoy it all and the actors are to be congratulated on maintaining a custom which should be traditional at Christmastide. Everyone was delighted to find that Father Abbot had managed to come over to bless the proceedings with his presence. The play was helped enormously by the excellent series of carols provided by the First Form group of singers and sung between the various scenes. The parts were played as follows:—

Our Lady	C. S. R. Honeywill
St Joseph	D. H. M. Massey
Baltassar	A. Edye
Caspar	P. Arming
Melchior	W. A. Phipps
Herod	P. M. Vincent
Publius	A. J. Hartigan
Chamberlain	R. M. Swinburne
Royal Astromer	J. D. Prentice
Jewish Rabbi	J. B. Whitehall
Borus	L. N. van den Berg
Xanthus	<i>Rabbers</i> J. Moor
Dysmas	G. C. Hartigan
Servants	A. N. Lyon-Lee
	F. J. Baker
	H. W. Lawson
Simon	B. M. Wauchope
Messenger	N. F. Martin

The Feast had most of the usual ingredients but the whistles in the crackers were a mistake; there was sufficient noise without these! Once more some visitors suddenly burst upon the scene. A new Matron arrived to inspect the School; the mighty dame produced a very grubby and ill-mannered ruffian who had to be washed in public; a mysterious Knight in armour stalked into the room, who had apparently last visited Gilling many centuries ago; and lastly a bucolic policeman did his best to arrest the intruders but only succeeded in causing further pandemonium. The School are grateful to these great-hearted but anonymous visitors. So with Fr Maurus wishing

everyone a happy Christmas and thanking the Staff for their labours, and lastly the singing of Auld Lang Syne, the Feast came to its proper ending.

#### RUGBY

Five matches were played this term. We had our usual hard-fought battle against the Junior House which our opponents just won, saving the dignity due to their years. We also lost to a strong Fyling Hall team but beat Glenhow the following week.

The two best matches were against Malsis Hall. Mr B. C. Gadney had chosen a team which matched us in age. At home we lost 6—11 and away we again lost 3—5, but both games were very even and very exciting and from them we learnt many lessons which can with practice improve the rugger at Gilling. When the new fields are available for practice we hope to be able to add more technique to the now traditional bustling energy of the Gilling teams.

Of the forwards the two Hartigans who gained their colours last year were always prominent. Halliday and van den Berg were awarded their colours this year and Vincent, R. Martin and Baker played many good games. Thompson at scrum-half gained his colours as also did Wauchope who played well at full-back. In the three-quarter line Booth shows great promise and should be very useful next year. Bulger is strong and fast but has much to learn in the art of handling and tackling.

The 1st XV was as follows:—  
Wauchope; Lawson, Massey, Bulger, V. Dillon; Booth, Thompson; A. Hartigan, G. Hartigan, van den Berg, Vincent, R. H. Martin, Halliday, Baker, and Honeywill.

Moore, Smith, P. Wright, Phipps, Ashton and Prentice also played in matches.

#### BOXING

FIFTY boys entered for the Inter-Section Competition at the end of the term. That in itself is sufficient testimony to the healthy state of boxing at Gilling. There were many newcomers to the art, who, while looking most ferocious, showed that they already realized that it is an art and demonstrated their skill as well as their strength. Others, the more experienced, had improved noticeably in ring-craft and in the variety of their attack. It is a gentlemanly sport but not a gentle one. There is only one small regret. Some of the older boys who looked so promising in the summer were missing from the competition.

Fr William, unflinching in his interest, kindly judged the second day of the Competition and seemed to enjoy himself—though on his own admission sometimes found it hard to reach a decision, so close were the contests.

Only after the last fight, and only after an altercation between the Senior and Junior Mathematical masters, was it decided that the result was a tie between the Spartans and the Athenians.

## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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

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

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

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

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

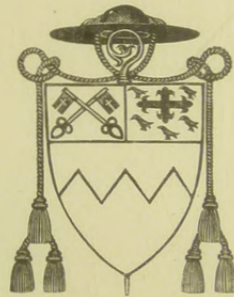
## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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May 1948

Part II

## PENTECOST

FEW topics recur more regularly in conversation, few provide so much common material for discussion, few are so barren of any conclusion at the end of the evening, as the old question whether ghost stories are true or not. And there is one explanation which never fails to turn up and be considered, the explanation which was preferred, I believe, by Mgr Benson, a man who all his life took the keenest possible interest in the occult. It is this—that when some scene has taken place at a given spot, which is accompanied by very strong human emotions, a murder, for example, or a suicide, the material surroundings of that spot become charged, as it were, impregnated with those stored up emotions, as an electric battery is charged with electricity; and when a sufficiently psychic person comes along, or comes along on the proper anniversary, so that the external conditions of the original event repeat themselves, these stored up impressions are communicated to his or her mind from the material surroundings themselves.

The material surroundings of the places in which we have been through any violent emotional crisis possess the power of carrying us back into the past, of impressing upon our minds an echo, as it were, of the feelings we experienced long ago. More especially, I think, when the experience was an uncomfortable one. The place where you had a violent quarrel, or had to go through some very embarrassing interview; the place where you parted from a friend, as it proved, your last parting; the place where you received some sudden shock of bad news—how unforgettable are the memories which linger in such places as those; how easily the emotions once experienced there reconstruct themselves in the imagination! Even years after the original occurrence, you will feel a blush mounting to your cheeks, or a lump rising in your throat, from mere unconscious association with something which happened in the past.

If you come to think of it, there must have been one set of people in the history of the world for whom one particular room must have had associations so crowded and so vivid that they must have felt as if they had been familiar with the place for a life time, instead a couple of months. The set of people I refer to were the Apostles and those others, we do not know how numerous, who remained close followers of our Lord during his lifetime and threw in their lot with his Mother and his

friends after the crucifixion. And the room in question must have been the Upper Room, the Cenacle, as Christian piety names it, which was the chief focus of Christian history from the time when our Lord ate his last Passover till the time when the Holy Spirit came down on the day of Pentecost, meet in a certain upper room. Think of the mental pictures that room suggested to them, the mental pictures that distracted, if any did distract, the prayer in which they waited for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

For them, surely, the Cenacle was a haunted room. They could remember how they first came into it, six weeks back; their spirits already overcast with the foreboding of tragedy. "With desire have I desired to eat this Pasch with you before I suffer"—such were the words with which their Master preaced the meal, and struck, from the first, the note of parting. Then, almost immediately, he warned them that one of their own number, one of his chosen friends, would betray him. There is nothing, I suppose, more unsettling to man's whole being than the sudden discovery of treachery in his fellow man. To learn that some friend whose character you have taken for granted, to whom you have unhesitatingly relied without reserve, on whom you have relied without hesitation, was really all the time something other than you thought him—that is an experience which of itself seems to turn the whole world upside down for you, challenges all your judgments and calls for a revision of all your sentiments. And more poignant still must have been the uncertainty; to know, though it were only for an hour, that one of their number was a traitor without knowing which; to feel that a confidence reposed even in Peter, even in the beloved disciple, might prove to be a confidence misplaced—that will have increased the tumult of their spirits. And, worst of all, that terrible whisper of doubt in the heart of each one, a doubt of his own ultimate loyalty, his constancy in the face of persecution, that dictated to each the shame-faced question, "Lord, is it I?"

Meanwhile our Lord has risen from table, and girded himself with a towel; he is passing from one to another, offering to wash their feet. He is foreshadowing to them the sacramental remission of sins; that they cannot understand now, though they will understand it hereafter. They only realize that this ceremonial purification must be the prelude to some rite more holy and solemn than the paschal rite on which they are already engaged. And, sure enough, almost before their questionings have had time to die down, their Master is standing at the table, and has uttered the words that echo through Christendom from day to day, "Take, eat, this is my Body . . . This Chalice is the New Testament in my Blood."

In that same room, I suppose, they reassembled an hour later, panic-stricken fugitives. They have seen the Son of Man taken by his enemies;

seen it, and escaped with their lives. Yes, they are all there, James and John the sons of Zebedee, who boasted that they could drink the chalice of their Master and share his baptism of blood, there they are, in hiding. Thomas, who inspired his fellow-apostles to accompany their Master on that fatal journey with a cry of despairing courage, "Let us also go, that we may die with him," there he is, in hiding. They avoid one another's eyes, beaten men, not daring to accuse each other, every man knowing his own guilt. The only sorry boast of their party is Simon Peter; he at least followed at a distance, and, though it was too late to help, waited at least to see what would happen . . . And then the door opens, and Peter too joins them, his cheeks furrowed with tears, and the tale of their defection is complete.

In that same room they met again, three nights afterwards. The bitterness of the crucifixion lies behind them, and through the twilight of their doubt come flashes of hope. The sepulchre has been found empty, that is certain, and he who lay there has been seen, if the stories are true, in the garden, seen on the road to Emmaus. There will be trouble over this before long; the rulers of the Jews will find out their hiding-place and put them to the question; best keep the doors locked, for the present anyhow. And suddenly, through those locked doors, passes a figure that is well known to them; is it their Master himself? Or is it a spirit? He shews them his hands, he offers them his side to touch; he gives them his peace and his pardon, he sends them out in his Father's name; he commissions them to forgive sins. Twice in that same room they had proof unmistakable that he who died had risen again.

A room haunted with memories—through that door did Judas slink out into the night, so short a time since; on that table the consecrated Chalice reposed; through that window they listened to the shouts of "Crucify him"; that floor has been trodden by impassible Feet. It was in these surroundings that the Holy Ghost visited his people on the day of Pentecost. The inspiration he brought was to be something new, something altogether new in the world's history, yet it was to be based upon and rooted in memories of the past; "when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will teach you all things, and bring all things to your remembrance, whatsoever I have said unto you." The scene of their inspiration for the future was to be a scene enriched by past experience.

Inspiration and experience, how seldom they go hand in hand! How old a complaint it is, *Si jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait*; if youth had the experience, or age the inspiration! And it is so with the religions of the world; look where you will outside the Catholic Church, and you will find that all religions suffer from one defect or the other. The religions of the East have, many of them, an immemorial antiquity, but they have no instinct which urges them forward, no initiative, no

vital power of self-adaptation. The new religions which we invent for ourselves in the West are full of urge and initiative when they begin their careers; they dazzle the eye with their novelty, but they have no roots in experience, and therefore they do not last; in a century the wine has run out of them, the effervescence is evaporated. But the Catholic Church, founded by the Holy Apostles with all the experience of Holy Week and Easter behind them, with all the possibilities of Pentecost in front of them, derived from the fact the perpetual miracle of her unaging youth. In those six weeks before Pentecost the apostles had already lived through, as it were, the whole cycle of Church history; there was nothing callow, nothing tentative, nothing inexperienced about their methods from the very first. And, because she was born old, the Church remains ever young. That is why men fear her and hate her; they are conscious, even when they are furthest from believing in her claims, that she is neither new nor old, but eternal. She retains the memory of the Cenacle and of the Catacombs, yet for her Pentecost is continually repeating itself, making all things new. May the Holy Ghost who descended this day guide her and us in these disillusioned times, as in that first joyful dawn of her history.

R. A. KNOX.

"I am only one, but I *am* one: I cannot do everything, but I *can* do something: what I can do, I *ought* to do: what I ought to do, I *will* do, by the grace of God."

St Frances Cabrini to Archbishop Ryan—from her life, *Westward by Command* (Mercier Press) by Maire Cotter.

## WITH CONFUCIUS TO CHRIST

IMAGINE an Englishman, who had been, an ambassador, our Foreign Secretary and Prime Minister, in time of great crisis, going off to China in order to find what had made China so great, becoming a Confucianist there and being received among the literati. It would be a unique event. This is what Dom Célestin Lou has done—only the other way round. He was a diplomatist, Foreign Minister and Prime Minister of China, he came to Europe, became a Catholic and a Benedictine. This book is all about how this happened and a good deal besides.

He is not the first Prime Minister of China to become a Catholic, Siu-Kuang-Ki did so in the seventeenth century, and was baptized by P. Matteo Ricci, one of the greatest missionaries of all time. But Paul Siu did not leave China, he remained wholly Chinese, he had a family to bring up. The point of this book is that it records how a Chinese combines both the culture of the Western world and his own. Many a Chinese has left his home and become westernized, losing his own way of life in the process and probably only getting the worst of the West into the bargain. Dom Célestin Lou has preserved the best of his own majestic past, that tradition of four thousand years, and grafted upon it the greatest thing of our world, the teaching of Christ. He is both a Confucianist and a Catholic.

Having, one feels, achieved in his own person this almost impossible feat of the wedding of two cultures (a thing only done perhaps before in regard to Europe and China by those great Jesuits, Ricci, Verbiest and Schall and a few others of that astonishing company) he has a great urge to lead others to follow. His meditations on this theme are perhaps the most instructive in the book.<sup>1</sup>

First, he puts before us some statistics we tend to forget. The Chinese form a quarter of the population of the globe; the Chinese language is spoken by a third of the peoples of the earth. Yet not one per cent of that population is Catholic, and that, two thousand years after the coming of Christ. Secondly, following closely an important article in the *Osservatore Romano* of January 25th, 1940 by Mgr Costantini, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide, he analyses why missions have failed in China, when they succeeded in the Graeco-Roman world. The Monsignor wrote: "The Missionaries of those first ages built up the Church with the native Hierarchy of the country, and they used for the liturgy the language which they found on the spot . . . We have attempted to convert the East through a foreign Hierarchy and through Latin, and the East has not responded." Chinese bishops have been consecrated; and perhaps, in a not distant future, the liturgy will be sung in Chinese.

The most original portion of the book is Dom Célestin's plea for

<sup>1</sup> *Ways of Confucius and of Christ* by Dom Pierre Célestin Lou Tseng-Tsing, translated by Michael Derrick (Burns Oates, 1948) pp. i-x, 1-140. 10s. 6d.

the conversion of China through monasteries. He points out that monasticism in China means Buddhist monasteries. He is aware that Buddhism propagated itself in the early centuries of the Christian era by means of monks. Indeed the number of monasteries was so great that a well-known Chinese poet of the time, Po Chu-i, wrote a poem against them; a line runs, "I begin to fear that the world will become a vast convent." In A.D. 845 the Emperor Wu Tsung suppressed them. It is not so well known that the first Christian missionaries, the Nestorians, were also monastic in technique. According to the famous Nestorian tablet, set up in A.D. 781, "The great Emperor Kao-Tsung . . . caused monasteries of the Luminous Religion (i.e. Christianity) to be founded in every prefecture." The Nestorian monasteries were suppressed at the same time as the Buddhist ones; but there was a moment when it might have turned the other way and China been converted to Nestorianism. If we look at the history of our own Western world, Eastern Europe was largely converted by Basilian monks and the West by Benedictine ones. There must be something suitable about monasteries for that early stage of conversion.

But Dom Célestin sees a special appropriateness in attempting the conversion of China through Benedictine abbeys. One of the distinctive features of the Rule of St Benedict is the family spirit. The abbot is the father and the monks are brothers. The small size of the average Benedictine monastery, compared to those of Egypt and Ireland in ancient times, makes this spirit specially Benedictine. Now, this same spirit is particularly Chinese. One might say that the whole social and political life of China, its whole culture, was based on the fatherhood of God, and all authority, as exercised by men, coming from Him. The Emperor was in place of God, the father of his people, and so it went down through all the grades of authority. Thus, immediately, there would be a link of likeness in the Chinese and the Benedictine spirits. At the moment there are not more than one or two Benedictine monasteries in China; that of the province of Szechwan is of Belgian origin.

We must remember in this connexion however that the Chinese monasticism, namely the Bhuddist, in many of its manifestations, they rightly despise. Therefore, a Christian monasticism may seem in their eyes only another form of this corrupt thing. Strangely enough the Jesuits when they first landed at Canton appeared in the garb of the Chinese monks; but it was not long before they realized their mistake and at the earliest opportunity they changed it for that of the Chinese litterati, or scholar class. Up to then the educated had kept the missionaries at arm's length, but now they were welcomed everywhere, so long as the emperor of the day seemed favourable. Therefore, though the monastic idea is suitable to the Chinese, to adopt this mode of life in China has its own drawbacks, and perhaps Dom Célestin is too optimistic as to its effects.

The principle that all authority comes from God, and specially the paternal authority, has of course the consequence of filial piety. All those sections in the book dealing with this aspect are moving in their simplicity and depth. Among the illustrations, for instance, is the monument Dom Célestin had erected over the tomb of his father. It shows Æneas carrying his father from the ruins of Troy, the classic example in early times of filial piety, immortalized in Virgil's epic poem. But both to the Romans and more particularly to the Chinese this attitude to one's father was not merely a personal thing but of immense social significance. On this idea the whole order of society was based; it gave permanence to society, it gave it stability. Both the Roman and the Chinese preserved that principle from ancient patriarchal times, and in Jewish history it is perfectly portrayed in the story of Abraham and Isaac.

Is Dom Célestin perhaps showing us Europeans, in that delicate way that the Chinese have, the road back to sanity, that is the way back to order, by means of a reintegrating of family life, based on filial piety and the right of the father to be obeyed because his authority comes from God? Whether consciously or not the author meant us to draw this conclusion, it is one that at least this reader has drawn.

One might go further and apply that basic ideal of Chinese thought to the religious strife of the West. Just as the Emperor in olden times derived his authority from God and was a kind of universal father to his people, so should we consider the Pope as the spiritual father of Christendom, or Father under God, of the children of God. His rule is not tyrannical but a paternal guidance.

Again Dom Célestin uses this idea as a solution for the international ills of our day. Not only as a Christian but also as a Confucian, he sees all mankind as one great family; he calls the West and China brother and sister. They have a relationship of equality, they have mutual rights and mutual duties; they are not utterly separate, independent, but interrelated. The absolute sovereignty of nation states is, or should be, he thinks a thing of the past.

The author expresses a hope that he may one day explain to his own nation the great mystery of the Redemption in terms of filial piety. If he can be persuaded to fulfil his promise, his words must be translated into English, for we have much to learn from the wise approach of the Chinese.

Perhaps enough has been said to show that this book is not like other books, but that it is dealing with a world problem so far scarcely seriously considered except by those seventeenth century Jesuits already referred to, namely the problem of making the way of Confucius lead on to the Way of Christ. Too many have put the problem as a choice: Confucius or Christ. It should be: how to reach Christ with Confucius?

## TWO CITIES

"Two loves made two cities"

St. Augustine—*De Civitate Dei*

THE decision to abolish the School Certificate examination of the past and to replace it with something else, while arousing a certain apprehension among the conservative and ecstasy among progressive, does in fact provide an opportunity for examining academic consciences and for thinking out new ways of approaching old problems.

The great practical difficulty of education lies not so much in deciding what are the aims, but in reconciling the means to those aims. Many would agree, at least all those for whom there is a *philosophia perennis*, that wisdom is the aim; that education must inculcate the relative importance of this world and the next. But few, we imagine, would go on to say that we must teach theology alone—even though the knowledge, love and service of God are the very reason of our existence. None of us may forget that we are obliged to fit our pupils with qualities and information that will enable them to earn a living, provide for a family, and, in general, play their full part as citizens of this world as well as heirs of the next. So, although the aim is simple and agreed upon, the means provide ample ground for divergence of opinion and exercise of prudence.

A further measure of agreement would doubtless be given to the statement that there is a hierarchy in the things that are worth knowing—acknowledged at least in theory if not invariably acted upon in practice. It is when we come to the practical affair of devising a school syllabus that further wide differences of opinion arise about which of the various branches of knowledge are practically more important. Some would even maintain that it does not much matter what you teach, provided that the relative importance of that subject is made quite clear by the very method of approach to it. Whatever be the truth of this, it seems obvious that a boy who is going to be an engineer must be taught mathematics and physics; he can be a good engineer without knowing either literature or history. But the question remains—can he be a good man? Morally good he certainly can be: but if he is unaware of the nature of his fellow men, their ideas and past achievements, can he be a full man; a really intelligent man; a wise man? Therein lies the problem of educating whether for life or for a career.

I suppose that of all the subjects studied at school, about the most useless on the practical plane is history. Henry Ford's opinion that "history is bunk" did not prevent him from becoming a millionaire and quite possibly helped him. So it cannot be defended (nor need it

be—though the attempt is often made) as a practical education; and yet, having man as its proper object and therefore ranking high in the hierarchy of the worth-knowing, the way in which it is taught in schools should give us some clue in our enquiry. Here, then, we have a subject (though of course not the only one) which can be regarded as purely educational and not practical at all in the sense of fitting a man for a trade or profession. Let us examine for a moment how this educative and illuminating survey of what man has done in the past has been approached.

Some years ago an amusing attack on the traditional method of teaching history was written; but it left the academic world unshaken and 1066 and *All That* has shared the fate of so much other satire and has joined *Gulliver's Travels* and *Alice in Wonderland* on the children's bookshelf. But read it again and you will there get a clear picture of the permanent value of the hours of labour you have spent in teaching or learning history in the traditional<sup>1</sup> manner. Persistent enquiry among all sorts of men has led the writer to acknowledge that it is not an altogether unfair picture.

Why should this be so? Surely we have in history facts that should illumine rather than burden the mind; the revelation of man in his relations with God and his fellow men, the record of his finest and most lasting achievements, the explanation of his past failures giving instruction and hope for future generations. That is what we should expect from a study of history. Therein will be the proof of its true value.

But let us go on to see how this study has been approached in the practice of recent years. Our first shock is to discover that religion is regarded as quite a secondary, or a different and a relatively unimportant matter. It is usually written in separate books and even stored away in a separate part of the library. And even when we turn to secular history (as though there could be any such thing!) even there we might hope to find noble examples of men and peoples who have gone near to perfection and have added something positive to the pathetically small store of human wisdom and nobility and happiness. But we rarely find mention of the noble lives—the craftsmen, the philosophers, the prophets, the saints: the people who really count in the world, so we are led to conclude, are the insolent and bloody tyrants, the "idealists" and revolutionaries with their fantastic experiments, foredoomed to failure, upon suffering humanity, the parish-pump bickerings of stale politicians, the soldiers leading the long march of civilization from the Roman *ballista* to the Atomic Bomb.

<sup>1</sup> The writer is aware that to despise tradition is one of the worst forms of intellectual snobbery. He would like to emphasize that the "tradition" he is criticizing is but a recent fashion of little more than a century: he might maintain that the drift of his criticism is in the direction of a return to a more valuable and far older tradition.

Why do we pick out for the education of mankind the lesser men whose achievements are transitory and limited, and leave out the greater whose works are enduring because they bear the stamp of eternal truth? If the historian is deliberately going to allow the store of human wisdom and nobility to be overlaid by the achievements of the "practical men," who is to blame either the man who despises history as a waste of time with no lesson to teach worth learning, or him who is led by its study to cynicism and despair? Those who, like Ford tell us that it is bunk, or like Mr Fisher that it is meaningless, or like Spengler that it is all inevitable and that we are all the victims of uncontrollable and unintelligible and apparently malignant forces. If this be true, then what justification have we for harrowing the minds of the young and filling the shelves of libraries with memorials of a meaningless and mostly murky past?

But, of course, we refuse to accept this depressing view of the value of history. What is the truth of the matter? In the normal school syllabus we have (due doubtless to the requirements of School Certificate) over-emphasized our national history thereby giving our pupils a narrow and parochial view of civilization and perpetuating disunity and increasing the disintegration of our times. National history, quite apart from being dangerous, must necessarily be had history since the nation cannot possibly be explained save as part of a greater unit. And to make matters worse, even our national history begins for the majority of students a mere two hundred years ago—or at least from the break-up of that spiritual unity which made our civilization. It is as wise and profitable to study history in this way as it would be to study man's physical nature by carefully examining one limb of a man dying of cancer and hoping thereby to discover what a healthy man is like.

Teachers of history have been able to excuse their approach to history along these lines because the horizon was inevitably limited by the syllabus of the School Certificate periods. Now that defence is to be no longer valid. Those of us (*quorum pars magna fui*) who have complained about the former restrictions must now produce our proposals for the future.<sup>1</sup> It was precisely this challenge that led to the setting down of these considerations—in the hope that, though they may not win assent, they will at least provoke constructive thought. History has been chosen as a test case. But it may be possible that there are other academic subjects which might well be put to a similar test in the light of our agreed principles. The study of languages can fail to arrive at

<sup>1</sup> Many are discontented with the present system though many of the remedies proposed are, in the writer's estimation, worse than the disease. At a recent conference of history teachers a plea by an eminent authority for a more universal approach was side-tracked by proposals to teach Russian or American history; even local history, aided by plasticine and scrap books, appeared to win more assent.

its true aim, that of putting men into touch with the thought of other men and ages, and can easily become an arid wilderness of grammar and philology. The natural sciences can cease to be natural philosophy and become nothing more than a technical preparation for industry. But that is beyond the scope of both this article and its writer. *Revenons à nos moutons.*

The thesis then, is this: that our approach to the teaching of history has been unsound historically and not as helpful towards the education of the full man as it ought to be; that the lines of a new approach have been indicated by Professor Arnold Toynbee in his *Study of History* and elsewhere; and that it is for us pedagogues to work out the details of how this new approach can be fitted into the hours available and to the capacity of our pupils. At the end of this article is added a suggested syllabus (not the work of the present writer) which may be useful if only as a starting point.

One thing seems evident. Our unit of history should be no less than a whole civilization; and normally it will be our own; that civilization created by men who believed (as do we) that the most important event in history was the Incarnation. We shall never make any sense of it if we go on implicitly accepting the Gibbonian view that the Middle Ages was an interlude of sterile and beastly barbarism between the high points of the Augustan Age and the Renaissance; and that Renaissance and Reformation mark the beginning of true progress. Our study must be the whole healthy body, not the diseased limb. We must abandon the parochial nationalist view and not hesitate to put religion where it belongs—as the foundation of any civilization and the Catholic religion as the basis of our own. That will be Catholic history and true history—for Catholic history is not a mere matter of re-distributing the names "Bloody" and "Good" between the two Tudor Queens and putting "so-called" before "Reformation."

It would be deplorable if we who accept the beliefs that made our civilization should wait for a lead from those who have abandoned those beliefs instead of ourselves showing them the way.

L.A.R.

#### HISTORY OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION

- I. The first year, being unable to grasp theories must be fed with facts.  
Preliminary: what Christ and the Church stand for: Redemption by an historical act.
- a. The Clash between Rome and the Church. Polycarp.
  - b. The Marriage of Rome and the Church. Constantine.
  - c. The Collapse of Civil Government. The Sack of Rome. Leo and Attila.
  - d. The Monastic Revival of Europe. St Gregory and St Boniface.



- e. The High Middle Ages. St Bernard and the Crusades, St Francis and the City States.
  - f. The Nation States. Anagni.
  - g. Corruption. The Great Schism. St Catherine.
- II. The second year, beginning to be more intelligent, can be fed more on theory.
- (i) Efforts to Save Europe.
    - (a) Conciliar movement.
    - (b) Reform from within. Oratory of divine love. Jesuits. Trent.
    - (c) Secession. Luther. Calvin.
  - (ii) The Breakdown.
    - (a) St Thomas More. The stages of the English secession.
    - (b) The 30 years War.
  - (iii) The Expansion of Europe.
    - (a) Economic.
    - (b) Missionaries.
    - (c) Political rivalry—city states dwarfed by nation states, and they by continental states.
  - (iv) Uneasy Stability. Eighteenth century. Voltaire v. St B. J. Labre.
  - (v) The Crash: French Revolution.
- III. The third year has now seen the history of their own world in outline. We may proceed to fill things in.
- (i) The use made of Hellenic learning by the early Church. St Augustine.
  - (ii) The meaning of Christian Law.
    - (a) Submission to Church. Gregory VII.
    - (b) . . . State and organisms of society. Guilds.
  - (iii) The Mediaeval synthesis. St Thomas Aquinas. Dante.
  - (iv) The rise of Autonomous Man in: politics, religion, economics, philosophy. Machiavelli, Luther, Rousseau, Adam Smith.
  - (v) Efforts to restore order. Newman, Mercier. Leo XIII, Pius XI.
  - (vi) Other religions.
    - (a) In themselves.
    - (b) In relation to the Church.

## FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS

IN view of the prospect of a water scheme to supply the needs of the whole of this district it may possibly interest Amplefordians of today to learn something of the difficulties of the past to meet our needs. The conditions of the first seventy years were such that local wells supplied them. With the opening of the New College in 1861 and the increase in the numbers in the School from about fifty to nearly a hundred by 1870, as well as by the growing demand for better hygienic conditions, a serious problem had to be faced. Up to this date all the water needed for the new lavatory with its fifty or more wash basins was driven by a force pump in what was then called the pump house, now the Games Master's room. The water was drawn from a concealed well which still exists beneath the flagged area at the foot of the stairway lying east of the glass doors. It needed five hundred strokes a day to fill a large cistern attached to the outside of the dormitory wall. The water was good for drinking and could at any time be drawn upon in the pump house.

The suite of bathrooms of today only came into existence in 1873. The site they occupy had served as the playroom in the days of the original college and then was devoted to the more menial service of a wash house, where on alternate Saturday evenings either heads or feet were washed. It had but an earthen floor and a large copper at the west end provided the hot water. There was at this date no such luxury as a swimming bath. A walk of three miles to the Rye was the price one had to pay for a bathe occasionally in the summer months. The Fairfax lake was not then available for bathing, though it was for skating.

Fr Bede Prest, who was Prior from 1866 to 1874, and whose vision and constructive ideas as procurator were largely responsible for the ample scale and the amenities of the college building, was from the first fully alive to the needs of the day. In the early summer of 1870 he set himself to meet them by a bold and promising water scheme. The field abutting on the Holbeck nearest to the stone bridge<sup>1</sup> had by this time become our property. Here he had an engine house erected and a settling tank sunk for water, drawn from the brook, which however was but imperfectly filtered. A line of four inch iron pipes conveyed it as far as the present hard tennis courts, and from there to the top of the hill rising eastward above them. Here was a site well adapted for a reservoir, well above the level of the monastery and college, and for an open-air bathing place. That it was available is due to a fact interesting in itself, and probably not generally known. When the Hon. Anne Fairfax offered to provide her stewards and chaplain, Fr Anselm Bolton, with

<sup>1</sup> Removed April, 1948 and to be re-built.

- e. The High Middle Ages. St Bernard and the Crusades, St Francis and the City States.
  - f. The Nation States. Anagni.
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  - (ii) The meaning of Christian Law.
    - (a) Submission to Church. Gregory VII.
    - (b) . . . State and organisms of society. Guilds.
  - (iii) The Mediaeval synthesis. St Thomas Aquinas. Dante.
  - (iv) The rise of Autonomous Man in : politics, religion, economics, philosophy. Machiavelli, Luther, Rousseau, Adam Smith.
  - (v) Efforts to restore order. Newman, Mercier. Leo XIII, Pius XI.
  - (vi) Other religions.
    - (a) In themselves.
    - (b) In relation to the Church.

## FURTHER RECOLLECTIONS

IN view of the prospect of a water scheme to supply the needs of the whole of this district it may possibly interest Amplefordians of today to learn something of the difficulties of the past to meet our needs. The conditions of the first seventy years were such that local wells supplied them. With the opening of the New College in 1861 and the increase in the numbers in the School from about fifty to nearly a hundred by 1870, as well as by the growing demand for better hygienic conditions, a serious problem had to be faced. Up to this date all the water needed for the new lavatory with its fifty or more wash basins was driven by a force pump in what was then called the pump house, now the Games Master's room. The water was drawn from a concealed well which still exists beneath the flagged area at the foot of the stairway lying east of the glass doors. It needed five hundred strokes a day to fill a large cistern attached to the outside of the dormitory wall. The water was good for drinking and could at any time be drawn upon in the pump house.

The suite of bathrooms of today only came into existence in 1873. The site they occupy had served as the playroom in the days of the original college and then was devoted to the more menial service of a wash house, where on alternate Saturday evenings either heads or feet were washed. It had but an earthen floor and a large copper at the west end provided the hot water. There was at this date no such luxury as a swimming bath. A walk of three miles to the Rye was the price one had to pay for a bathe occasionally in the summer months. The Fairfax lake was not then available for bathing, though it was for skating.

Fr Bede Prest, who was Prior from 1866 to 1874, and whose vision and constructive ideas as procurator were largely responsible for the ample scale and the amenities of the college building, was from the first fully alive to the needs of the day. In the early summer of 1870 he set himself to meet them by a bold and promising water scheme. The field abutting on the Holbeck nearest to the stone bridge<sup>1</sup> had by this time become our property. Here he had an engine house erected and a settling tank sunk for water, drawn from the brook, which however was but imperfectly filtered. A line of four inch iron pipes conveyed it as far as the present hard tennis courts, and from there to the top of the hill rising eastward above them. Here was a site well adapted for a reservoir, well above the level of the monastery and college, and for an open-air bathing place. That it was available is due to a fact interesting in itself, and probably not generally known. When the Hon. Anne Fairfax offered to provide her stewards and chaplain, Fr Anselm Bolton, with

<sup>1</sup> Removed April, 1948 and to be re-built.

a house and chapel on our side of the valley, she left it to him to choose the site. It is on record that in 1784, two years before a stone of "Ampleforth Lodge" was laid, he purchased from one Richard Wray this plot of three acres, which included the rising ground later called the "Bathing Place Wood." There can be little doubt that the view from there over Mowbray Vale south and west and the vista eastwards over the Vale of Pickering to the Wolds by Malton tempted him to choose this for the site of his house and chapel. There was access to it by Aumits Lane from the Ampleforth-Oswaldkirk Road, and from it to Gilling by the continuance of the lane past the eastern end of the "Lion Wood." Exposure however to the full force of winds from the North and East, and perhaps the absence of water on an isolated hill, combined to disillusion him, so he gave up this alluring view and reserved the site unknowingly for the benefit of posterity. Here then, in June 1871, the first open-air bathing place came into use, and at its western end a reservoir. Two years were yet to run before indoor baths replaced the miserable wash house. The structural alterations required were delayed by the disastrous landslip of October 1873 and the repair of the damage to the college which it caused. A last and welcome addition to our comfort was the installation of the marble drinking fountains in the college passage. The water for them came from the well nearby no longer needed for lavatory purposes.

Some years later this good drinking water was lost by the unlooked for pollution of the well and this led to the next experiment in the way of water schemes in 1888. Fr Anselm Burge, who succeeded Prior Hurworth late in 1885, was like Prior Prest a man of vision and resource as the new Monastery built in his time of office testifies. His first essay however in the provision of water, though promising at first and comparatively inexpensive, was not ultimately a success. Upon the advice of Mr Blake of Accrington, the manufacturer of Hydraulic Rams, he had one put in, in the spring of 1888. The site was not in what is now called the Ram field, in which the Mole Catcher's cottage stands, but in a field, not far from this at its northern end, now the most westerly of the cricket grounds. Here there was a brook, fed by a spring, now running underground to the Holbeck. The volume of water proved to be insufficient and after some months the greater volume of the Holbeck was called into use for the power, while the lesser brook provided the pure water to be delivered for use. In this gesture Prior Burge was guilty of unquestionable trespass for this Ram field did not then belong to us. An action at law was brought against him the upshot of which was that he purchased the field at what was probably a fancy price. The scouts of today whose headquarters this field has become are thus indebted to him.

By 1891, as we learn from the Ampleforth Diary of that Christmas,

a new and more promising supply on the hillside behind the farm was discovered by Fr Basil Clarkson with the aid of the divining rod. The Diary of Midsummer 1892 remarks "The quantity of water is apparently inexhaustible but as it does not rise within fifty feet of the surface it has been found necessary to let down force pumps." A gas engine was installed and by it the water was driven to a cistern in the kitchen yard. From there it was propelled to the reservoir on the bathing place hill by a steam engine in the boiler house of those days.

The Ram now no longer needed was taken up and Prior Prest's pumping engine by the brook was dismantled. The delivery pipes were taken up as far as the tennis courts and were turned to good account as hot water pipes for the new monastery. Relics of the hillside pumping station may still be seen near the west end of the lowest hill walk. Its life and usefulness were of short duration, thanks to the introduction of a public water scheme for the benefit of the village to which as ratepayers the college authorities were necessarily committed. This came about in 1904, six years after Abbot Smith has succeeded to Prior Burge. The source of supply was a plentiful spring in the gully running up into the moor at the west end of the village, the head water of the Ampleforth beck. The locality is called Smith Hill Howl, a dialect alternative for hole or hollow, which gives its name to the Holbeck, our valley stream. From a reservoir of rather limited dimensions, at a height above the level of the bathing place reservoir, the water is piped through the village and thence to the hill top for our service.

From about 1904 the numbers in the college steadily increased, and even this supply by the end of twenty years was not enough to meet the demands. Negotiations were therefore opened with Mr Robert Pearson of the Hermitage for the purchase of the site of the Royalty Spring in Shallowdale, the most copious of all on the southern face of the Hambleton Hills. The deeds for this, and the way-leaves for the pipes, were signed in December 1927. The only defect was that these were not of larger bore as there is a surplus overflow at the source. But for this oversight our present deficiency might not have arisen. Providentially for us the needs of the whole district north and south of the Howardian Hills have necessitated a widespread effort to meet the emergency. The District Councils have for some years past been studying the situation and the openings possible for its satisfactory solution. This has issued in the adoption of a plan by which springs located at East Ness near the River Rye not far from Nunnington are to be harnessed to a useful purpose instead of running to waste as they now do. From careful measurements of the volume pumped from the bore holes per day it appears that normally it amounts to five million gallons, and even in dry seasons to two to three million. A high power steam-driven pumping engine is to be set up which will deliver the water to reservoirs in various

elevated positions throughout the district. The one to serve Oswaldkirk and Ampleforth by which we shall benefit will be on the high ground north of Hagg House.

