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LOURDES—1953

IN the years before the war Fr John Maddox and later, Fr Peter Utley regularly took a group of Amplefordians to Lourdes as part of some Diocesan Pilgrimage. This year, Fr Basil and Fr Martin revived this custom; instead, however, of being a part of a larger group, we were an official pilgrimage all on our own.

On 6th August a party of boys, Old Boys, their relatives and friends together with five members of the Community assembled on the Continental departure platform at Victoria to take train for Newhaven en route for Lourdes. For most of us this was a novel experience; amongst those who had been before was Br Matthew who was able to give us exact details of the weather on 16th August for the last fifty years.

The excellent arrangements made for us by the Lansair Travel Association worked smoothly and nobody missed the train. We were fortunate in having with us Colonel Luntley, head of the Travel Association, as one of the pilgrims; just how fortunate this was we were to appreciate more and more during the chaos that broke on us as a result of the French Railway Strike.

The Channel crossing was all that could be desired. Dieppe was reached in the early afternoon and we had our first opportunity of trying out our French with results surprising both to ourselves and the natives.

That evening we arrived in Paris and there heard rumours of the threatened twenty-four hour railway strike. About 9.30 p.m. we boarded the train for Lourdes. Some of the party had couchettes for the night journey; the rest of us settled down as comfortably as we could for what we hoped would be an uneventful night.

Some people had curious ideas about the most comfortable way to spend a night on a train, some slept on the luggage rack, others on the floor. The rumours of a strike we had heard in Paris proved all too true, on reaching Bordeaux at 4 a.m. the train staff walked out on us and left us stranded. The station that morning was an extraordinary sight, trains stood at every platform and bewildered passengers thronged everywhere. Nobody knew what was happening or likely to happen and there was no means of getting any information. A party of Spanish dancers, held up on their way to Madrid, gave a display of folk dancing on the platform, alongside our train. I found it difficult to appreciate this at 4 o'clock in the morning.



Ampleforth Pilgrimage Lourdes 1953

We expected to be held up for twenty-four hours, so the priests went off to say Mass in the town and the rest tried to find some breakfast. About 9.30 a volunteer driver was found who agreed to take the train as far as Tarbes; some of us nearly got left behind at this unexpected start. Simon Brooks and Fr Bernard were seen sprinting down the platform as the train gathered speed.

Progress was slow and stops frequent and sometimes of long duration; just outside Dax during a particularly long halt there was time for a game of cricket, at least I think that is what Wansbrough, Van der Lande, Heffron and Sellars were playing on the track.

About 3.30 we got our first glimpse of Lourdes and saw from the train the Shrine we had come so far to see. It was a rather dishevelled, tired and very hungry party which reached its destination ten hours late. We were divided up between four hotels, these were within a radius of a hundred yards of each other, the accommodation was good and we were well looked after throughout our stay.

Lourdes is a town of contrasts, there are the hotels, the crowded streets, the shops filled with every sort of pious object and enough rosaries to girdle the globe, the tea shops and cafés. All this recedes into the background when one enters the Domain. There the crowds are quiet and orderly, the whole atmosphere is one of prayer and recollection. The three churches crowned by the Basilica founded on the Rock dominate the Rosary Square and they are a fitting tribute to the Queen of Heaven.

Here there are scenes of splendour and ecclesiastical pageantry as each afternoon the Blessed Sacrament is carried in procession, accompanied by Cardinals and Bishops, priests and religious and pilgrims from all parts of the world. It is here that the sick wait hopefully and patiently for the Blessing which always brings spiritual comfort and may bring the restoration of bodily health.

The reason for all this lies beyond in the Grotto, the Cave of the Apparition where our Lady appeared to Bernadette. Here there is the greatest simplicity, the statue set in its niche illuminated by the ever burning candles, the simple altar—it is all strangely peaceful and homely.

It was here that the real business of the pilgrimage began next morning when we assembled for Mass said at the Grotto by Fr Martin. The days that followed were strenuous; we were fortunate in having with us George Bagshawe, a chef de brancardier, and holder of the silver medal in that devoted company; he was able to arrange for all the boys to be fully employed as brancardiers. Their day began about 6 a.m. and finished when the last of the sick were safely housed in the Azile at night. They unloaded the sick trains, carried them to the baths or wheeled them to the Grotto for Mass, helped to marshal the crowds and at the same time managed to find time to attend all the exercises of the pilgrimage.

Mrs Bagshawe was able to arrange for the ladies of the party to help in the Azile where they made beds, washed dishes and peeled potatoes and gave what service they could to the sick. All engaged in this work were impressed by the remarkable patience and cheerfulness of the sick. We saw no cures during our stay but we saw a great deal of suffering and pain cheerfully accepted and gladly born.

Three times, during our stay, we were privileged to have Mass at the Grotto and on two occasions we were able to say Mass in the Cachot, the cell-like room in the disused town goal, where Bernadette was living at the time of the apparitions.

On the feast of St Laurence, 10th August, we assembled in the crypt of the Basilica for midnight Mass, a Missa Cantata, at which the monks sang the Proper and the boys the Common of the Mass. If devotion can be measured in decibels, we were a very devout company that night.

On the next day we made the Stations of the Cross; this was rather a formidable undertaking involving quite a stiff climb up a hill in bare feet in the blazing sun. Fr Bernard said Mass for us at the twelfth Station. That afternoon all took part in the Procession of the Blessed Sacrament and Blessing of the sick and that evening we led the torchlight procession together with pilgrims from the Diocese of Hexham and Newcastle led by Bishop McCormack.

Nearly every morning our Brancardiers were called up to help marshal the crowds round the Piscenes where the sick and other pilgrims are bathed, and here one saw the brothers Leonard, Channer, Huskinson, Lamb in his kilt, Allison and others with arms linked manfully trying to stem the flood of excited Italians and French all trying to get in at the same time. In spite of alarming stories of the exceeding coldness of the water, all our party plucked up courage to be bathed in the healing waters.

It must not be thought that all our time was spent in spiritual exercises; in the evenings many pleasant gatherings and informal parties were held and on the last night the whole party met together on the terrace of a café overlooking the river for a farewell party.

By this time the problem of how we were to get home was acute—the Railway Strike had started again and no trains were leaving Lourdes. After much discussion and a review of our financial resources it was decided to try to hire a bus to take us to Dieppe and Colonel Luntley managed to do this.

A farewell visit was paid to the Grotto where we received the Papal Blessing and next morning, after a very early Mass we left Lourdes by bus at 6 a.m. on our 500 mile trip to the Channel. We all left, I think, with regret and with the feeling that we had had an unforgettable experience and one we were all anxious to repeat. It is the intention of the organizers to repeat this venture every two years. It is to be hoped that the next pilgrimage will be larger in numbers; it is unlikely to be more successful or more enjoyable than the one we look back on with thankfulness and pleasure.

IN EXITU AMPLEFORTH

We assembled outside 'Hotel Providence' at five o'clock on the cool, dark morning of Thursday, 13th August, and found two brightly lighted motor coaches already waiting there, one for a party of stranded French pilgrims returning to Paris, the other ours. The Frenchmen drove off amid many expressions of mutual goodwill, and by a quarter to six our roll had been called and we too were away. A large planet shone in the sunrise and the houses and dark gardens of Lourdes looked strange and withdrawn as we drove off in the half light through the empty streets and across the river. Our motor coach, secured for us with great skill by Colonel Luntley, was obviously an old one and very noisy, and its moderate paces soon reassured those who feared the speed of Continental road travel. This same moderation also showed that we would not make the 400 miles to Chartres, a suggested target for the first day's run; but nobody cared. We knew it was going to be hot. We knew it was going to be tiring. We had no means of telling, even without the threatened petrol strike, when we would reach Dieppe, where we would stay en route, or whether when we arrived we would find a boat; but no lighter hearted bus-load ever travelled the straight roads of France. The Pyrenees sank below the horizon and the sun soon blazed on the parched summer landscape and into our right-hand windows. We drove between fields of maize and drooping Jerusalem artichokes, through little towns and suburbs gay with exotic southern gardens, across the flat Landes where there grew only heath and Maritime pine, each tree cut and cupped for resin, through rich vineyards where the grapes hung small and green, and we reached Bordeaux, happy at the prospect of a break, about mid morning.

Here, in a featureless quarter, we dispersed among little restaurants to drink coffee and buy provisions, and were eyed with disapproval, some of us liked to think, by a group of strikers lounging outside the station. Then we set off again, crossing the wide, tidal Garonne and shortly afterwards the almost equally wide Dordogne. Somewhere south of Angoulême, on stubble under a group of apple trees, we ate our packed luncheons, and great diversion was caused by the arrival of P. Grant-Ferris and F. Galen in their sports car.

Once stopped, this spectacular vehicle could by no means be induced to start again. In vain it was pushed hither and thither by many willing hands, and we left it, facing the wrong way at the bottom of the only slope in sight, still obdurate.