This is not the first good turn that East Ness has done us. Just when the east wing of the Old Monastery was being completed, by the addition northwards of the refectory and the dormitory above it, East Ness Hall, the seat of the Crathornes, of Crathorne, near Yarm, a Catholic family, passed to the Annes of Burghwallis. Being dilapidated it was then, about 1820, dismantled. The Georgian portico and doorway, the staircase and the tessellated flooring of the music room were purchased at the sale, and have served and adorned the old House for a century and a quarter. May this be an omen of as lasting a service to us by the East Ness water springs!

E. H. WILLSON.

## BOOK REVIEWS

THE HISTORY OF THE PRIMITIVE CHURCH, VOL. 4. By Jules Lebreton, S.J., and Jacques Zeiller. Translated by Ernest C. Messenger, Ph.D. (Burns Oates & Washbourne, Ltd.) 25s.

This is the fourth and final volume of Dr E. C. Messenger's translation of *The History of the Primitive Church* by Père Jules Lebreton, S.J., of the *Institute Catholique* and Monsieur Jacques Zeiller of the *Ecole des Hautes-Etudes (Sorbonne)*. The matter comprised in the present volume constitutes, in the French original, the last twelve chapters of the second volume of the monumental *Histoire de l'Eglise depuis les Origines jusqu'à Nos Jours*, which is in course of appearing in France under the general editorship of Augustin Fliche and Victor Martin. The first two volumes of that already great work were confided to Père Lebreton and M. Zeiller, so that Dr Messenger has now made available to English readers the whole of their joint contribution; but we note with satisfaction that the translation is to continue and that an English version of the next series of volumes, which are by a new group of authors, will appear in due course. When Dr Messenger's first English volumes were published, war had made the French original unprocurable: supplies are now filtering into the English book-shops, but this does not make an English translation of the whole great work, as it appears, less desirable. *Fliche et Martin* is already the indispensable text-book of Church History for the serious student—and what student worthy of the name is not serious when it comes to Church History, and yet might justifiably feel daunted at the sight of so many volumes written in French, in French type and on French paper!

In the volume now reviewed the authors deal with the history of the later third century, including the Persecution of Diocletian up to the Peace of Constantine. It is a period of immense interest and immense importance, although this is not so much on its own account as on account of the bearing that it has on the succeeding period—the period of the reconciliation of Church and Empire and also of the great Trinitarian and Christological controversies. Both these developments of the fourth century emerge from the condition of the Church in the third century. On the one hand, the violent fluctuations between fierce persecution and virtual toleration which was the Church's lot in the third century were obviously preparing the way for the new relationship between Church and Empire which was established in the following century, and on the other hand the doctrinal controversies about Monarchianism and Subordinationism were the forerunners of the Arian struggle, just as the condemnation of Adoptionism in the person of Paul of Samosata in 268 foreshadowed that of Nestorius in 431. It is well known that these doctrinal controversies of the third century were closely connected with the rise and development of the Christian schools of theology and with the rivalry between those schools as well as with the discord between the exponents of a learned theology and the simple faith of the *Plèbs Christiana*. About all this Père Lebreton writes brilliantly in this volume, and since he is mainly concerned with these doctrinal matters it is not surprising that his chapters are dominated by the great name of Origen: Origen, name of controversy and of almost magical attraction—Origen, first of the great Byzantines, upon whom ultimately rests the whole of the great Oriental theological tradition, just as the Western tradition rests ultimately upon Augustine. Père Lebreton writes of Origen with a tempered enthusiasm, acclaiming the greatness of the exegete and the theologian, but on the philosopher reserving judgment even where condemnation can be withheld.

Among the chapters contributed by Monsieur Zeiller, those on the Roman See are of special interest. The author does not write as a controversialist on the subject

but allows the facts to speak for themselves; it is when this is done that the real weight of the argument in favour of the pre-eminent authority of the Roman Church makes itself felt. In his chapter on the origins of ecclesiastical property Zeiller accepts Duchesne's criticism of De Rossi's theory of the *Collegia Tenuiorum* (Burial Societies) to account for the undoubted existence of large-scale corporate ownership of property by the Church at a time when Christianity was officially prescribed. He finds the true explanation of this paradox in the lengthy periods of *de facto* toleration which the Church enjoyed before *de jure* recognition was accorded under Constantine. The story of that recognition will be told in the following volume—as will also be told the story of the problems which such recognition brought with it; for while it began the greatest problem of all Church History—the problem of the right relationship of Church and State—and all the twenty-four volumes of *Fliche et Martin* will, we think, only go to prove that each succeeding age sees this problem in a different way, and that because the problem is so predominantly political, there is no final solution to it.

Dr Messenger's translation is throughout workmanlike, and this volume is, like its companions, well produced and commendably free from misprints. When we reviewed the first volume, we commented on the absence of an index; we are therefore glad to draw attention to the fact that this volume has a good index covering all the four volumes.

W.P.

MORAL THEOLOGY. *By the Rev. Heribert Jones, O.F.M., J.C.D.* Translated and adapted by the Rev. Urban Adelman, O.F.M., J.C.D. (The Mercier Press, Cork.) 175. 6d.

This is an English version, "Adapted to the code and customs of the United States of America," of a short manual of Moral Theology in German. There is, it seems, a growing demand for manuals of Moral Theology in the vernacular, and anyone who wants something extremely short and concise in this line will find this little book exactly what he is looking for—adaptation to "the code and customs of the United States of America" notwithstanding. According to the "blurb," the book aims at providing for the needs of three different classes of readers: the Pastor desiring "a quick means for rendering decisions in cases of conscience," "The Junior Clergy . . . to facilitate the repetition of Moral Theology in preparation for examinations" and "The Educated Laity . . . to enable them to help themselves in solving many of the minor problems of conscience occurring in daily life." With aims so admirable and practical, we are not surprised that 24,000 copies of the book have been sold; but, since it is written throughout uncompromisingly in English, making none of the usual concessions to "the decent obscurity of a learned language," we may express the hope that all the 24,000 copies get into the hands either of the busy Pastor or of the Junior Clergy or of the Educated Laity—and not elsewhere.

W.P.

THE SONG OF THE CHURCH. *By Marie Pierik.* (Burns Oates, 1948.) 215.

A word of warning is necessary. The publication of this second work by Marie Pierik makes it evident that the author in 1948 has shifted her ground since 1939 when *The Spirit of Gregorian Chant* appeared under her name.

In 1939 the author was content to discuss the rhythm of plainsong as would a disciple of Dom Mocquereau, accepting the rhythmic signs of Solesmes and the St Gall notation without demur. Chapters ii and iv of this earlier work expound the principles both of Dom Pothier and of Dom Mocquereau. It is nevertheless remarkable, amidst her wealth of quotations (e.g. from *Les Mélodies Grégoriennes* of Dom Pothier and from the numerous volumes of *Paleographie Musicale* edited by Dom Mocquereau) that only one reference is made to Vol I of *Le Nombre Musical* (pub. 1907) and none whatever to Vol. II (1927), Dom Mocquereau's monumental *apologia*.

Now, in 1948, the ground has shifted. In *The Song of the Church* Marie Pierik abandons "the rhythmic tenets of the neo-Solesmes School of Chant directed by Dom Mocquereau." The two tomes of *Le Nombre Musical* are dismissed in one sentence. What is more, she repudiates (pp. 214 sqq.) the authenticity of tradition in the rhythmic MSS of St Gall, using arguments drawn from Dr Peter Wagner's *Neumenkunde*. Weighty as is that scholar's authority, the appeal she makes to it is far from conclusive. Dr Wagner's work came out in 1912. In 1922 the case for the rhythmic tradition of the MSS was established scientifically, once for all, by Dom Mocquereau and Dom Gajard in their brilliant *Monographie Grégorienne IV: "La Tradition Rhythmique dans les Manuscrits"* (Desclée 1923). This is the text of a lecture delivered to a Gregorian Congress in Paris, December 1922. It is illustrated with facsimiles of independent groups of plainsong manuscripts. The lesson to be drawn from this evidence is made plain for all to see. On this vital issue, then, Marie Pierik's conclusions may be judged out-of-date, and a cardinal principle of Solesmes vindicated. Readers, be on your guard.

It is illuminating to compare the rhythmic excellence of the Solesmes phrasing of the copious examples of chant (showing cheironomic features, rhythmic signs etc.) analysed in Vol. II of *Le Nombre Musical*, with the treatment of such things on pp. 239—45 of the book under review.

The text of *The Song of the Church* sometimes reads like a poor translation into English. ". . . having posed the question" (p. 62); ". . . the inferior note" (p. 172). Although the book has been richly documented, the arrangement of its matter renders it difficult to digest. The origin of the Modes is a tricky enough subject. The presentation on p. 158 merely adds to the obscurity. (Why not give illustrations of the musical characteristics which *de facto* differentiate one mode from another? Why not quote from the *Tonale* of St Bernard mentioned in the earlier book, pp. 46—7? And what of that famous anecdote about Pythagoras when they tried to set fire to his house?)

On pp. 173—4 the topic of the Dominant in Mode III is discussed. (This is a note which used to be B-natural and was later raised to C.) "To restore it—to B—would be to commit a grave aesthetic error." This quotation which Marie Pierik has chosen from Gevaert is surely to be applied as her stick for beating the "erring" directors of the neo-Solesmes School of Chant, because in the new Antiphonarium Monasticum (1934) this precise "error" has been consistently "committed." Odd that this should have escaped unchallenged. How has Marie Pierik failed to detect it? No matter. The Dominant on B-natural makes for real beauty in Mode III, and people find no difficulty in singing it.

By contrast, the following features of *The Song of the Church* seem admirable: Chapter ii on the Infant Church; Chapter iii on the Mass and Office, with elucidation of Responsorial and Antiphonal singing. (But, query: Is there an Epiclesis in the Latin rite? p. 49.) Chapter iv includes a study of St Gregory's personal part in the chant. Chapter v on Hymnody is truly informative. There are several welcome quotations from V. d'Indy, although we miss a striking passage of his on the nature of art (from his Introduction to *Cours de Composition Musicale*) that appeared in the 1939 book. This earlier work also provided organists with much to think about (pp. 188—90).

What has persuaded Marie Pierik to change her allegiance?

L.B.

THE SIZE OF LIFE. *By John P. Murphy, D.D., Ph.D.* Pp. 157. (Longmans.) 7s. 6d.

This is a series of four reflective essays dealing with "Matter," "Art," "Science" and finally, with what gives the book its title, "The Size of Life." The not immediately significant spatial metaphor of "size" turns out to mean "that way of human

living which so satisfies the mind and heart of man that he knows, not only that there is nothing wanting to him, but that there can be nothing wanting." Whether it is possible, or even desirable, for a man to reach such a state of satisfied well-being is a question which Dr Murphy does not appear to have considered at any length. He is concerned, as announced on the blurb, with "setting out the relation of all man's activities in their true perspective and proportion"; a not unambitious project which might have daunted a less optimistic writer. The first three chapters offer the largest scope for original reflexion; the last is in the main a condensed presentation of the traditional apologetic for our Lord's divinity and the necessity of the Church. The book is without index or analytical contents and is accordingly hard to find one's way about in, nor is there anything to indicate where scripture quotations begin and end, the customary inverted commas having been dispensed with. These however, are minor blemishes; the book should amply reward the attentive reading it demands. Dr Murphy is well equipped for his task of presenting ancient wisdom in modern guise; he can turn a neat, and occasionally a memorable, phrase; though he is not guiltless of literary mannerisms; his touch is at times uncertain and he can be betrayed into archaism, verbal oddities and high-flown phraseology which hide rather than reveal his meaning.

A.G.

SCOUTING FOR CATHOLICS AND OTHERS. By E. E. Reynolds. (Burns Oates.)

PATHFINDERS OF CHRIST. By C. Desmond Ford, S.J. (Burns Oates.)

These books make an admirable pair. The first is a really excellent book which every Scoutmaster should read, digest and then apply to his own work in the Scout Movement.

Throughout the book it is clear that the author is writing with a lot of experience behind him, he sanely and with great skill avoids the danger of stressing the unimportant but more glamorous side of scouting; a danger which alas is ignored by so many writers on this subject. An example of this levelheaded treatment is the position to which he relegates athletics and their position in the scouts' life, he likewise does not try to imply that the scout movement is some species of religious confraternity.

He does not avoid the necessary but sometimes painful matter of the age of scoutmasters; he is outspoken to the point of bluntness but does it such a way as to leave no feeling of irritation but rather a feeling of "How right he is."

I am sorry that Mr Reynolds has not been able to say more about those vastly important bodies the Rovers and Senior scouts for surely with the shortage of leaders, especially those under thirty, this is the ground which wants to be cultivated.

An Englishman is considered stolid and lacking in sentiment. This is a matter of doubt but there are phrases which will sound ordinary to an Italian but offend English ears. I would suggest therefore that in translating those encouraging words of the Pope translators should be more free and should avoid a flowery translation.

I would like to recommend thoroughly the book as quite the sanest I have read on this rather difficult subject.

Fr Ford in choosing Saints as examples to illustrate the Scout Law has shown great skill and has to a great extent avoided the "flowery." An analysis of each chapter would be required to do real justice to the book but I will choose as an example of his work that excellent portrait of an Englishman, St Thomas More, the Saint who so clearly, by his life and martyrdom, showed us the way to choose duty rather than earthly glory, who not only chose the harder way but chose it cheerfully like the gentleman he was. Fr Ford brings all this out very well and goes on in a like way with nine other great figures.

O.J.L.

## SHORT NOTICES

Many will be glad to hear that the WESTMINSTER VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT (translated from the original Greek) is now available from Messrs Sands in a small edition, price 10s. 6d. This is not intended to be a substitute for the bigger edition in four volumes but rather as an introduction to it and for the general use of the faithful rather than the scripture student. Fr Lattey, is responsible for its production and has thereby increased our debt to him.

We have been sent a copy of GOD'S AMBASSADRESS by Helen Redpath, a product of the Bruce Publishing Company and obtainable in this country from Messrs Duckert at 18s. 6d. It is the life of St Bridget of Sweden and gives an attractive portrait of a most attractive personality whose sound piety and commonsense can teach us a great deal and have as great an influence in our lives as they did on those who lived with her. St Bridget was empowered to perform many miracles in her lifetime and to receive revelations for the instruction and reformation of others, whether it might be the Pope himself or a slack religious community. She had a very varied life as one of the first ladies in Sweden, or in Rome where she established a small community to live near the centre of Christendom and to do good works. In one respect the book is a curious one as it is based almost exclusively on the lifetime researches of a Miss Margaret Howitt, a friend of Sister Helen's community of Bridgettines at Syon Abbey, and the process of the Saint's canonization, recently published in Sweden. Thus this work appears to be more the work of an editor than an author. However, it is a very satisfying life and coming as it does from an American publishing house, the excellence of its paper, print and binding make it an additional joy to read.

LEADERSHIP AND LIFE by Dr J. G. Vance (5s.) was originally a series of talks to a group of people who were training to be leaders at the Grail Headquarters in London. The talks were taken down, unknown to their deliverer, in shorthand and have now been wisely made available by the Grail to a much wider public. This volume is a third edition of what has rightly become a very popular book with those whose duty it is to train or to be leaders. Few of those in authority over others could read it without advantage. It is full of sound commonsense and a notable absence of the appalling jargon customary in books on psychology.

COURTESY FOR PRIESTS by "Hermannus" (Mercier Press 3s. 6d.) is a salutary reminder that conventions and good manners, though not defined *de fide* nor indispensable for salvation, nevertheless have their place, their important place, in human affairs; and that to ignore or despise them will hinder rather than help the cleric in his work for the salvation of souls. It would doubtless be unfair to imply that clerics are, more than others, like the small boy who was described as having "plenty of manners—but all of them bad." But neither can they, alas, claim to be models of good ones. The author has not produced a mere book of etiquette on the old fashioned lines (though he has much detailed information) for he shows very clearly that though courtesy is "much less than courage of heart or holiness" yet it is an important part of the virtue of charity. Any priest, however well brought up, who humbly reads this little book cannot fail to find further ammunition for the daily fight. Would the gentle author deem it uncourteous of us if we were to suggest that he was nodding when he wrote that Winchester Cathedral was built "about a thousand years ago" and by William of Wykeham?

## BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE FORSAKEN FOUNTAIN. By *Rosalind Murray*. (Hollis & Carter.) 12s. 6d.  
 ANNE DE ROUSIER. By *L. Keppel*. (Sands.) 4s.  
 THE MYSTICAL BODY. By *Eugene Boylan*. (Mercier.) 5s.  
 THE KING UNCROWNED. By *Michael O'Carroll, C.S.Sp.* (Mercier.) 10s. 6d.  
 PSALMS AND CANTICLES OF THE BREVIARY. By *The Rev. R. J. Foster*. (Mercier.) 15s.  
 THE MYSTICAL ROSE. By *Fr Hubert, O.F.M.Cap.* (Mercier.) 5s.  
 WESTWARD BY COMMAND. By *Maire Cotter*. (Mercier.) 10s. 6d.

The Editor wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—

*The Wind and the Rain, Pax, Venerabile, Oratory Parish Magazine, Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Ushaw Magazine, Esprit et Vie, Harrovian, Dunelmian, Beaumont Review, Georgian, Edwardian (Malta), St Augustine's Magazine, Barnardian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Ratcliffian, St Leonard's Chronicle, Pocklingtonian, Kearsney College Chronicle (S. Africa), Wykehamist, The Record, Cantuarian, Denstonian, Priorian, Bootham, Edmundian, Shirburnian, Loretonian, Compostellan, St John's Gazette, Sedberghian.*

## NOTES

THE JOURNAL of spring 1898 records the appointment as third Prefect on February 11th of Br Maurus Powell, recently returned from Belmont and not yet in Solemn Vows. From that time until the end of the past term Fr Maurus has been in charge of small boys, years as Head Master of Gilling. The many who have benefited from his teaching and guidance during the past fifty years will wish us to record our thanks to him for what he has done in the past and our good wishes for his future.

Fr Hilary Barton has been appointed his successor as Head Master.

WE omitted to mention in our last number that Brothers Joseph Broade, Hugh Aveling, Gervase Knowles, Benedict Webb and Timothy Horner made their Simple Profession last September. We offer them our congratulations.

As we go to press we have to announce, with much regret, that J. M. Tucker, K.C.S.G., J.P., died on April 28th. He was one of our senior Old Boys and a Vice-President of the Ampleforth Society. May he rest in peace.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	G. F. Lorriman
School Monitors:	H. F. Ellis-Rees, J. A. Triggs, J. C. B. Gosling, P. Sheehy, C. N. J. Ryan, J. D. Harris, P. J. Linge- man, M. J. H. Reynolds, G. A. Robertson, F. C. H. Wadsworth, J. A. D. Ford, P. J. E. Sheahan, J. G. M. Somerville, H. B. Meynell, C. A. Camp- bell, R. G. Ballinger.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	J. A. N. Elliot
Captain of Athletics	.. .. .	F. C. H. Wadsworth
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	P. A. Morrin

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

R. G. Ballinger, H. F. Ellis-Rees, L. M. Fay, N. L. Jones, G. F. Lorriman, G. M. Morriss, A. R. Patron, M. J. H. Reynolds, P. D. J. Tyson, H. Vincenti.

AND the following entered the School in April:—

N. O. Burridge, D. A. Harrison, G. A. Howard, P. J. Kerr Smiley, H. W. E. Kingsbury, C. E. Terrell, R. M. Walsh.

LOOKING back to the Lent Term of 1947 with its records of low temperatures, persistent snow, diseases, landslides and broken water mains it is a relief to have nothing to say for the past term than that there has been an exceptionally clean bill of health and delightful open and sunny weather throughout. The gloomier sort of weather prophets threaten us in consequence with a cold wet summer. We are content to wait and see.

SOME new bookshelves have recently been fitted into the School Library (the old Upper Library). They were made by Mr Robert Thompson and form the first part of a memorial to Hugh Dormer presented by his mother from the royalties of his book. The completed design will bear an inscription in his memory and will be a fitting and lasting memorial to him. The motto which he loved so much and which was the inspiration of his short life has been carved on the section already erected. We would sincerely thank Mrs Dormer for her generosity.

THE Curator wishes to record his thanks for their gifts to the Museum to Messrs W. Paine, G. Hadcock, T. Piggot, A. Garnett and Fr Jerome.

AMONG films shown were *Nine Men*, *The Bells Go Down*, *A Day at the Races* and *Kameradschaft*, revivals which were once more welcomed here; also *Hue and Cry*, *Bush Christmas* and *The First of the Few*. Abbot and Costello in *The Time of their Lives* again provided a cheerful afternoon for the last day of term. R. A. Skinner took the place on the Cinema Staff of N. J. Mayne, who has left.

THE Sea Scouts under Fr Jerome have almost completed the work of repairing the dam of the lowest of the Fairfax Ponds. It has involved many hours of work and tons of concrete: but it has been well worth it. The consequent rise in level has increased both depth and area and this will benefit swimmers, skaters, and those who like "messing about in boats."

THERE have been considerable additions to sporting facilities in recent months. The new cricket fields are almost ready for use and what looked last year like a devastated area is now decently clothed with grass. Three additional hard courts and one grass court will be welcomed by tennis enthusiasts; a new running track with pits and sites for jumping and other athletic activities is under construction south of the match field.

## MUSIC

With great goodwill the trebles and altos in the church choir embarked on the big task of preparing for services in Holy Week, the date of Easter being very early in 1948. Only one member of last year's choir (C. C. Johnson-Ferguson) remained to lead the others. If only more help of this kind could be relied on to establish continuity and to build up the tradition!

In the event, the best singing from the boys was heard at Tenebrae on the evening of Maundy Thursday. We are grateful for the very sensitive renderings they gave, especially of the Responsaries *Velum templi* and *Vivea mea*.

The tenors and basses broke new ground at Tenebrae on the following evening when the Prayer of Jeremy was sung to a setting composed this year by Father Laurence, and written for men's voices, chiefly in three parts. Critics could quote the lament of Jeremy himself: *Haereditas*



*nostra versa est ad alienos* . . . Nevertheless the new setting has good points and we hope it may receive further trial. The part taken by the School, singing *en masse* in the nave, was steady and (at the right moments) rousing. The tone has greatly improved.

Two concerts were given in the Theatre to well-filled houses. The first was a 'cello recital by Mr Douglas Bentley with Mr Wilson at the piano. It was good to hear fine 'cello playing coupled with such sensitive accompaniment and a delightful evening was rounded off most satisfactorily when Mr Walker joined the others in a well balanced and lively performance of Schubert's B Flat trio. The second concert was the first appearance of Mr Perry and Mr Macmillan as a team playing a varied programme of Two Piano Music. An appreciative audience showed plainly that there must be no long delay before we hear them together again.

One other activity is worthy of notice here—the Sunday Morning Gramophone recitals have been taken over by A.M.S. members who associate in pairs to choose and present a carefully arranged programme. This experiment was very successful; the programmes were skilfully arranged and well attended on the whole.

The Gramophone Library has increased by two generous gifts for which the Society is most grateful—Smetana's Moldan given by Mr Hadcock, and Mozart's Piano Concerto in A major given by de Hoghton.

## SCHOOL SOCIETIES

### THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The following officials were elected at the beginning of the session :

<i>Leader of the Government</i> . . . . .	P. J. Sheahan
<i>Leader of the Opposition</i> . . . . .	G. F. Lorriman
<i>Secretary</i> . . . . .	C. P. Horgan

For the last meeting of the term G. F. Lorriman, having won two motions in succession, led the Government and P. J. Sheahan the Opposition.

During the past year the Society has shown greater life and vigour than for some years previously. The highest standard, both of attendance and debating, was attained in the Michaelmas Session. It was a standard too high to maintain this term (not generally the most popular for debating), but it has been on the whole a successful session. The average attendances, which is some indication, during the last five sessions have been : 37, 56, 80, 121, 77.

The motions have been popular, in spite of much adverse criticism, but it is to be hoped that next year the members will be more ready with suggestions. Originality has been shown less in the motions themselves than in the way they were tackled. Speaking is more spontaneous and less studied, although much more attention should be given to the preparation of matter for speaking. The profusion of speakers and the rapid and critical response of the House to them point to the conclusion that the Society is really learning to debate.

Sheahan was on the whole the more serious of the two Leaders in debate, although this impression may have been conveyed by the earnest countenance with which he made his jokes; it is to be feared that many thought they should not laugh. His speeches had in them both the persuasion of rhetoric and the force of logic, but perhaps he showed greatest skill in pointing the rapier of his wit through the faulty verbal armour of his opponents. Lorriman was humorous, sometimes almost uproarious. His nonchalant approach and his supreme disdain for figures (which led him to refer to seventeen billion dollars as "pocket money") were entertaining punctuation for his sound good sense.

Ellis-Rees provided many new ideas on old subjects and therein lay his success. Bence-Jones and Llewellyn spoke regularly and showed great skill in fitting the motions to their speeches so as to include their favourite topics. Many erred in the opposite direction by putting forward rather shallow arguments which went little further than the actual words of the motion.

Sheehy spoke good sense and moreover obviously believed in what he said. Meynell and Robertson were amusing but usually appeared to be too tired to speak for long. Triggs was always the calm classicist with the Socratic trick of intellectual humility. Gaisford St Lawrence enjoyed many a joke with himself which unliappily he never shared, but between his gusts of humour he made some very sound remarks. Others who spoke frequently were: Bishop, Morrin, Pakenham, Twomey, O'Connor, Maxwell-Stuart, and J. M. Smyth.

The motions debated were as follows:—

"That this House would favour the formation of a United States of Europe on the economic basis of the Marshall Plan." *Won* 41—27.

"That this House considers education to be a process in life which is interrupted by schooling." *Lost* 25—57 *two abstentions*.

"That this House approves of Mr de Valera and especially of his policy of neutrality during the war." *Won* 67—24, *three abstentions*.

"That in the opinion of this House all monopolists, whether State or otherwise, are madmen. The only practical way to return to sanity is to re-establish and increase the independence of the smallholder." 28—28, *four abstentions*.

"Useless Employments (Transfer of Power) Bill" Second Reading. *Defeated* 17—65, *fourteen abstentions*.

"That the world of the Victorian was better than the modern world." *Won* 29—25, *five abstentions*.

We would warmly thank Dr Bray for his kindness in attending and speaking at the fourth meeting.

#### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

On Sunday, February 17th the Junior Debating Society celebrated its 800th meeting. Fr Paul attended this meeting and addressed the Society. He spoke of the founder of the Society, Mr Robinson, and the growth of the Society during its forty-five years of existence. The Secretary replied for the Society with a speech of admirable brevity.

The debates during the term were as follows:—

"The days of the Liberal Party are over." *Lost*.

"This House sympathizes with the French Revolution." *Lost*.

"That 'Swing' should be abolished." *Won*.

"That women are taking too great a part in public life." *Lost*.

"That books on crime promote crime and should therefore be abolished." *Lost*.

Impromptu Debates.

All the debates were well attended and the standard of speaking was much above that of last term. Many members now speak without reference

to notes, and lengthy pauses for the consultation of such notes have been few. Members have also given more attention to the formalities of the Society and in so doing have helped to make the season most successful.

J. A. Heyes has been the outstanding speaker of the term.

The Society wishes to express its thanks to Fr Jerome and the Sea Scouts, to Fr Leonard and his assistants and to the Sixth Form Troop for their help at the 800th meeting. The Society also thanks Fr Austin and Fr William for attending the final debate of the term.

#### THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

P. D. Tyson and P. C. J. Wessel were appointed President and Secretary to the Society for the Easter Term. The first meeting took place on November 30th, 1947 in the Theatre, where Mr Gregory Macdonald, Director of the East European Service of the B.B.C., gave an exceedingly interesting and enlightening talk on the B.B.C. and Eastern Europe, to which all members of the School were invited. The two meetings of the Easter Term were held on February 12th and March 18th. We should like to extend our sincere thanks both to Fr Anthony and Mr Watson for leading a very interesting discussion on "Heredity and Environment," and to Dr W. McKim for a most illuminating and interesting talk on "Mr Aneurin Bevan's New Medical Service."

C.W.

#### THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The term's good attendance was due as much to the perversity of the members as to the quality of the papers. At the beginning of the term the attendance rule was abolished and, in spite of boxing and other attractions, this measure achieved good results. Members flocked to the meetings to work off their surplus intellectual energy or to practise the gentle art of verbal battle with the provocative President who revels in it.

The President indeed gave them a magnificent opportunity for this when he defended Henry Ford's dictum that "History is Bunk." But nobody was sufficiently calm and collected to see through the sophistries and the bubbling incoherence of members' minds prevented any crushing rejoinders.

The President was responsible, though indirectly, for A.D.S. Goodall's Command Performance paper on "The Augustan Age." But the title was found to be misleading; for what Mr Goodall did was to give us three scanty biographies of Virgil, Horace and Ovid when we were expecting a discussion on the *Zeitheit*.

P. A. Convery's paper on "Peter the Great" was a discreet account—too discreet—condensed from the standard biography. M. Girouard's

paper "The Early Gothic Revival" was an excellent piece of work. He knew his period thoroughly and his illustration of the melancholy *motif* was most stimulating.

Other papers included the Secretary's "Witches and Warlocks" and an excellent talk by D. P. Jeffcock on the curious story of "Borley Rectory," both of which dealt with the preternatural. M. Morton's paper on Ireland's Struggle for the Faith was good though somewhat coldly received by an English President.

In the Quiz which took place at the end of term D. P. Jeffcock (who was elected Secretary for the 1948-9 session) won Sir Arthur Salter's "Personality in Politics" and C. D. P. Macdonald gobbled up the well-wrapped toffee he received as the booby prize.

The Bench wishes to record its gratitude to Fr William who in his talk on Current Affairs discussed the problems of a Western Union.

P.L.

## LES VOYAGEURS

Meetings this term were limited to a talk on Palestine by Father George, and a debate on the motion "La Révolution de 1789 a été avantageuse pour le Monde" at which Mr Cossart kindly acted as Chairman. The chief event of the term was the production of "Sang sur le Parquet," a play written for the Society by M. A. Bence-Jones and A. H. Jackson. The cast consisted of G. D. M. Mocatta, T. A. W. Llewellyn, M. A. Bence-Jones, A. H. Jackson, M. A. Babinski, B. Martelli, M. H. Brackenbury, P. C. M. Comins, and C. P. Bertie. That the play was well performed was apparent in the applause of an exceptionally large audience: of the cast, perhaps Martelli, who played the difficult part of heroine, and Mocatta, who provided many a laugh, deserve especial mention. The Society is grateful to Father Robert, for his work as producer; to the President, Father Maurus, and Father Kevin, who assisted him; to Father Theodore for his printing, and to J. F. W. Fennell for his excellent photographs.

## THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The meetings of the Club were once more well attended this term. The first lecture was given by J. M. Kidner, whose demonstrations and slides to illustrate his talk on "Optical Illusions" attracted much interest. Some good diagrams and a film lent by the B.C.G.A. enabled I. E. Johnson-Ferguson to give an admirable lecture on "The Manufacture of Coal Gas." T. O. Pilkington used the phonodeik, PE cell and other apparatus for his lecture on "Talkies and How they Work," and with demonstrations and slides gave a clear account of the principles involved. The meeting which attracted the largest gathering was that

given by the President, Fr Bernard, on "The Automatic Telephone." He gave a clear exposition of the simple principles underlying a complex subject, and through the courtesy of the G.P.O. members were able to handle and work a number of the components used in the automatic exchanges. This meeting concluded a successful session that gave proof of the continued vitality of this old-established Club.

P.J.J.O'N.

## THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society again enjoyed a very successful term and maintained its high standard of lectures. Fr Oswald very kindly consented to give a talk on his experiences in Sweden. F. C. Wadsworth gave a paper on Colonel Fawcett's explorations in S. America. J. C. George lectured on The Hebrides and the Vice-President gave an excellent paper on the Australian Aborigines. At the last meeting the Society was shown the film *Turk Sib* a fitting conclusion to an instructive and enjoyable session. The Society's thanks are due to the lecturers, the operators of the epidiascope and especially to the President who did so much to make it a success. The officials for the term were: Vice-President: P. J. Sheehy; Secretary: S. J. Sheahan; Committee: T. J. Smiley, F. C. Wadsworth and J. G. Somerville.

P.J.S.

## THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society was re-organized at the beginning of the term. The two temporary sections, general and ornithological, were amalgamated into one body. Fr Anthony remained President and Fr Jerome, Fr Damien and Mr Watson became Vice-Presidents. C. S. Gaisford St Lawrence was appointed Secretary and P. J. O'Neil and J. Dick were elected to the Committee.

The attendance at meetings was in most cases good and the lectures included: "Spiders and more Spiders" by P. J. O'Neil, who gave an interesting account on the habits of these small animals, "The Wonders and Ways of Butterflies" by R. Macdonnell, which was a lecture given to promote the collecting of butterflies and to show members on the epidiascope as many species as possible. With this in view the Society proposes to ask Macdonnell to give us a lecture at the beginning of next term on "How to Collect Butterflies." In the middle of the term Fr Sebastian gave us a very good lecture on "The Habits and Life History of the Salmon." He gave this lecture as a fisherman and related to us some interesting experiences he has had. The last lecture of the term was "The Economic Importance of the Rat and methods of its Control" by B. Moore-Smith.

We hear that Fr Damian is getting on well in the metal working shop with a machine for photographing the growth of plants. A photographic studio is being made in the garden.

The thanks of the Society go to Fr Sebastian and the other lecturers, together with the President and Vice-Presidents, for making it a very successful term.

C.G.STL.

#### THE MODEL AERO CLUB

Towards the end of the term the good weather has produced several very good flights, and the club glider record has been broken twice and now stands at 8.45 out of sight. The model, R. A. Twomey's light-weight, being recovered near Scawton after flying about four miles. On another day two flights of over six minutes were recorded.

Unfortunately the good weather did not come in time for a competition planned for St Benedict's, and after a disastrous first round, it had to be called off for the day. It was completed later in better weather and won by R. A. Twomey.

P. Morreau's power model, after a six minute flight, came to rest in a tree on bathing wood. While trying to get it down he met Mr Blackton who proceeded to saw through the offending branch, though fully an inch thick, with twenty-five shots from a .22 rifle and recovered the plane intact.

D.R.G.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Augustine Fors who died in February and Ernest Railton, who died in April.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Acheson J. Blake to Helen Roberts at the University Church, Dublin on January 28th.

The Hon. David Simon St Clair-Erskine to Antonia Mary Kelly at Brompton Oratory.

Lieut-Comdr (E) P. F. Clayton, R.N. to Elizabeth Gillian Monica Hay at St James's, Spanish Place, on April 3rd.

Joseph Ainscough to Theresa Margaret Sheridan at the Church of SS Peter and Paul, Mawdesley, on April 5th.

William Perine Macauley to the Hon. Diana Berry at St James's, Spanish Place, on April 7th.

Christopher Robin Graves to Patricia Maude Vowles at St Mary's, Hampstead, on April 10th.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

Donald Cape, H.M. Foreign Service, to Cathune Johnston.

Joseph Michael Gillow to Maivis Raymonde Aynsley.

G. O. Barton to Lynn Vlaeminck.

George Cramer (Peter) Stapleton to June Furminger.

BR ALDHELM SHEBBEARE was professed in Simple Vows at Buckfast Abbey in February.

Among those who have started their studies for the Priesthood are R. Sutherland and M. Keegan at the Ven. English College, Rome; A. Fraser, also in Rome; and in this country J. D. Hagreen and D. F. Rochford at Womersley, E. Maunsell at St Edmund's, Ware, and H. M. A. Wace who has joined A. G. M. Griffiths at Oscott.

J. R. QUIRKE has been elected Vice-President of the Law Society of Ireland.

A. L. POTEZ, Inner Temple, was called to the Bar in January.

J. A. KEVILL has passed the Final Examination of the Law Society.

HARMAN GRISEWOOD has been appointed Director of the Third Programme.

AUBREY BUXTON held a show of water-colours at Walker's Galleries in April.

IN our last issue we recorded the award of the M.B.E. to Capt. W. S. G. ARMOUR, The West Yorkshire Regt. We are now able to print the official citation:

This officer has shown outstanding devotion to duty throughout an arduous period of the operations in Netherlands East Indies. In the appointment of G.S.O. (II) Operations he has taken decisions and shown judgment above his rank and appointment. His handling of operational and political problems has been outstandingly successful. He has never spared himself in the execution of his duties.

THE UNIVERSITIES. The following were in residence last term:—  
 OXFORD. R. O. Heape, H. M. Hill, *University*; C. Emmett, J. M. M. Griffiths, *Balliol*; J. G. Beckwith, M.A., C. Williams, *Exeter*; A. E. Horne, J. H. Whyte, *Oriel*; J. W. Brinsley, H. R. Conan, L. Rothfield, H. F. Strode, *Queen's*; W. P. Macauley, M.A., R. J. Pigou, *New College*; R. B. Macaulay, *Lincoln*; P. Magrath, M. F. S. Randall, *Magdalen*; J. Hunter-Gray, M. C. Misick, *Brasenose*; J. C. Bray, M. F. A. Cripps, *Corpus Christi*; R. J. C. Baty, T. C. N. Carroll, R. M. Dawson, P. J. Gaynor, P. Grehan, P. F. Hobden, J. R. im Thurn, A. A. Kinch, P. O'R. Smiley, *Christ Church*; P. C. Caldwell, P. Davey, P. E. McNulty, J. New, J. Rigby, R. Smythe, J. P. A. Weaver, *Trinity*; T. A. Bates, H. R. Finlow, M.A., T. Hubbard, T. Macartney-Filgate, *Wadham*; E. M. G. Belfield, *Pembroke*; D. Emmett, Prince Ghika, J. A. C. Miles, G. M. Reid, *Worcester*; D. W. Humphrey, R. M. Purcell, *Keble* (both on Short Courses for the Colonial Service); DD Gerard Sitwell, Master; Philip Holdsworth, Brendan Smith, Julian Rochford, Luke Rigby, *St Benet's Hall*.