'And they rade on and farther on' as the ballad says. We dozed in the great heat, or passed the time trying fitfully to talk to one another through the general rattle and roar. At one moment there was a burst of energy from the youthful backbenchers and we were treated to a rousing concert. The Rosary was said again and in our gratitude that all

things seemed to work together unto good we sang a Salve Regina. Somewhere in the middle of France the Haigh family left us, but it hardly seemed a remarkable coincidence as events were turning out that our route should lead us within a mile or two of where they had always intended to stay. As the afternoon wore slowly on the sun ceased to roast us through the roof and mercilessly grilled those sitting on the left. As it sank, red with good omen for the morrow, we drove into Tours.

It was now a question of supper and how to square the large individual appetite with the meagre common purse. Advice was sought on the outskirts and we were directed to the Foyer des Jeunes Ouvriers Chrétiens, which lay, difficult to find, in a remote back street. On our way there we passed the most seductive looking restaurants, their tables set outside in the cool evening air and their bright interiors promising all the delights and amenities of an advanced civilization; but beggars could not choose, and on we drove inexorably to our slum. The young and tough were selected to remain at the Foyer. The less young and less tough ate nearby, where the food was better, but the plumbing, if plumbing it could be called, startling even for France. The patron refused to explain his ambiguous remark that the strike situation was going very well, and a little old paper vendor lamented that it would mean 'le misère' for the working classes and envied us our Churchill and our government with authority.

'And they rade on and farther on', and it was dark, and, for our sins, it occurred to the two drivers that our fortitude deserved recognition and they proceeded to entertain us. This might have been enjoyable had it not been for the loudspeaker, which invention of the devil so amplified and distorted their voices, so blasted and deafened our poor tired ears, that the performance was pure torture. First we endured what were probably quite gay songs, sung perhaps, though it was impossible to tell for certain, in harmony; and then there followed a series of funny stories. These were told with tremendous gusto, but not a soul laughed, for the simple reason that one ear-splitting syllable was indistinguishable from another. But an example repeated later by one who managed to interpret some of the noises will show how charmingly they must have tempered their humour to our piety. After a terrific build-up a man climbed the 300 metres of the Eiffel Tower, leaving his little dog waiting for him below. Which was the higher? Obviously it was not going to be the man, by why? L'homme était à trois cents metres. Le petit chien était assis sans maître. Dear drivers!

Shortly after eleven o'clock we arrived in Vendome and pulled up at the first bistro for information. Across the end of the street blazed a floodlit Gothic façade, in defiance it seemed of the national emergency, and we gazed at it with the indifference of fatigue while we waited to

hear our fate. After much *téléphonage* beds were found for the women of the party in a very excellent hotel. Monks, men and boys fared as best they might, either in the motor coach, designed to make repose impossible, or on the chill and dewy grass where it was parked. However, it was not for long. Punctually at five o'clock, by the light of the head-lamps, cold and sleepy, we took the road again.

Then came the climax, the most memorable and all too fleeting moment of the return journey. At seven o'clock we drove into Chartres. Some of us almost ran to the Cathedral—Mass had to be said or heard, breakfast eaten, in an hour—and while the monks disappeared into the crypt we others found a priest just starting Mass at the Lady Altar, behind which burned the candles at the mysterious shrine of Notre Dame du Pilier, the Black Virgin of Chartres. After Mass we wandered round the vast church, half dazed with the wonder of it, fearing to look too long at the sculpture lest we missed the glory of the glass, looking at the glass and unable to drag our eyes back to the sculpture. The morning sun blazed on to the dark East windows and they glowed like sapphires set with many other jewels. The lighter blue of the wide Western lancets shone with the depth and intensity of a cloudless sky. The strikers, whatever blow they struck at France, certainly gave to one small band of pilgrims an unforgettable half hour. All too soon, alas! we were chivvied out to breakfast; but never, it must quickly be admitted, did breakfast taste better.

We were obediently in our bus again by eight o'clock when the cry was raised 'Where's Father Paulinus?' Someone had served his Mass, but no one was found who had seen him at breakfast. Consternation reigned, sleuths were sent forth East and West and South and North to look for him, and after a tense twenty minutes he was found. As we drove off along the apple lined roads of Normandy he broke his fast on yesterday's crusts and stale mineral water.

The rest of the journey went with a smoothness which was almost dull. When Dieppe first appeared on the kilometre stones we knew that we would be there easily by half past twelve. While the distance was shown in single figures we said our last Rosary together and sang a final *Salve Regina*. As the docks came into sight we saw not only that there was a boat there but that it had steam up. There were porters on the quay but no custom officials. The pick of the places on deck were ours for the taking. It was said that we must wait for a train which might get through from Paris, and it came and on time. The sea was as calm as the proverbial mill pond and blue as the West windows of Chartres. At Newhaven the crowning achievement of Colonel Luntley and Father Basil was to secure a whole railway coach for our exclusive use. We arrived at Victoria, tired, triumphant, immensely grateful, just twenty-six hours later than we would have done had there been no strike.

RETURN TO REALITY

A GUIDE FOR THE MISGUIDED

THE intelligent sixth-former who has read and reflected on the article addressed to him in the last number of the JOURNAL might well be wondering whither he is being led. In the most delightfully readable prose, Mr Smiley expounded the ideas of Ludwig Wittgenstein and, in doing so, raised a considerable number of serious problems. I suppose that if I were to remain true to that typical conception of Scholastic philosophy which Mr Smiley has, I would offer a *Correctorium* in the best thirteenth century style. What I wish to do, however, in these few pages is to forward a few random thoughts that occurred to me as a result of reading the original article, in the hope that they might help to rescue any sixth-former (past or present) who, wandering around clutching a copy of the *Philosophical Investigations* in one hand and the relevant number of the JOURNAL in the other, might give the impression that so-called Catholic or 'traditional' philosophy has been laid low once and for ever.

'You say', Aristotle once wrote in a famous fragment, 'one must philosophize. Then you must philosophize. You say one should not philosophize. Then (to prove your contention) you must philosophize. In any case you must philosophize.' Anyone who reflects, who thinks things over, is a philosopher; at least at the moment at which he is reflecting. We are all familiar with the kind of phrase 'He is a philosophical kind of person', 'a philosophical outlook on life'. It means the kind of person who not only knows *what* he is doing but *why* he is doing it; the kind of person who reflects. Now the kind of person who reflects on everything, and on anything, who seeks to find out the reasons for things, the reasons which lie behind the whole of reality, is commonly called a 'philosopher'. As Mr Smiley has quite rightly pointed out, the philosopher is not a privileged kind of person, with a special insight into things and his knowledge is not, *ipso facto*, a superior kind to that of the physiologist or the botanist. For a long time now, however, being a philosopher has been considered a very specialized kind of job, not only by the philosophers themselves, but also by everyone else. This view grew up mainly in the seventeenth century with increasing segregation of the various forms of knowledge. It is somewhat misleading to read in Mr Smiley's article that it is the view found in the 'traditional "metaphysical" view of philosophy' since, in the context of the article that seems to imply the tradition which dates from the Scholastic thought of the Middle Ages. It was the men like Descartes who wanted to shut themselves up in their studies by their warm stoves and just contemplate by 'pure reason' the ultimate significance of things. This was far removed

indeed from the view of the Ancients who saw philosophy as the *ensemble* of all human knowledge, so that 'natural philosophy' included what we should nowadays term 'specialized sciences'. (The kind of terminology which persists as in the title Professor of Experimental Philosophy at Oxford.)

Philosophy, in the traditional sense, is a knowledge. It is not opposed to and is, in a very real way, not even distinct from the positive sciences, like chemistry and physics. But it deals with the questions which those other sciences presuppose and which, by definition, it is not their province to answer. On what do the methods of these sciences rest? What is the value of the method which they employ? What is the function of reason in general? What is the exact significance of an experimental fact? Mathematics, for example, is not concerned at all with reality as such or the question, What is reality? The experimental sciences limit their objects to the functional relations which exist between the phenomena of the material world. But what are the conditions underlying all these things? What is their origin? What is their ultimate purpose? It is questions like these which the philosopher seeks to answer. Thus for example when the doctor, returning from an unsuccessful operation asks himself 'What was the cause of that cardiac failure?' he is engaged in the experimental sciences, but when he says 'What is the purpose of life?' he is engaged in philosophy.

Now philosophy, like everything else, must have a starting point. That starting point is in the immediate facts of our experience, therefore the experience first of all of our senses. We can agree, then, with the point made by Mr Smiley on page 144, 'Statements which could, at least in principle, be tested by the five senses are meaningful (i.e. may be true or false)'. That is the precise point at which all the great philosophers of the Scholastic tradition have started. But being possessed of a much larger view of the world and of reality than Prof. Wittgenstein, they have not stopped there, so that they cannot go on and say 'statements which by their nature could not thus be tested are neither true nor false, but simply meaningless'. There is nothing new whatever in realizing that our knowledge comes to us through the senses. 'Nihil est in intellectu nisi quod prius fuerit in sensu', is one of the slogans of St Thomas and his disciples, based on the Aristotelian maxim 'omnis cognitio nostra a sensu incipit'. The philosopher is concerned with reality but, be it noted, the *whole of reality*.