CAMBRIDGE. W. M. J. Bullejd, *Pembroke*; J. St L. Brockman, W. H. W. Inman, E. O'G. Kirwan, *Gonville and Caius*; M. St J. Cardwell, T. R. Hall, *Corpus Christi*; J. R. L. Campbell, Hon. H. A. Feilding, *King's*; C. M. Davey, W. H. L. Porter, A. Secker, *Queens'*; J. H. Eyre, A. J. Loveday, *Christ's*; T. H. Ashworth, *St John's*; R. G. M. Brown, M. Maxwell-Scott, R. O'Connor, B. G. Sandeman, *Trinity*.

Sq. Ldr E. G. R. Downey is Second in Command, and Chief Flying Instructor to the C.U.A.S.

LONDON. J. F. Smulders, A. P. Cumming, *City and Guilds*; F. J. Heyes, *Royal College of Science*; A. Zaluski, *Guildhall School of Art*; H. Hodsmann, *University*; At the hospitals are:—J. Moran, *St Thomas's*; D. Reynolds, *St Mary's*; C. J. Hopkins, J. Forster, W. G. Barry, P. S. Barry, *Middlesex*; B. Christie, P. J. Wright, *Guy's*; J. Slattery, *University College*; A. Kilpatrick, *London*.

We apologize for any omissions and mistakes, and would welcome further information.

SANDHURST. D. J. C. Keane has been invalided out of the Army. R. J. Freeman-Wallace and G. Plowden have recently entered the R.M.A. Capt. C. F. Grieve is on the Staff of the R.M.A.

Sq. LDR M. A. GRAVES, D.F.C., after two years with Rolls Royce as Test Pilot, has now joined Westland Aircraft as Assistant Chief Test Pilot.

WE give below a list of Old Boys' Meetings that have been held in recent months, and the approximate numbers of those who attended:—

January 9th. Thé Dansant at the Hyde Park Hotel, in conjunction with the Mayfield Association: 150.

January 16th. Reception at the May Fair Hotel, with His Eminence Cardinal Griffin and Bishop Craven as the Society's chief guests: 160.

March 12th. Liverpool and North West of England: Stonyhurst-Ampleforth Ball at the Adelphi Hotel: 250.

April 2nd to 4th. Retreat for Old Boys, followed by the Annual General Meeting: 40.

April 17th. Scotland: first post-war Dinner of the Area at the Royal British Hotel, Edinburgh, with His Grace Archbishop McDonald as chief guest: 25.

April 26th. Ireland: Annual Dinner at the Shelbourne Hotel: 25.

#### REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 66TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Sixty-sixth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth College on Sunday, April 4th, 1948, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair. About sixty-five members of the Society attended.

The Hon. Treasurer made his Report and the audited accounts were adopted.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that there were over 1,000 members in the Society of whom 220 were Life Members. He mentioned a number of social functions that had taken place since the previous



## REVENUE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1947 TO 31ST MARCH, 1948.

Dr.	£ s. d.	1947 £ s. d.
To MEMBER'S JOURNALS	259 16 4	240 14 6
.. MASSES	4 0 0	6 0 0
.. EXPENSES OF GENERAL SECRETARY— Printing, Postages and Incidentals	131 3 4	76 4 0
.. EXPENSES OF GENERAL TREASURER— Printing, Postages and Incidentals	8 4 6	8 6 8
.. LONDON AREA EXPENSES—	5 8 5	4 15 0
.. GRANT TO SPORTS SECTION RE GOLF MEETING	—	14 0 0
.. BALANCE BEING NET INCOME OF THE YEAR CARRIED DOWN	247 10 6	199 19 2
	£656 3 1	555 19 2
To BALANCE BEING NET SURPLUS at 31st March, 1948—As shewn on Balance Sheet	£ s. d. 247 10 6	£ s. d. 199 19 2
	£247 10 6	199 19 2

Cr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	1947 £ s. d.
By SUBSCRIPTIONS OF MEMBERS—			
Current Year	314 1 6		
Arrears	151 6 0		
		465 7 6	373 3 0
.. INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS		128 12 10	125 11 6
.. INCOME TAX REFUND CLAIM LODGED FOR 1947-48		62 2 0	57 4 8
		£656 3 1	555 19 2
By NET INCOME BROUGHT DOWN	£ s. d. 247 10 6	£ s. d. 199 19 2	£ s. d. 199 19 2
.. BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1947		199 19 2	
Less Disposal under Rule 32		199 19 2	
		£247 10 6	199 19 2

## CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Dr.	£ s. d.	1947 £ s. d.
To BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH 1948— As shewn on Balance Sheet	6,772 18 0	6,240 13 2
	6,772 18 0	6,240 13 2

Cr.	£ s. d.	1947 £ s. d.
By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1947	6,240 13 2	5,853 17 6
By AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32	49 10 10	71 15 8
By LIFE MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTIONS:—		
£13		
H. M. A. Wace, P. Noble-Mathews, R. S. Pine-Coffin, J. Martin (Jnr), R. N. Hadcock, J. Munro, M. D. de P. Hughes, J. L. MacDonald, Major W. M. Campbell, B. J. Murphy, J. H. Whyte, Capt G. R. W. Howell, W. D. Mangham, B. C. D. Rochford, P. J. Kelly, M. J. McNulty, J. G. Cramer, J. A. Castelli, T. H. F. Farrell, P. H. Bond, R. L. Rennick.	£315	
£7 .10s.		
Hon. Miles Fitzalan Howard, M. Anne, E. J. Scott, W. H. Shewring, R. Perceval, H. C. Barton, T. A. Caffrey, E. G. Waddilove, T. P. H. McKelvey, W-Comdr D. N. Kendall, Major S. P. M. Sutton, Capt D. R. Dalglisb, J. G. Freeman, J. I. Ogilvie, E. H. King, J. W. Ward, P. R. Coope, F. M. Critchley, G. B. Potts, E. J. Dease, J. Fox Taylor, E. J. Keogh.	£165	
£2 5s. (on account) C. P. Rea.		
	482 5 0	315 0 0
	£6,772 18 0	6,240 13 2

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1947 TO MARCH 31ST 1948.

		1947		1947		1947		1947	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Dr. Exhibitions—									
To M. A. SUTTON		30	0	0				1,301	9
To J. BINNS		50	0	0				149	19
					80	0	0	215	7
To BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH, 1948—					1,489	9	2	28	0
As shown on Balance Sheet					1,451	9	10	20	10
					£1,509	9	2	£1,559	9
								2	1,451
								9	9
								10	10

## SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

### RUGBY FOOTBALL

DURING the first three weeks of term games were crowded into as many days as possible and the First Fifteen found time and opportunity to play three matches, each of which proved invaluable for the development of future material. Of course such a period was far too brief and when the balls, after completion of the Junior House matches, were deflated and greased for the summer months, many held strong regrets. Yet in the short time much good had been done. Promising material from the Colts had been introduced to harder and faster football, and shuffling of players had brought its rewards.

Of the matches, two against Service sides brought easy victories and therefore not entirely satisfactory. On the other hand the game played against Birkenhead Park "A", made possible

by the energy and kindness of Mr H. L. Green, was a huge success with the result in the balance until the final whistle when the score stood at 11—6 in favour of our visitors.

Then came the "fun" for the more junior members of the School in the form of House-matches. Results showed that St Aidan's were a good deal better than the other Houses and after beating first St Dunstan's and then St Wilfrid's they met a much heavier but not so skilled side from St Bede's. In this, the final game, St Aidan's forwards to a great extent controlled the run of the game and by giving the cleverer set of backs a big share of the ball they were able to win comfortably by seventeen points to eight. Their win was well deserved and we congratulate them.

### CROSS COUNTRY RACES

FOLLOWING upon the rugger the School turned its attention in full earnestness to cross country training. This was carried out without a hitch and by Tuesday, February 24th the Seniors, and then two days later the Juniors and Juveniles, were forward enough in their training to return excellent times running over country that provided mixed going. Ploughed land, barbed wire in far too great quantity, marshes, each added interest and all made for slower running.

Nevertheless when the Seniors set off a hot pace was established and C. N. Ryan who was always up at the front jumped the first fence to take the lead and arrived at the Plank Bridge with G. F. Lorrinan and G. Hay close behind. It was here that Lorrinan, who finished in tatters, left large portions of his wear on the wire. Travelling on up to the Roman road J. G. Somerville could be seen

closing with the leaders as the field was drawing out, and when Park House was reached Ryan still held the lead. Not far behind came P. F. Morrin, J. P. Plowden, B. P. Kenworthy-Browne, J. McEvoy and J. S. Schofield. Those in front now went out of view and on reappearing with about five hundred yards to go Hay had come right to the front and was running easily. Not far behind came Lorrinan and then Ryan. In the last two hundred yards Ryan dropped a further place and Plowden challenged Lorrinan without making any permanent change in the order. By this time Hay had forged ahead and passed the winning posts after running for 21 minutes and 22.3 seconds. It was a personal triumph for him and greatly assisted St Cuthbert's with their six scorers amongst the first thirty-two to win by the small margin of five points.



The first four places were filled by G. Hay (C); G. F. Lorriman (D); J. P. Plowden (W); C. N. Ryan (C). And the order of finishing was St Cuthbert's 77 pts; St Wilfrid's 82 pts; St Dunstan's 84 pts; St Edward's 133 pts; St Aidan's 136 pts; St Bede's 155 pts; St Oswald's 265 pts.

### ATHLETICS

GOOD weather, a feature so essential for the full success of athletics, could hardly have been expected after the quite extraordinary run of warmth and dry weather. But we were to continue to be favoured and so much was this the case that it must have been a long time since so much training under such pleasant conditions was possible. There were two wet days and unfortunately one had been chosen for the match against St Peter's School, and the other, a genuine drencher, fell on the last afternoon. They were the only blot in a most admirable season and no time was lost in using opportunities to their fullest. To help us, Capt. K. S. Duncan dragged himself away from the victorious Oxford team he was coaching, and, of course, his generous and unstinted assistance was invaluable and quite certainly inestimable. The effect of his work was in several cases immediate and if the results of some of the fifteen entries in the Public Schools Meeting in London become laudable it is he to whom we must attach much of the credit. We can hope that F. C. Wadsworth, this year's Captain, will win the javelin competition and given normal luck in the draw J. C. Gosling in the 100 yards, R. F. Kirby in the 440 yards, G. Hay in the mile, C. N. Ryan in the hurdles, and J. A. Simpson in the Junior high jump should hold strong chances of finishing amongst the first six places.

In a year when there was so much talent it becomes hard to single out in the Senior Division the best athlete. Wadsworth's throw of over 181 feet with the javelin was remarkable, the more so when it is realized that his style can be

The Junior race was won by St Aidan's in 14 mins 1.0 secs, and the Juvenile race was won by St Oswald's in 11 mins 14.6 secs, a record time. The individual winners were P. H. Martin of St Aidan's and J. M. Gaynor of St Dunstan's respectively.

improved a very great deal. C. N. Ryan was without doubt the best hurdler we have had for a long time. When a little stronger his form over the last three hurdles will be kept and then his times must become first rate. Next year—it seems a safe prophecy—Gosling and Hay will be in a class on their own. Nor should it be overlooked that B. P. Kenworthy-Browne has introduced the hitch-kick into the long jump at Ampleforth and there is no reason why this should not take on throughout the School just as the western-roll is now a feature common to the majority of high-jumpers here and already well executed by several members of the Junior Division.

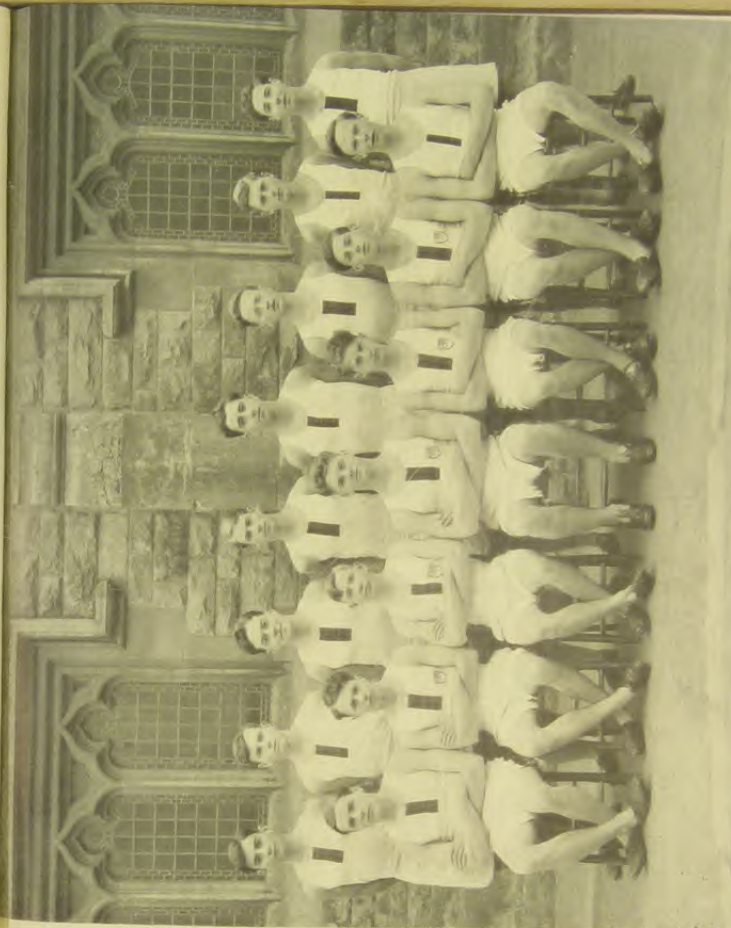
Before concluding it should be recorded that St Aidan's performed the extraordinary by winning all six relay races and all but one of the Junior team events. This was greatly instrumental in determining the final House order. In the Senior Division they beat St Oswald's by twenty-one points, and in the Junior they finished ninety-three points ahead of St Thomas's. Both are notable achievements.

School colours were awarded to P. C. Cowper, J. C. Gosling, G. A. Hay, R. F. Kirby, B. P. Kenworthy-Browne, G. F. Lorriman and C. N. Ryan.

### AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S, YORK

Held at Ampleforth on Wednesday, March 17th.

Junior 100 Yards (under 15 years)—  
P. J. Blincoe (P) 1, E. Robinson (P) 2,  
T. C. Dewey (A) 3, 11.9 secs.



Standing (Left to Right):

M. J. H. Reynolds  
C. S. Galsford  
Lawrence  
G. F. Lorriman  
H. B. Meynell  
H. Vincenzi  
J. McEvoy  
B. P. E. Kenworthy-Browne  
P. C. Cowper

Sitting (Left to Right):

J. D. Harris  
J. C. Gosling  
G. A. Hay  
F. C. H. Wadsworth  
C. N. Ryan  
R. F. Kirby  
A. M. Grant

*Standing (Left to Right):*

M. J. H. Reynolds  
C. S. Gaisford St  
Lawrence  
G. F. Lorriman  
H. B. Meynell  
H. Vincenti  
J. McEvoy  
B. P. E. Kenworthy-  
Browne  
P. C. Cowper

*Siting (Left to Right):*

J. D. Harris  
J. C. Gosling  
G. A. Hay  
F. C. H. Wadsworth  
C. N. J. Ryan  
R. F. Kirby  
A. M. Grant



*Intermediate 100 Yards (under 16 years).*—M. E. Kershaw (P) 1, D. T. Slinger (A) 2, Disq., P. J. Vincent (A) 3. 11.1 secs.

*100 Yards.*—H. Vincenti (A) 1, M. Speight (P) 2, J. M. Graham (P) 3. 11.0 secs.

*High Jump.*—M. Speight (P) 1, F. C. Wadsworth (A) 2, P. T. Baker (P) 3. 5ft 1½ ins.

*Intermediate Long Jump.*—M. E. Kershaw (P) 1, P. J. Vincent (A) 2, J. D. Wall (P) 3. 18ft rin.

*Half Mile.*—H. B. Meynell (A) 1, G. A. Hay (A) 2, A. M. Kendall (P) 3. 2 mins 14.8 secs.

*Intermediate 440 Yards.*—P. H. Martin (A) 1, J. W. Baker (A) 2, M. G. Goodburn (P) 3. 56.8 secs.

*440 Yards.*—R. F. Kirby (A) 1, P. C. Cowper (A) 2, F. C. Slegg (P) 3. 56.1 secs.

*Long Jump.*—F. C. Wadsworth (A) 1, R. Parker (P) 2, W. M. Hopkins (A) 3. 17ft 11½ ins.

*Mile.*—G. A. Hay (A) 1, J. McEvoy (A) 2, E. D. Thornton (P) 3. 5 mins 6.2 secs.

*Junior Relay (4 x 110 Yards).*—St Peter's won in 52.2 secs.

*St Peter's.*—E. Robinson, D. S. Chadwick, J. N. Tomlinson, P. J. Blincoe.

*Ampleforth.*—S. H. Bradley, L. A. Kenworthy-Browne, J. C. Twomey, T. C. Dewey.

*Intermediate Half Mile Medley Relay (110 x 440 x 220 x 110 Yards).*—Ampleforth won in 1 min 52.9 secs.

*St Peter's.*—D. Thompson, M. E. Kershaw, M. G. Goodburn, M. I. Unwin.

*Ampleforth.*—P. J. Vincent, J. N. Curry, P. H. Martin, D. T. Slinger.

*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—Ampleforth won in 1 min 46.2 secs.

*St Peter's.*—J. M. Graham, I. U. Warrington, J. M. Ryder, M. Speight.

*Ampleforth.*—I. Russell, F. C. Wadsworth, H. Vincenti, P. C. Cowper.

*Result.*—Ampleforth 61 points; St Peter's 41 points.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

Held at Fallowfield, Manchester, on March 20th.

*100 Yards.*—J. Bennett (D) 1, R. W. Dawe (D) 2, H. Vincenti (A) 3. 10.5 secs.

*Putting the Weight.*—J. D. Harris (A) 1, F. C. Wadsworth (A) and J. M. Gillespie (D) equal 2, J. H. Hunt (D) 4. 36ft 3½ ins.

*Half Mile.*—K. Harrison (D) 1, C. T. McNerny (D) 2, H. B. Meynell (A) 3. 2 mins 12.3 secs.

*Long Jump.*—D. G. Hopkins-Jones (D) 1, B. P. Kenworthy-Browne (A) 2, F. C. Wadsworth (A) 3. 19ft 10½ ins.

*120 Yards Hurdles.*—D. G. Hopkins-Jones (D) 1, C. N. Ryan (A) 2, J. M. Gillespie (D) 3. 18.1 secs.

*440 Yards.*—R. W. Dawe (D) 1, R. F. Kirby (A) 2, J. Bennett (D) 3. 53.7 secs.

*Throwing the Javelin.*—F. C. Wadsworth (A) 1, M. J. Sheffield (D) 2, D. G. Hopkins-Jones (D) 3. 154ft 3½ ins.

*Mile.*—G. A. Hay (A) 1, J. McEvoy (A) 2, J. Wood (D) 3. 4 mins 56.5 secs.

*High Jump.*—A. M. Grant (A) 1, F. C. Wadsworth (A) 2, M. J. Sheffield (D) 3. 5ft rin.

*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—Denstone won comfortably in 1 min 44.1 secs.

*Denstone.*—P. J. Dowdell, R. W. Dawe, J. Bennett, D. G. Hopkins-Jones.

*Ampleforth.*—P. C. Cowper, F. C. Wadsworth, H. Vincenti, J. C. Gosling.

*Result.*—Denstone 46 points; Ampleforth 40 points.

#### SET I

*100 Yards.*—(10.2 secs P. J. Wells 1937 and A. M. Mahony 1939.) J. C. Gosling 1, R. F. Kirby 2, B. P. Kenworthy-Browne 3. 10.4 secs.

*440 Yards.*—(52.6 secs J. H. Bamford 1946.) R. F. Kirby 1, H. Vincenti 2, L. M. Fay 3. 54.6 secs.

*Half Mile.*—(2 mins 6.4 secs R. E. Riddell 1935.) F. C. Wadsworth 1, G. A. Hay 2, G. F. Lorrain 3. 2 mins 9.5 secs.

*Mile.*—(4 mins 45.6 secs A. G. Green 1937.) G. A. Hay 1, G. F. Lorrinan 2, J. McEvoy 3. 4 mins 47.1 secs.

*Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.*—(5 mins 51.8 secs J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple 1946.) J. M. Smyth 1, J. S. Schofield 2, J. G. Somerville 3. 4 mins 1.5 secs.

*120 Yards Hurdles.*—(16.4 secs E. P. S. Mathews 1941.) C. N. Ryan 1, P. D. Fanshawe 2, A. F. Astle 3. 17.1 secs.

*High Jump.*—(5ft 10ins J. G. Bamford 1942.) A. M. Grant 1, H. B. Meynell 2, J. C. Gainer 3. 5ft 10in.

*Long Jump.*—(21ft 4½ins D. B. Reynolds 1944.) B. P. Kenworthy-Browne 1, J. C. Gosling 2. 19ft 2ins.

*Putting the Weight (12 lbs).*—(40ft 6ins J. O. Leask 1938.) J. D. Harris 1, G. A. Robertson 2, A. J. Nugent 3. 36ft 3½ins.

*Throwing the Javelin.*—(164ft 6ins D. R. Dalglish 1936.) F. C. Wadsworth 1, J. S. Dale 2, P. V. Brinsley 3. 181ft 7ins (NEW RECORD).

## SET II

*100 Yards.*—(10.5 secs K. W. Gray 1943.) P. C. Cowper 1, I. Russell 2, W. M. Hopkins 3. 10.8 secs.

*440 Yards.*—(55.5 secs C. J. Kenny 1946.) P. C. Cowper 1, C. J. Huston 2, I. Russell 3. 55.3 secs (NEW RECORD).

*Half Mile.*—(2 mins 10.0 secs T. G. West 1944.) J. C. Inman 1, C. P. Bertie 2, R. A. McKechnie 3. 2 mins 18.8 secs.

*Mile.*—(5 mins 5.5 secs W. H. Inman 1946.) J. C. Inman 1, C. P. Bertie 2, A. J. Vigne 3. 5 mins 0.9 secs (NEW RECORD).

*Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase.*—(4 mins 9.2 secs H. F. Ellis-Rees 1946.) J. F. Murphy 1, P. W. Creagh 2, A. J. Vigne 3. 4 mins 4.8 secs (NEW RECORD).

*115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).*—J. G. Faber 1, T. P. Fattorini 2, M. S. Saunders 3. 17.2 secs.

*High Jump.*—(5ft 5½ins D. B. Reynolds 1943.) J. F. Murphy 1, H. A. Staapole 2, A. F. Hornyold 3. 4ft 11ins.

*Long Jump.*—(19ft 3ins D. B. Reynolds 1943.) M. A. Babinski 1, W. M. Hopkins 2, H. G. Bruce 3. 17ft 7ins.

*Putting the Weight (12 lbs).*—(36ft 11ins K. W. Gray 1943.) F. D. Bingham 1, T. P. Fattorini 2, W. L. Gilchrist 3. 33ft 2½ins.

*Throwing the Javelin.*—(163ft 8ins M. R. Hooke 1946.) M. C. McKeever 1, S. F. Cave 2, M. S. Saunders 3. 117ft 7ins.

## SET III

*100 Yards.*—(11.0 secs G. H. Hume 1939 and P. T. Pernys 1944.) D. T. Slinger 1, P. J. Vincent 2, P. J. Murphy 3. 11.5 secs.

*440 Yards.*—(57.6 secs K. W. Gray 1942.) P. H. Martin 1, J. W. Baker 2, P. J. Vincent 3. 56.8 secs (NEW RECORD).

*Half Mile.*—(2 mins 17.5 secs D. J. Carvill 1937.) P. H. Martin 1, J. W. Baker 2, M. Corbould 3. 2 mins 23.0 secs.

*Mile.*—(5 mins 5.0 secs J. McEvoy 1946.) P. H. Martin 1, J. W. Baker 2, P. Morland 3. 5 mins 29.9 secs.

*106½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).*—(16.2 secs C. J. Ryan 1935.) P. J. Vincent 1, J. A. Simpson 2, F. M. Fisher 3. 16.4 secs.

*High Jump.*—(5ft 3ins J. G. Bamford 1939.) J. A. Simpson 1, R. W. Dawson 2, J. A. Haslett 3. 4ft 10ins.

*Long Jump.*—(18ft 2ins K. W. Gray 1942.) P. J. Vincent 1, J. N. Curry 2, M. H. Simons 3. 16ft 11½ins.

*Putting the Weight (10 lbs).*—(37ft 11ins F. C. Wadsworth 1946.) H. Dubicki 1, J. J. Kevany 2, C. R. Hughes-Smith 3. 33ft 5½ins.

*Throwing the Javelin.*—(158ft 10ins F. C. Wadsworth 1946.) H. Dubicki 1, S. N. Stourton 2, J. J. Kevany 3. 105ft 4½in.

## SET IV

*100 Yards.*—(11.4 secs K. W. Gray 1941 and J. C. Gosling 1945.) J. J. Knowles 1, S. M. Bradley 2, E. O. Schulte 3. 12.2 secs.

*440 Yards.*—(60.4 secs D. N. Gaynor 1937.) J. J. Knowles 1, P. T. Ryan 2, T. C. Dewey 3. 61.8 secs.

*Half Mile.*—(2 mins 24.4 secs D. M. Gaynor 1937.) J. J. Knowles 1, B. J. Hawe 2, R. S. Moylan 3. 2 mins 31.4 secs.

*97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).*—(15.5 secs J. G. Ryan 1936.) J. J. Knowles 1, R. G. Dougal 2, J. C. Twomey 3. 16.1 secs.

*High Jump.*—(4ft 11ins C. J. Ryan 1934.) J. C. Twomey 1, T. E. Lewis-Bowen 2, F. B. Beveridge 3. 4ft 5ins.

*Long Jump.*—(16ft 10ins D. M. Gaynor 1937.) E. O. Schulte 1, T. C. Dewey 2, J. C. Twomey 3. 13ft 11ins.

## SET V

*100 Yards.*—(11.8 secs I. Russell 1946.) O. R. Wynne 1, P. D. Burns 2, J. B. Barbour 3. 12.0 secs.

*440 Yards.*—(61.3 secs C. J. Huston 1946.) O. R. Wynne 1, P. D. Burns 2, J. B. Barbour 3. 61.6 secs.

*Half Mile.*—(2 mins 26.6 secs P. F. Morrin 1946.) R. D. Inman 1, W. A. Lyon-Lee 2, O. R. Wynne 3. 2 mins 31.5 secs.

*97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).*—(16.7 secs P. F. Morrin 1946.) P. D. Burns 1, D. R. MacDonald 2, J. Burdon 3. 16.9 secs.

*High Jump.*—(4ft 7ins P. F. Morrin 1946.) Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard 1, P. D. Burns 2, J. Burdon and D. E. Stapleton 3. 4ft 6½ins

*Long Jump.*—(15ft 7ins P. C. Cowper 1946.) O. R. Wynne 1, A. J. Bonser 2, Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard 3. 13ft 6½ins.

## INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

## SENIOR

*400 Yards Relay.*—(44.1 secs St Aidan's 1937.) St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3. 44.9 secs.

*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—(1 min 43.8 secs St Wilfrid's 1946.) St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3. 1 min 49.0 secs.

## SENIOR AND JUNIOR

*Four Miles Relay.*—(14 mins 57.8 secs St Dunstan's 1938.) St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Bede's 3. 15 mins 33.0 secs.

## JUNIOR

*400 Yards Relay.*—(47.6 secs St Aidan's 1947.) St Aidan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Oswald's 3. 49.2 secs.

*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—(1 min 52.7 secs St Dunstan's 1937.) St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Thomas's 3. 2 mins 0.8 secs.

*One Mile Relay.*—(4 mins 1.3 secs St Aidan's 1935.) St Aidan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Thomas's 3. 4 mins 11.2 secs.

*Half Mile Team Race.*—(6 points, St Cuthbert's 1931.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 10 points.

*Mile Team Race.*—(6 points, St Wilfrid's 1936.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Thomas's 3. 8 points.

*High Jump.*—(4ft 4½ins St Wilfrid's 1939.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 12ft 9ins.

*Long Jump.*—(47ft 4½ins St Cuthbert's 1942.) St Oswald's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Bede's 3. 46ft 9½ins.

*Putting the Weight (10 lbs).*—(97ft 7½ins St Bede's 1945.) St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Thomas's 3. 87ft 1½ins.

*Throwing the Javelin.*—(325ft 10ins St Aidan's 1945.) St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Thomas's 3. 295ft 10ins.

## BOXING

## HOUSE COMPETITION

AFTER a rather blank season last year, Boxing revived strongly enough this term under the stimulus of the House Boxing Competition, which began on February 23rd—even earlier than usual owing to the extra entries—and ended on March 18th. Each House was able to enter a full team of twelve, and eighty-

five bouts in all were boxed, which so far as numbers go, was a record. While it would not be true to say that the standard of boxing was of a uniform excellence throughout the competition, it was on the whole above the average, both as regards the stamina displayed by the competitors and their knowledge of, at least, the rudiments of boxing skill. As usual, the best boxing was to be seen in the Fly, Bantam and Feather Weights in which some really interesting and well-boxed contests took place.

The competition was won—and handsomely won—by St Oswald's, six of whose team got into the finals and carried off four of the eleven weights. We congratulate St Oswald's on this successful result of good team-work. The Cup for the Best Boxer in the competition was awarded to M. Tate (B); his contest with O'Rorke (A) in the semi-finals was undoubtedly the outstanding bout of the competition.

We would like to thank Major Bedford, R.A., for again coming to referee the final bouts of the competition, the results of these being as follows:—

6st and under.—Ainscough (O) beat Peart (A).

6st 7lbs and under.—Fitzalan Howard (O) beat Hartigan (W).

7st and under.—Martelli (E) beat Evans (W).

7st 7lbs and under.—Duffett (D) beat Creaigh (C).

8st and under.—Fly Weight.—Simpson (O) beat Ryan (D).

8st 6lbs and under.—Bantam Weight.—Wauchope (T) walk-over.

9st and under.—Feather Weight.—Tate (B) beat Fanshawe (O).

9st 9lbs and under.—Light Weight.—Cox (C) beat Hadcock (O).

10st 7lbs and under.—Welter Weight.—Somerville (B) beat Ryan (D).

11st 6lbs and under.—Middle Weight.—Ford (O) beat Lingeman (E).

12st 7lbs and under.—Light Heavy Weight.—Huston (W) beat Purcell (A).

#### AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

As there had been no School match since 1946, there hardly existed even the nucleus of a School team at the beginning of the season. P. A. F. Morrin, the only remaining School colour, took over the captaincy with J. A. Binning as vice-captain, and starting more or less from scratch he was successful in building up quite a creditable team. Unfortunately, owing to other fixtures falling through, only one School match was actually boxed—that against Newcastle. This match took place on March 6th, again at Newcastle, and was lost, Newcastle winning seven and Ampleforth three bouts.

The bouts were all well contested and in several cases the score must have been remarkably close, but on the whole Newcastle were the quicker and more experienced team and deserved their win, which was their second victory running at Newcastle—we hope to have our revenge at Ampleforth next year.

Watching the match (for a change) as a spectator, while one was struck with the hard and accurate punching on both sides, one also could not fail to observe how frequently that common defect of school boxing showed itself—slowness in making use of an opening. Time and time again in almost every round opportunities to score, and to score repeatedly, were missed. Boxing is more than just straight, hard punching, necessary as that is; the essential skill of the boxer lies in the rapid coordination of eye, brain and muscle, which, even by those gifted in that way, can only be fully developed by constant practice. The school cricketer is always aware of this—the school boxer, not so often.

The results of the bouts were as follows:—

J. D. Duffett (Ampleforth) beat D. Gladstone (Newcastle).

R. V. Stephenson (Newcastle) beat J. A. Simpson (Ampleforth).

J. Green (Newcastle) beat M. Tate (Ampleforth).

W. R. Lowther (Newcastle) beat D. M. Booth (Ampleforth).

D. Younger (Newcastle) beat J. M. Cox (Ampleforth).

J. G. M. Somerville (Ampleforth) beat J. G. Tanfield (Newcastle).

J. A. Binning (Ampleforth) beat G. N. Green (Newcastle).

J. S. Hall (Newcastle) beat P. F. Ryan (Ampleforth).

J. S. Howles (Newcastle) beat J. A. D. Ford (Ampleforth).

I. H. M. Veitch (Newcastle) beat C. J. N. Huston (Ampleforth).

During the season Morrin awarded School colours to J. A. Binning, J. G. M. Somerville, C. J. N. Huston, M. Tate and J. M. Cox, whom we congratulate.

#### AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR TEAM v. ST RICHARD'S SCHOOL, MIDDLESBROUGH

A very welcome innovation this season was a match for boxers under fifteen against St Richard's School, Middlesbrough. The match was boxed at Ampleforth on February 14th and resulted in a win for the visiting team by five wins to three. St Richard's team, which is well known in the Middlesbrough district, was more experienced than our

Junior team, which was drawn mainly from novice boxers, but the bouts were well contested and there was some promising boxing on both sides. Martelli, if he will learn to refrain from rushing in at all times regardless of whether there is an opening or not, will make a good "two-fisted" boxer; and J. J. Huston, although on the slow side, can, like his brother, hit hard, and succeeded in beating a more experienced opponent.

The results of the bouts were as follows:—

Price (St Richard's) beat Peart (Ampleforth).

Hartigan (Ampleforth) beat Spencer (St Richard's).

Pelling (St Richard's) beat Horgan (Ampleforth).

White (St Richard's) beat Lyon-Lee (Ampleforth).

Martelli (Ampleforth) beat Marks (St Richard's).

Plews (St Richard's) beat Collins (Ampleforth).

Stephenson (St Richard's) beat Ryan (Ampleforth).

Huston (Ampleforth) beat Brodie (St Richard's).

Our thanks are due to Father Hilary Barton for coming over from Gilling to referee this match.

#### THE BEAGLES

THE season has been remarkable in being one of the most open for a number of years. There were not more than one or two days at the most when frost or snow stopped hunting, and there were no outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in the district. Sport was fair on the whole, with one or two very good days. Perhaps the best of these were on the two School holidays, the mets being at Stape and Grouse Hall, Hutton-le-Hole. At Stape, a hamlet lying at the edge of the moors on the Roman road from Pickering to Egton Bridge, the pack ran well all day, but a high wind

rather spoilt the day. There were just too many hares about, but one of them provided a long and very straight run over the moor in the direction of Saltersgate before being lost on Wardle Rigg.

The second holiday was mild and warm, and the Grouse Hall meet as usual provided a good hunt. Scent was only moderate, but the pack worked well on their first hare, found on the moor between Grouse Hall and Barmoors. After a circle over the fields by the River Dove they forced her up the steep hill above Douthwaite and checked at the top. They were soon away again, the hare

having taken an unusual and interesting line, down the Douthwaite side of the hill, into the park, and round to the river which she crossed by the Hall. Those of the Field who waded the river were rewarded, for hounds soon worked up to the hare which had clapped at the edge of Rumsgill plantation. Putting her up they killed in the open on the slope between the plantation and the river. Another good hunt followed with a hare which took hounds and Field across the Farndale road, over the Hutton beck, and across the moors towards Lastingham before fresh hares intervened and we called off. The day ended, like the previous holiday, with tea in Helmsley.

Two new meets deserve mention, both having provided good hunts. They were at Sinnington and Oxgill Bridge, Bransdale. We are most grateful to Major Baldwin and Mr Teasdale respectively for their kind invitations.

### JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

There is little to record of this term's activities. The N.C.O.'s of Midland Brigade, Strensall, paid two visits to see the results of their instruction last term in L.M.G. Courses for N.C.O.'s were given in Fieldcraft and Tactics, L.M.G., Methods of Instruction, and Signals by Contingent Officers. The remainder of the training followed its normal course. At the Certificate "A" examination thirty-eight out of forty-three candidates were successful in Part I but the examination in Part II had to be abandoned due to lack of time and will be held early next term.

### SHOOTING

This has probably been the most successful shooting season that we have had. In the classification 311 out of 328 qualified as 1st class shots. The Inter-House .22 Shooting Cup was won by St Oswald's House with 1557 points, closely followed by St Aidan's with 1551, and St Dunstan's were third with

The Point-to-Point was run over the usual course on March 4th. Conditions were good as far as the weather was concerned, but there is now much more ploughed land on the course than previously. This undoubtedly spoilt what would otherwise have been a good time for the race. It was won again by G. F. Lorrimer in 30 mins 25 secs. G. Hay was second and C. Horgan third. Of those under sixteen years of age J. Henderson was first, I. Simpson second, and M. Birch third. There was a very good entry, forty-five runners all told, with about equal numbers in each age group.