The failure of a philosophy like that propounded in the Positivist school is a failure to take all the evidence into consideration. There is a desire to limit the field; to lay down a certain well-defined area in which things really happen and then to turn a blind eye on the rest of the world. Perhaps no system shows this more clearly than the one which Mr Smiley has expounded. We will only accept those statements which

can be tested by the five senses. But 'the limits of my language mean the limits of my world'. I am faced with two statements: 'Guinness is good for you'; 'the soul is immortal'. I can test the first of these by my senses. Therefore it is true. I cannot test the second. Therefore it is meaningless. But is it? I use the language which limits my world to say 'the soul is immortal'. Does it mean something? Of course it does. It is not the same as if I said 'Me green upside down' or 'The table is a washbasin'. On page 147 we find the statement 'the meaning of a word is its use in the language'. Granted that (with the necessary reservations of its being carelessly used or used by people who do not really know what it means, as, for example, in the case of children frequently) then it would follow that the word 'soul' and the word 'immortal' have a meaning for us in the language and that in the perfectly grammatical statement 'The soul is immortal' we mean something. Furthermore (and this is important) we mean something *which someone else can understand*. It is only when we lay down a first principle—as the empirical test by the five senses—that we must claim that it has no meaning.

There is a whole world of our experience which lies beyond the five senses. We can talk sense without talking about sense-experience. Our emotions, our values, our principles are all things which we do not and cannot express in statements which are subject to the confirmation of the senses. As Wittgenstein himself saw, his own principles are examples of this. He abandoned his theory of 'elucidatory nonsense' (cf. p. 143) and, as those who had the privilege of studying under him tended to realize, it was because he himself sensed the constriction which his own principles had placed upon him. The theory of 'elucidatory nonsense' was already the start of a metaphysics. If you have to make these 'nonsensical' statements in order to 'elucidate', it is because there are principles which lie behind the things we receive from and test by our senses, principles which give meaning and significance and which enable us to judge what is true and what is false, in other words to make much more of philosophy than a clearing up of confusions of thought. I know that the statement 'The table is a wash-basin' is ridiculous, not only because I can subject both objects to experimental tests, but also because I have reference to a 'norm', to what one calls traditionally a 'concept'. Even if I reduce my whole standard to that of empirical verification I am asserting a standard of truth. Without that, I would not be philosophizing. With it, I am philosophizing (even in spite of myself) and at a very impoverished level.¹

All this discussion of language, of elucidation, of clarifying thought is part of a process necessary to any philosophy. We must endeavour to know how we know. This is what has been known traditionally as

¹ Thus the philosopher must discuss such problems as liberty, suicide, martyrdom, responsibility and so on. Cf. the modern French existentialist movement.

epistemology. It is a problem which occupies a much more important place in modern philosophy than it did, say, in medieval times. That is because we are much more 'aware' of ourselves. As the field of human knowledge became ever wider, so the problem of how we could know anything at all came to be asked. Men discovered more and more things. They inevitably asked themselves 'How do I know that is right?' . . . 'How do I know anything is right?' . . . 'How do I know anything at all?' It is not difficult to see how the problem grew more and more acute. In the middle ages the problem was there but then it was found more often under the form of logic. The discussion of terms, of propositions, of distinctions was very often what we should nowadays call epistemology. (It is interesting that those Positivist schools which have called a halt to their philosophies at the very level of epistemology, have also become involved, more or less exclusively, in these same 'logical' questions.) Logic shows how and in accordance with what rules reason attains to truth and acquires knowledge. This presupposes the fact that we can have the possibility of true knowledge. Epistemology deals with this presupposition, showing in what the truth of knowledge consists. (This was already present in the way in which Aristotle divided his philosophy. cf. *Metaphysics*, iv.)

It is not difficult to see that this is what Wittgenstein was trying to do. What he insisted on calling 'philosophy' was, in point of fact, the first step of philosophy, an epistemology. Thus a great deal of what he says *might* be true—but if (and only if) we remember that this is but the first step. Thomist epistemology, like any sensible system, starts with those facts of experience which are present to our consciousness. This will form what Professor van Steenberghen has called the *analytic* or *descriptive* part in which we just record as faithfully as is possible to human ability those elements which constitute my consciousness as it is here and now. With this as a basis we can proceed to what is a *critical* part in which an attempt is made to evaluate the knowledge which we have found and so to establish an absolute norm in the light of which we can judge.³

Any person who undertakes this task fully and conscientiously, not neglecting what common-sense tells us is really and truly present in our ordinary experience, is bound, eventually, to discover that his knowledge is a knowledge of reality. In some way he knows reality. It is this reality which forms both the objective and the subjective sides of his consciousness. He *is*, other things *are*. Of all other things which he may or may not be able to state, of this he is quite certain: 'Something exists'. His first experience of that something has come to him through

³ Cf. van Steenberghen F. *Épistémologie*. Editions de l'Institut Supérieur de Philosophie, Louvain, 1947 (recently translated into English). *Ontologie*, published in the same series. Second ed. 1952.

his five senses, but the idea of existence, of *being* (to use the classical term) is something which underlies all that experience and, somehow, surpasses it. It is his experience which leads him to say 'There is Being'—and to have said that is to have begun metaphysics. The word 'being' has a sense and a meaning which is not just the actual experience I have at this moment of a typewriter under my hands 'being' there, and of my 'being' in this room. I have, in that one word 'being' something which is so infinitely rich that it includes all possible things and all parts of all possible things. Yet it is also a very poor word for it expresses the lowest common denominator between all these things. What is there in common between my typewriter, my thought, your copy of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, the Prime Minister's cigar? One thing only—they all *are*, they are all in being; Being, then, would seem to be the most real thing of all, underlying our experience, our thoughts, our very existence. Metaphysics is the discussion of this. But it is what Wittgenstein would have us believe is 'bogus'.

In *Philosophical Investigations*, Wittgenstein writes as follows (para. 116) 'When philosophers use a word—"knowledge", "being", "object", "I", "proposition", "name"—and try to grasp the *essence* of the thing, one must always ask oneself: is the word ever actually used in this way in the language-game which is its original home? What we do is to bring words back from their metaphysical to their everyday usage.' Apart from Wittgenstein's own use of the word 'essence' both in this passage and throughout his work, it might be remarked that he has not really considered whether the everyday usage might not also be the metaphysical usage. It is a pre-conceived idea that 'metaphysics' is something which is confined to the sterile lines of the dusty text-book of Scholastic philosophy that makes many moderns forget that the metaphysician (i.e. the man who reflects on these things more than the average man does) is only making clear what is already implicit in the current usage. To fail to understand this (in a discussion of Thomist philosophy for example) is to commit the very error which Wittgenstein was so constant in condemning, namely a failure to understand what words mean. There is not just one language. There are many. There is not just one sense to a word within a language. Indeed some modern philosophers on the Continent would almost have us believe that there were as many senses as there are people! Wittgenstein has a much simpler solution. In para. 126 he writes 'Philosophy simply puts everything before us, and neither explains nor deduces anything. Since everything lies open to view there is nothing to explain. For what is hidden, for example, is of no interest to us.' Apart from the obvious and flagrant ambiguities of language in the passage, we might feel either envious of the lack of problems or astonished at the discovery that curiosity is no longer a mark of the human spirit.

We are somewhat restored by the fact that even Professor Wittgenstein is forced to write in para. 387 the cryptic sentence 'The *deep* aspect of this matter readily eludes us'.

I am aware of the fact that the presentation of the metaphysical point of view and the criticism of Professor Wittgenstein here presented are very summary. But, as I stated earlier, this article is no more than a collection of thoughts which might help others to think along sounder lines than those developed either in Wittgenstein's own work or in Mr Smiley's exposition of it. For the remainder of this article therefore, I will try to deal with some of the other problems which Mr Smiley raises.

Taken out of context, the statement (quoted from Wittgenstein, *Tractatus* 4, 112) that 'Philosophy is not a theory but an activity', has a great deal of truth contained within it. It is something which we are inclined to forget to-day. Mr Gilson (who is as deserving of the title of Thomist as anyone alive to-day) writes in his little book *Wisdom and Love in Saint Thomas Aquinas*³—'Philosophy is undoubtedly a "learning" and, for this very reason, it has always been both taught and learned. Yet there was a time . . . when philosophy used to be quite something else, namely, a certain way and manner of life. It was, precisely, a life wholly dedicated to the pursuit of wisdom' (p. 2). It is not just our minds which know things, but *we* who know things *through* our minds. There is our will, our affections, all that makes us what we are and the kind of people we are. We know through our intellects. We desire to know through our wills. That is one of the reasons, why, as Mr Smiley points out, philosophy is not something which is incapable of further advance. It is something alive, dynamic, something vital. It would be most contrary to the spirit of Saint Thomas Aquinas to try to regard it as anything else. 'Respect ideas', he wrote, 'not because of the person who has expressed them, but rather for their reasonableness which alone makes them worth remembering.' If the Church has laid down the philosophy of St Thomas as the official *ecclesiastical* philosophy it is because, in the words of Pope Pius XII in *Humani Generis*⁴ 'St Thomas' philosophical system is an unrivalled method, either for putting the beginner through his paces, or for the investigation of the most recondite truths; moreover, that his teaching seems to chime in, by a kind of pre-established harmony, with divine revelation—no surer way to safeguard the first principles of the faith, and turn the results of later healthy developments to good advantage' (p. 17). That does not mean that every Catholic must be a Thomist. It does not mean that Thomists must regard the writings of St Thomas as the infallible deposit of philosophical truth. Indeed to speak of the 'hardened arteries

³ The Aquinas Lecture 1951, Marquette University Press, Milwaukee.