The Junior House race was run a few days later and again there was a very good entry, thirty-four runners. C. J. Carr was the winner, M. Stokes-Rees being second, and D. Dick third.

1498. The Junior Competition was won by St Thomas's. The Rifle Club won a further nineteen postal matches under *Country Life* conditions, drew one and lost two. The result for the season was therefore, won thirty, drew one and lost four. Details of this term's matches follow. The Stewart Cup was won by U-O G. F. Lorrimer. The conditions this year were the average of the twelve best Club shoots plus the actual score in the first part of the *Country Life* Competition. Lorrimer had an average of 84.66 having obtained seven possibles and five scores of 84. At this stage Sgt J. C. Gosling had the same average so the award of the cup depended on the actual competition shoot. Lorrimer scored a further possible but Gosling dropped to 84. Although we eagerly await the official result of the competition the 1st VIII appeared to obtain 674 out of a possible 680 on the ordinary targets and a possible, 102, on the landscape target. The 2nd VIII scored

622 and 169. The scores on the landscape, a difficult target, reflect great credit on the team leaders J. Dick and B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne and the whole season's success results from the enthusiastic and painstaking coaching of R.S.M. Blackton.

After these notes were in proof, we learnt that we had, in fact, won the Competition. Details will be given in our next number.

### Club Matches.

1st VIII.			
Mount St Mary's	561	652	Won
Charterhouse	630	652	Won
Beaumont	618	652	Won
Eton	655	661	Won
Stonyhurst	616	661	Won
Denstone	642	661	Won
Ellesmere	588	661	Won
Charterhouse	648	661	Won
Sedbergh	652	669	Won
Oundle	667	669	Won
Winchester	656	669	Won
George Watson's	644	666	Won
Blundells	670	666	Lost
Bedford	664	661	Lost
Lancing	561	661	Won
University College	602	674	Won
Fettes	646	674	Won
St Peter's	642	674	Won
Stonyhurst	654	673	Won
Oundle	673	673	Drawn
Allhallows	669	673	Won
Loretto	651	673	Won

2nd VIII.			
Charterhouse II	534	649	Won
Oundle II	651	624	Lost
Winchester II	641	624	Lost
Blundells II	643	659	Won
Bedford II	654	653	Lost
St Peter's II	613	622	Won
Allhallows II	632	666	Won

The following promotions and appointments were made with effect from January 21st, 1948.

To be Under-Officer: Sgt Robertson, G. A.

To be C.S.M.: C.Q.M.S. Ford, J. A. D.; Sgts Kirby, R. F.; Ellis-Rees, H. F.

To be C.Q.M.S.: Sgt Wilcox, P. A. A.; L-Sgts French, M. A.; Gaisford St Lawrence, C. S.

To be Drum Major: L-Sgt Gainer, J. St C.

To be Sergeants: L-Sgts Sheahan, P. J. E.; Gosling, J. C.; Sheehy, P.; Martin, J. O. R.; Rafferty, J. A.; Cpls Grant, A. M.; de Houghton, G. J. G.

To be Lance-Sergeants: Cpls Tyson, P. D.; Astle, A. F. W.; L-Cpl Meynell, H. B.

To be Corporals: L-Cpls Powell-Heath, R. M.; Paterson, D. A. M.; Bruce, H. G.; Balinski, J.; Thomas, S. B.

With effect from March 29th, 1948.

To be Under-Officer: C.S.M. Ellis-Rees, H. F.

To be Sergeants: L-Sgts Tyson, P. D.; Vincenti, H. A.; Parron, A. R.; Cpl Fay, L. M.

To be Lance-Sergeants: Cpls Twomey, R. A.; Ryan, P. F.; Smyth, J.; Windsor, A. A. B.; Tylor, I. P.; Campbell, C. A.; Paterson, D. A. M.; Beatty, D. W.; Schulte, F. P. A.; Bruce, H. G.; Williams, M. G.; Hewett, N. J. P.

To be Corporals: L-Cpls Hadcock, G.; Comins, P. C. M.; Barry, D. M.; Conlin, J. L. J.; Forbes, C. H.; Daly, D. P. M.; Dick, J.; Rundall, J. L. F.; Chapman, M. W.; Bingham, F. D.

The following passed Certificate "A" Part I on March 15th, 1948.

Cadets Barraclough, M. A.; Bente, H.; Corbould, M.; Curry, J. N.; Daly, D. P.; Dick, M. W.; Earl of Dumfries; Fisher, F. M.; French, A. E.; Hornoyld, S. R.; Hughes-Smith, C. R.; Houston, J. J.; James, P.; Lee, D. J.; Martin, D. L.; Miles, C. C.; Morland, P. M.; Murphy, P. J.; McAndrew, H. M.; McDonald, C. D.; McEvoy, J. C.; McGuigan, J. G.; McLoughlin, P. S.; O'Neill, A. W.; Pitel, M. D.; Reynolds, H. C.; Reynolds, R. J.; Robinson, N. F.; Ryan, A. C.; Ryan, P. T.; Sayers, N. A.; Slinger, D. T.; Soltan, H. C.; Sugrue, J. H.; Sutherland, D. A.; Vigne, A. J.; Widdicombe, J. T.; Wright, T. K.

## SCOUTING

## ROVER CREW

There was a full Crew this term under the very able leadership of G. Lorri-man and M. Reynolds both of whom we are very sorry to lose. The whole crew did some very excellent heavy work at the lakes to help out the Sea Scouts. At the end of the term ten members went to camp at the Isle of Wight and in spite of gale warnings and actual gales quite a lot of sailing was done.

The standard of the sailing was good as can be seen from the fact that there were no capsizes and it was not for lack of wind. Reynolds won the race after a very poor start, which was very close.

We had Lieut-Commander A. Hollings and a friend over in a Victory for a short week-end.

## SEA SCOUTS

This term the troop faced the finishing off of the very big job at the lakes with such good spirit that we can say that now the job is almost complete. As a result of this work we hope that the water level will be raised eighteen inches above the normal level of fifteen years ago since when it has been steadily getting lower and lower.

The Uifa eighteen feet National and the new Rover sixteen feet have arrived and will be launched next term.

A very successful camp was run with the Rover Crew on the Isle of Wight. The Challenge cup presented by Miss Dorrien-Smith was won by Hewett. The judging was done by Frank Young the Harbour master to whom we owe our thanks for his help in many ways. Once again we must record our grateful thanks to Miss C. Dorrien-Smith for all she has done for us. Only those who run these camps can really appreciate the tremendous amount of work she puts in to make the camps such a success.

The officials under P. Vincent the Troop Leader, were Hattrell, E. Cullinan, Booth, Faber, Everest, Corcoran, Kendall Creagh and Thomasson.

## THE THIRD TROOP

The troop carried on this term with the work of changing the Mole-Catcher's Cottage into a standing camp, and the good weather continuing, it was not only possible to make the remaining two huts habitable, but to undertake the next big alteration in the cottage itself.

The door into the left-hand room was built-up, with stone from the partition wall, to form one of the supporting pillars of the main arch; and two needles, or supports, were passed through the wall.

We were now ready to cut out the place for the arch itself. Work was slow, as one had to be continually looking ahead to forestall any possible trouble, and we were most grateful to Mr King, the foreman on the College buildings, for advice and encouragement.

At last the great day arrived, and we knocked out the rest of the wall under the arch. Our aim of making the cottage into one big hall was now a reality. The old cottage is in a bad state of repair, owing to enforced neglect during the war years, and even now with Government restrictions on expenditure and difficulties in obtaining what materials one is allowed, repairs are slow, but the old floor, which would soon have collapsed if not completely relaid, is no longer there. It has helped, with some scrap wood from the old boat house, to make the ends of the Patrol huts, where, painted and with no strain on it, it will serve in its new role for many a year.

The old flag staff from the College clock tower has been erected in front of the door and a sand pit for training in tracking has also been made.

Besides the above great work, the Troop enjoyed several exciting games, and on Shrove Monday we had an outing which was crowned by one of Mrs Passman's wonderful teas at the Royal Oak, Nunnington.

The Patrol Competition is very close this year, the Badgers and Beavers being neck and neck with the Otters and Owls only a few points behind.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

The officials remained the same as last term with the addition of C. J. Carr who was appointed a monitor.

J. M. GILES left the House at the end of the Christmas Term to go with his family to Canada.

For the first time for a number of years it is possible to report an almost perfect Easter Term. The weather, except for one or two light falls of snow (just sufficient to make sledging possible) has been excellent. In consequence the full programme of games, matches, and training for Athletics was carried out. There was no sickness to speak of. Activities in free time were mostly of an outdoor nature, and the gardens are already well worked and sown ready for next term.

In the course of the term a large part of the lawn in front of the House was re-turfed. Hard use and the drought of the two previous terms had made this necessary if it was to be in any way fit for cricket practice in the summer. Somewhere near at hand is essential for practice in addition to the two new sets of matting now available for use on the Skating Rink.

During the term Father Patrick carved and erected outside the Chapel a handsome stone Holy Water Stoup. We take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and our appreciation of his talent.

It was with regret that we heard of the resignation of Father Maurus from Gilling. All those here who have been under his care would wish to take this opportunity of expressing to him their thanks and appreciation of all that he has done for them. The new Head Master, Father Hilary, has our congratulations and best wishes.

In accordance with a long standing tradition Father Prior celebrated the Holy Week services here. We thank

him and also Father Sebastian for his inspiring Retreat.

In the last week or two of the term the ordinary games gave place to training in cross country and track running. Style improved noticeably in the short time available. The cross country race was run over a slightly shorter course than usual and was won in good time by J. Wansbrough, C. J. Carr coming second, and M. Stokes-Rees third. The results of the other races were as follows:—

100 Yards.—H. Fattorini 1, M. Hattrell 2, R. Reid 3.

440 Yards.—M. Stokes-Rees 1, M. Hattrell 2, J. Wansbrough 3.

880 Yards.—M. Stokes-Rees 1, J. Wansbrough 2, D. Dick 3.

The Hunt Point-to-Point was won by C. J. Carr. \*M. Stokes-Rees was second and D. Dick was third. The race was followed by the traditional tea for the runners.

SHOOTING practice for a number of the second year members of the House took place in the Miniature Range on most Sunday evenings. On the whole the standard reached was good, and there is a number of promising shots.

## RUGBY

As far as the games are concerned this has been a good term and a good year. Except for a few really cold days the weather has been favourable throughout, and there was very little sickness in the House to interfere with training and practice games. These went on until the last fortnight or so of term when cross country training began. A number of trial games gave members of the lower sets the opportunity of a game in the first set.

The team will be remembered as a good one, and in the course of the term it succeeded in improving on the high standard set in the Christmas Term.

The Captain, M. W. Hattrell, is to be congratulated on this and on his leadership of the side. The main strength still remained among the forwards, who undoubtedly formed a hard working and skilful pack, but there was also a marked improvement in general in the three-quarter play. It is a good augury for next year's XV that several members of this side will still be in the House then. Mention should also be made of that quite considerable number of promising players who were on the

verge of the team this year and who perhaps in a normal year would have found a place in the side.

Four matches were played and all were won. The scores were as follows:—

Aysgarth (Home) 15—3.

Bramcote (Away) 24—0.

Aysgarth (Away) 15—0.

Bramcote (Home) 18—0.

Colours were awarded to A. J. MacGeorge, E. A. Forster and R. G. Reid.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

"Exegi monumentum aere perennius."

FRMURUS would hurriedly disown such a claim, but those who have known him as Head Master of Gilling from 1934 to 1948 will probably agree that these words, culled from his beloved Classics, fairly express a worthy achievement. Apart from all the material amenities which have taken shape under his wise guidance, the generations of boys who have spent their early years under his care are surely themselves the due tribute to his kindly and encouraging influence. Like Cincinnatus he is now able to rest from his labours and responsibilities.

The School salutes and greets Fr Hilary Barton whom Fr Abbot has appointed to be the new Head Master of Gilling.

THE Captains for the term were: C. S. R. Honeywill, P. Arning, A. J. Hartigan, P. M. Vincent, H. W. Lawson, D. H. M. Massey.

*Captain of Rugby:* A. J. Hartigan.

*Sacristans:* L. N. van den Berg, G. C. Hartigan, W. A. Phipps, R. L. Ashton.

*Librarians:* R. H. Martin, R. Macmillan.

*Bookmen:* J. Moor, A. Edye.

*Custodians of Ante-Room:* N. F. Martin, M. A. Bulver.

*Keepers of Carpentry:* R. M. Swinburne, V. E. Dillon.

*Secretaries:* B. M. Wauchope, E. H. Barton.

The following new boys arrived this term: C. L. A. Clarke, Sir John Backhouse.

It should be chronicled that one name was omitted from the list of new boys who joined the School last September: D. J. Connolly.

EARLY in the term there was just enough snow to allow the sledges to be paraded,

but it soon became clear that it was to be a fine weather term; and so it has proved and there have been few days when the School were incarcerated through inclement conditions. St Aelred's feast, on which Fr Abbot said Mass for us and preached, the Shroveide Holiday and the holiday which the Head Master gave to make up for St Benedict's feast which has to be celebrated later this year, were all days of sunshine and which were spent at Primrose Springs, Tobruk and the Wollery.

THERE have been some good entertainments. On Shrove Tuesday Fr Jerome Lambert gave the School a splendid conjuring show. It was soon evident that his audience was not taking anything on faith, and he proved himself indeed a master of repartee and hoodwinking. It was a most enjoyable evening, crowned by the producing of a real rabbit!

On Laetare Sunday and Easter Sunday there were home produced programmes the ingredients of which were some really well sung songs by the special groups of singers who do much voluntary practice under Mr Lorigan's inspiring aegis, or rather baton, and some amusing antics by the Gilling Puppets. There were also some poems spoken. "Recitation of Poetry" sounds rather out of date and formal, but there is no doubt that it is pleasant entertainment to hear the right sort of poems spoken by the right sort of speakers, and anyway it is one of mankind's earliest forms of dramatic art. So, more speaking of poetry, please!

There has also been a regular series of Monday Concerts given by Mr Walker and Mr Wilson; the School have appreciated these and look forward to them.

It has long been known that dates make very good eating in these days of rations, but it has only recently been



discovered that the wooden tops and bottoms of the date box supply suitable material for fret-saw work. Consequently there has been a new hobby this term; figures are drawn on these pieces of wood—monks and cowboys, policemen and clowns—and these are cut out with a coping saw. This is a good hobby. The Tapestry work is going on apace and one hears of some ambitious plans being worked upon.

THE new playing fields have now taken their final shape and, besides affording generous space for all the various sets of rugby and cricket, quite definitely add to the amenities of the Gilling landscape. A judicious assortment of young trees has been planted at various carefully considered places. It would seem that these fields should be ready for use in the autumn.

THE School have enjoyed some good films. *Tawny Pipit* and *Non-stop New York* were probably the most popular new discoveries. Each week there have been some interesting Nature films.

MR PAT BRERETON has presented the School with two beautiful pictures, both of them good copies of Madonnas, and two large crucifixes. These have been placed in the Fairfax and Constable dormitories.

C. L. A. CLARKE made his First Holy Communion on the feast of St Joseph.

#### RUGBY

AN unusually full fixture list provided an interesting opportunity to see how a promising team could develop with match practice. The results would suggest a highly successful team and this is not far from the truth. The first match against the Junior House revealed a bustling pack, some opportunism among the backs and a real determination to win. By the time we played Aysgarth one could notice a real attempt to play a more constructive game. The heeling had improved and the backs were

beginning to make use of the opportunities offered to them. On two occasions, at Glenhow and Bramcote, on hard, dry grounds our faster opponents outplayed us at this game. It was then, too, that our weakness in tackling was revealed. Even so one feels that progress has been made in the standard of the rugby at Gilling.

A. J. Hartigan is to be congratulated on his admirable leadership of a real team and of a pack of forwards who, if a little sluggish, were powerful and willing to learn. One hopes that G. C. Hartigan with his irrepressible energy will learn the fundamental points of wing-forward play. Bulger, though still untidy with his hands and wanting in a sense of position, improved enormously and has the makings of a great player. The half-backs, Thompson and Booth did very well at times and one hopes they will be really reliable next season. The sureness of Wauchope at full-back gave confidence to the whole team.

The Colours were:—A. J. Hartigan, G. C. Hartigan, R. Martin, van den Berg, P. Vincent, Halliday, Thompson, Booth, Bulger and Wauchope. The following also played for the team:—Massey, Lawson, Smith, Honeywill, Baker, V. Dillon, Green and P. Wright.

#### Results.

Junior House	Home	Drawn	6—6
St Martin's	Away	Won	18—0
Bramcote	Home	Won	15—3
Aysgarth	Home	Won	9—3
Glenhow	Away	Lost	6—16
Bramcote	Away	Lost	0—16
Newburgh Priory	Home	Won	6—3
St Martin's	Home	Won	21—0

#### BOXING

ANOTHER milestone in the history of Gilling boxing was reached with a match against Aysgarth on February 28th. As it took place on the same day as the rugby match it was confined to seven bouts. It was satisfying to win

by five fights to two, though most of them were evenly matched and very very close indeed. We hope that it will be the first of many such contests. R. Whitfield, Poole, Lowsley-Williams, P. Wright, Green, Sellars and Bulger boxed for Gilling.

There were fourteen bouts in the "Cup" competition at the end of term. It was evident from these that under the enterprising tuition of Mr Kerswill, boxing at Gilling is going from strength to strength. In the Second Form Bulger

was awarded the Cup with A. J. Hartigan runner-up and V. Dillon the "best loser." In the First Form Green for the second time won the Cup with Sellars runner-up and Lowsley-Williams the "best loser." If there had been a prize for the most improved boxer it would certainly have gone to Poole. Once again we are most grateful to the untiring interest of Fr William who judged both the match against Aysgarth and the competition at the end of the term.

## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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

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

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

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

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

## THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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THE  
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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LIII

September 1948

Part III

## EXPLOITATION

IT is a sound military maxim to exploit success where it is greatest. The particular success which needs reinforcement today is that which has been achieved by Catholic Public and secondary schools. After five years work among cadets I can claim to know the products of these schools pretty intimately. I am full of admiration for the "products" themselves and for the system which has produced them. With astonishingly few exceptions they love and live their Faith. It is the basis of their lives, and those lives do shine out among those of their less fortunate fellows.

As an Amplefordian by adoption I may have my own ideas as to which school produces the very finest results. That is neither here nor there. This article is not written in aid of a mutual admiration society. Forget the personal prejudice, but remember the main fact that Catholic secondary education has produced, and is producing, a solidly good type of Catholic Christian—who is failing, *very nearly completely*—to influence his fellow men.

The conversion of England goes on, but it would scarcely be true to say that it goes on apace. Bigotry is not dead, but dying fast, and every outstanding young man from a Catholic school helps to kill it. This is a necessary job, but it is a negative one and (saving the incalculable effects of Grace) I doubt if the force of example *alone* can ever be more than negative. It can kill prejudice. It can make us mildly popular and so create an opportunity. It has done so. That particular success has been achieved. The time has come to exploit it.

You haven't really done much for a man when, by your example, you have induced him to say "These Roman Catholics are really first rate chaps in spite of their odd religion." You have done even less when, as is far more common, he says "Jones is a first rate chap, in spite of *his* odd religion"—less still when he adds "of course he hasn't a clue why he believes it. I asked him the other day and he only said he knew he was right. Just damned obstinate!"

I believe, in fact I know, that that is the impression which is only too often produced on a generation which is startlingly full of "first rate chaps" who have lost the idea that conduct and character are in any way influenced by religion, but who are interested in it and anxious

to learn particularly about Catholicism for that is a closed book to them—having indeed a “secret society value” which is all its own. Cadet Sergeant Jones, whom everyone likes and whose Faith is the very foundation of his life, has an opportunity of serving his Master which no Englishman has had since the Reformation; but so long as he retires into his shell and becomes “just damned obstinate” when he is questioned, he is doing more harm than good “for after all you couldn’t get a better type than Jones, but it is obvious that he just believes what the priests tell him. Still the poor chap was brought up by monks—what else can you expect.”

Not everyone is called to be an apostle, and if those who are not called try it on, they are likely either to make a mess of it, or possibly (but not probably), they may turn into “smart Alecs” whose “religion” becomes a shallow affair of knowing all the answers; which carries with it the danger of real disaster when one fine day the inevitable happens and a question is asked to which Alec does not know—and perhaps does not want to find—the answer.

That danger is no excuse for knowing *none* of the answers, for you will be asked the questions, and if you leave school merely knowing that there is an answer, that you heard it in R.I. but didn’t bother to listen, you are an incompetent soldier with nothing to thank for your incompetence but your own idleness. Your responsibility will be greater—not less—if you are a “good Catholic.” Good Catholics may be, and often are good advertisements, but if they are also “dumb Catholics,” they will only advertise their insignificant selves, not the Faith to which they owe everything.

What then is the reasonable minimum of knowledge which all should have when they leave school, if they are to avoid the danger of failing in their plain duty to “give an answer for the faith that is in them”? I suggest the following headings.

1. The commonsense proof of the existence of God (with special attention to the fact that, however radically we may have evolved, we must have evolved from something).

2. The outline of the evidence for the Godhead of our Lord.

3. The proof that He founded an infallible Church, and the signs which lead to its discovery.

These great fundamental questions are not those which you are most likely to be asked. Far more probably you will be first tackled on some practical question as to why Catholics forbid divorce, or birth control, or—a strangely popular question—euthanasia! It is necessary to know the commonsense answers to these, and a few other popular questions, such as “why go to church when you don’t feel like it,” but seven times out of ten you will be forced back on to the authority of the Church, and you should know that “backwards, forwards, and side-

ways”—know it too from scripture. Your questioner is unlikely to know his New Testament, but he probably thinks he does, and he is almost certain to think that you don’t (unfortunately he is often right!) If he finds that you do, he will get a healthy shock. You won’t convince him of course; to expect that, is to expect a miracle, but you will show him that Catholics have something to say for themselves, and some day—perhaps years later—he will remember that and go further. By taking the trouble to “know your stuff” *you will have given grace a chance to act, and no man can do more.*

One other hint, which I personally have found useful. If your questioner is a Christian, and also intelligent and sincere, he will admit that Christ’s words about (say) the Church, or confession, or the Mass *can* be interpreted in the Catholic sense, but will point out that there are other possible interpretations which have in fact been followed by thousands of honest and able Christians. Do not dispute it, for he is nearly always right. Content yourself with pointing out that our Lord spoke as He did, well knowing that nearly every Christian—millions upon millions of them—would assume the Catholic meaning to be the right one for sixteen hundred years, and that the great majority still do hold to that meaning. Then ask how this can have happened unless Christ spoke with the deliberate intention of leading us astray. If your friend really is a Christian, this problem will give him a good deal to think about.

I have put down an outline of what I believe to be the bare minimum in the way of mental equipment, with which a Catholic should face life today, if he wants to do his bit in spreading Christ’s Kingdom. It is not difficult to acquire; it is useless unless it is superimposed on a living religion, and it should be kept in reserve until your friends ask you a question. When that happens, you may not know the answer, but with that foundation you can safely demand “notice of that question,” and go and find out. You will quite certainly do much better than Jones!

B. G. SANDHURST.

## RELIGION AND CONDUCT

HOW far does religion consist in our being good? Clearly the service of God and right conduct are closely linked with each other, so closely that some might think any distinction drawn between them to be mere hair-splitting. May we not sum up what is required of us as Catholics simply as the performance of our duty to God and man in the light of the Church's teaching? At any rate, we have the highest authority for appealing to the test of deeds; verbal professions of belief, even an interest in theology and philosophy, are no substitute for the every day practical Catholicism of assisting at Mass, receiving the Sacraments and saying one's prayers. Fidelity to these latter things must inevitably generate a sense of social responsibility and kindness to those around us; if we try to live up to the Faith in this way, we may hope not to prove too remiss in fulfilling the obligations of charity to our neighbour.

Thinking along these lines, we shall be led to see more and more clearly how important is the *authoritative* aspect of religion and to stress its implications in terms of obedience: "I believe this on the grounds that it is divinely revealed"; "I do that because the Church says I must"; "The Pope has defined it, therefore it must be true." Of the fundamental rightness of this standpoint there can be no question; that everything rests in the last resort upon God's word, which we accept by faith, is a certain Catholic truth. Strength is given to this conviction by considering an alternative approach—that of the "intellectual" (sometimes so unintelligent!) who wants everything made acceptable to his reason. He may "have" the Faith, be duly impressed by the rational arguments in its favour, adept, up to a point, at its exposition and defence, and yet how cold he leaves us! All the more so when, as occasionally happens, he appears to make light of, sometimes even to despise, not only the humbler practices of religion but the very elements of Catholic morality. By their fruits we shall know them; those who insist that Christianity is not so much a doctrine to be understood, as a life to be lived, cannot be refuted.

This, however, is not the whole picture; it reflects the Church's mind, though not entirely. The "practical" approach, being one-sided and often superficial, has its limitations; they are significant enough to be worth glancing at. Many qualified judges have pointed out that what distinguishes orthodox Christianity is not its moral teaching, which has its parallels in other religions and even in natural philosophy, but its spirit and ideals. When men lose contact with these last, they tend to equate Christian conduct with a conventional code of rectitude and decency and become blind to more delicate and subtle insights.

This deeper perception is to be found, as we know, in studying our Lord's person and life-work; for there we are faced both with a reminder of our own inadequacy and a challenge to something better. Where, outside the Church, these influences have lost their force, as in what G. K. Chesterton called "the genteel stoicism of the Public Schools," we find at best the obscurantist morality of virtue for virtue's sake, at worst the cult of toughness and good sportsmanship; the ethics of the cricket field are transferred to the sphere of real life:

"And it's not for the sake of a ribboned coat,  
Or the selfish hope of a season's fame,  
But his Captain's hand on his shoulder smote—  
'Play up! play up! and play the game!'"

To interpret the Christian moral code as a mere extension of the natural virtues, a kind of sanctified commonsense, is an error as old as that with which St Paul had to deal—salvation by the works of the law. It cropped up later in the Church's history in the form of Pelagianism which, as St Augustine clearly saw, was an attempt to pervert the Catholic doctrine of grace into the naturalistic morality of a by no means out-moded paganism. Pelagius was a native of these Islands, and the vigorous, self-reliant, Christianity which he sponsored has always appealed to our energetic Anglo-Saxon race. The emphasis on conduct, as has been said, is a necessary ingredient of true religion, but it is well to be aware of what it can leave out. Where an external code of behaviour, be it the highest, takes the place of an inward ideal, the way is open to spiritual stagnation—of which the signs are the identification of religious practice with what is socially respectable, the discouragement of all enthusiasm, and the reduction of devotional observance to a discrete and unostentatious average. A Catholic who based his life on these principles might have fair assurance that, even in the modern world, his religion would prove little embarrassment to him; he has not to swim against the tide, merely to keep afloat. Needless to say, it is not by these means that effective witnesses to Christ and His Church are produced. If a Catholic school could offer to its pupils no more vital inspiration than this, it would surely be failing in its main purpose.

To aim conscientiously at what will never be realized here on earth, to strive to turn one's very unheroic self into a hero, is the call made to every follower of Christ. There is a sense in which it is to our credit rather than otherwise that we fail to live up to our aspirations; at least it gives us no grounds for self-complacency. The fatal thing would be—and here is the danger inherent in the "practical" approach—if we reduced our ideals to the level of what we can accomplish; fatal, because this means, in effect, conformity to an attainable standard of behaviour. In this way, under the dead weight of habit and routine,

what is done is made the norm of what should be done; the minimum soon becomes the optimum; the goal is not only not achieved, it is no longer aimed at. It should not be forgotten that no true preacher of the Gospel can ever conceivably practise all that he preaches. The ultimate Christian law is that we should be perfect as our Heavenly Father is perfect; and there is no man on earth that can obey it. When this is recognized, there results the healthy and vital tension between what we are and what we desire to become, a tension supported by what the philosopher, A. N. Whitehead, has finely called "mankind's most precious instrument of progress—the impracticable ethics of Christianity."

What follows? First, surely, a sobering reflection: in the light which is Christ we learn, not merely to be repentant for our moral lapses, but to be dissatisfied when we "succeed"—perhaps most of all then. How small, at best, is the achievement by contrast with what we are called to, and how easily ruined by self-congratulation! Secondly, more constructive and enheartening, we must take guidance, precisely, from the "light" which is Christ. Moral exhortation, an urging to good behaviour as it were from behind, is a woefully inadequate means for building up character, as compared with the instilling of right motives based on personal insight, a candid facing up to the why and wherefore of human actions. So we find that our Lord, here as in all else the supreme model, did not seem much to favour the imperative mood, the "Thou shalt"—"Thou shalt not" of the Old Law. Instead He opened out before men's eyes the prospect of happiness as contained in the Beatitudes; above all, He led them forward by the vision of what is noblest and best: "I am the light of the world; he who follows me shall never walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life" (John viii, 12).

The responsibility for conveying this "light of life" to men now rests with the Catholic Church. This is why she guards so carefully the *truths* of faith; for the life-giving light is the light of truth. Dogma, the great doctrinal facts of revelation in which God's message is enshrined, is thus the basis of the Church's moral teaching. Just as the intellect guides the will and knowledge precedes love, so in parallel fashion must the content of faith provide the motive for charity and be the standard of Christian action. In the final analysis it is ideas that rule the world; thoughts within the mind lie at the root of all calculated external activity. Hence it is that the Church will not allow her children to be taught ideas that are untrue; for error is all but inevitably disastrous in its moral effects. For the same reason "doctrine" must everywhere and always take first place in Catholic education; the divine revelation which it expresses is meant to be the master light of all our seeing.

The presentation of the Church's teaching has, of course, to be adapted to the capacities of those who learn it: milk for babes, meat for the

strong. As the mind develops and matures, so will it be led into the deeper implications of the Faith, to find there the principles whereby all other departments of knowledge can be graded and co-ordinated. Thus there could be nothing more contrary to the Church's intentions—so far as these can be gathered from the pronouncements of her outstanding doctors and popes—than to pitch the sheer mental content of Religious Instruction classes at a lower level than that provided by any parallel branch of study. No Catholic school could lend itself to the obscurantism of the "divided mind," which vitiates so much teaching activity outside the Church; its most conspicuous modern fruit is that disturbing educational phenomenon, the man who is able and accomplished in the humanities and sciences, a child when discussing the truths of Christianity. Even in youth, certainly at the dawn of manhood, the mind is seeking to bring together the elements of a unified view of the world. This can be found only in an integral Catholicism, enlightening the intelligence to its fullest capacity and providing thereby the strongest motives for action to the will. To concern himself with this is, surely, the one ultimate business of the Christian educator.

It is a truism to say that religion is an affair of the whole man; the light which shines upon the mind must warm and enkindle the heart. No abundance of knowledge or depth of insight can compensate for lack of charity and the instinct to positive well-doing; there is an arid intellectualism which seems to dry up the springs of good fellowship, a form of rational speculation which can inflate rather than clarify the mind. But these deviations have nothing to do with the assimilation of Catholic doctrine properly understood; for this presents itself simultaneously both as truth and a desirable good, that is to say, it provides food for thought while at the same time challenging us to live up to its implications. Who could reflect upon the nature of God and of the human soul without considering the relation between the two? Or study the Incarnation and Redemption and remain unresponsive to the appeal of the Incarnate Saviour? Which brings us back to the main point of these remarks: the truly effective means for securing right conduct is not by direct pressure upon the will of the "categorical imperative," whose theme, in varying degrees of psychological subtlety, is "Do this! Choose that! Get on with the job! Put your back into it! Keep smiling!" and so forth. There are times when the straight-from-the-shoulder-and-no-nonsense approach has its place but, on the whole, we yield more willingly to persuasion and enlightenment: "Look at this! Consider that! See how true, and therefore how good, it is! Here is a vision to live by, an ideal to make your own."

In this way, by stressing the *noblesse oblige* implicit in Catholicism, we may hope to strengthen the bonds between religion and right conduct. Experience shows, too, that a mind eager to be informed about



the deeper truths of the Faith seldom goes together with moral flabbiness. As might have been expected, the greater the capacity for genuine thought—and there is evidence to show that it is not as rare among the young as is sometimes supposed—the more is it accompanied by teachableness and intellectual humility. Above all, it is by these means that the real significance of the Christian life can be brought to light. Having caught sight of Christ's inexhaustible love and goodness, we may enter upon the path of liberation and growth and of confidence towards God; an outlet is left for that personal enthusiasm without which, as has been suggested, religious observance all too easily degenerates into uninspired routine. Thus the life-giving tension remains: between the unworthiness of what we are and the splendour of what we are meant to become. "Beloved, we are sons of God even now, and what we shall be hereafter, has not been made known as yet. But we know that when he comes we shall be like him; we shall see him, then, as he is" (1 John iii, 2).

AELRED GRAHAM.

## REASON IN RELIGION<sup>1</sup>

*"If we submit all to reason, our religion will have nothing in it mysterious or supernatural. If we violate the principles of reason, our religion will be absurd and ridiculous."*—Pascal: *Pensées*.

HUMAN reason is bounded and imperfect: religion is the rule of a God who is perfect and unbounded. So far as reason will go, religion must be reasonable. But far from "submitting all to reason," the healthy mind will itself submit to truths outside its grasp, and that is where mystery and the supernatural enter religion. To deny reason leads to absurdity: to worship it is just as bad. Acknowledge the mind for what it is, then true religion will go on where the unaided mind must stop; mysterious yet not absurd, reasonable while above reason.

If intellect be the faculty of knowing, the human mind is indeed a poor instrument for its purpose. It is liable to err from the moment it leaves the domain of commonsense. It cannot know things as they are, but must needs make judgment from appearances, in submission to the evidence of the senses. It can proceed but slowly and with labour, can manage but few things at one time. In short, our minds know little, and know that little badly. Nevertheless, such great faults of our reason do not altogether hide the glory and the greatness which lift man from the level of the brutes and make him king of the universe, albeit a king deposed. In such a state a man can choose to view himself in several ways:

If man thinks he is nothing, he forgets what he has.

If man thinks he is everything, he loses what he could have.

The philosophy of the first choice is a philosophy of despair. The mind of an Idealist renounces its proper place in the order of things, deprives itself of entry to that higher world for which it yearns, denying the possibility of true knowledge, even that the world exists. The philosophy of the second choice is a philosophy of pride. The mind of a Materialist claims its place to be highest of all, denies higher truths and so gives up its chance of knowing them. Against this Pascal wrote in the *Pensées*: "The last process of reason is to recognize that there is an infinity of things which transcend it. It is but weak if it does not go so far as to know that." He added: "And if natural things transcend it, why not supernatural?"

A third appraisal of the status of the mind lies between these two errors of extreme: knowing it for what it is, a faulty tool, but powerful

<sup>1</sup> Being the Religious Instruction (Sixth Form) Prize Essay for 1948.

none the less. It is the philosophy of this view, propounded for the most part by Aristotle and St Thomas Aquinas, which alone comes as natural and proper to the mind. For where Idealism and Phenomenalism were built to meet their creators' whims, the Thomist system stands simply on the first principles of being and reason. The others have their time and die, but the *philosophia perennis* has grown and progressed for over two thousand years, firm and widely held. It is the reasonable philosophy, using all that is native to the intellect in its search for truth. It is a realistic philosophy that uses the evidence of the senses; built on reality and conforming to its demands. Also, as M. Maritain writes, "It stands out as being, beyond comparison with any other, one; one because it alone bestows harmony and unity on human knowledge—both metaphysical and scientific—and one because in itself it realizes a maximum of consistency in a minimum of complexity." With so many signs of its natural appeal, simplicity and fruitfulness, I hold this to be the philosophy on which an appeal to reason must be made.

True philosophizing can give certainty of God. The "five ways" of St Thomas lead surely to that. Not with the coercion of proof by syllogism, it is true, for metaphysical argument about real things cannot force assent as does a mere exercise in logic. Though if the Thomist system be accepted—and reasons in plenty have been advanced why this should be—then the mind is led with sureness to agree with the conclusions of St Thomas.

The five ways have often been attacked. Without here going deeply into the matter, let it just be said that when Kant and his followers appear to break down the proofs, they do so by begging the question, judging St Thomas' philosophy in the light of their own. And these proofs are not made invalid because the Aristotelian physics they use has been discredited. In truth, far from metaphysics depending on science, the contrary holds; and it is a tribute to Aristotle's ideas that they serve to bear out the conclusions of the true metaphysics.

By reasoning correctly, then, we know that there is a supreme Being, having all perfections to an infinite degree, upon whom we utterly depend—"and this all men call God." Unaided reason, however, goes no further. For God, the first cause, is infinite, and so his effects (the finite reality from which the proofs start) are not proportioned to him; and St Thomas writes that "from effects not proportioned to their cause, no perfect knowledge of the cause can be obtained, though its existence can be shown therefrom."

Religion is to live according to the rule of God: it comprises the knowledge of God and the recognition of him. Two things follow: Since God is the source of truth and reason is the faculty of apprehending truth, the true religion must be reasonable—Pascal's second point. Also, if religion goes no further than reason can take it, it will have, as

Pascal said too, "no mysterious or supernatural element in it." Religion is more than mere natural theology in that it does claim to go where reason cannot follow. For man is dependent on a higher Being, and natural knowledge does not suffice for his perfection, some supernatural knowledge being needed.