⁴ The page references are to Mgr Knox's translation, pub. C.T.S. pamphlet Do 265, *False trends in modern teaching*.

of neo-Thomism' is to reveal a tragic ignorance of the history of Thomist thought in this century, and the kind of progressive speculative thinking being done within these fields by such centres as Louvain, or Lyons or Montreal.

The kind of appeal which Mr Smiley makes for the philosophy of Wittgenstein is quite in accord with the tradition of Catholic thinkers and of the Holy See. I mean by this that Catholics should and must take account of developments in the fields of philosophy outside the Church. In point of fact they do—or at least far more often than Mr Smiley would seem prepared to accredit them with. Only six days before the encyclical *Humani Generis* was issued, the Pope had sent a message to the International Congress of Pax Christi at Amsterdam in which he pointed out to the Catholic intellectuals gathered there their two duties 'présence à la pensée contemporaine, service de l'Eglise'. It was in the spirit of this that such a remarkable book as Canon Dondeyne's *Foi Chrétienne et Pensée Contemporaine*⁵ appeared. If in that book, for instance, little mention is made of the Positivist thought it is because, surprisingly enough, it has had no effect whatever on the main streams of philosophic thought in Europe in these post-war years. Contrary to the staggering revolution which we would expect from Mr Smiley's evaluation of the situation, Logical Positivism (or whatever we wish to call it) has not rocked the philosophical centres of Europe—Catholic or otherwise. This is due to two reasons to which it might be worth while giving some further consideration—the first (which should already be implicit in what I have said above) that its place in philosophy is that of a part rather than a whole; and the second, that even Wittgenstein's thought is by no means as revolutionary or as original as we might be led to suppose.

The view that philosophy can never be the same again after Wittgenstein can only be held if philosophy is interpreted in a sense very different to that normally held. (Even, as we have seen, to the sense held in ordinary everyday language.) If philosophy is reduced to 'the logical clarification of thoughts' then Wittgenstein has not meant that philosophy will never be the *same* again but that it will be something which it never has *been*. In other words, we must accept this entirely new definition and place this small restricted part of the philosophical problem as the whole. What Wittgenstein has done (and those who share his views) is to forge a very valuable instrument which can be applied to philosophy properly so-called. This view was very strongly felt in the Summer School held at Cambridge this year to explain to continental students of philosophy what is happening in philosophical circles in England. It was discovered that there was hardly any connection between the two, since the modern English philosophers have taken

⁵ Published Louvain 1952.

philosophy in this highly specialized sense. Thus it was that one of their foremost thinkers, Professor John Wisdom, concluded that it was time that the conclusions of the English school about the apparatus of philosophical thought and expression should be applied to the problems of the classical variety, i.e. to 'metaphysical' problems, though, suggested Dr Wisdom, a less 'offensive' word will have to be found. There is no doubt that Wittgenstein and his 'school' have done a very great deal to clear up confusions of thought, to draw attention once more to the important role which language plays in our thought, to purify a great number of muddled ideas if you will. But to claim that he has revolutionized philosophy is to ignore the character of that science and to be unfaithful to the very principles he himself has laid down in accepting the meanings of words as they are.

Similarly, it is somewhat absurd to claim that Wittgenstein is the greatest philosopher of the last century and a half. In the first place we are in no real position to judge that as yet. In the second, there have been such outstanding thinkers such as Hegel (Marx even!), Nietzsche, Bergson, Heidegger, and so on who have influenced the whole trend of philosophy in a way in which Wittgenstein certainly has not done up to date (one might also mention Comte in the field of Positivism). We might tentatively suggest that he is one of the greatest thinkers to reside in England in the last 150 years. (And it is, in fact, only a hope that Mr Smiley has been guilty of loose terminology that saves one from accusing him of a rather naive outlook on the philosophical world in general. There is an insularity within the philosophical world as within philosophies!). In the third place Wittgenstein's position amongst the philosophers comes more truly into perspective when we remember that he has not said something outrageously new. He has produced an *approfondi* study of something already very much present in philosophy: on the one hand of the role of language, on the other of the empirical tradition.