The manner in which this could come is clear, because if there be a creator of the universe he surely has two ways of showing himself to his creatures—by means natural and devious, or by direct revelation. From one we deduce the Divine creator by using our minds on his common creation, but gain only an imperfect idea of him because we must needs think in terms of the finite things we know. "Negations about God are true, but affirmations are vague," said Dionysius. God could strengthen this knowledge by revealing its harder truths, or could add to it knowledge of a kind beyond the reach of reason. Both confirmation and addition are indeed necessary. The reasoning required to attain certainty of God's existence is hard and man is liable to err at the start and on the way. It is essential for God to broadcast the prime facts of his being, lest doubt of his existence should undo the work of his later, supernatural, revelation. Now more than ever is this true, when the fruits of corrupt philosophy and amateur theologizing were never more poisonous.

"When a hatter  
Will go smatter  
In philosophy,  
Or a peddler  
Wax a meddler  
In theology,  
Then ensue  
Such craftes new  
They drive so far a cast,  
That evermore  
They do therefore  
Beshrew themselves at last."

(ST THOMAS MORE.)

When men will not listen to reason, then it is most vital that they should have revelation as a guide.

Revelation has been shown to be possible and likely. There remains the question: Has God ever in fact made a public revelation? Christians claim that he has, in the writings of the Old Testament and in the life of Jesus Christ as recorded in the New Testament. This is no place to examine the claim that these books are both genuine and truthful. It is enough to say that all the testimony points that way; that fresh evidence

has driven critics from position after position; that no other explanations compare with the simple theory that the Scriptures are what they profess to be. Here too the Christian religion appeals to reason in support of its claims, though the faculty called into use is the "evidential reasoning" of Science—conviction from induction and historical evidence and from the absurdity of contrary views.

A twofold support is thus given, for while the existence of God can be deduced by metaphysics, the revelation of Christ is attested by historical induction. But the heart of Christianity lies in the contents of that revelation. "Is it not absurd to believe without understanding?" "Is not theology that very 'submitting all to reason' which strips mystery from religion?" The former query goes straight to the root of the subject of Faith. "Faith," said a Victorian progressive, "is a blind religious feeling springing from the depth of the subconscious under the influence of the heart." That is a travesty. Rather, by faith do we assent to the contents of God's personal self-revelation. This assent is evoked not by evidence (because in themselves the truths revealed cannot compel agreement) but by will. Thus faith is an act of will, moving the intellect. "Moving," not "coercing," for reason submits to the will and "would never submit if it did not judge on some occasions that submission was a duty" (St Augustine). The essential part of faith is not confidence or trust but knowledge of a special kind; "and while," says St Thomas, "the argument from authority based on human reason is the weakest, the argument from the authority of divine revelation is the strongest."

Truths of faith, if truths indeed, must be reasonable when revealed. That is, they must not offend reason, while remaining above it. Theology is the science which defends these truths by showing them to be in harmony one with another, and all with the principles of reason. Since the act of faith does not stop short at the superficial message, but at the core of truth beneath, the theologian also uses his intelligence to clarify, order and delve into these truths. And because he makes continual use of philosophic propositions to prove his results, it is essential that he should have for his employ a true philosophy in agreement with the commonsense of mankind. No system of theology could possibly be sound if the metaphysics which it used were false. (As when Siger de Brabant, serving dogma with the unsound tool of Averroism, was led to the absurd notion of double truth—that a thing could be true in theology yet false in reality.) The "tyranny of dogma," which is alleged to enslave such free thought as his, is no more than the tyranny of truth; for dogma is the premiss of theology, as every science has its premisses. The tyrannical sway of these is just that to argue from them they must first be granted.

This much has been shown: man desires to know truth and if he

uses the philosophy natural to his reason, the "philosophia perennis" of Aristotle and St Thomas, he can attain certainty of the existence of God, the source of truth. Since, however, God's being is of an order infinitely higher than man's, natural knowledge is insufficient to meet the need. Supernatural knowledge is called for and can be given by a direct self-revelation on God's part. When reason has ascertained that God is, and can reveal himself and has in fact done so, then the will, in an act of faith, moves the intelligence to submit to the truth revealed. Intellect only grasps the existence of God and his essential attributes. Religion, to justify its name and be more than an essay in natural theology, must have a divine revelation as well. The intelligence can judge the historical fact of the occurrence and if it accepts it, then revelation is doubly attested: its likelihood by philosophizing, its reality on convincing evidence. So the mind, convinced of divine authority for the truths presented, sure that they will harmonize with all other truths derived from the sole and same Author, submits with grace: "Il n'y a rien de si conforme à la raison que ce désaveu de la raison."

Although revealed truth as the object of faith proper is mysterious and supra-rational, yet the mind can go far with it, reasoning from dogmatic premisses, interpreting and formulating dogma. This is the science of supernatural theology as distinguished from natural theology. The one attains God imperfectly by the use of reason only, starting from self-evident natural truths. The other rests on dogma and essays the arduous task of thinking rightly with a finite mind upon a God who is infinite.

The true religion must indeed be reasonable, for truths from God cannot clash. If the mind knows itself, it will submit, upon conviction of divine authority, to truths beyond its ken. Such faith gives to true religion its element of mystery and supernature, yet leaves it eminently reasonable, its precious core of revelation attested, supported and defended by the human reason.

T. J. SMILEY.

## NEW NORCIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

JULY 1948

THESE must have been many sniggers, and perhaps a prayer or two, as the crowd gathered on that grey morning—stockmen, drovers, station-hands, new migrants—to watch an hilarious spectacle in Perth, Western Australia. With a bullock cart which they did not even know how to handle, four Benedictine monks and a layman were setting out for the bush, to convert the aboriginal, at that time still a murderer and a cannibal. The party consisted of two Spaniards, a sub-deacon from Downside, a French novice and an Irish catechist. It was February 16th, 1846. Their leader was the bearded Dom Salvado born, as they say, of noble parents whose brother was later to become Chaplain to the Queen of Spain.

A Captain Scully guided them for the first few days; but soon after leaving his home in the outback they became completely lost and were without water. Dom Salvado had one remedy only for situations such as this: rising during the night he roamed the forest singing the *Salve Regina*. This strange sound attracted the attention of a 17 year old aboriginal. If they ever make a film of the story, as they should, this native will of course be a beautiful girl. But historically he was a boy, who led them to a pool of clear water and became their first adherent. He used to watch curiously as they celebrated Mass, the bullock-wagon their altar and Kookaburras for a choir.

It was at this stage of their work that Dom Salvado made a tactical error. He thought that they could gain the confidence of the natives best by living their life. So we have the staggering spectacle of the four monks, in their torn and ragged habits, hunting the opossum and the kangaroo, trying desperately to relish a diet of grubs and lizards. Probably no more innocent or more appreciated diversion has ever been granted the Australian native than to watch the earnest endeavours of these five white hunters. Salvado himself, a man evidently of dry humour, wrote later: "I must say that a grilled lizard, a boiled maggot, cooked on a handful of green leaves with an earthworm or two thrown in, make not the most disagreeable dishes."

But this method failed. They were penniless and their food was always stolen. So, singing mightily, Dom Salvado somehow walked the eighty miles back to Perth—where he at once hired a hall and a piano, announcing that he would give a recital. He sang, it is said, for three hours; and the hall was packed. After it was over, "a rich lady of the town" gave the Spaniard her boots, "walking home in her stockinged feet."

She had observed the soles of Dom Salvado's feet showing pinkly through *his* boots as he played. Full of wealth and good humour, but with no encouragement from his Bishop, Dom Salvado walked the eighty miles back to his party. "I was repeatedly lost," he reports simply.

But now come tragedy and disaster. Dom Denis Turtell, the Englishman from Downside, is defeated by the diet and falls sick. The French novice accidentally shoots the Irishman dead, a calamity which turns his mind. The two Spaniards, Salvado and Joseph Serra, are left alone—and totally undaunted. Repeatedly the Bishop implores them to give up their mission; but as they point out to each other, it isn't actually a *command*. The Bishop finds them deplorable rather than reprehensible.

They are dogged by one setback after another: and the scenes of those times must have been fantastic. The bullocks sinking deep into the mud, with Dom Salvado lighting a fire beneath them (to get them out) and then running to hide behind a tree in case they become savage: Salvado breasting the floods riding on the backs of oxen, his pitiful belongings tied to their horns with string: carrying a sick native forty miles for assistance: the two monks, perpetually lost in the forest, walking in vast circles chanting the Office: and the two of them trying to plough, neither having the faintest idea of how it should be done and both incapable of using the only kind of language which oxen understand. Perth might well be pardoned for thinking they were mad.

They were attacked by the blacks with spears and they defended themselves (successfully) with pancakes. Their talisman was a rather mediocre picture—it is still here—of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Twice their camps were threatened with total annihilation by forest fires. On each occasion, as the flames approached, Salvado picked up the picture and singing to our Lady, hurled it in the path of the flames: and on each occasion the wind veered on the instant and the picture is not even scorched. Natives were watching, and recognized that the "White Lady" was someone of importance.

There is no space to give the full story. We must skip a succession of hardships and disasters to their third main camp, in rolling green country, and the morning of March 1st, 1847 when the two men thought it would be a good idea to lay the foundation stone of a monastery! If only for their pioneering courage and nothing else, the guffaws of Perth had changed to deep respect. When the news became known, the artisans of the city, for no payment and of their own free will, came out to help and the monastery was quickly built—a stone building forty-two feet in length, sixteen feet wide and fourteen feet high. It is now the recreation room of the present monastery.

Soon we find Dom Salvado acquiring more acres, mustering 700 sheep, and ploughing furrows that are practically straight. By the end

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She had observed the soles of Dom Salvado's feet showing pinkly through *his* boots as he played. Full of wealth and good humour, but with no encouragement from his Bishop, Dom Salvado walked the eighty miles back to his party. "I was repeatedly lost," he reports simply.

But now come tragedy and disaster. Dom Denis Tutttell, the Englishman from Downside, is defeated by the diet and falls sick. The French novice accidentally shoots the Irishman dead, a calamity which turns his mind. The two Spaniards, Salvado and Joseph Serra, are left alone—and totally undaunted. Repeatedly the Bishop implores them to give up their mission; but as they point out to each other, it isn't actually a *command*. The Bishop finds them deplorable rather than reprehensible.

They are dogged by one setback after another: and the scenes of those times must have been fantastic. The bullocks sinking deep into the mud, with Dom Salvado lighting a fire beneath them (to get them out) and then running to hide behind a tree in case they become savage: Salvado breasting the floods riding on the backs of oxen, his pitiful belongings tied to their horns with string: carrying a sick native forty miles for assistance: the two monks, perpetually lost in the forest, walking in vast circles chanting the Office: and the two of them trying to plough, neither having the faintest idea of how it should be done and both incapable of using the only kind of language which oxen understand. Perth might well be pardoned for thinking they were mad.

They were attacked by the blacks with spears and they defended themselves (successfully) with pancakes. Their talisman a rather mediocre picture—it is still here—of Our Lady of Good Counsel. Twice their camps were threatened with total annihilation by forest fires. On each occasion, as the flames approached, Salvado picked up the picture and singing to our Lady, hurled it in the path of the flames: and on each occasion the wind veered on the instant and the picture is not even scorched. Natives were watching, and recognized that the "White Lady" was someone of importance.

There is no space to give the full story. We must skip a succession of hardships and disasters to their third main camp, in rolling green country, and the morning of March 1st, 1847 when the two men thought it would be a good idea to lay the foundation stone of a monastery! If only for their pioneering courage and nothing else, the guffaws of Perth had changed to deep respect. When the news became known, the artisans of the city, for no payment and of their own free will, came out to help and the monastery was quickly built—a stone building forty-two feet in length, sixteen feet wide and fourteen feet high. It is now the recreation room of the present monastery.

Soon we find Dom Salvado acquiring more acres, mustering 700 sheep, and ploughing furrows that are practically straight. By the end

of November 1847, the first harvest was gathered in and by now even the blacks were respectful.

You would think that their difficulties were over, but that never happened. In 1848 they were separated when Joseph Serra was appointed a bishop, a great blow to Salvado. It is typical of him that he then applied for British citizenship and asked that if that were impossible, he would like to be registered as an aboriginal. He was given the chance to start a Benedictine monastery in Sydney, but refused to leave his natives. Made a bishop himself in 1849, he went to Europe and returned with a strong force of forty Benedictines in 1853. His beloved camp site was there to stay, named New Norcia after the birth place of St Benedict.

In 1899, an old man, he returned to Europe to seek a successor. Called to Rome by Pope Leo XIII, he died there that winter. And his successor, Bishop Torres, rightly insisted that the remains be brought back to New Norcia. When the ship reached Perth, the entire city—men and women of all denominations and of none—turned out to do him honour. The solemn Requiem was sung at the pro-Cathedral of New Norcia. Everyone, celebrants and congregation, blacks and whites together, was in tears. "It was with the utmost difficulty," says the official chronicle, "that the ceremony was finished."

\* \* \* \*

New Norcia as it is today can be dismissed briefly, because it is a success. There is the monastery, with forty Spanish Benedictines, a convent, two native orphanages, one of the best white boys' schools in Western Australia, a girls' school, many thousands of acres of land, and spiritual jurisdiction over 30,000 square miles. I am living in a huge hostel, admirably run. The whole place is entirely self-supporting. The monastery possesses an art collection and library that would be the envy of much larger establishments: and in Dom Merino, the organist, it possesses a composer whose twenty Gregorian plainsong Masses will probably only be fully recognized after his death. Behind the altar, the effigy of bearded Bishop Salvado still gazes at the picture of Our Lady of Good Counsel.

I am at home here because everyone seems to know of Ampleforth, and I have typed these notes in case not everyone at Ampleforth knows about New Norcia. On this sunlit Sunday afternoon the Mission is playing a football match—Australian rules, not rugby—but the mind goes back at once to matches against Sedbergh, Durham and the others. One of Salvado's major triumphs, in the 1880's, was when the Mission trounced the champion cricket XI of Western Australia: and they were a strange unheard of team, coached by Benedictine monks.

Yes, I feel at home here.

DAVID WALKER.

## MAGIC

### I

In Africa—  
When distant thunder roars in muffled purple,  
And the clouds  
Like thick black smoke from Persia's cressets  
Hide the face of Heaven;  
The countryside  
A thickly pallor stained,  
The trees aquiver  
Chattering in their silent trepidation;  
The Jungle,  
A spectral Eden  
For numerous unearthly gnarled deformities with knotted limbs  
And eyes whose sockets barely hold the inmates;  
The river's vivacious face is darkened  
And her murmurings stilled,  
Listening to the voices of the angry clouds  
Whose forms resemble seas of destiny,  
The messages of life and death  
Whose import fills the simple water wondrous wide,  
But are unheard and undesired by hurried men—  
The magic,  
Weird and all pervading of the storm  
Is then afoot!  
Who knows the import of these words of vapour?  
Only Nature.

### II

Pink in the sunset's glow  
The sails of the eternal dhows do grow,  
White birds in sunshine,  
Sailing seas o'er reef and shoal,  
While I do watch upon the strand  
And wonder deeply  
As these graceful tradesmen,  
Rocking gently, rippling gently,  
Pass so slowly by,  
Past shores of palm and ruins deep in mystery,  
Whose stark and staring walls  
Have watched this scene,  
Dramatic and triumphant,  
For century again and yet again.  
The casuarinas sigh and waver,  
Crying silently in all contented admiration  
To the brown sea-wrack

Whose tawny face is scorched and blistered by the tropic sun.  
 The wide white strand  
 Glows whiter rosy,  
 A victim to the myriad heat waves,  
 And sees the burning chariot of Mercedes  
 Sink in tepid airiness to rest.  
 There's magic in the air  
 Though now a peaceful soul-delighting kind  
 Whose still enchantment lingers on till dusk.

## III

Moonlight—  
 Cold, radiant and magnificent,  
 Has bathed the pure white sand  
 In phosphorescent lumination.  
 The anchored boats  
 Converse among themselves  
 In creaking, bumping monotonous,  
 While tiny waves lap gently 'gainst the weeds.  
 Abreast the distant reef  
 The breakers crash and roar,  
 Their music rises, falls,  
 While snowy heads do toss and shake  
 To form a never-ending line of bubbling midnight mirth,  
 In which the gaudy sea snakes writhe and twist  
 In circular contortions  
 To be dashed and stretched  
 Upon the inflorescent coral.  
 Eight twisting tentacles  
 From out the pale blue water  
 Pluck a piece of scaly beauty,  
 Unawares,  
 To drag it in to hateful, velvet death  
 In some small cavern,  
 Round whose door  
 The sea anemones do grow  
 In delicate profusion;  
 They seem to imitate in every way  
 The movements of the hideous fiend  
 Who, silent, lurks behind.

On such a night,  
 When inland trees are merely lifeless silhouettes,  
 A maddening magic's in the air:  
 To every sleeping soul I say  
 Beware!

C. J. YONGE.

## BOOK REVIEWS

## NEWMAN IN THE MAKING

YOUNG MR. NEWMAN. By *Maisie Ward*. Pp. vii-xvii, 1-477. (Sheed and Ward 1948.) 21s.

Tomes continue to appear at frequent intervals on John Henry Newman. The one here reviewed is outstanding and shares this pre-eminence with a book by the authoress's own father, Wilfrid Ward, on the same subject written many years ago. He wrote of Newman's life after his conversion, she writes of his life up to that event. The book contains much new information, gathered chiefly from a re-examination of Newman's letters, those still in the possession of the family and those carefully treasured at the Birmingham Oratory.

The book is divided into thirty-two chapters, the most interesting of which to the present reviewer being the ones which show Newman in the making: childhood influences, schooling, the books he read, Oxford and the interaction of friends, the Italian journey.

It is fascinating to read how the subconscious barriers were built up against the Church, especially by the book, *Dissertations on the Prophecies* by Thomas Newton. That so sensitive a mind could be cramped by so preposterous a book explains how the same thing may be happening today and why so often the obvious seems to be obscured. Another interesting point connected with the progress of Newman's thought brought out in the book is that, for all his learning, the final act of conversion was accomplished by the holiness of the Church in the person of Fr Dominic Barberi and not so much by any argument of the truthfulness of its position, though that had already been established in his mind.

A book of this kind is bound to raise the question: in what did the greatness of Newman consist? Historically he stood for a reaction against the Liberalism (i.e. Rationalism and Naturalism) of the previous generation, a return to revealed religion and to authority as the only guarantee of that revelation. As a man Newman's pre-eminence perhaps lies in this, that in a world which thought Catholicism mad or out-of-date, he had the huge moral courage to ignore the anger and contempt his conversion might arouse.

Intellectually where does Newman's greatness lie? Miss Maisie Ward would have us believe that his apologetic was new and original. New it was for England, but there seems no reason to doubt that he borrowed—and quite legitimately—from Blaise Pascal, whose *Pensées* he knew. The tone of some of those early sermons, e.g. "The Greatness and Littleness of Man," reminds one of the famous "La grandeur et la misère de l'homme." The chapter on faith also is very reminiscent of Pascal. The end chapters of the *Apologia* are almost explicitly based upon the Pascalian approach to apologetics. It is surprising that he is nowhere mentioned.

The evidence of these chapters brings out one truth very clearly: that a man in process of conversion will always seem to his friends to be speaking with two voices, and so will almost appear to be dishonest. The reason is that he is truly still of two minds. To the group towards whom he is moving he will tend to point out the problems, to the group from whom he is moving he will tend to show their faulty positions.

These pages certainly show that most of the great work done by Newman in his life was done in these formative years, the rest was gathering in the harvest. It was then that he read the Fathers, that he laid down the lines of his most original work, the *Development of Doctrine*, that he worked out his defence of Christianity.

This book of over four hundred pages is therefore authoritative, original and

will be final, for many years to come, for the first stage of Newman's life. To the general reader it will prove in parts somewhat heavy, but for those who consider that Newman is one of the great lights of the modern age it will be indispensable and a delight.

C.C.-E.

THE FORSAKEN FOUNTAIN. By *Rosalind Murray*. (Hollis and Carter.) 12s. 6d.

The author's chief purpose in this work is no doubt to lead the reader to see the possibility of a fuller vision of reality than that which is offered by rationalism and materialism, and having seen it to strive after it. The third and last part of the work treats of the vision of reality which the Christian mystic arrives at—not so much of what are usually termed mystic experiences, but of the way in which a Christian mystic habitually envisages the universe. The *Forsaken Fountain* is not the ecstatic state which the mystic enjoys from time to time, but the life of Grace and Faith which he enjoys continuously. The mystic states are taken for granted as a possible part of that life of Grace.

It is in the second part of the book that the author comes nearest to treating of the psychology of the mystic state. A comparison is there undertaken between the poet and the mystic. Both the likeness and the essential difference are pointed out. Many interesting and profound things are said about the poet who is in some sort of way a natural mystic. We need not fear to see acknowledged the analogy between saint and poet—particularly when a writer is so careful to mark the differences. The sense they both share so acutely of the passing away of all things here below is enough to make us associate them together.

What one feels inclined to question (in the treatment, though not therefore in the intention of the author) is whether we have been led to think of them both too much in terms of vision and knowledge. For Part I of the work deals with knowledge and vision in general, and was designed to show that even in the ordinary paths of life there are different ways in which men habitually perceive and think of the world about them. And these ways differ not only in extent, but in depth. This part of the work is more difficult to read than the other two. It is too tied up in abstractions to be easy reading; and certainly to write philosophy with simplicity is more than a lifetime's study for most people. The thesis however is undoubtedly true, and cannot be too often insisted on. The outlook of a statesman is far more important than that of an economist both to himself and to other people, and that though the statesman may be ignorant of many things which the economist legitimately glories in knowing.

After this first part of the book our minds are attuned for finding that the poet has a deeper vision than those to whom the first part has been devoted. That at least is the general perspective which the layout encourages. But is it a true perspective? That is, to say the least, open to question. It would be arguable that what distinguishes the poet from other men is nothing to do with knowledge and vision but rather with love, or something more akin to love than knowledge. It is something much more like intensity of feeling and appreciation than any speculative view of the cosmos. There are poets whose outlook is as trivial as was Rupert Brooke's, and yet they are genuine poets. And in respect of their depth of vision no one would set Keats on a level with Dante, and yet there is something about Keats which makes him superficially more akin to the mystics than is Dante.

Can one be satisfied that the man of intellect, the poet, and the mystic constitute one series? It is a thesis that has been argued but whether it has met with much approval is another matter. It is not argued nor even discussed explicitly in *The Forsaken Fountain*, and yet, if one does not accept it, the parts seem to fall asunder.

Whether one accepts it or not, however, one may consider with interest the points that are raised about the analogy and difference between poet and mystic and carefully weigh the thesis that one chief difference is that the mystic makes himself his masterpiece, whereas the artist and the poet are content to produce a masterpiece in the things that pass away.

PSALMS AND CANTICLES OF THE BREVIARY. By *Rev Richard Foster, S.T.L., L.S.S.* (The Mercier Press, Cork.) 15s.

This book lays no claim to be a deep study or learned commentary on the psalter. Its purpose is wholly practical—to help a priest to say his office with understanding and devotion. And in this it should succeed. It follows the order of the psalms and canticles as arranged throughout the week in the Roman Breviary. Each psalm is given a title, which is necessarily rather arbitrary and often, it must be admitted, not very helpful; but a good summary of the contents of each psalm is given, followed by a few practical reflections that apply the meaning to a priest's every day life. The full text of the psalms is not printed—this would have made the book too bulky, but in the summary short sentences are quoted in the Latin of the new Roman translation that help to guide the reader through. The author is the professor of Sacred Scripture at Oscott College, and these notes are no doubt the outcome of things he has said to his students and the fruit of what experience has taught him should be helpful to those for whom the book is intended.

ÆNEAS PONTIFEX. By *H. J. Rose*. Pp 28. (Phoenix Press.) 1948. 2s.

In the second of Mr W. F. Jackson Knight's series of VERGILIAN ESSAYS, Professor H. J. Rose probes into a statement in Macrobius. Given that Virgil's *Æneas* is to some extent the poetical representative of Augustus, and that Augustus was notoriously interested in Rome's religion, how far can it be shown that *Æneas* is made to behave like a head of a state religion? After a lucid exposition of the development and characteristics of the Roman Pontif, the author (who insists on spelling Virgil in a way described fifty years ago as pedantic) compares with the pattern thus evolved the behaviour of *Æneas* in a series of situations. The comparison is hardly conclusive: *Æneas* fits the pontifical pattern where he touches it, as dressmakers say. At the same time, the essay is a mine of information, and Professor Rose is abundantly justified in his claim to have substantiated Macrobius in so far that *sine divini et humani iuris scientia non posse profunditatem Maronis intellegi*.

The printing of the pamphlet is not all that it might be.



The many devotees of the spiritual writings of Dom Marmion will welcome a recent tribute to his memory collected by his biographer, Dom Thibaut, and published by Desclée de Brouwer under the title of PRÉSENCE DE DOM MARMION, Mémorial publié à l'occasion du XXVe anniversaire de sa mort (1 Vol. gr. in-8° de 292 pp. et 4 gravures hors-texte, frs. 100). It contains tributes to his memory from prelates and theologians, various previously unpublished papers and letters of spiritual guidance and, finally, examples of the profound influence he has had on all kinds of people, cleric and lay, Catholic and Protestant.

We have received a new short life of Saint Jane Frances de Chantal by Janet Mary Scott. (Sands, 5s.) It is adequately written, although the Saint's relationship with other characters in the book are somewhat confusing to the reader; and proof-reading ought to have remedied such annoying mistakes as Belly for Bellay and



contribution for contrition. Perhaps the most fascinating aspect of her life lies in her relations with St Francis de Sales, relations which may be called the *locus classicus* of spiritual direction: and all the more interesting since her previous director, though a good zealous man, did almost everything a director should not do. And it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the Congregation she founded in the religious life of eighteenth century France.

THE MASS MY LIFE has been published by the Young Christian Workers (106 Clapham Road, S.W.9, Price 1s.) with the warm approbation of Cardinal Griffin. It is based on the form of the familiar "Gospel Enquiries" and is intended for the use of Study Circles and Religious Instruction classes in general. He who reads and uses this little book cannot fail to learn a great deal about what is so often familiar but unnoticed. Here are some questions chosen at random. "Who are the people brought together by the Mass? In what do the functions of the priest consist? To whom does the priest address himself? For whom is the sacrifice going to be offered? What must we do in practice to contribute our share of the sacrifice? Is Communion a private act of piety? How does the breaking of the Host signify that the Eucharist is the sacrament of unity?" If you cannot give a really satisfactory answer to these rather obvious questions, then it is about time you did something about it: and the obvious thing to do is to buy a copy of this excellent little pamphlet. And read it.

In commending A SIMPLE WAY OF LOVE by a Poor Clare, edited and introduced by Fr Columba Carey Elves, O.S.B. (Burns and Oates, 6s.), we cannot do better than express agreement with the editor who, in introducing it, describes it as full of that longing for God which is the quality of the saints. It is written primarily for nuns, and for Poor Clares in particular; but it should be helpful to anyone who is aspiring to a holy life. It is not just "pious," but the teaching, again to quote the editor, is strong and virile, not to say uncompromising; but at the same time full of sound sense and humour.

The Collected Poems of the late Michael Fenwick which were recently published in these pages have now been issued as a separate booklet entitled TRIBUTE TO MICHAEL FENWICK (obtainable at Messrs Blackwell's, Duckets or the Phoenix Press, 47 Eard's Court Road, W.8, Price 2s.). Together with the poems are further tributes from his regiment, the Royal Scots, his College, *The Times* and various friends: also a photograph of Michael and two photographs of a Lavabo Fountain erected to his memory in the Crypt at Ampleforth. Altogether a worthy and a moving tribute to a gallant, talented and lovable boy—for he was hardly more. Indeed it comes as a shock to realize that he was only twenty-one when he was killed in action—he had so filled his life with activity and had such a wide circle of friends. This Tribute will recall to them the Michael whose life was short but whose memory will long live. All profits from sales will, after paying expenses, be devoted to the National Society for Cancer Relief.

#### FOR CHILDREN

We have for some time been receiving a number of Outline Books for children. These were originally produced by the Dominican Sisters of St Rose's Convent, Stroud on a duplicating press. In recent years these have been published by the Bloomsbury Publishing Company (34 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1) in entirely new and enlarged editions with two-colour covers. Those who are responsible for the not easy task of teaching religion to small children will find them of great help.

The following titles have recently appeared: Angels Come to Mass, The Rosary, Parables, Miracles, The Seven Sacraments, The Ten Commandments, A Heavenly Painting Book and the Stations of the Cross. With the exception of the last, these contain outline pictures on one side that can be coloured by the child as part of his lesson. The opposite page is lined so that the child can write down prayers or explanations or whatever comes into either his mind or the mind of his teacher. Try them and see how your children like them. We should be surprised if there were not an enthusiastic response. Some harassed mothers might find in them an answer to their prayers.

For older children, the Word Press (Hadzor, Droitwich) has sent us a copy of TWO FOREST TALES (2s. 6d.) by Francis Finn and H. M. Prince—charming legend stories with a sound though not too obvious lesson for the young. It is published in aid of the Foreign Mission of the Society of the Divine Word.

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

*Downside Review, Oratory Parish Magazine, Womersley Magazine, Esprit et Vie* (Maredsous), *Pax, The Wind and the Rain, The Howard Journal, St Peter's Net, Ushaw Magazine, Douai Magazine.*

*Harrovian, Sedberghian, Giggleswick Chronicle, Shirburnian, St John's Gazette, Stonyhurst Magazine, Lorettonian, Wykehamist, Rockwell College Annual, Holy Cross Purple* (Massachusetts), *Cottonian, St Augustine's Magazine, Ratcliffian, Cantuarian, Peterite, Raven Review* (Atchison, Kansas), *Denstonian, Wimbledon College Magazine.*

## NOTES

FR IGNATIUS MILLER has recently relinquished the office of Procurator which he has held for seven of the most difficult years that any Procurator could have had. Before that he had served for many years on the School Staff and also as Parish Priest in Ampleforth. He now goes as Parish Priest to St John's, Easingwold, whence he will still be able to continue his work on the Rural District Council of which he is Chairman. Our good wishes go with him.

His place as Procurator has been taken by Fr Terence Wright who is succeeded as House Master of St Aidan's House by Fr Anthony Ainscough.

FURTHER changes on the parishes are: Fr Aelred Perring from St John's, Easingwold to St Anne's, Liverpool, Fr Cyprian Murray from St Benedict's, Warrington to St Mary's, Cardiff, Fr Aidan Cunningham from Cardiff to St Alban's, Warrington, Fr John Maddox from St Alban's to St Benedict's, Fr Iltyd Williams to St Austin's, Liverpool. Fr Leo Caesar goes from St Anne's to join the staff at Cardiff where he will be in charge of the Catholic Chaplaincy at the University College there. Fr Charles Murtagh has been transferred from Cardiff to St Anne's, Liverpool, as assistant priest.

THE HON. B. H. EASTER, C.M.G., C.B.E., Director of Education for the British West Indies, retired from the service in July. He had held the position since 1932, and was a Nominated Member of the Legislative Council, acting as Chairman of many important Government Committees. A local tribute, referring to his work as Information Officer during the war, said that he "won the appreciation and esteem of the general public for his efficient handling of the important duties devolving on his office."

DOM RICHARD FREWEN and Dom John Macaulay were ordained priests by Bishop Brunner on July 18th in the Abbey Church. At the same time, His Lordship conferred the Diaconate on Dom Philip Holdsworth, Dom Drostan Forbes and Dom Martin Haigh, and the Subdiaconate on Dom Edmund Hatton, Dom Basil Hume, Dom Julian Rochford, Dom Kentigern Devlin and Dom Luke Rigby. We offer them our congratulations.

WOULD any reader who has a copy of the September Number, 1943, and who does not wish to keep it please let the Editor know as he has very few copies of that issue in stock?

We ask our readers' prayers for the soul of Mrs Quirke of Grosvenor House, Monkstown, who died on June 12th. The passage of years since her sons James and Arthur left the School in no degree diminished her close and helpful friendship, and every aim of Ampleforth had her interest and her prayers. May she rest in peace.

### R.M.A. SANDHURST CATHOLIC CHAPEL FUND

The Committee of the Ampleforth Society at the Annual General Meeting voted a sum of £100 to the Fund, and other subscriptions have brought the Ampleforth contribution up to £203. Monsignor Clarke intends to use this money for the Lady Statue and for vestments. The following have subscribed: Fr Abbot and the Community, the Officer Commanding Ampleforth College J.T.C., Mrs Faber, General Sir F. de Guingand, Brigadier C. Knowles, Colonels Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, J. Lind, F. Longueville, F. MacDonnell, J. Tweedie, L. Twomey, Majors H. Brougham, D. Dalglish, A. Danvers, E. Dobson, P. Durack, P. Gladwin, C. Jarrett, P. Richmond, M. Sedgwick, P. Sutton, E. Whitfield, H. Yates, Captain I. Monteith, Lieutenants S. de Ferranti, M. Questier, Hon. C. Stourton, A. Cain, J. Pike and A. Wright.

## OBITUARY

DOM CLEMENT HESKETH

AMONG the boys who entered Ampleforth College in 1901 was Raymond Hesketh, succeeding his brother Frank, who had just left. He was the youngest son of Mr John Hesketh, a Liverpool lawyer.

From the very beginning of his school life he was the naturally accepted leader of his class. He was a handsome boy, of strong physique, an outstanding all-round gamester, and always first or second in his form. Such gifts are an undoubted asset in School life, but they are insufficient of themselves to place a schoolboy above his fellows; and what won for him the admiration of his companions were his strong adherence to right principles, his solid goodness, his cheerful kindness and his unassuming modesty. This last quality, perhaps, was the real secret of his schoolboy popularity and of his charm throughout his life; and the most inquisitorial devil's advocate would be hard put to it to find evidence at any period of his life of conceit or self-importance. So it is not surprising to find him establishing a record in his last two years at School. In those days, before the monitorial system was introduced, the Captain (the equivalent of the Head Monitor of today) was elected each term by the votes of the whole School. Raymond Hesketh was elected five times in his last six terms and was Captain of Football—they were the days of "soccer"—for two successive seasons, and of cricket in his last year. Few, if any, Old Amplefordians have ever won so much distinction in their School life, and none certainly ever wore his laurels less pretentiously than he. Indeed, this self-effacing quality of his, which was to become the natural basis of his supernatural humility, was at this time a real handicap to him in his leadership of the School. No need, for those who knew him then and later, to stress the obvious truth that there was nothing weak or effeminate in his self-effacement. He was virile even to bluntness, a "man" to his large finger tips; and where principle was concerned, if one had looked for a door mat, one would have bumped up against a stone wall.

In July 1907 he left the School and in the following September he joined the common Noviciate of the English Benedictines at St Michael's Priory, now Belmont Abbey, taking the traditional family name of Clement. It was here that his true life started. He had never had any other ambition than to become a priest and a monk; and he entered on his Noviciate with the same sturdy piety and methodical regularity which had characterized his School days, which were only deepened and intensified as life went on. He was the model novice, cheerful and natural in his piety and obedience, without any sign of that strain and

artificiality which often mark and mar the early gropings after holiness. The foundations of those Noviciate days were deeply laid and of rock-like quality, so that all through his life there was something of the atmosphere of the Noviciate in the regularity of his religious observance. One remembers him retiring from the thrills of a Past and Present cricket match and from the gaiety of a pre-war Exhibition in order to make sure of getting in his daily spiritual reading in the privacy of his cell.

On his return to Ampleforth he followed the usual course of an Ampleforth monk, taking the Mathematical School at Oxford, and later doing his theological studies here at Ampleforth. He was ordained priest in 1917, and there followed his years as a schoolmaster—teaching mathematics, running the cricket, looking after the playing fields, and finally taking charge of the newly-founded House of St Wilfrid's. In all these duties, although his capacity for work was limited to some extent by the beginnings of uncertain health, he was always most thorough and painstaking and completely reliable. He was popular as a teacher—"may I go into Fr Clement's set?" was not an infrequent request at that period—not so much because he inspired his class with a love for mathematics, as because they realized that he would get across to them, in a simple and lucid way, all that they needed for passing examinations. As Master in charge of cricket, he upheld the best traditions, although as the years went by he left more and more of the technical training to Mr Cecil Ponsonby, his colleague, and devoted himself to pitch and outfield and to the amenities of the cricket grounds. He was admired and respected by his House, and this was not incompatible with affectionate amusement at his personal foibles, the mapped out regularity of his day, the tidiness of his desk with its symmetrical row of pipes, and his downright manner of address.

In 1937 came the first big change in his monastic life, when he was sent to St Peter's, Seel Street, Liverpool to act as curate to our present Fr Abbot. The wrench was a big one, as for so many Ampleforth monks, but it did not take Fr Clement long to adapt himself to parochial work, and a year later he took charge of the parish of Workington, with its previous Rector, Fr Clement Standish, his old cousin, still in residence as an invalid. He was only a few years there, but it would be true to say that in spite of difficult circumstances, in spite of the war, in spite of his new and heavy responsibilities, in spite of growing ill health and the anxiety that attended it, Fr Clement was, in a curious way, happier there than at any other time of his life. He had had more easeful and less exacting years, but none that pulled so tightly at his heart strings. He was never a man of natural enthusiasms: in his earlier years, perhaps, the handling of a bat or the feel of a ball would bring an unwonted light to his eye, and as he grew older the call of the garden grew more and more insistent; but the great enthusiasm of his life was Workington and its

people. Few Rectors can have become so devoted to their parishes in so short a time; and perhaps the biggest cross he ever had to bear was not so much his last illness in itself, but the implied renunciation of his labours there.

During his last two years he was a sick man, but the kindly care of his cousins, Mr and Mrs Standish, nursed him back to some semblance of convalescence, so that he was able to come back to Ampleforth, which was his great longing. In the few weeks that he spent here, he was a most touching and inspiring figure; cheerful and kindly, with an engaging sweetness of manner that was felt by all. Just now and then sadness caught hold of him for a few moments and he would murmur to some friend that he felt that he was becoming a burden to his brethren. And so, for one so well prepared for death, the end came quietly and even suddenly. He was found dead in his bed on the morning of July 5th with his Rosary (as someone said "typically") clasped in his hand.

Thus passed away a great monk of Ampleforth. His greatness was the true greatness that we find in the spiritual text books. He had nothing of the showman in his make-up; he was incapable of window dressing; he was not the type that caught the public eye; where one Rector would be dreaming of a new Church, he would be seeing that the boiler worked in his old one; his whole emphasis, both materially and spiritually was on fundamentals. He had the heirloom limitations of temperament, common to us all in one shape or another: a rugged conservatism, a distrust of innovation, a certain angularity of mind and imagination; yet enduring through it all, transfiguring the human outlines, the highest and lowest of the virtues—humility: the sure foundation, on which were built his life of prayer and obedience. The opening words of St Benedict's chapter on Obedience are the true summary of his life. "The highest degree of humility is obedience without delay."

#### JOHN CYRIL BRAY

John Bray died aged 25 after a short illness on the 2nd August. He had arranged to be one of the Oxford contingent carrying a cross to Walsingham last July, but a week before the start he was taken ill. Condition worsened rapidly and soon all hope of a natural recovery was gone. His parents arranged for him to be taken to Walsingham by ambulance and he was accompanied by the Oxford Chaplain. Before the journey John was given the last Sacraments and he arrived in time to be among the sick to receive the blessing at Walsingham. The Oxford cross was carried over to him near the altar where he lay. It was obviously a great joy and consolation to him to be there on that great day, so we are told by one who was present and knew him well. But the prayed-for miracle was not granted.

From Walsingham he went to his home at Abbots Langley and on two occasions the Oxford Chaplain said Mass in his room and gave him and all the family Holy Communion. On August 2nd John was brought Holy Communion by the Parish Priest for the last time. He died peacefully half-an-hour later with all the family gathered round, the Parish Priest reciting the prayers for the dying.

If the old saying is true—as men live, so they die—then the careful record of this death is a fair memorial to John Bray.

He came to Ampleforth in January 1939 from Saint Joseph's, Blackheath, at the age of fifteen and a half. It was old for a new boy, and with one of his retiring disposition it seemed unpromising. But John Bray had that unassuming way of doing what he was asked. So he played for the first time at the House Punch one of the Hungarian Rhapsodies. It became a kind of signature tune. He was chaffed about it; and there he was right inside the House. Music, besides mathematics, was his chief interest in those days. He learned to play the organ; and he certainly played for the parish ceremonies because he broke off a letter to a correspondent years later in order to rush away and play at Benediction. He used to accompany the House for the singing competition, the most notable occasion being the Witch's Ride. In 1941 he played at the Exhibition. Of course he was secretary of the Ampleforth Musical Society. He was willing to use his gifts for others.

Not strong enough for rugby, he did quite well at cricket and played and bowled for the House 1st XI and was awarded his House Colours.

Intellectually he was outstanding and also unassuming. After two terms' work in the School he achieved his H.C. in Group III. In September 1941, he was awarded a Mathematical Open Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He remained there a year, when in spite of his precarious health he was called up for civilian war service connected with the R.A.F., which he all too readily undertook. After the war he returned to Oxford, in the Hilary Term, 1947. As he had been at school so he was now, a daily communicant, first at the chaplaincy chapel and in the second year at the church nearer his lodging. Now his Catholic interests predominated. He was President of the "Retort", a Catholic society for undergraduates studying science and mathematics; and he was also treasurer of the Newman Society.

The Catholic body in this country has lost a young member who would have done great service to it; Ampleforth loses a fine example and devoted Old Boy. We cannot estimate nor do we venture to state what his family have lost in this loving son and brother. We offer them our prayers and our sympathy. His life was not wasted for he seemed to live it all as God had designed it for him.

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	P. Sheehy
School Monitors:	J. A. Triggs, J. C. B. Gosling, C. N. J. Ryan, J. D. Harris, P. J. Lingeman, G. A. Robertson, F. C. H. Wadsworth, J. A. D. Ford, P. J. E. Sheahan, J. G. M. Somerville, H. B. Meynell, C. A. Campbell, J. S. Schofield, D. J. C. Wiseman, P. A. A. Wilcox, D. W. Moylan.	
Captain of Cricket	.. .. .	G. A. Robertson
Captain of Swimming	.. .. .	P. Sheehy
Captain of Shooting	.. .. .	J. C. B. Gosling

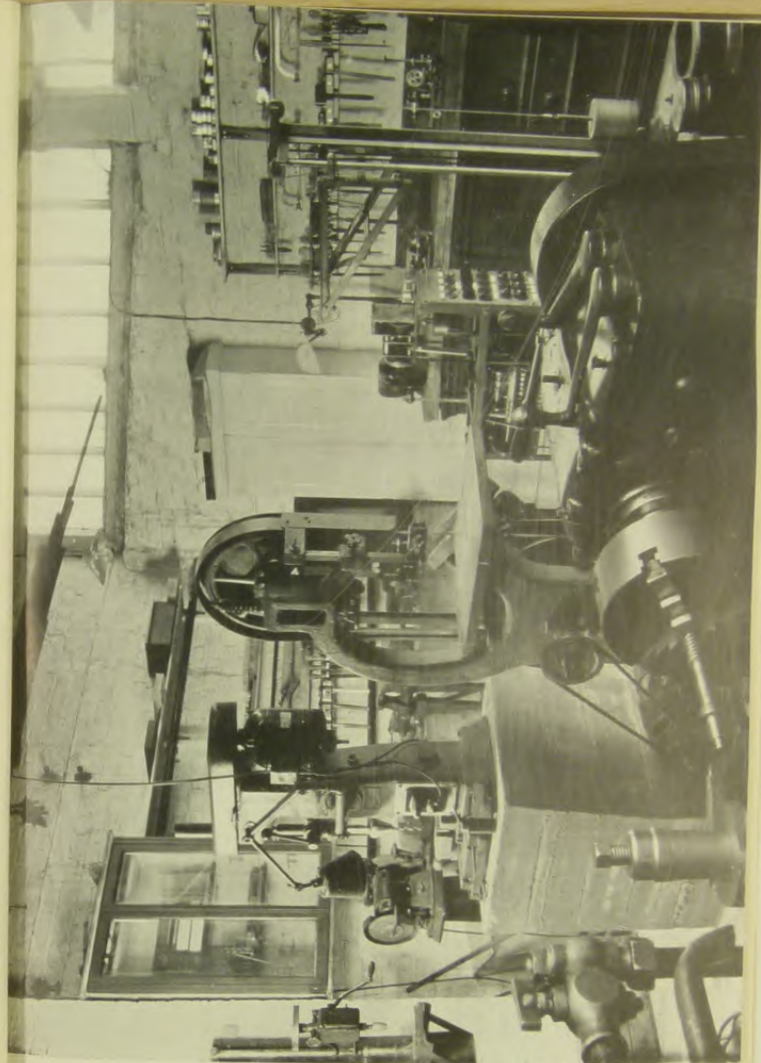
THE following left the School in July:—

M. A. Babinski, J. T. M. Balinski-Jundzill, Hon. R. C. Barnewall, D. M. Barry, J. A. Binning, D. K. Butlin, J. L. J. Conlin, J. S. Dale, M. H. Dormer, J. A. N. Elliot, H. F. A. Engleheart, P. D. Fanshawe, J. F. W. Fennell, C. H. Forbes, J. A. D. Ford, R. Freeman, M. A. French, C. S. Gaisford St Lawrence, J. C. George, R. C. F. Gleeson, A. M. Grant, M. W. Hadcock, J. D. Harris, S. R. Harrison, C. J. W. Huston, C. P. Horgan, R. F. Kirby, T. Kurczynski, P. J. Lingeman, P. J. Maccabe, N. E. Macdormott, J. O. R. Martin, P. H. Martin, R. A. McCaffrey, H. B. Meynell, M. J. Mineyko, P. F. Morrin, P. J. J. O'Neill, D. A. M. Paterson, J. P. E. Plowden, J. A. Rafferty, G. A. Robertson, S. R. Ronan, C. N. J. Ryan, J. S. Schofield, F. P. A. M. Schulte, C. R. Scrope, A. B. Smith, T. J. Smiley, J. G. M. Somerville, J. A. Triggs, I. P. Tylor, F. C. H. Wadsworth, P. C. J. Wessell, P. A. Wilcox, A. A. Windsor, D. J. C. Wiseman, C. J. Young.

THE following entered the School in September:—

*From Gilling:* E. P. Arning, R. L. Ashton, F. J. Baker, E. H. Barton, M. A. Bulger, D. J. Burdon, V. E. Dillon, A. Eyde, C. D. Guiver, A. Hawe, C. S. R. Honeywill, A. J. Hartigan, G. C. Hartigan, A. W. I. Hornett, R. J. G. Kassapian, J. H. F. Kenny, H. W. Lawson, A. N. Lyon Lee, R. Macmillan, H. Martin, N. F. Martin, D. H. M. Massey, J. Moor, W. A. Phipps, J. D. Prentice, R. M. Swinburne, L. N. van den Berg, P. M. Vincent, B. M. X. Wauchope, J. B. Whitehall.

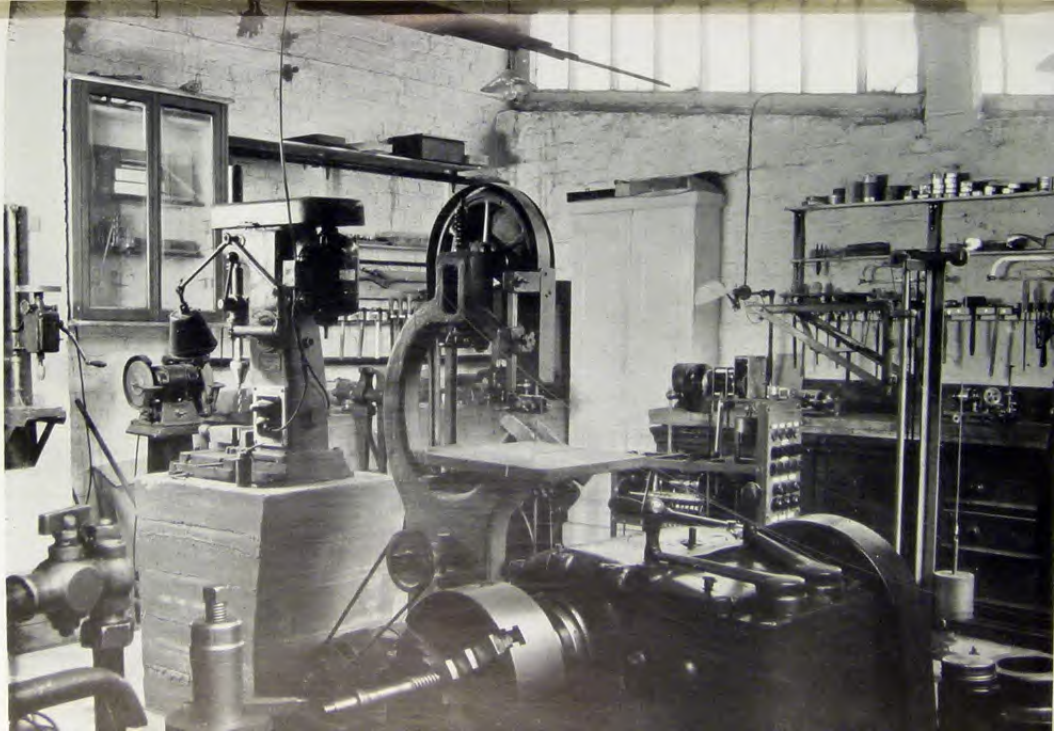
*From elsewhere:* P. F. Abraham, C. T. Allmand, A. K. P. Bermingham, S. G. B. Blewitt, R. G. Caldwell, R. F. Calder Smith, A. G. Campbell, W. E. W. Charlton, P. J. Crameri, Lord James Crichton Stuart, M. W.



The  
School  
Metal  
Work  
Shop

Dominic  
Webb

The  
School  
Metal  
Work  
Shop



*Damian  
Webb*

Cuddigan, A. R. N. Donald, G. J. Ellis, J. M. Fawcett, A. B. X. Fenwick, M. Fudakowski, J. F. Gaisford St Lawrence, J. R. Grubb, W. J. Hall, T. W. Hart, C. N. L. Irven, P. J. M. Kennedy, J. E. Kirby, A. E. Marron, P. E. N. McCraith, D. A. F. Messervy, A. Mincer, M. B. Mollet, C. M. J. Moore, M. P. Moray, J. Morrogh Bernard, K. D. G. O'Driscoll, B. R. Peerless, M. W. Price, R. E. S. Robinson, P. F. St George-Yorke, D. E. C. Seward, M. H. Stapleton, Q. Y. Stevenson, K. C. Sulimirski, P. G. Velarde, R. J. W. Waplington, T. P. Wardle, J. F. C. Wilcocks, P. L. Williams.



WE offer our congratulations to M. J. H. Reynolds who was recently awarded an Exhibition in History at Merton College, Oxford and to H. F. Ellis-Rees on receiving a "Basil Smith" Leaving Scholarship.



ONE always hopes to be able to record a fine Goremire Day; but this year the splendid weather in the early part of the term had broken and, although the weather was fine until lunch was finished, the return journey was an affair of shower-dodging: a difficult task for those who chose to return by the moor road.



SOMETHING entirely new in the history of the Ampleforth Orchestra happened when on July 14th the Orchestra travelled to Gilling Castle by bus, and after doing full justice to a lavish tea gave a short concert to the School and Staff—an occasion which was very much enjoyed by everybody. It is to be hoped that this will become an annual event.

On the last Sunday of term—Ordination Sunday—a short informal Concert was held in the Music Room before an audience inevitably very limited in numbers. The programme contained a great variety of items instrumental and vocal and we were fortunate enough to have staying here George Malcolm the organist of Westminster Cathedral who played no small part in making it an evening of pleasure and delight.



THE Summer Term is quiescent for most societies but two continued their activities—the Model Aeroplane Club and the Railway Society, the latter recently revived under the presidency of Fr George and which has had a full programme including lectures, a film and an outing to Northallerton where members visited the all-electric signal box at that station. The Aeroplane Club had poor weather for most of its competitions but the high-light of the term was, at least for non-members, the very successful show arranged for the Exhibition. Several spectacular control-line planes were put through their paces, drawing, pleasing and frightening large crowds. Also on show were a number of excellent static models made by members.

AFTER the Services Entrance Examination ended those who had been taking part began a survey of the locality. Under the direction of Fr Leonard, Mr Charles Edwards and Mr Wear three areas were selected for this year, Helmsley, Byland and Wass, Scawton. Each area was dealt with by a team of three or four and reports were written and lectures given about each on the following lines: Relief, structure and geology and how these have affected settlement and occupations in the past. History, principal buildings, land ownership. Current problems including population, present-day occupations, local government, housing and development projects. A considerable amount of hard work was done and over a course of years it is hoped to build up a local regional survey which should be of real value.

THE School Metal-working shop for practical engineering was opened during 1945. Some such project had been under discussion from time to time for a great many years before, but the impulse given to new undertakings by the prospect of the war coming to an end finally carried it through. Owing to the shortage of professional labour, about a year was required to convert the old forge shop near the Carpentry shop into the new Metal-work shop, but the times were excellent for buying machinery.

Today those doing engineering, work together as a team on machinery they design and construct for the School. Though of necessity confined to a very small number of boys through lack of space, the project has amply justified itself. Any success it enjoys however is in no small way due to the generous help in tools and materials given by Old Boys and friends to whom we extend our grateful appreciation.

THE Scientific Club concluded a successful session by a *Conversazione*, in conjunction with the Natural History Society, at the Exhibition, and an outing. It says much for the Staff and members that such a variety of interesting and well prepared demonstrations were prepared in so short a time. The Laboratories were quite full from after High Mass till lunch and would have been for a long time afterwards; and indeed the Biological department was crowded throughout the entire afternoon. The programme is given below.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY CONVERSAZIONE

*Laboratory I*

1. Survey of lake vegetation . . . . . F. E. BERNARD
2. Progress on time—lapse cinephotographic apparatus  
I. P. TYLOR and S. R. RONAN

3. Demonstration bog . . . . . J. A. PAUL and D. A. PATERSON
4. Aquaria tanks—local lake fauna
5. Honey bees—behaviour experiments
6. Humble bee nests

*Laboratory II*

7. Photographs of insects . . . . . DOM DAMIAN WEBB

*Laboratory III*

8. Fluorescence . . . . . J. T. M. BALINSKI JUNDZILL
9. Retinal fatigue . . . . . J. M. KIDNER
10. Colour mixing apparatus . . . . . T. P. FATTORINI
11. Luminous cascade . . . . . P. W. J. POWER
12. Colours of thin films . . . . . P. C. COMINS

*Laboratory IV*

13. Thermo electricity and thermomagnet . . . . . J. C. L. INMAN
14. Melde's experiment . . . . . M. H. BRACKENBURY
15. Lung pressure and hand steadiness tests . . . . . J. P. DALY
16. High voltage discharge experiments  
T. O. PILKINGTON and J. F. W. FENNELL
17. Behaviour of mercury drops in electric fields . . . . . T. SMILEY

*Laboratory V*

18. Crystal growth in gels, and Silica garden . . . . . M. WILLIAMS
19. Diffusion of hydrogen . . . . . P. P. MURRAY
20. Silver mirrors . . . . . J. M. SMYTH
21. Explosive bubbles and electrolysis . . . . . A. W. O'NEILL
22. Invisible Inks . . . . . A. C. R. DOBRZYNSKI

*Laboratory VI*

23. Chemical chameleon . . . . . P. A. F. MORRIN
24. Chromatography . . . . . M. A. GIBSON
25. Osmosis . . . . . J. E. HAVARD

*Laboratory VII*

26. Liquid air . . . . . P. J. O'NEILL
27. Optical illusion . . . . . G. M. MOORHEAD
28. Mechanical paradox
29. To show that ball bearings are spherical  
A. A. WINDSOR, D. W. BEATTY and W. L. GILCHRIST
30. Lead tree and Nobili's rings . . . . . P. R. BALLINGER and J. P. HAWK



*Laboratory VIII*

- Some examples of Chemiluminescence
31. Reactions of O. Amino-Phthalic cyclic hydrazide  
I. E. JOHNSON-FERGUSON and M. MORTON
32. The oxidation of Siloxene . . . . . A. DE LARRINAGA
33. The glow of phosphorus and of zinc and calcium sulphides  
P. JAMES
34. The oxidation of Pyrogallol . . . . . T. C. DEWEY

On the feast of Corpus Christi about forty members went to visit the Bushing Company's factory at Team Valley Estate, Newcastle-on-Tyne, spending some time at Durham Cathedral on the way. At the factory we were the guests of our old friend Denis Travers. Since this is a small and self-contained modern factory we were able to see all the processes in the manufacture of plastic electrical fittings, and as we were split into small parties each member was able to see and to follow the explanations of the guides who answered all our questions. After the tour we were given a meal in the canteen; to call it tea would give no idea of the quantity of food provided, and consumed.

We are most grateful to Mr Travers and all his staff who gave us such an interesting and enjoyable afternoon.

The Yorkshire Branch of the Science Masters' Association held its summer meeting at Ampleforth on June 12th. A number of exhibits were on show in the Science Laboratories, and members of the Scientific Club gave competent demonstrations of some of the experiments that had been a feature of the Conversazione held a week previously.



HIGHER CERTIFICATES were obtained by:—

## GROUP I

C. J. G. de Hoghton (*Distinction in Latin*), D. J. de Lavisson, M. Grouard (*Distinction in History-and-Ancient Literature*), J. C. B. Gosling (*Distinction in Greek*), P. M. Laver, J. A. Paul (*Distinction in History-and-Ancient Literature*), R. A. Twomey.

## GROUP II

D. J. Allen, M. A. Bence-Jones (*Distinction in History*), F. D. Bingham, H. F. A. Engleheart, P. D. Feeny, A. E. Firth (*Distinction in History*), A. T. Garnett, A. M. Grant, P. B. L. Green, J. M. Hartigan, G. A. Hay, A. H. St M. Jackson (*Distinction in French*), B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne, C. F. Knollys, P. J. Lingeman, T. A. W. Llewellyn (*Distinction in History*), J. O. R. Martin, D. L. Milroy, G. D. M. Mocatta, D. W. Moylan (*Distinction in History*), G. D. Neely, B. J. G. O'Connor,

H. D. Purcell, J. A. Rafferty, J. I. B. E. Ross, J. L. Rundall (*Distinctions in French and Spanish*), C. N. J. Ryan, P. J. E. Sheahan, P. Sheehy, H. A. J. W. Stacpoole, J. A. Triggs, P. P. M. Wiener (*Distinction in French*).

## GROUP III

P. R. J. Ballinger, P. C. M. Comins, W. M. Hopkins, J. A. Kenworthy-Browne, J. M. Kidner (*Distinction in Physics*), M. H. McAndrew.

## GROUP IV

J. W. J. Baker, M. H. Brackenbury (*Distinctions in Physics and Chemistry*), A. R. de Larrinaga, J. Dick, D. R. Goodman, D. Gore-Lloyd, J. P. Hawe, D. W. Horne, C. J. W. Huston, J. C. L. Inman, I. E. Johnson-Ferguson (*Distinctions in Physics and Chemistry*), B. Moore-Smith, P. A. F. Morrin, P. J. J. O'Neill, M. Perry, T. O. Pilkington (*Distinction in Chemistry*), J. S. Schofield, J. M. Smyth (*Distinction in Chemistry*), M. G. Williams, A. A. Windsor.

SCHOOL CERTIFICATES were obtained by:

M. A. Baldwin, Hon. R. C. Barnewall, M. A. Barraclough, D. M. Barry, D. W. Beatty, F. B. Beveridge, J. A. Binning, P. D. Blackledge, J. Bland, P. V. Brinsley, I. M. Bruce Russell, M. M. Bull, P. D. Burns, D. K. Butlin, J. R. H. Capes, J. L. J. Conlin, M. Corbould, P. C. Cowper, E. H. Cullinan, T. R. Cullinan, J. N. Curry, D. P. M. Daly, J. P. Daly, J. J. David, B. A. D. Davis, T. C. Dewey, P. M. E. Drury, Z. T. B. Dudzinski, Earl of Dumfries, J. S. Elliman, M. Everest, T. M. Eyston, C. H. Forbes, M. A. Freeman, R. Freeman, A. E. French, J. St. C. Gainer, J. Gainsford, J. M. Gaynor, M. A. Gibson, W. L. Gilchrist, W. D. Gladstone, G. E. A. C. Harper, R. B. A. Harrington, S. R. Harrison, P. J. Hartigan, J. A. Haslett, J. S. H. Hattrell, J. E. A. Havard, B. J. Hawe, D. J. G. Hennessy, N. P. J. Hewett, P. S. Horgan, C. R. Hughes-Smith, J. J. Huston, R. D. Inman, P. James, D. P. Jeffcock, W. J. M. Jurgens, J. A. Kelly, J. M. Kendall, L. A. Kenworthy-Browne, J. J. Kevany, R. N. Kingsbury, J. J. Knowles, D. S. O. Lamb, O. J. L. Lee, J. M. Leonard, R. P. Liston, W. A. Lyon-Lee, J. M. Macauley, P. J. Maccabe, N. E. MacDermott, D. R. MacDonald, J. McEvoy, J. C. P. McEvoy, J. G. M. McGuigan, M. C. McKeever, J. A. H. Macmillan, D. L. Martin, J. P. S. Martin, P. H. Martin, R. J. C. Maxwell, M. J. Maxwell-Stuart, P. A. Mitchell, G. M. Moorhead, P. M. H. Morland, H. M. L. Morton, P. P. Murray, J. P. O'Loughlin, A. W. O'Neill, B. R. O'Rorke, J. C. O'Sullivan, I. A. Petrie, M. D. Pitel, J. H. Reynolds, S. A. Reynolds, N. F. A. Robinson, I. Russell, P. B. Sawdy,

N. A. Sayers, J. F. Scrope, O. F. G. Sitwell, R. A. Skinner, H. C. Soltan, J. Stephenson, P. Strode, G. W. Swift, J. C. Twomey, P. W. Unwin, A. J. Velarde, A. J. Vigne, A. C. Vincent, W. J. F. Ward, P. A. Watkin, J. R. J. Watson, J. T. Widdicombe, J. C. Wilson, O. R. W. Wynne, J. A. D. Young.

▲  
LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Sir,

Your note on Holy Week music in the May number suggests that critics of the new version of the Prayer of Jeremy could quote him in their defence: *Haereditas nostra versa est ad alienos* . . . May I suggest in defence of the change another quotation from the same prayer? *Patres nostri peccaverunt et non sunt, et nos iniquitates eorum portavimus* . . .

Yours truly,

A. TENOR.

## THE EXHIBITION

It is pleasant to be able, after all these years, to write these notes under the traditional heading instead of the austerity title of Prize Giving; for this year there was a restoration, almost complete, of most of the traditional festivities, save only the after-Speeches-Luncheon and the Gilling Garden Party. There was a number of events to interest and amuse the many visitors who were considerably helped by the restoration, a few days before, of rationed petrol: Prize Giving and Speeches, a Play, a Concert, an Art Exhibition, a Scientific Conversation, a Cricket Match, a Physical Training Display and a very well attended exhibition of the work of the model aero club. Tea was provided in the various refectories on both days, the original intention of having tea in marquees on the cricket field having been wisely abandoned because of the cold, wet weather. FR ABBOT presented the Prizes a list of the winners of which is given below.

▲  
THIS summer there was revived, after a lapse of ten years, the Exhibition Concert. It was given in the Big Study at the same time as the first performance of the play; nevertheless a large audience gathered together and heard the following programme:—

- |    |                                      |       |         |
|----|--------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| 1. | Symphony in D (London)               | . . . | Haydn   |
|    | THE ORCHESTRA                        |       |         |
| 2. | Piano Solo: Island Spell             | . . . | Ireland |
|    | P. C. J. WESSEL                      |       |         |
| 3. | Choruses (a) With Drooping Wings     | . . . | Purcell |
|    | (b) Full Fathom Five                 | . . . | Purcell |
| 4. | Piano Concerto in A (K. 488) Allegro | . . . | Mozart  |
|    | Solo Piano: C. J. DE HOGHTON         |       |         |

### INTERVAL

- |    |                                     |       |               |
|----|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------|
| 5. | Overture (The Cambridge Ode)        | . . . | Boyce         |
|    | THE ORCHESTRA                       |       |               |
| 6. | Song: Tell me not here              | . . . | C. de Hoghton |
|    | DOM AUSTIN RENNICK                  |       |               |
| 7. | Interlude: Aquarelle                | . . . | Delius        |
|    | THE ORCHESTRA                       |       |               |
| 8. | Choruses (a) Fine Knacks for Ladies | . . . | Dowland       |
|    | (b) The Song of Momus to Mars       | . . . | Boyce         |
| 9. | Chaconne from Idomeneo              | . . . | Mozart        |
|    | THE ORCHESTRA                       |       |               |

## THE DUKE IN DARKNESS

BY PATRICK HAMILTON

The Duke of Laterraine	..	..	..	G. D. NEELY
Gribaud	..	..	..	D. K. BUTLIN
Voulain	..	..	..	F. M. FISHER
Brulart	..	..	..	T. K. WRIGHT
Marteau	..	..	..	M. H. MORTON
The Duke of Lamorre	..	..	..	D. J. WISEMAN
Count d'Aublaye	..	..	..	N. MACLEOD
Grassin	..	..	..	J. M. ERSKINE
Roubot	..	..	..	D. R. MACDONALD
Dubois	..	..	..	O. SITWELL

*Stage Electricians*

T. P. FATTORINI, J. J. KEVANY, J. S. DOBSON, E. O. SCHULTE.

This year the School players presented an historical melodrama by a modern author, Patrick Hamilton's *The Duke in Darkness*. The plot is a simple one—the escape of a Huguenot Duke during the Civil Wars of sixteenth century France after fifteen years' imprisonment in the castle of his enemy the Duke of Lamorre. The success of the escape is endangered by the growing madness of the Duke's fellow prisoner, his secretary Gribaud. Voulain the new captain of the guard who is a secret supporter of the Duke and is contriving his escape, persuades him to poison Gribaud, now quite mad, and escape. The plot is interestingly worked out, the increasing frenzy of Gribaud, the steady patience of the Duke in humouring him, the turning of the Duke's mind to the poisoning and his suffering after his friend's death, but the dialogue in which it is expressed is weak and wordy.

The two chief characters, the Duke and Gribaud, were played and well played by G. D. Neely and D. K. Butlin. They supported each other nicely, especially through the long dialogue of Act I; and it is a tribute to their acting that throughout it they held the attention of their audience. Neely gave a fine performance as the Duke. Here to the life was a mature man still vigorous, broken by confinement rather than enfeebled by age, with the slow gait, bent shoulders and deliberate speech of late middle age; an excellent rendering. The credit must go to the producers for his appearance—the sober black and the really wonderful facial make-up. He was at his best talking to Gribaud and in his self-possessed verbal fencing with his enemies; and at his weakest in moments of high emotion. His pretence of blindness was well sustained and made clear to the audience.

Butlin brought to the part of Gribaud a remarkably uniform skill; his passage through the stages of increasing madness from irritability through resentment to the irresponsible freedom of lunatic fantasy was masterly. He managed his moments of frenzy and tension as effectively as his quieter ones, and his death was quite moving. If there was a flaw in his acting it was a question of interpretation and not of technique. For the earlier Gribaud, the Gribaud of jangled nerves and overwrought mind, not yet, properly speaking, mad, his presentation was a trifle too dreamy, not sufficiently jerky nor irritable enough; the dreaminess was in place later when madness had set in.

The other actors ably supported these two. Brulart (T. K. Wright) and Marteau (M. H. Morton) efficiently made the entrances and exits their parts required. Voulain (F. M. Fisher) had the alertness suited to his part and acted skilfully yet did not seem as much at home in this as in a previous performance. The Duke of Lamorre (D. J. Wiseman) had a Goeringesque appearance and lived up to it, though his villainy lay uneasy upon his open countenance, while the cold venom of d'Aublaye's (N. Macleod) parting words was most attractive. Grassin, Roubot and Dubois (J. M. Erskine, D. R. Macdonald, O. Sitwell) who had to express in a single phrase and single action all the emotion of young men meeting their newly freed leader and champion for the first time had a difficult task; it is hardly surprising that they were not completely successful.

There is no change of scene throughout the play and the producers are to be congratulated upon a most effective set; the gaunt bare walls of the castle room, the oak table and candlelight made a Rembrandt-like scene, while the electricians wrought the changes of day and night upon some very realistic hills of France beyond the window. Altogether a most enjoyable evening.

D.

## PRIZE WINNERS

## SIXTH FORM

## GROUP I

Latin—Scholarship Set	..	..	C. J. G. de Hoghton
Latin—2nd Year	..	..	J. A. Paul
			M. Girouard
Latin—1st Year Set	..	..	C. D. P. McDonald
Greek—Scholarship Set	..	..	J. C. B. Gosling
Greek—2nd Year	..	..	P. M. Laver
Greek—1st Year	..	..	C. C. Miles
Ancient History—2nd Year	..	..	M. Girouard
Ancient History—1st Year	..	..	A. L. Shiel

## GROUP II

French—Scholarship Set . . . . .	G. A. Robertson
French—2nd Year . . . . .	A. H. St M. Jackson
French—1st Year . . . . .	P. J. E. Sheahan
Latin . . . . .	P. J. E. Sheahan
Spanish—Scholarship Set . . . . .	G. A. Robertson
Spanish . . . . .	J. L. J. Rundall
History—2nd Year . . . . .	T. A. W. Llewellyn
History—1st Year . . . . .	J. I. B. E. Ross
Geography . . . . .	B. J. G. O'Connor

## GROUP III

Mathematics—Scholarship Set . . . . .	T. J. Smiley
Mathematics—2nd Year . . . . .	J. M. Kidner
Mathematics—1st Year . . . . .	M. H. McAndrew

## GROUP IV

Science and Mathematics— Scholarship Set . . . . .	C. P. Horgan
Physics—2nd Year . . . . .	I. E. Johnson-Ferguson
Physics—1st Year . . . . .	D. Goodman
Chemistry—2nd Year . . . . .	I. E. Johnson-Ferguson
Chemistry—1st Year . . . . .	A. R. de Larrinaga
Mathematics—2nd Year . . . . .	I. E. Johnson-Ferguson
Mathematics—1st Year . . . . .	D. Gore-Lloyd
Biology—2nd Year . . . . .	B. Moore-Smith
Biology—1st Year . . . . .	D. A. M. Paterson

## SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS

English . . . . .	C. J. G. de Hoghton
Politics and Economics . . . . .	P. Sheehy
Services Set . . . . .	R. C. Gleeson
Subsidiaries . . . . .	A. F. G. Hornyold

## UPPER FIFTH FORM

Latin . . . . .	M. A. Gibson
French . . . . .	J. M. Leonard
English . . . . .	M. A. Gibson
History . . . . .	M. H. L. Morton
Geography . . . . .	M. C. McKeever
Elementary Mathematics . . . . .	C. H. Forbes
Additional Mathematics . . . . .	J. E. A. Havard
Physics . . . . .	J. S. H. Hattrell
Chemistry . . . . .	J. E. A. Havard
Biology . . . . .	D. W. Beatty
General Science . . . . .	M. M. Bull

## MIDDLE AND LOWER FIFTH FORMS

Latin . . . . .	L. A. Kenworthy-Browne
Greek . . . . .	S. A. Reynolds
French . . . . .	P. D. Blackledge
German . . . . .	Z. T. M. Dudzinski
Spanish . . . . .	R. N. Kingsbury
English . . . . .	P. W. Unwin
History . . . . .	D. P. Jeffcock
Geography . . . . .	P. W. Unwin
Elementary Mathematics . . . . .	D. L. Martin
Additional Mathematics . . . . .	J. P. S. Martin
Physics . . . . .	T. C. Dewey
Chemistry . . . . .	T. C. Dewey
General Science . . . . .	J. P. S. Martin

## LOWER REMOVE

Form Prize . . . . .	M. S. Boyle
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## UPPER FOURTH FORM

Latin . . . . .	J. R. Dunn
Greek . . . . .	J. R. Dunn
French . . . . .	J. R. Dunn
Spanish . . . . .	J. O. Billingham
English . . . . .	M. E. S. Birch
History . . . . .	J. D. A. Fennell
Geography . . . . .	J. D. A. Fennell
Mathematics . . . . .	D. Phillips
Physics . . . . .	A. Rozanski
Chemistry . . . . .	J. R. Dunn
Biology . . . . .	E. J. Massey

## MIDDLE FOURTH FORM

Latin . . . . .	R. A. Everington
French . . . . .	R. A. Everington
English . . . . .	R. A. Everington
Mathematics . . . . .	R. A. Everington

## RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

J. A. Triggs, C. J. de Hoghton, R. A. Twomey, P. W. Power, G. A. Hay, G. D. M. Mocatta, P. J. C. Vincent, S. B. Thomas, M. R. Morland, B. J. G. O'Connor, W. L. Gilchrist, M. W. Chapman, J. Bland, T. R. Cullinan, P. B. Sawdy, S. A. Reynolds, D. R. MacDonald, J. J. Knowles, S. G. Martin, J. J. David, M. S. Boyle, J. Clanchy, D. J. Farrell, H. M. P. Grant-Ferris.

## SPECIAL PRIZES

<i>The Headmaster's Classics</i>	. . .	D. J. de Lavison
<i>The Milburn Mathematics</i> (Fifth Form)	. . .	T. C. Dewey
(Fourth Form)	. . .	J. R. Dunn
<i>The Nihill Essay</i>	. . .	C. J. Yonge
<i>The Goodman Chemistry</i>	. . .	C. P. Horgan
<i>The Greenlees Italian</i>	. . .	F. M. B. Fisher
<i>The Quirke Debating</i>	. . .	P. J. E. Sheahan
<i>The Perceval Essay</i>	. . .	T. J. Smiley

*The Headmaster's Literary :—*

Sixth Form	. . .	{ C. P. Horgan
		{ P. F. Ryan
Upper Remove	. . .	. C. D. P. McDonald
Fifth Form	. . .	. D. R. Macdonald
Fourth Form	. . .	. P. M. Morreau

*Art :—*

Art	. . .	J. T. M. Balinski-Jundzill
<i>Proxime accessi</i>	. . .	. E. H. Cullinan
Modelling	. . .	. J. O. R. Martin
Improvement	. . .	. M. H. Dormer

*Music :—*

Piano (Senior)	. . .	. B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne
(Junior)	. . .	. T. C. Dewey
Violin	. . .	. P. A. Convery
Orchestra	. . .	. C. J. G. de Hoghton
The Turner Theory	. . .	. C. J. G. de Hoghton
Choir	. . .	. C. C. Johnson-Ferguson

*General Knowledge :—*

Sixth Form	. . .	. T. J. Smiley
Fifth Form	. . .	. D. P. Jeffcock
Fourth Form	. . .	. M. Horne

*Scholarship Cup* . . . . . St Dunstan's House



Mr. Austin Smith, aged 102, with his great-great-nephew  
Francis Thompson, aged 2.  
Earsham, Bungay, 31st May, 1947.

## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for A. J. Smith, who died on April 2nd; James Fitzgerald (1927) on April 27th; Austin Cook Smith on May 24th; Fr Clement Hesketh on July 5th; and John Bray on August 2nd.

With acknowledgement to the *Beccles and Bungay Journal* we reprint the following:—

Believed to be the oldest member of the legal profession in the country, Mr Austin Cook Smith died on Monday at his residence, The Elms, Earsham, in his 104th year. He was ill for only a short time. On Saturday he was well enough to discuss the news in a general way, expressing interest in the visit of Princess Elizabeth to Paris and in the prospect of much-needed rain for the crops. He celebrated his 103rd birthday on April 5th.

Mr Smith retained his faculties to the end. He enjoyed quite good health and ate well. He read the newspaper regularly without the aid of glasses, and was able to write letters. His memory remained unimpaired, and he had unrivalled knowledge of matters concerning his native district.

A member of a family who have been great benefactors to Roman Catholicism in the district, Mr Smith received a special visit from the Bishop of Northampton on his 100th birthday. The Bishop celebrated Mass at the house, and the centenarian received Holy Communion. The King, the Pope, the Lord Chancellor and the President of the Law Society were among those who sent congratulations.

Son of the late Mr John Smith of Upland Farm, Bungay, where he was born on April 5th, 1845, Mr Smith was educated at Old Hall, Ware, Hertfordshire, and Ampleforth, in Yorkshire. When he left school he went in for farming at Tyndale Hall, Ditchingham, where he was in business until 1879. At that time he was collector of income tax, then twopence in the pound, a rate which was regarded by local people as a great hardship. Then Mr Smith made his way to London and became articled to solicitors. After qualifying, he returned to Bungay and went into partnership with his cousin, the late Mr. Fred Smith. He retired in 1909, in favour of his nephew, and settled at The Elms, Earsham.

Mr Smith was Town Reeve of Bungay in 1906. For many years he had been the senior feebee and on each of his later birthdays he had received a visit from the Town Reeve, who conveyed the good wishes of the feebees. This gave him great pleasure. As Town Reeve he helped to establish the Nursing Institute, which he served as secretary and treasurer for many years.

In his younger days Mr Smith was an excellent shot, and one of the old Norfolk Volunteers.

He married in 1871 Miss Brooks, daughter of Dr Brooks of Cricklade, Wiltshire. There was no family.

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

Cuthbert Joseph Mayne to Joanna Walsh at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Henley-on-Thames, on March 31st.

Miles Patrick Terence O'Reilly to Juliette Mary Jacqueline Munro at the Church of our Lady and St Thomas of Canterbury, Harrow, on April 29th.

Andrew Louis Potez to June Rosemary Avila at St Paul's Church, Haywards Heath, on May 22nd.

Peter John Liddell to Dorothy Priscilla Downes Kent at St James's, Spanish Place, on May 26th.

John Rankine Flisher to Kathleen Hennessy at Brompton Oratory on May 29th.

Anthony Webb, Colonial Legal Service, to Diana Farley at the Church of St Louis, Taiping, Malaya, on June 19th.

Lieut Richard Eric Anthony Hansen, R.A.M.C., to Anna Minto Grey at the Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, on July 10th.

Donald Cape, H.M. Foreign Service, to Cathune Johnson, at the Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, on July 14th.

Lieut-Col G. L. Ryan, R.A., to Marie-Xavier de Courcy Macdonnell on August 14th.

AND the following on their engagement:—

Landi Humphrey William Starkie to Phillippa Mary Gilliland.  
Capt. the Hon. Martin Fitzalan Howard to Bridget Anne Keppel.  
Terence Desmond Macarney-Filgate to Isabel Mary Peebles Brown.  
Major Charles James Bede Jarrett, M.C., D.F.C., R.A. to Mary Rosamond Purser.

Kieran Guest Dowling to Dorothy Mould.  
Major Patrick Robert Blair Keogh, Irish Guards, to Agnes Mary Elizabeth Winterstoke.

P. F. C. Hobden to Frances M. Richardson.  
Vincent Archibald Patrick Cronin to Chantal de Roalland.  
Bryan Augustine McSwiney to Doreen Monica Norgate.  
Major H. B. de M. Hunter, Royal Signals, to Elizabeth Mary Greaves.  
Basil Christie to Mavis Joan Gibbs.

WE offer our respectful congratulations to FR ANSELM LIGHTBOUND (1903-1908) on his election as Abbot of Belmont.

WING-CMDR W. B. MURRAY, R.A.F., was awarded the O.B.E., Military Division, in the Birthday Honours List.

LIEUT-CMDR J. S. DALGLISH, R.N., has been promoted Commander.

DR R. P. LISTON has been elected to the Council of the British Medical Association. It is fitting that we should record here an extract from the Minutes of the last meeting of the London and South of England Area of the Ampleforth Society: "A motion by E. H. George, which

was carried unanimously, expressed the appreciation of the Society for the long and devoted service given by Dr R. P. Liston as Secretary and Treasurer of the London and South of England Area since 1933."

From the *British Medical Journal*, August 14th, 1948, p. 359:—

DR T. CECIL GRAY is among the twenty members of the Medical Profession to be appointed a member of the Board of the Faculty and a Fellow of the recently established Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons of England (F.F.A., R.C.S.).

The Board is responsible for electing all Fellows to the Faculty from those medical practitioners who have made distinguished contributions to anaesthetics.

J. S. HAY won the 440 yards in 50.7 seconds in the contest between the Military Cadet Schools of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and the R.M.A. Sandhurst.

DEREK CLARKE had two pictures "on the line" in this year's Royal Academy Exhibition.

P. O'R. SMILEY, Majoribanks Scholar of Christ Church, was awarded the Chancellor's Prize for Latin Verse.

AT Oxford the following were successful in final Honour Schools:—  
Mathematics: Dom Brendan Smith, *St Benet's Hall*; Chemistry: P. C. Caldwell, *Trinity*; Agriculture: C. A. R. Emmett, *Balliol*; Modern Languages: L. M. Rothfield, *The Queen's*.

AT Cambridge the following were successful in the Tripos Examinations:—Engineering: W. H. L. Porter, *Queens'*; English: A. J. Loveday, *Christ's*; Law: R. G. M. Brown; *Trinity*; T. H. Ashworth, *St John's*; History: A. Secker, *Queens'*; Modern and Medieval Languages: M. St J. Cardwell, *Corpus Christi*.

#### THE OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB 1948 TOUR

*Results of matches.*

PLAYED 5      WON 5

26th July v. Durham Pilgrims.

O.A.C.C. 182 (Rev. J. D. Waddilove 77, E. H. King 64).

Durham Pilgrims 116 (M. A. Sutton 5 for 34, E. H. King 4 for 22).

O.A.C.C. won by 66 runs.

27th July v. R. W. Thompson's XI.

R. W. Thompson's XI 99 (Rev. R. P. H. Utley 7 for 33).  
O.A.C.C. 110 for 8 wickets.  
O.A.C.C. won by 3 wickets.

28th and 29th July v. Catterick Garrison.

O.A.C.C. 218 (R. A. Campbell 52, E. H. King 42, Rev. M. Haigh 42).

Catterick Garrison 82 (Rev. R. P. H. Utley 6 for 30) and 97 (G. A. Robertson 5 for 19, Rev. J. D. Waddilove 3 for 19).  
O.A.C.C. won by an innings and 39 runs.

30th July v. S.M.E. Ripon.

S.M.E. Ripon 112 (L. L. Toynbee 5 for 28, E. H. King 3 for 17).  
O.A.C.C. 114 for no wicket (E. H. King 61 not out, Rev. M. Haigh 48 not out).  
O.A.C.C. won by 10 wickets.

31st July and 1st August v. Yorkshire Gentlemen's C.C. (At Esrcrick Park.)

O.A.C.C. 281 for 5 declared (Rev. J. D. Waddilove 91, Rev. M. Haigh 67, Rev. R. P. H. Utley 58 not out, P. H. Trafford 31) and 19 for 1.  
Yorkshire Gentlemen's C.C. 117 (Rev. R. P. H. Utley 4 for 33, M. A. Sutton 3 for 43) and 179 (Rev. J. D. Waddilove 4 for 34, Rev. R. P. H. Utley 3 for 58).  
O.A.C.C. won by 9 wickets.

#### BATTING AVERAGES

	Innings	Times Not Out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
Rev. M. Haigh	3	1	157	67	78.5
Rev. J. D. Waddilove	4	—	195	91	48.25
E. H. King	5	1	186	64	46.5
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	3	1	86	58*	43
R. A. Campbell	2	—	57	52	28.5
P. H. Trafford	3	—	58	31	19.3
P. E. Hodge	3	—	44	26	14.6
G. A. Robertson	3	—	42	20	14
L. L. Toynbee	3	1	16	12	8
M. A. Sutton	3	1	15	14*	7.5
Lord Stafford	2	—	10	10	5
T. P. McKelvey	2	—	2	2	1

Also batted:

A. F. M. Wright	1	1	1	1*
R. F. M. Wright	1	—	1	1
C. J. Flood	2	2	—	0*
Rev. H. Barton	1	—	1	1
A. C. B. Millar	1	—	8	8
Hon. E. T. Fitzherbert	1	1	8	8*

#### BOWLING AVERAGES

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
E. H. King	22.4	3	40	7	5.7
Rev. R. P. H. Utley	173.3	22	166	21	7.9
G. A. Robertson	27	8	58	6	9.6
Rev. J. D. Waddilove	19.4	1	77	7	11
L. L. Toynbee	65	18	139	8	17.4
M. A. Sutton	60	10	249	13	19.1

Also bowled:

T. P. McKelvey	5	1	23	2
P. H. Trafford	2	—	12	1
A. C. Millar	2	—	2	—
P. E. Hodge	2	—	5	—
Hon. E. T. Fitzherbert	7	5	4	1

By kind permission of the Abbot the O.A.C.C. Cricket Week was again held at Gilling Castle. Given perfect weather, cricket of a very high standard played in the brightest and most entertaining manner, and victories in all matches it is little wonder that the week was a roaring success.

The way a side starts a week like this is often important in setting a standard, and in this respect we were most fortunate. Edmund King and Fr Denis produced an opening stand of 133 in the first match against the Durham Pilgrims, and although our later batting was not quite so distinguished, our opponents found the bowling of Tony Sutton and Edmund too good for them. Fred Wright himself captained the side in the second match against R. W. Thompson's XI, and with his usual cunning, lost the toss, so allowing us to field on a wicket, which helped the bowlers. Fr Peter bowled like a demon, taking 7 for 33, and we were left ten minutes batting before lunch. In the afternoon the wicket was still difficult and we came nearer to being beaten than at any other time during the week; at one time 28 runs were still needed and only 3 wickets remained, but Philip Hodge and Tony Sutton took charge and knocked off the runs.

To start the week with two wins was most encouraging, but remembering last year, we knew we should have to produce our best if we were



to defeat Catterick Garrison in a two day match. Batting on a perfect wicket, Edmund King, Br Martin and Bob Campbell all played well, but our score of 218 seemed insufficient, until Fr Peter again showed himself to be in devastating form. They had to follow on, and this time George Robertson did the damage; the game was over by lunch on the second day. The Garrison side, however, very sportingly offered to field again; the batting order was reversed and we had the pleasure of seeing our No. 11 batsman, Lawrence Toynbee, flogging the bowling all over the field for an undefeated century. Everyone was sorry it could not count in the official records.

He was still "buzzing" happily that evening and was one of our three winners in a darts match against Gilling and District at the Fairfax Arms; Edmund King and Peter Trafford were the other two. We were beaten 7—3, but there were some good and amusing matches, particularly the final one between the opposing captains, Charles Flood and the Landlord. Our man had obviously thrown a dart before—more than some of us had—but was unable to clinch the issue, although he made up a lot of lost ground verbally.

Lawrence Toynbee was again prominent in our last match on the College ground, taking 5 for 28 and dismissing the S.M.E. (Ripon) for 112; Edmund King and Br Martin knocked off the runs without loss. We now moved camp to the Station Hotel, York, for our match against the Yorkshire Gentlemen, led by Jack Elmhirst, a very old friend of Ampleforth, and played on their lovely ground at Escrick Park. Edmund again won the toss, which he had not lost throughout the week, but our hopes of a big score were rather upset when he was out quite early on. Fr Denis and Br Martin however, batted brilliantly, putting on 143 for the second wicket, and the good work was later carried on by Fr Peter and Peter Trafford; the innings was closed at 281 for 5 scored in 175 minutes. Fr Peter took a wicket with his first ball, and thereafter the Yorkshire Gentlemen were always in difficulty. Six wickets were down when stumps were drawn.

That evening Jack Elmhirst and our opponents entertained us to dinner at the Station Hotel; we were particularly glad that Fr Paul was able to be present to help Edmund reply to the toast of "Ampleforth." It was a first-rate party and this generosity from a club of sportsmen, which has done so much for Ampleforth cricket, was deeply appreciated. The excellence of the port, however, had no mellowing effect on the O.A.C.C. side next day, when we finished off their first innings for 117, and, having ruthlessly enforced the follow on, dismissed them a second time for 179. A 6 and three 4's from the bats of Basil Stafford and Evelyn Fitzherbert gave us the runs necessary for a 9 wicket victory to end the week's successes on the field.

Looking back over the week a number of brilliant individual performances catch the eye, and many of these have been mentioned, but perhaps the one factor which, more than any other, established the class of the side and ensured its success, was the excellent catching and ground fielding; it was a great encouragement to the bowlers. Edmund King proved himself an admirable captain, keeping the side cheerful and efficient; Tony Sutton led us in one match, and Fred was at the helm in the only game in which he played.

Off the field also everything went just as smoothly. For this we must thank Fr Hilary, our cheerful host at Gilling, Richard Wright, who managed the financial side with a competence unsuspected by those who knew him a few years ago in the School, and Joe McEvoy, who hovered in the background supervising our temporal welfare. Our thanks are also due to Stuart Boyes who umpired all the matches, and Brian Austin-Ward, who entertained the scorers with non-stop chatter and managed the telegraph most efficiently. There are many others too numerous to mention, who made our week the happy affair it was. Even Cotta on his pedestal in the hall at Gilling played his part manfully!

Without doubt the man to whom the credit must go for a week as nearly perfect as possible, is Fred Wright; only those lucky enough to be present can realize how completely we owed everything to him. He was ably assisted by Charles Flood, as secretary, and Edmund King, as treasurer, both of whom put in a great deal of hard work, before and during the week.

At the Annual General Meeting held on July 28th, it was decided to hold the tour in Sussex next year, but with the Abbot's permission to return to Gilling in 1950. Edmund King, Charles Flood and Tony Sutton were re-elected to the Committee for another year.

# SCHOOL ACTIVITIES

## CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. REV. R. P. UTLEY'S XV  
 Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 9th May

AMPLEFORTH		REV. UTLEY'S XV	
G. A. Robertson, retired	100	C. N. Ryan, b Robertson	0
J. Dick, c and b Bradley	0	H. B. Meynell, lbw, b Mitchell	5
P. A. Mitchell, b Barnewall	1	J. M. Cox, c Fisher, b Tate	32
P. A. Wilcox, c Barnewall, b Nugent	12	H. Staepoole, b Tate	2
P. J. Sheahan, lbw, b Bradley	14	Hon. R. C. Barnewall, b Tate	2
J. F. Murphy, b Utley	44	S. H. Bradley, lbw, b Tate	9
F. C. Wadsworth, c Ryan, b Phillips	21	M. Lowsley-Williams, c Tate, b Faber	2
P. J. Vincent, not out	6	J. A. Binning, run out	13
F. M. Fisher, b Phillips	0	J. Phillips, b Robertson	6
J. G. Faber, c L-Williams, b Phillips	0	S. F. Cave, not out	2
M. Tate, not out	4	A. D. Wauchope, b Robertson	0
		A. J. Nugent, c and b Mitchell	1
		D. L. Milroy	
		W. M. Hopkins	did not bat
		Rev. R. P. Utley	
Extras	15	Extras	0
Total (for 9 wkts dec.)	217	Total (for 10 wkts)	74

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS  
 Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 16th May

AMPLEFORTH		ALL COMERS	
G. A. Robertson, lbw, b Harrison	18	Rev. E. A. Rennick, b Bradley	13
J. Dick, run out	2	Rev. A. M. Haigh, c Robertson, b Murphy	76
P. J. Sheahan, lbw, b Waddilove	29	Rev. W. T. Loughlin, run out	5
J. F. Murphy, b Barton	18	J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, b Robertson	9
P. A. Wilcox, c Haigh, b Harrison	29	Hon. E. T. Fitzherbert, not out	15
F. C. Wadsworth, c Barton, b Harrison	16	Rev. J. D. Waddilove	
S. M. Bradley, not out	26	Rev. J. O. Lambert	
P. J. Vincent, st Haigh, b Cave	14	Capr. Cave	
F. M. Fisher, not out	13	Rev. R. R. Frewen	did not bat
M. Tate, did not bat		Rev. J. H. Barton	
J. G. Faber, did not bat		Rev. F. P. Harrison	
Extras	10	Extras	2
Total (for 7 wkts dec.)	175	Total (for 4 wkts)	120



THE FIRST ELEVEN

Standing  
 (Left to Right):

F. M. Fisher  
 S. H. Bradley  
 F. C. Wadsworth  
 C. N. Ryan  
 P. A. Mitchell  
 M. Tate

Sitting

(Left to Right):  
 J. F. Murphy  
 P. A. Wilcox  
 G. A. Robertson  
 (Capt.)  
 P. J. Sheahan  
 J. Dick

THE FIRST ELEVEN

*Standing*

*(Left to Right):*

F. M. Fisher  
S. H. Bradley  
F. C. Wadsworth  
C. N. Ryan  
P. A. Mitchell  
M. Tate

*Sitting*

*(Left to Right):*

J. F. Murphy  
P. A. Wilcox  
G. A. Robertson  
*(Capt.)*  
P. J. Sheahan  
J. Dick



## AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 30th May

AMPLEFORTH		YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN			
G. A. Robertson, c	Bradley, b	M. G. Beckett, b	Robertson	3	
Walford	. . . . . 78	M. J. Campbell, c	Wilcox, b	Mitchell	1
J. Dick, c	Cumming, b	Walford	. . . . . 9	P. J. Cumming, not out	29
P. J. Sheahan, b	Bradley	. . . . . 21	R. M. Hutchinson, c	Murphy, b	
P. A. Wilcox, st	Cumming, b	Bradley	. . . . . 15	Mitchell	37
J. F. Murphy, not out	. . . . . 54	W-Cmr Bradley			
F. C. Wadsworth, b	Walford	. . . . . 0	J. E. Walford		
S. M. Bradley, b	Kaye	. . . . . 4	W. A. Lupton		
M. Tate, lbw, b	Kaye	. . . . . 0	M. A. Kaye	} did not bat	
P. A. Mitchell, b	Kaye	. . . . . 2	Brig. Ricketts		
F. M. Fisher, not out	. . . . . 1	Capt. Moore			
J. G. Faber, did not bat	. . . . .	G. M. North			
Extras	. . . . . 21	Extras	. . . . . 7		
Total (for 8 wkts dec.)	. . . . . 205	Total (for 3 wkts)	. . . . . 77		

## AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 5th and 6th June

As far back as 1939 and playing under the traditional title of the "Past" the Old Boys were beaten by their successors. It was the last game of its kind and the gap of war was responsible. This year, over the two days of Exhibition, the match was reinstated. It was now the "Old Amplefordians," and the team, a strong and well balanced eleven, had been brought together by A. F. M. Wright and C. J. Flood with E. H. King, Captain. When the match finished, prematurely—rain was the spoil sport—there had been every sign of a close finish.

Play on the first day was full of interest. The School side got off to a bad start when A. C. Millar quickly got rid of the two opening batsmen for three runs. A stand followed and it was mainly through the efforts of J. F. Murphy who was on the lookout for the bad ball. When it came it was hit with the full face of the bat. His footwork too was a joy to watch and it was this that made the slow off-spinning ball of M. A. Sutton look easy enough to play. Those who re-

mained firm footed failed as also did those who did not watch the ball up to the bat, for the pitch was responsive to spin. A total of 136 was not at all a poor score under such conditions and in fact it turned out to be more than enough to enable the School to gain a lead on the first innings.

Nor did the Old Amplefordians begin too happily for it was not until a long partnership between R. A. Campbell and P. H. Trafford was established that fresh life entered into the game. Eventually Campbell was bowled "all-over" by J. G. Faber, two more wickets fell, and L. L. Toynebee who had begun shakily then settled down to help Trafford to retrieve the situation. Both played many good shots with Trafford scoring most of his runs through the on-drive. In the end both were dismissed by G. A. Robertson and the remainder were not allowed to put up a resistance. Before the second innings had been long in progress rain made cricket unpleasant and finally a down-pour forced the close of play.

## AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 5th and Sunday, 6th June

AMPLEFORTH		2nd Innings	
1st Innings			
G. A. Robertson, b Millar	1	not out	16
J. Dick, c Marston, b Millar	0	not out	30
P. J. Sheahan, c Millar, b Toynbee	6		
J. F. Murphy, b Sutton	45		
P. A. Wilcox, lbw, b King	16		
S. M. Bradley, c Coghlan, b Sutton	22		
F. C. Wadsworth, c King, b Sutton	0		
M. Tate, b Toynbee	16		
P. A. Mitchell, not out	17		
F. M. Fisher, c King, b Sutton	4		
J. G. Faber, c and b Sutton	0		
Extras	9	Extras	4
Total	136	Total (for no wkts)	50

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

E. H. King, lbw, b Robertson	9
M. A. Marston, c Wilcox, b Robertson	11
R. A. Campbell, b Faber	20
P. H. Trafford, c Tate, b Robertson	36
C. J. Flood, b Tate	4
A. C. Millar, b Tate	0
L. L. Toynbee, c and b Robertson	24
M. A. Sutton, run out	4
A. J. MacDonald, c and b Tate	5
H. St J. Coghlan, b Robertson	0
Rev. Harrison, not out	2
Extras	9
Total	124

## AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM SCHOOL

Played at Durham on Wednesday, 9th June

This match seems to have developed the habit of providing a close finish and here was no exception, for Durham won in the last moments.

There was good cricket on both sides and it began straight away. Durham went into bat and 48 runs were scored by the opening pair. For Ampleforth M. Tate's slow bowling was never mastered and his 6 wickets for 45 runs

was an excellent performance. At the same time the batting of Durham was always aggressive and quite rightly they swung the bat towards the leg side, for the wicket was never true. It was the correct game and enabled them to finish with a total of 131.

The Ampleforth innings started by Wilcox being bowled by a good and fast ball and in an attempt to collect

a few runs quickly F. C. Wadsworth went in to join J. Dick who later played good cricket until bowled by a ball that kept low. Wadsworth did not last long and it was left first to G. A. Robertson and J. F. Murphy, and later Robertson and P. J. Sheahan, to make the runs. With average luck the runs

might well have been made but when Robertson was run out and Murphy stumped from a ball that rose shoulder high the end was soon in sight.

Throughout the game the Durham fielding was excellent and we congratulate them on their victory.

DURHAM		AMPLEFORTH	
M. W. Bell, c Mitchell, b Robertson	12	P. A. Wilcox, b Craven	0
W. L. Gatenby, b Wadsworth	34	J. Dick, b Craven	13
T. Bourne, c and b Tate	10	F. C. Wadsworth, lbw, b Bell	7
R. W. Smithson, st Sheahan, b Mitchell	30	J. F. Murphy, st Smailes, b Bell	4
E. C. Craven, c Wadsworth, b Tate	3	G. A. Robertson, run out	3
S. Brooks, b Tate	2	P. J. Sheahan, b Thomson	18
J. R. Hamilton, c Wilcox, b Tate	22	F. M. Fisher, b Thomson	0
W. L. Cottrell, c Ryan, b Robertson	0	M. Tate, b Craven	11
R. P. Holden, not out	5	C. N. Ryan, not out	13
C. W. Thomson, b Tate	1	P. A. Mitchell, b Thomson	8
T. G. Smailes, b Tate	4	J. G. Faber, c Smailes, b Thomson	0
Extras	8	Extras	15
Total	131	Total	92

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

Played at York on Saturday, 12th June

It was a pity that on such a pleasant day and on a wicket that was a batsman's, three hours provided ample time for the fall of twenty wickets. Yet it was good to see the determination of the bowlers and the aggressiveness of the fielders on both sides, for here lay the determining and winning factor of the match.

The toss was won by St Peter's and their opening partnership of 49 runs was almost proof enough of the easiness of the wicket. Most of the runs had been scored on the on-side and it was not until J. G. Faber, the third change, came on to bowl that the first wicket fell. Then almost at once St. Peter's ran into serious difficulties and no one knew how to deal with the slow off-spinners which M. Tate was fighting well and to a length. The return of G. A.

Robertson, now bowling from the other end, set up a combination that was far too good and wickets fell so quickly that the remaining nine wickets mustered no more than 29 runs. A score of 78 was poor after such an encouraging beginning but, alas, it turned out to be a winning one. Lunch was taken and few could have thought that St Peter's would win. Straight away D. Walter of St. Peter's, bowling to four leg slips, got rid of J. Dick caught brilliantly close in, and almost at once the same bowler claimed the wickets of P. J. Sheahan and J. F. Murphy. G. A. Robertson and P. A. Wilcox made a short stand but when Robertson was caught at the wicket, wide on the leg, St Peter's became well on top. If, at this stage, Ampleforth had only attempted to hit many balls that were being pitched

outside the leg stump they were bound to make the runs necessary to win and they could have been made quickly. Instead they did no more than poke at the ball or in many cases let it go by.

The result was disastrous and Walter was allowed to bowl thirteen overs ten of which were maidens. It was a fine feat in which he took 7 wickets for 13 runs.

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL

ST PETER'S		AMPLEFORTH	
E. D. Thornton, b Tate	21	G. A. Robertson, c Parker, b Walter	17
J. C. Griffiths, c and b Faber	30	J. Dick, c Griffiths, b Walter	3
N. M. Hodd, b Tate	2	P. J. Sheahan, c Mortimer, b Walter	2
C. Dryden, b Tate	0	J. F. Murphy, lbw, b Walter	3
R. Parker, c Ryan, b Faber	0	P. A. Wilcox, b Dryden	13
N. Speight, c and b Robertson	9	F. C. Wadsworth, b Walter	0
P. T. Baker, c Murphy, b Tate	4	J. G. Faber, b Walter	1
J. U. Burdas, b Robertson	0	M. Tate, c Speight, b Dryden	8
J. B. Mortimer, c Wadsworth, b Tate	0	C. N. Ryan, b Dryden	17
W. Graham, c and b Robertson	2	P. A. Mitchell, b Walter	0
D. Walter, not out	0	F. M. Fisher, not out	1
Extras	10	Extras	0
Total	78	Total	65

## AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, 15th June

M.C.C.		AMPLEFORTH	
Col Beckett, c Fisher, b Mitchell	14	G. A. Robertson, c Anson, b Holderness	10
N. A. Doggart, c Wadsworth, b Mitchell	1	J. Dick, b Walford	8
Col Walford, lbw, b Mitchell	1	P. A. Wilcox, b Bradley	32
W-Comdr Bradley, c Wilcox, b Robertson	0	J. F. Murphy, b Bradley	38
M. A. Kaye, c Mitchell, b Robertson	13	P. J. Sheahan, not out	17
G. E. Holderness, b Robertson	20	M. Tate, not out	30
P. Hedley, c Wilcox, b Robertson	0	C. N. Ryan	0
Brig. Ricketts, c Murphy, b Robertson	0	F. C. Wadsworth	0
J. N. Jory, b Robertson	0	P. A. Mitchell	0
C. E. Anson, c Faber, b Mitchell	15	J. G. Faber	0
A. F. Wright, not out	0	F. M. Fisher	0
Extras	9	Extras	12
Total	73	Total (for 4 wks)	147

## AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 27th June

AMPLEFORTH		FREE FORESTERS	
G. A. Robertson, c and b Huskinson	14	R. W. Thompson, b Robertson	5
J. Dick, st Thompson, b Hibbert	2	D. C. Townsend, c Dick, b Mitchell	22
C. N. Ryan, c Hibbert, b Walford	27	G. S. Maydon, c Dick, b Robertson	0
J. F. Murphy, c Hibbert, b Townsend	19	J. S. Stephenson, c Robertson, b Mitchell	2
P. J. Sheahan, c Townsend, b Walford	0	H. A. Collins, not out	45
M. Tate, b Hibbert	3	J. Worsley, b Murphy	5
P. A. Wilcox, c Stephenson, b Townsend	18	D. de S. Walford, c Tate, b Bradley	5
F. C. Wadsworth, st Thompson, b Huskinson	5	A. Hibbert, not out	2
S. M. Bradley, c Worsley, b Huskinson	9	G. N. Huskinson	0
P. A. Mitchell, not out	2	J. M. Cox	0
F. M. Fisher, not out	3	J. Elmhirst	0
Extras	9	Extras	5
Total (for 9 wks dec.)	111	Total (for 6 wks)	91

## 1ST XI AVERAGES, 1948

## BATTING

	Innings	Times Not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
G. A. Robertson	11	2	292	100	32.44
J. F. Murphy	9	1	237	54*	29.43
C. N. J. Ryan	4	1	63	27	21.00
P. J. Sheahan	9	1	132	29	16.50
S. M. Bradley	5	1	61	26*	15.25
P. A. Wilcox	9	—	137	32	15.22
M. Tate	8	2	83	30*	13.83
F. M. Fisher	8	5	32	13*	10.66
P. A. Mitchell	7	3	37	17*	9.25
F. C. Wadsworth	8	—	60	21	7.50
J. Dick	11	2	86	30*	6.55
<i>Also Batted</i>					
J. G. Faber	—	0, 0, 0, 1			
P. J. Vincent	—	6*, 14			

## BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
M. Tate	47.2	7	143	18	7.94
G. A. Robertson	105.1	37	272	26	10.47
S. M. Bradley	9	2	25	2	12.50
P. A. Mitchell	64.3	13	163	13	12.54
J. G. Faber	28	7	83	4	20.75
F. C. Wadsworth	10	—	40	1	40.00
J. F. Murphy	25	6	82	2	41.00

## RETROSPECT

A SUMMER TERM at Ampleforth, or more accurately that part devoted to cricket, may, not unkindly, be compared to the May Fly which no sooner than it has hatched into full vigour is already well on its way to the end of its career. Cricket here is truly ephemeral. And when four out of a total of nine matches are washed out by rain as happened this season there is scope for dissatisfaction and a good deal of bewilderment. Those who are philosophical—and cricketers, as they sit in the pavilion, are given many opportunities for becoming so—can more easily face realities, but the coach whose plans for team building have been foiled must necessarily be grievously disappointed. It is doubtful if any season in the past produced such dismal conditions as this. To build a confident and successful team quickly became impossible. Of inter-school matches two only were played and both were lost. Of the others one alone was completed. This was against the M.C.C. which for the second year in succession was decisively beaten. In the other outstanding fixtures with the Yorkshire Gentlemen, the Old Amplefordians and the Free Foresters, the eleven produced first-rate cricket and might well have won two of them had time permitted. Such results at once make one wonder why the eleven failed when playing sides of less prowess and distinction. Reasons there must be

but this is no place for propounding them. To do so would require much space, and the problems of inexperience, variation of weather conditions, confidence, would, together with other factors, require careful analysis and consideration.

In the eleven G. A. Robertson became, as a good captain should, the centre of the team and besides finishing at the head of the batting averages was the mainstay of the bowling. J. F. Murphy, most attractive in style, was the other chief run-getter and was in fact the best batsmen. A year hence he should be very good. M. Tate, a slow off-spinner and P. A. Mitchell helped to form the attack that was never mastered. It was supported by fielding that was often very good but lapses in ground fielding made it inconsistent.

J. F. Murphy was awarded his colours. We offer him congratulations.

At the close of term Fr Abbot kindly presented the following cricket prizes:—

The "Downey Cup," for the best Cricketer, G. A. Robertson.

The "Younghusband Cup" for the best Bowler, G. A. Robertson.

Best All-Rounder G. A. Robertson  
 Batting J. F. Murphy  
 Highest Score G. A. Robertson  
 Fielding P. A. Wilcox  
 2nd XI Batting C. N. Ryan  
 2nd XI Bowling Hon. R. C. Barnewall

## THE SECOND ELEVEN

	BATTING		Runs	Highest Score	Average
	Innings	Times Not Out			
C. N. Ryan	4	—	116	40	29.0
J. M. Cox	7	—	110	71	15.7
H. B. Meynell	7	—	66	42	9.4
J. A. Binning	7	1	49	37*	8.1
J. Phillips	7	2	27	15	5.4
P. J. Vincent	5	—	26	7	5.2
S. F. Cave	7	—	36	11	5.1
H. A. Stapoole	7	—	34	19	4.8
A. D. Wauchope	6	1	19	12*	3.8
P. J. Lingeman	5	—	11	6	2.2
Hon. R. C. Barnewall	5	2	3	2*	1.0

Also batted— M. Lowsley-Williams 4\*, 1, 1 J. G. Faber 23

## BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Hon. R. C. Barnewall	73	20	198	22	9.0
J. Phillips	45	8	226	14	16.1
P. J. Lingeman	65	15	170	7	24.05
J. A. Binning	12	2	71	1	71.0

## Also bowled

J. G. Faber	8, 5, 9, 3	C. N. Ryan	2, 0, 12, 1
P. J. Vincent	3, 0, 6, 2	H. B. Meynell	2, 0, 22, 1

v. A League XI. Ampleforth 196 for 6 dec. J. M. Cox 71, H. B. Meynell 42, C. N. Ryan 40. A League XI 140. P. J. McCabe 59, Hon. R. C. Barnewall 6 for 49, including a hat-trick.

v. Barnard Castle School 1st XI. Ampleforth 102. J. A. Binning 37 not out, C. N. Ryan 27. Barnard Castle 128 for 5. J. A. Binning 2 for 8, Hon. R. C. Barnewall 2 for 30.

v. Sir William Turner's School 1st XI. Ampleforth 72. Sir William Turner's School 94. J. Phillips 4 for 29, P. J. Vincent 2 for 1.

Played 7, won 3, lost 4. Abandoned owing to rain 2.

v. Pocklington School 1st XI. Pocklington 180 for 3 dec. Ampleforth 21.

v. St Peter's School 2nd XI. Ampleforth 86. J. M. Cox 27. St Peter's 59. Hon. R. C. Barnewall 5 for 18 including a hat-trick, J. Phillips 3 for 21.

v. Richmond School 2nd XI. Richmond 87. J. Phillips 5 for 16, Hon. R. C. Barnewall 3 for 34. Ampleforth 68. C. N. Ryan 37.

v. Durham School 2nd XI. Ampleforth 61. J. G. Faber 23. Durham 53. J. G. Faber 3 for 9, Hon. R. C. Barnewall 3 for 24.

## COLTS—RETROSPECT

MEMORY records no single day on which the weather during the short Colts season was really favourable. Of the six matches one was washed out completely, one cancelled and the remaining four were more or less sharply affected by rain. Moreover the transference to the 1st XI of the four best available under 16 players, left the team builders with the difficult choice whether to play the technically better equipped but physically inadequate players or to put in the robust men and hope that keenness and coaching would produce sufficient skill in the limited time. In the end it had to be decided on the test of efficiency in the field and there is at least this to be set against the evidence of weak batting which glares from the table of results

below that we were always as good as and usually better than our opponents in the field.

The team: N. F. Robinson (*Capt.*), O. R. Wynne, M. M. Corbould, P. M. Drury (*Capt.*), and M. Baldwin, M. Bull, J. Evans, J. Marshall, J. O'Loughlin, N. Sayers, E. Schulte, S. Stourton.

## Results:

v. Newcastle R.G.S. (Abandoned.) Colts 76 for 5 (Corbould 24 not out).

v. Newburgh Priory. (Lost.) Newburgh 144 (Baldwin 4 for 45). Colts 53.

v. Sedbergh. (Lost.) Sedbergh 114 (Wynne 4 for 27, Corbould 3 for 38). Colts 33.

v. Durham. (Won.) Durham 59 (Corbould 4 for 25). Colts 60 for 5 (Wynne 25).

## HOUSE MATCHES

IF the game between St Edward's and St Wilfrid's was made glorious by the batting of J. F. Murphy and a good display by P. M. Drury and M. Corbould there was little else in the first round of these matches that was really satisfying. Perhaps there were cases where the pitch was not true but in all cases they were easy enough and gave small help to the bowler. Runs in quantity should have been made had the batting been sound. Thus in the St Oswald's eleven there were three of the School Eleven but they put up a poor resistance against St Bede's and must have been unpleasantly surprised at defeat. So too the game between St Cuthbert's and St Dunstan's was marked by the triumph of ball over bat and St Cuthbert's had to make no more than twenty-five runs to win which they did with ease. In the fourth game of this first series St Thomas's, still shouldering a big handicap both in age and in numbers, put up a strong fight against St Aidan's but in the end suffered defeat.

Going on to the semi-finals wickets again fell fast on the first day's play and St Edward's who had been put in to bat by St Cuthbert's failed disastrously against the determined bowling of J. G. Faber and C. L. Thomasson. Nearly all the unexpected things happened, and most grievous of all for St Edward's, Murphy, who had already been granted a "life" when dropped at mid-off, repeated the same mistake which this time was accepted by C. N. Ryan who took the catch head-high. A total of 51 was too few and when J. M. Cox in partnership with C. A. Campbell had taken the sting out of the attack, Ryan, with help mainly from Faber, took his

side to victory. Down on the main ground worse things overcame St Aidan's and their wickets were skittled—it is almost the appropriate word—by P. V. Brinsley. Going in first St Aidan's were put out for 52 and unless, M. Tate, so it was surmised, could get them out cheaply, the runs were far too few. Instead honours went to Brinsley who took seven quick wickets and Tate bowled to a length that defied the making of runs. And so St Bede's had worked their way into the final together with St Cuthbert's.

On the day for the final, play, on account of thunder rain, was confined to the afternoon but the period was quite long enough. St Bede's took the field and St Cuthbert's opened with C. A. Campbell and H. A. Stacpoole. Against them had been set an aggressive field with a "silly" mid-off to the bowling of Brinsley. Stacpoole quickly went and the batting throughout became undistinguished if Campbell be excepted. Another small total was made and this time St Bede's had to make fifty to win the game and the cup. This they did and we congratulate them. When the score was 43 J. G. Somerville and O. R. Wynne were associated at the wickets. Wynne was playing the ball for his singles; Somerville was hitting almost at random. All at once the score rose to 49 when Somerville hit the ball high in the direction of the pavilion for six. Following this he slashed the ball past for four. They were two light-hearted shots, but they had served a great purpose.

The Inter-House Junior Cricket Cup was won by St Edward's. St Oswald's won the "Wells" Summer Games Cup.

## LAWN TENNIS

THE finals of the tournament were played on July 20th. In the singles A. F. Hornoyold met J. F. Murphy, the holder of the cup over the past two years. Though Murphy's ground shots were unimpressive, his service was formidable and his volleying deadly.

Against these assets Hornoyold's steadiness was unavailing, and Murphy, by winning 6-0, 6-1, secured the cup for the third time.

The doubles was won by J. F. Murphy and P. A. Morrin.

## SWIMMING

THE swimming has had a successful but not a good season. Although the bathing started early the cold was so great at the end of term that the Inter-House Aquatic Sports were nearly cancelled, and indeed the Plain and Fancy Diving Competitions were not held at all, diving practice being largely impossible.

Our four matches were away and we won those against Newcastle Grammar School, Durham and Pocklington, but lost to Bootham. The team swam well, Wadsworth and Dale especially, though Wadsworth has not made the progress this year that we might have expected. Dale was unbeaten throughout the year, and in one and the same match he won the 100 yards Freestyle and the 100 yards Breaststroke—his time for the first race equalling that of the School record and for the second race within two seconds of it. Only the weather prevented these two from creating new records in the School Championships. Lewis-Bowen the only new member of

the team swam well in the Backstroke and shows great promise as a diver. The Captain, P. Sheehy awarded colours to P. Brinsley and A. Grant. To the team who are all leaving this term save one we wish all success. We took a Junior as well as a Senior team to Durham, a successful experiment which we hope to repeat next year. The diving standard was low and serious water-polo impossible.

The following represented the School in the matches: P. Sheehy (*Capt.*), F. C. Wadsworth, J. S. Dale, J. A. Rafferty, P. V. Brinsley, A. Grant, T. Lewis-Bowen, J. Plowden.

Junior team: T. Lewis-Bowen, F. Beveridge, S. Martin, J. Widdicombe, S. Stourton, A. Long, O. Sitwell.

The Inter-House Swimming Cup was won by St Bede's who created a new record in the 3 x 100 yards Relay in very adverse conditions; this makes all the Relay records theirs except the 18 x 1 length one.

## CHAMPIONSHIPS

*Senior*

100 yards Freestyle: J. S. Dale.  
100 yards Breast stroke: J. S. Dale.  
100 yards Backstroke: F. C. Wadsworth.

*Junior*

100 yards Freestyle: T. Lewis-Bowen,  
100 Yards Breast stroke: F. Beveridge,  
100 Yards Backstroke: T. Lewis-Bowen.



## JUNIOR TRAINING CORPS

THE training during the Summer Term is designed to take place outside and the theory learnt in the classroom during the winter months should be translated into practice. Weather more than at anything else made much of the tactical work impossible, but in between the showers there was a fair amount of sound basic work taking place between Lion Wood and the Home Farm.

During the Annual Inspection, too, a good lesson was learnt by nearly all the Contingent by watching a realistic demonstration of the platoon in the attack supported by artillery and tanks. The platoon consisted of those who had recently passed Certificate "A" and they had been trained by Major R. de la Moran and staffed by N.C.O.'s of the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, now stationed at Strensall. The help which this regiment has given in all departments of the J.T.C. is invaluable and much appreciated.

The Annual Inspection was carried out by Brigadier Woodford, D.S.O., Commander of 150 Brigade in whose area we are situated. He was sympathetic to the problems which are facing organizations such as a J.T.C. and in his address emphasized the importance of taking the right public school spirit into the ranks of the army where of necessity there are many who have not had the opportunity of previously living together. We await the report of the Inspection.

The attempt by the authorities to grade cadets before they are called up has entailed a good deal of paper work and the keeping of records. Marks are awarded for various activities so that at the end of a boy's service with the Corps he can be classed according to the number of marks he has earned. This would appear to be no test for leadership however excellent it may be as a record of service. If an assessment of capacity for leadership is required and at last this appears to be what is

required, then some sort of pro forma similar to those in use by the Civil Service might meet the case. The Contingent has an old but efficient way of estimating a cadet's value. If at the end of three or four years service an officer is ignorant of the capabilities of those under his command no amount of record keeping can supply the information which an officer ought to be capable of giving, without such records.

The effort to make Certificate "A" an examination with a standard which the authorities must recognize is welcomed. Future candidates for the examination will require a much sounder knowledge of the basic principles of tactics and must be much more familiar with the practical use of the infantry weapons if they are to be successful.

A board of officers and N.C.O.'s with Major R. de la Moran conducted the examinations for the Certificates, and later the same board decided to award the "Nulli Secundus" Cup for the best N.C.O. of the year, to Under-Officer J. Triggs.

For the first time in our history a Senior Officer of another Service took the Salute at the passing out parade and later distributed the prizes. Air Marshall Sir Robert Saundby, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C., M.C., in a most inspiring address told the Contingent that leaders, however technical future conflicts may be, will always be required and must always be an essential part of any organization. We are very grateful for his visit.

Throughout the term there was a full shooting programme both on the range in the valley and on the larger ranges at Strensall. The Eight showed that they were capable of getting a good score, and at Bisley on the day before the Ashburton made a very good score. On Ashburton day, however, they could not cope with the exceptionally difficult conditions and scored only 469 points as compared with 498 of

the previous day. The Competition was won with 500 points and it was clear that all schools who were shooting on the first 20 targets were finding it very difficult to find the bull and remain there.

A range nearer than Strensall is necessary and it is hoped that next season the Royal Air Force range at Sutton Bank will be available to the Contingent.

*Promotions with effect from 27th April 1948.*

*To be Under-Officers:* C.S.M. Ford, J. A. D., Wadsworth, F. C. H.

*To be C.S.M.:* C.Q.M.S. Gaisford St Lawrence, C. S., Sgts Fanshawe, P. D., Gosling, J. C. B., Sheehy, P.

*To be C.Q.M.S.:* Sgt Sheahan, P. J. E.

*To be Sgts:* L-Sgts Astle, A. F. W., Campbell, C. A., Ryan, P. F., Wiseman, D. J. C., Cpls Dick, J., Power, P. W. J.

*To be L-Sgts:* Cpl O'Neill, P. J. J.

*To be Cpls:* L-Cpls Corcoran, W. J., Dormer, M. H., Hadcock, M. W., Hawe, J. P., Hornyold, A. F. G., Nugent, A. J. M., Scrope, C. R., Swarbrick, H. D.

*With effect from 24th June 1948.*

*To be C.S.M.:* C.Q.M.S. French, M. A., Sgt Ryan, C. N. J.

*To be Sgts:* L-Sgts Lingeman, P. J., Meynell, H. B., Morrin, P. A. F., O'Neill, P. J. J., Paterson, D. A. M., Schlute, F. P. A. M., Schofield, J. S., Smith, A. B., Cpl Hadcock, M. W.

*To be L-Sgts:* L-Cpl Brinsley, P. V.

*To be Cpls:* L-Cpls Allen, D. J., Babinski, M. A., Bertie, R. H., Brackenbury, M. H., Duffett, J. D., Everest, M., Fennell, J. F. W., Garnett, A. T., Hay, G. A., Harrison, S. R., Kelly, J. A., Kendall, J. M., Macdermott, N. E., McEvoy, J., McCaffrey, R. A., Phillips, J., Plowden, J. P. E., Stacpooles, H. A. J. W.

*With effect from 15th May 1948.*

*To be L-Cpls:* Cadets Binning, J. A., Bland, J., Collins, V. M. D. O'C., Convery, P. A., Cox, J. M., Creagh, P. W., de Larrinaga, A. R., de Lavison, D. J., Erskine, J. M., Faber, J. G., Firth, A. E., Fattorini, T. P., Finn, J. D., Freeman, R., Hartigan, J. M., Hattrell, J. S. H., Hennessy, D. J. G., Hopkins, W. M., Huston, C. J. W., Johnson-Ferguson, I. E., Kidner, J. M., Laver, P. M., Llewellyn, T. A. W., Macaulay, J. M., Morton, H. M. L., O'Rorke, B. R., Thomasson, C. L., Velarde, A. J., Ward, W. J. F., Yonge, C. J., Ford, P. C., Vincent, P. J. C.

*With effect from 3rd July 1948.*

*To be L-Cpls:* Cadets Baker, J. W. J., Bertie, C. P. A., Best, R. D. A. P., Cullinan, T. R., Gladstone, W. D., Gore-Lloyd, D., Harrington, R. B. A., Horne, D. W., Jurgens, W. J. M., Kevany, J. J., Lowsley-Williams, M., Mitchell, P. A., Martin, P. H., Milroy, D. L., Morrough, H., McKechnie, R. A., Purcell, H. D., Saunders, M., Sheil, A. L., Smyth, H. P. K.

*Passed Certificate "A" Part II, 14th May 1948.*

Cadets Binning, J. A., Bland, J., Collins, V. M. D. O'C., Convery, P. A., Cox, J. M., Creagh, P. W., de Larrinaga, A. R., de Lavison, D. J., Erskine, J. M., Faber, J. G., Firth, A. E., Fattorini, T. P., Finn, J. D., Freeman, R., Hartigan, J. M., Hattrell, J. S. H., Hennessy, D. J. G., Hopkins, W. M., Huston, C. J. W., Johnson-Ferguson, I. E., Kidner, J. M., Laver, P. M., Llewellyn, T. A. W., Macaulay, J. M., Morton, H. M. L., O'Rorke, B. R., Thomasson, C. L., Velarde, A. J., Ward, W. J. F., Yonge, C. J., Ford, P. C., Vincent, P. J. C.

*Passed Certificate "A" Part II, 2nd July 1948.*

Baker, J. W. J., Bertie, C. P. A., Best, R. D., Cullinan, T. R., Gladstone,

W. D., Gore-Lloyd, D., Harrington, R. B. A., Horne, D. W., Jurgens, W. J. M., Kevany, J. J., Lowsley-Williams, M., Mitchell, P. A., Martin, P. H., Milroy, D. L., Morrough, H., McKechnie, R. A., Purcell, H. D., Sheil, A. L., Saunders, M., Smythe, H. P. K.

#### SHOOTING

Anderson Cup .303: Cpl McCaffrey, R. A.  
Stourton Cup. Best Score Bisley: C.S.M. Kirby, R. F., 64 out of 70.  
Inter-House .303: St Aidan's.  
Inter-House .22. Senior: St Oswald's.  
Inter-House .22. Junior: St Thomas's.

*Passed Certificate "A" Part 1, 9th July 1948.*

Beveridge, F. B., Bradley, S. H. B., Bridgeman, P. O. R., Capes, J. R. H., Clapham, C. J. G., Connolly, N. J., Curran, P. B., David, J. J. M., Dawson, R. W., Grattan-Bellew, H. C. J., Harper, G. E. A., Leahy, A. J., Macmillan, J. A. H., Martelli, B. A., Simpson, I. A., Swift, G. W.

Officers Cup: Cadet Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard.  
Recruits Inter-Company .22 Cup: No. 3 Company.  
Donegal Badge: C.S.M. Gosling, J. C. B.  
Nulli Secundus Cup: Under-Officer Triggs, J. A.  
Certificate "A" Shield: No. 1 Company.

#### SCOUTING

##### THE ROVER CREW

THE two camps held during this term showed a marked improvement in the standard of camping though there is room for still further improvement. P. Sheehy acted as Rover Leader. He will be returning next term and will therefore be a great help to the Crew.

A camp was held in Holland in conjunction with the Sea Scouts. Five days were spent in sailing but only once was there an adventurous wind. A day was spent in Amsterdam touring the canals and harbour and inspecting the Schipol aerodrome. The camp was a great success thanks to the arrangements made by Madame van Rossum, the organizing ability of Fr Martin Weller and the wonderful hospitality of all our hosts.

##### THE SEA SCOUTS

Work at the Lakes has continued throughout the term, and two new boats have been launched. Next term we hope to start clearing the top lake of

weeds, so that it may be stocked with trout for the Fishing Club. It will take us all our time to do the job, and the large number of boys who have asked to join as recruits next term is therefore very encouraging.

##### THE TOUR OF FRANCE

On July 22nd a party of eighteen Scouts, accompanied by Mr and Mrs Appleby, Fr Jerome and Fr Leonard, left Ampleforth for a tour of France in Mr Appleby's bus. Our first objective was Lourdes and was achieved by way of Calais, Abbeville, Alençon, La Rochelle, Bordeaux and St Jean de Luz. From Lourdes we made for the Mediterranean sea-board through Foix and Narbonne to Sete. Then we turned northwards through the mountains and made our way through the Gorge du Tarn (where we camped for a night) to Le Puy, Moulins, Montargis and Paris. After a week end in Paris we returned to Abbeville and Calais and crossed the Channel home again on August 10th.

Such is a bald statement of the facts. A whole book could be written about the details of the tour, but here one can do no more than outline one's main impressions and leave the rest to the imagination of the reader and the memory of one's fellow travellers.

The first thing that impressed us was the size of the country. After a whole day's travelling down roads as straight as an arrow lined with tall shady trees, and marching over hill and valley with superb direction and determination, one's progress down the map often seemed disappointingly meagre. And not only is France a large country, but it is built on a generous scale; the northern forests, the sun baked land of the Midi, the central mountains—all are built on a scale undreamt of in this country.

The second thing that impressed us was the weather, and this was scarcely surprising since we left this country in a heat wave and the thermometer rose steadily as we got further south. At Sete, for instance, they were having their hottest weather for sixty years, there had been no rain for three months, and there was running water in the taps for only one hour each day. And yet, when on the road the heat was never intolerable. A moving bus with both doors and all the windows open is as good a place to keep cool as you can find. And here let it be said that nobody suffered any injury or illness due to the sun. When one knows the strength of the summer sun in the Mediterranean, this fact must be put down as one of the major triumphs of the journey.

And thirdly, we remember the kindness of our hosts. Throughout our journey we met with only kindness and helpfulness of the highest order. Usually we spent the night in schools, empty on account of holidays; sometimes we camped, and on three occasions, at Abbeville, Sete and Moulins we were received for the night into French families. Everywhere the hospitality was overwhelming. The only aim of our hosts was to know our desires—some-

times no easy matter when one was marooned for the night with a French family—and then to fulfill them. Frequently they spent the whole morning showing us round the town where we had spent the night. To them all, individually and collectively and to the French Scout Movement who did so much to help us, we tender our most heartfelt thanks—and our congratulations.

Such are our main impressions, but they are studded with bright memories of details; the bathe in the gathering dusk in the river by the chateau at Alençon; Mr Appleby's "bag" of four ducks on the road into La Rochelle (the only casualties of the tour); Lourdes with its three Churches, enormous but reverent crowds, and the crowded silence of the Grotto; one's first view of the castle at Foix as one rounds a bend in the road and finds a scene from Tudor England spread out before one's eyes; a Sunday afternoon at Sete sitting with one's feet dangling over the canal harbour wall watching the local pastime of jousting on boats to the accompaniment of life and drum with occasional (and to the lay observer, rather haphazard) interruptions from a brass band; that alarming moment above the Gorge du Tarn when the bus almost boiled dry and then refused to start—all this one remembers, and one remembers not only events but people: the amazed faces of the local inhabitants everywhere as they saw our bus come lumbering down their village street, and the no less amazed faces of the Englishmen we met on the road—especially the three motor cyclists on the road into Paris; the enthusiasm of our guide at Le Puy. Of our own party the most outstanding figure was Sheehy with his beret, his roaring songs and his boisterous French, nearly always surrounded by a group of open mouthed French children. One recalls too the quiet efficiency of Booth, our quartermaster, the solemn cigarette smoking of the younger Vincent, the rather somnolent existence (when on the road) of Velarde, the alert watch-

fulness of Fr Leonard with his cine camera poised at the ready and the incessant vigour of Fr Jerome especially when bargaining with café proprietors.

In summing up it must finally be said that the trip was an unbroken and outstanding success. This we owe in the first place to Fr Jerome—to his inspiration in having the idea and to his energy and industry in undertaking the organization of it. We also owe a great deal to Mr Appleby without whom the tour would not have been possible. Him also we would like to thank most cordially for his work on the bus, his hard driving (he frequently spent the whole day at the wheel) and for his cheerfulness. And finally we would thank Mrs. Appleby and all the rest of the party for their excellent spirit which contributed very materially to the success and enjoyment of the tour.

#### THE THIRD TROOP

The Summer Term started with some grand weather, so the Troop took advantage of it by going over to the Old Lake Bed in Gilling Woods and there practised cooking in the open and hut building in preparation for camp. In addition to some enjoyable baths in Fairfax Lake, we constructed a plunge pool by damming up the stream at the Owls' camp site.

As the term progressed the weather deteriorated, and although it was possible to go over to the woods on some Sundays, later in the term we were often forced by rain to cook in our huts at the Mole-Catcher's Cottage and to carry on indoor activities in the cottage itself.

We had outings to the Rye, where we built rope bridges and bathed, and to Kirkdale, where the caves were explored. Strange to say, in spite of the bad weather, the caves were less muddy than usual, which made their exploration more pleasant than it sometimes is.

Troop Leader J. Wansbrough not only led the Troop, as a whole, very

well throughout the year, but also had the satisfaction of leading the Badgers' Patrol to a well deserved victory in the Inter-Patrol Competition.

Second M. Stokes-Rees, who was promoted to be Patrol Leader of the Owls for camp, is to be congratulated on obtaining his Scout Cord, as also are Second A. Ross and Scout R. Miles on becoming First Class scouts. Their achieving this honour raises the total number of First Class scouts in the Troop to seven, which is a record for the Troop. It is hoped that a number of those who passed their Journey at camp will complete their First Class also in the coming year.

#### CAMP

The Troop this year went further afield for the summer camp than they have done for some years, as an invitation was received from Captain Lumsden of Auchindoir, to come to his Highland home of Clova in Aberdeenshire. The transport of boys and gear to such a remote spot seemed at first likely to be a nightmare, but under Fr George Forbes' organization, the travelling worked out from start to finish without hitch or uncertainty of any kind.

We travelled by night, arriving in Aberdeen in time for Mass and Communion in the Cathedral and breakfast at the station. After breakfast we started again on our travels and reached the camp site at about eleven o'clock where Captain Lumsden was waiting to receive us.

The camp site was a lovely one, with running water flowing in a little canal through the midst of it, while besides fishing and bathing in the lakes and streams, there were boats and a Canadian canoe on a large lake dotted with islands, which in the beautiful weather we had were great fun.

On Saturday the more energetic members of the Troop scaled the Buck of Cabrach, from which nine counties and the coast from Aberdeen to In-

verness can be seen; on Sunday we all went over to Rothiemay Castle as the guests of Col and Mrs Forbes, and there, after exploring and hearing the history of the Castle, we were given a grand tea with ice-cream. After tea followed a treasure hunt during which the Castle was all but sacked once more, to add to its eventful history; and to end a most enjoyable afternoon, Col Forbes gave us a beautiful recital of Highland music on his bagpipes, truly a fitting end to a memorable visit.

Before we started back to camp, Major Gordon-Duff, the Assistant District Commissioner for Scouts, who had joined us for tea, interviewed all those boys who were to attempt their First Class Journeys. The first batch of these was dropped on the way back at the Haugh of Glass to find their own way to camp in the next twenty-four hours through the Pass of Cabrach, camping for the night on the banks of the Deveron, while the remaining pairs followed the same route on the next day.

On Monday visits were made to Captain Lumsden's museum, which contains many interesting exhibits from all over the world, and on Tuesday those who were not daunted by the heat wave walked to the historic ruins

of Kildrummy Castle and afterwards bathed in the river Don, by the kind permission of Col Campbell.

All too soon the camp came to an end and we bade farewell to our kind hosts, who were insistent that the Troop must soon return to light once more the camp fire round which we had all gathered in the evenings.

The Camp Competition was won by the Woodpeckers' Patrol after a keen struggle with the Badgers, who were only four points behind. This was all the more creditable, as J. McKeever, their Patrol Leader, was handicapped through half the camp by a nasty burn on his hand; but on the other side the Badgers' Second, E. Beck, worked so hard in his effort to bring his Patrol to the top, that he retired to bed suffering from heat exhaustion, just as the Competition was at its height. It must not however be thought that the other three Patrols were left far behind, for there were not twenty points between the leaders and the last Patrol at the end of the week. In short it was a great camp, and we are most indebted to Captain and Mrs Lumsden of Auchindoir and to all their kind friends for the wonderful time we had.

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE Officials of the House remained the same as last term.

M. W. M. TARLETON was appointed Captain of Cricket, with M. W. Hattrel as Vice-Captain.

THE weather during the greater part of May and June was rather prejudicial to out-of-door activities generally, but the boys used their opportunities for occupying themselves well. In particular several excellently made model aircraft were turned out, some of which were shown at the Exhibition.

THE gardens were somewhat neglected this term, owing possibly to the greater opportunities for cricket practice, provided by several new nets, the prize winners were: J. Wansbrough and P. A. Cullinan, S. Scrope, J. Trafford, D. Boylan and S. Bingham.

OUR gratitude is due to Mrs Maxwell Stuart for several gifts to the Chapel, including a fine brocade humeral veil, and also for some cricket nets which have been of great service during the term.

WE would also like to express our gratitude to Lord St Audries, an old friend of the Junior House, for the gift of a cup to be presented each year to the boy with the best record, both scholastically and on the playing fields. The first winner was J. Wansbrough.

MISS NETTLETON, who has been cooking for the House since last September, was called away in the middle of the term to her father's sick bed. The sympathies and good wishes of the House go with her. She has been replaced by Miss Wedge, who fully keeps up the high culinary traditions of the Junior House.

THE usual high standard of scholarship was maintained this year, when four out of the five major entrance scholarships were won by boys in the Junior House. The winners were: G. Fitz-Herbert, J. Wansbrough, D. Chamier and R. Miles, with a special prize for P. A. Cullinan.

AT the Exhibition instead of the usual short play, a small programme of singing was prepared. The result was a confident and vigorous performance, and, if the tone was not quite so pleasing as it might have been, we can only plead that the Junior House Choir consists of the Junior House and not of a selection of its best voices. Thanks are due to Frs Laurence and Austin for the time and trouble they expended in training the singers.

UNDER the aegis of Fr Walter a number of boys have been practising the Western Roll in the jumping pits. A competition was held at the end of the term, which was won by R. G. M. Reid, with A. N. Slinger as a close second.

MR HENRY again turned out some excellent boxers. The winner of the cup was A. M. Simpson, and a special prize was offered by the Master in charge of the boxing for the runners-up R. G. Reid and D. P. D'Arcy.

OWING to the coldness of the weather, there was only an attenuated form of Aquatic Sports. Prize winners were:  
Hall Race . . . S. Bingham  
Breast Stroke . . . J. Wansbrough  
Back Stroke . . . P. Cullinan  
Biggest Splash . . . R. R. Beale

GOREMIRE DAY was fine except for an occasional shower—it would hardly be Goremire Day without. The House occupied their usual place at the top of

Sutton Bank for lunch. There were many walkers to Goremire, but those who came back in the buses definitely chose the better part, for the return journey was very wet.

THE usual Punch took place after the Examinations. Fr Prior took his traditional place in the chair, and a very welcome guest was Fr Maurus, who has just laid down the headmastership of Gilling. A presentation to him on behalf of the boys was made by the head monitor in his speech welcoming the guests.

The prize winners were:

### • LOWER FOURTH

Latin <i>ex aequo</i>	{ J. A. Wansbrough D. R. M. Capes
Greek . . .	J. A. Wansbrough
French . . .	C. C. Chamier
English . . .	G. E. Fitz-Herbert
History . . .	M. P. Kelly
Geography . . .	S. D. Bingham
Mathematics . . .	C. J. Carr

### UPPER IIIA AND IIIB

Latin . . .	R. O. Miles
Greek . . .	R. O. Miles
French . . .	M. Tarleton
English . . .	A. H. Dunbar
History . . .	C. C. J. Hammel
Geography . . .	E. P. Beck
Mathematics . . .	R. O. Miles

### UPPER IIIC

Latin . . .	A. J. A. Morgan
French . . .	Sir John Smith-Dodsworth
English . . .	Not Awarded
Mathematics . . .	J. W. Gormley

### LOWER III

Form Prize . . .	J. D. King
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### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

C. J. Carr, A. H. Corley, F. R. R. Rothwell, F. D. Bennetts	
Piano . . .	D. R. M. Capes
Art . . .	J. O. R. Honeywill
Headmaster's Literary . . .	E. P. Beck

## CRICKET

The season started with two old colours, but it was obvious that about the House there were many who with careful coaching had sufficient natural skill to become useful performers both in games and matches.

At this stage much practice is required on the part of the boy if the odd lesson from a coach is to be profitable. If a cow refuses to eat the luscious grass no amount of coaxing will produce milk. This year the nets were always full and usefully used, and it was clear early on that by Cricket Week there would be many who were capable of reaching the standard which is normally associated with July.

Early on the weather was kind for a fortnight at least, and when the rains came the immense value of the hard wickets on the Rink became apparent even to the boys.

A straight and accurate bowler too is an asset in the games, for it means that the ordinary and basic shots must be practised. This advantage was there, and the presence of a couple of "leg spinners" and one useful left-arm bowler gave experience to those who were keen on batting, and the all-round standard of the Set became exceptionally high.

In the early matches away there were the usual low scores, but Tarleton and Allan in every case bowled the other side out for even lower scores. Of the four matches played away three were won; and against Aysgarth, having declared the innings closed at over a hundred—with Allan not out 58, and in a winning mood—an early and unavoidable stop made a result impossible.

## CRICKET WEEK

Eighteen boys represented the House in matches, six of them in all the matches, and there was also a second term against Bramcote second. Undoubtedly the cricket was of a high standard, and the improvement by the end of the week was most noticeable. On each occasion

the eleven batted first and four times made over a hundred runs and never looked like being beaten.

Of those leaving the Junior House, Tarleton, the Captain, is a successful bowler, a good bat—but he must learn to hit the half volley—and a first-rate fielder.

Hattrell, a wicket-keeper above the average and a very sound and promising batsman.

Allan, a first-rate fielder, an accurate quick bowler and a sound batsman.

MacGeorge, a very sound left-handed batsman though timid of swinging the bat, and as a fielder slow moving though not idle.

Gunn, a first-rate fielder, a forcing batsman, and an effective off break bowler.

Lawson, Fitz-Herbert, Bingham, Young, Carr, Stokes-Rees and others

whose names do not readily come to mind play keenly and with some skill.

Remaining in the House for next year the most promising are Wade, Honeywill, Serbrock, King, Slinger, Corley, Poole, Reid, Sellars, Huskinson and Armstrong, and there are a number of others who will come into their own, judging by the amount of net practice which has taken place this term.

Colours were awarded to Allan, MacGeorge, Gunn and Slinger.

Bats were awarded to the following:

Batting	. Hattrell
Bowling	. Tarleton
Fielding	. Allan
Highest Score	. Allan
Improvement	. MacGeorge
Best Cricketer	. Tarleton

A ball was given to Slinger as the best "spin" bowler.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

*Head Captain:* P. M. Vincent.

*Captains:* C. S. R. Honeywill, A. J. Hartigan, B. M. Wauchope, W. A. Phipps.

*Captain of Cricket:* B. M. Wauchope.  
*Sacristans:* R. M. Swinburne, J. Moor, D. J. Burdon, M. A. Bulger, E. H. Barton.

*Librarians:* R. Macmillan, R. L. Ashton.

*Custodians of Ante-room:* J. B. Whitehall, C. D. Guiver.

*Bookmen:* A. N. Lyon-Lee, D. H. Massey.

*Secretaries:* H. W. Lawson, A. Edey, R. H. Martin.

THE following boys joined the School this term: J. H. O. Bridgeman, P. B. Lucas, S. Dyer, S. A. Fraser, A. M. Lawson, P. J. McCann, F. G. A. Dearlove, G. M. Dudzinski.

THE blessing of the new organ by Father Abbot was the first notable event of the term. The instrument has proved itself, or rather one should say that Mr Lorigan has made it prove, a very real success. In itself it is an ancient organ; the air supply is produced by a modern electric motor; the whole is encased in a Thompson oak cabinet. It is a tuneful thing and has aided the singing in the Chapel quite remarkably. To the inexperienced eye the bare bones, or more properly, tubes, of the instrument seemed a ramshackle affair, but by their flutes you shall know them, and their dulcet tones have more than justified the vision and courage of those who decided the purchase.

WORK on the new carpentry shop has proceeded steadily and by the time these notes are printed the alterations

should be complete. The old Carpenter's Shop has had its ceiling lowered and now becomes the Art Room; above it there has been opened out a spacious apartment with lovely beams of oak in the roofing which is to be the Carpenters' Shop. This upper storey might have remained a becobwebbed attic for ever and a day, but now yet another of the few unused spaces of Gilling has been brought into practical service.

THE new Playing Fields are now finished and well covered with grass: they are a wonderful addition to the amenities of Gilling. The official names of these fields are: "Acre," "Farfield" and "Barnes." One cannot allow the occasion to pass without again expressing our gratitude to the Anonymous Benefactor who has so very generously contributed to the payment of the large bill of costs which such undertakings incur.

THE various holidays proper to the Summer Term were spent at Primrose Springs, Tobruk, and the Wolery. Once again also Mrs Gordon Foster kindly allowed us to enjoy a superb day in her farmlands in the lovely valley of Sleightho/mdale.

THERE was a welcome gathering of parents on the Sunday which had been chosen for the annual Gryphon's match. In the morning the School gave an Exhibition of Physical Training. To have achieved such considerable precision with over an hundred boys of the 8-12 age group was a good piece of work; in their normal P.T. the School is divided into three classes. The smaller size of boy cannot march and counter-march like a Grenadier Guard, but nevertheless there was a satisfactory sense of control and a good exhibition of exercises.

AGAIN there has been a lot of "singing in one's own time," or in other words, Mr Lorigan has established a tradition whereby anyone who is keen enough may join various groups of singers and spend a certain amount of recreation time learning a number of songs which are well worth the singing. And so now the situation arises that a concert can always be called for with the assurance that something will be done about it.

TOWARDS the end of term the Ampleforth College orchestra made their premier visit to Gilling and performed a delightful programme of music which the School thoroughly enjoyed. It was pleasing to see that a number of the members of the orchestra were boys who started their fiddle playing at Gilling or in other words that the Violin Class subsidized by the College authorities is now paying dividends.

ONE of the Gilling groups of singers had the privilege of singing "Brother James' Air" to the accompaniment of the orchestra which both singers and audience enjoyed exceedingly. It was a most pleasant evening and we very much hope that it is the beginning of a regular series. Gilling are fortunate these days, for once again Mr Walker and Mr Wilson have provided a delightful Violin Recital each week.

A CERTAIN familiarity with good music should be part of a boy's upbringing; so should a certain familiarity with water. So there has been a great amount of swimming and a good number of beginners have been set afloat and started on the fascinating occupation of learning for a second time how to crawl. On two occasions experts from the College swimming team came and coached our more proficient crawlers with gratifying results. At the end of term there were about a dozen "seeded" competitors for the coveted Crawl Prize given by the Headmaster. The event was won by H. G. Ferro, and the

swimmer-up, if that term may be used, J. B. Whitehall. The other entrants were: G. C. Hartigan, A. N. Lyon-Lee, H. W. Lawson, R. H. Martin, P. M. Vincent, W. A. Phipps, R. L. Ashton, C. P. King, P. Wright, D. F. M. Halliday. These swimmers were required to do two lengths which included the turn. This competition is not a race and the result is judged simply on correctness of style. The School are grateful to Fr Bruno and the various members of the College team for their interest and help.

In the Aquatic Sports at the end of term the events were won as follows:

#### SECOND FORM

2 Lengths Crawl G. C. Hartigan  
1 Length Crawl J. B. Whitehall  
1 Length Back  
Stroke A. N. Lyon-Lee

#### FIRST FORM

2 Lengths Crawl C. P. King  
1 Length Crawl C. P. King  
1 Length Back  
Stroke P. Wright

The Diving was won by H. G. Ferro.

ON the last Sunday of term Bishop Brunner conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation in the School Chapel.

AND so once again Speech Day arrived. The programme proved to be pleasant entertainment, perhaps the best of its kind heard at Gilling for some years. The Percussion Band conducted by R. G. Vincent, performed six short arrangements of Beethoven Studies. The following songs were sung by various groups of singers:

"Dashing away with the smoothing iron."

"The Cockle Gatherer," Hebridean.

"The Faerie Song" from the Immortal Hour.

"Searching for Lambs," "The Lawyer," R. Vaughan Williams.

"Brother James' Air."

The Vaughan Williams songs were highly creditable performances of somewhat difficult works: the only accompaniment was a form of descant commentary for one violin—perfectly rendered by Mr Walker.

The Violin Class produced some simple well-known tunes and are to be congratulated on the progress they have made in their year's work.

Lastly there was a most successful mime performed by members of the Second Form to the poem "The Jackdaw of Rheims." The narrators were G. C. Hartigan and P. M. Vincent.

Fr Hilary gave his account of the year's activities. The School had a good health report and the average weight of the various age groups as set forth in Fr Bede's peculiar looking graphs show that it has been a bumper year. This happy state of affairs he attributed largely to Matron's genius for providing good meals and to Nurse's careful watchfulness. The art of the School seemed to flourish and he looked forward to even better things to come with the advent of the new Art Room. He had many other things to say, but what his audience will remember best was the tribute which he paid to Fr Maurus, who remains at Gilling doing all sorts of useful work, and of his requesting him to come forward to receive from Fr Abbot's hands a splendid wrist-watch which was presented to him by Past and Present Gilling boys.

Then Fr Paul made his judgment on the year's work as evidenced by the Entrance Examinations and once again seemed genuinely pleased with the results. The top Latin Set again came in for special commendation and more than maintained the tradition of securing more than ninety per cent marks in the Common Entrance paper which they take more or less two years before they reach the proper age! This year he had decided to award three Scholarships, and these went to P. Arning, C. S. R. Honeywill and J. D. Prentice. He congratulated these boys and also mentioned L. N. van den Berg who

very nearly attained the scholarship distinction.

Fr Abbot bade the School farewell. He said he was sure that the boys he spoke to were far from perfect, for he too had been a schoolmaster; but he congratulated them on having achieved that very important thing, the will and determination to work hard. Fr Abbot went on to say how happy he was to find that his appointment of Fr Hilary as Headmaster seemed in every way justified and that he felt confident that the best elements and traditions of Fr Maurus' long years of office would be maintained.

The list of prize winners would be too long to enumerate; the following are some of the special awards:

The Hubert Carter  
French Prize . L. N. van den Berg  
The Powell  
Cricket Bat . B. M. Wauchope  
Swimming Prize J. B. Whitehall  
Shooting Prize . H. W. Lawson  
Fr Paul's Prize for  
Handwriting . G. C. Hartigan

#### CRICKET

The results printed below do not suggest a very successful season. Yet there was cause for satisfaction. Through hard and continual practice the team improved especially in its fielding. Wauchope, the Captain, shouldered his heavy responsibilities nobly. His batting is aggressive and at times sparkling, and if he will always remember that the effective shot is to be preferred to the one which looks nice he will have much success. Lawson occasionally gave support in the batting and Smith was eventually the most effective bowler. These two were awarded their colours. For the rest, several showed promise but did not achieve great success and to the end it was evident that it was too much of a one man team.

Special mention should be made of the last exciting match of the season

against Aysgarth 2nd XI. Seldom have we witnessed such tense moments when Aysgarth narrowly scraped home to victory after Smith had taken four wickets in four successive balls.

The team was young and we can look for greater success next year. Cricket remains as popular as ever and much hard work is put in in the lower Sets especially in Mr Lorigan's Set.

*Results :*

- Bramcote 72 for 8. Gilling 16.  
 Aysgarth 2nd XI 123 for 2. Gilling  
 29.  
 Gilling 80 for 6. St Martins 23.  
 Bramcote 2nd XI 103 for 4. Gilling  
 54 for 6.  
 Gilling 15. Glenhow 53 for 1.  
 Gilling 64. Aysgarth 68 for 8.

## THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF SAINT BENEDICT AND SAINT LAWRENCE

President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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

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

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

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

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