It is interesting to note that the *Philosophical Investigations* opens with a paragraph quoted from St Augustine's *Confessions*. This serves as the jumping-off ground for Wittgenstein's reflections. St Augustine was himself deeply concerned with the exact function of language, the way in which it developed our thought and so on. We see it clearly in his treatise *De Magistro* where he is discussing the question of learning. It was a problem too which was present to the Scholastics of the Middle Ages and the precision with which they used their language to develop and express their thought is something which has only thrown into greater relief the woolly thinking of many of their disciples. In our own day the problem of language, and all that goes with it, is one which exercises not only the English school but also many of the French and German existentialist schools. The meaning of words, the place they

occupy in our speech and so on are themes which crop up constantly in all the works of philosophy of this age. And it is not tributary from Wittgenstein. Both are tributary from an anterior tradition and the conditions of thought under which we live. (cf. the discovery of the importance of word development in modern clinical psychology and analysis.)

In his empirical theories Wittgenstein follows that tradition which, through the writings of Hume, can be traced back clearly to the work of Ockham in the fourteenth century. The thought of this school presents the especial interest that it constantly turns back up on itself. Having worked out the principles, the empiricist inevitably finds himself, sooner or later, faced with a 'metaphysical' question. This he must count as meaningless, but, as it persists, he must return once more to his starting point and his first axiom—that only that which comes through the senses and is verifiable by them can be of any value. And so on it goes. Wittgenstein returned once more, but this time he stated the first principles so clearly and surely that he left no place for a field of agnosticism. It is interesting to see him trying to live out these principles in the face of difficulties—especially in Part II of the *Philosophical Investigations* (where he could be even more guarded than he was frequently in the classroom).

We must return to the problem of our attitude towards a philosophy such as this. Whatever the usefulness of his method in dealing with questions of terminology, thought-patterns and so on, it is certain that none of Wittgenstein's radical empiricism can ever be acceptable to the Catholic philosopher. We can know far more by our reason than sense experience. As one modern French writer has so expressively put it, the empiricist reduces man to the level of 'une chose parmi les choses'. Man becomes a scientific object, to be classified and investigated like all the other scientific objects. The Pope has made it quite clear that the Catholic goes much further than this. 'What is the character of the philosophy which the Church thus recognizes and receives? It upholds the real genuine validity of human thought-processes; it upholds the unassailable principles of metaphysics—sufficient reason, causality, and finality; it upholds the possibility of arriving at certain and unalterable truth' (p. 15). And, one might add, in upholding all that, it upholds the dignity of man, his nature as a thinking, intelligent being. It takes man with all the richness of life and thought that is his and accepts him in his true light, in the facts of Reality. Philosophy is a noble science not because it enables a privileged few to imagine they have solved all things (which no sane philosophy has ever claimed to do—least of all that of St Thomas), but it is a noble science because it recognizes in man the capacity to attain to Truth and especially to the existence of God. 'You may deck out philosophy in more elaborate garments'

continues the Pope, 'and such as are more becoming to it; you may fortify it with more telling terminology; you may relieve it of an ill-conceived argument here and there, which the schoolmen have brought forward in its defence; you may enrich it, if due caution be observed, with certain new elements which the progress of human thought has brought with it. But, whatever you do, you must not uproot it, you must not adulterate it with false principles, you must not treat it as an interesting ruin. Truth, and the philosophic expression of truth, cannot change in a night . . . the mind of man when it is engaged in a sincere search for truths, will never light on one which contradicts the truths it has already ascertained . . . (p. 16). If a great deal of what Wittgenstein says is true, then a great deal of what St Thomas and his disciples have said is false.

Philosophy for the Catholic is not something which bolsters up Theology. But, insofar as the Catholic believes that his faith gives him possession of the real and ultimate Truth, then it is obvious that his theology will exercise a negative function over his philosophy. This means that if his study of philosophy leads him to a conclusion which his faith tells him is false (e.g. that God does not exist), then he knows that somewhere his human reason has failed him. His philosophy in itself must stand or fall by itself. He cannot invoke supernatural truths to prove his philosophy. (I might note here in passing that the example of 'God is three persons' in Mr Smiley's article is obviously inappropriate in the context.) Philosophy judges the sciences; Theology judges philosophy.⁸ 'There are more things in heaven and earth . . .

NOTE.—Lest I should have given any false impression in this article I will clear up one or two further points.

In attacking the views expressed in Mr Smiley's article, I am aware that I am not attacking the views of Mr Smiley who is merely the expositor and not (as I am aware) the holder of them.

What I do reproach in the article is that Mr Smiley himself should have given a very false picture of the importance of Wittgenstein in our world and to have suggested that Catholic philosophy in general is a somewhat 'closed shop'. There is an urgency of tone, and an undue adulation in the article which might be misleading to those for whom it was intended. As Mr Gilson has so aptly remarked 'the traditional philosophy normally lives to bury its undertakers'.

BR DAVID BALLARD-THOMAS.

⁸ Qui philosophiae studium cum obsequio fidei Christianae conjungunt, ii optime philosophantur. (Leo XIII. 'De philosophia Christiana'.)

RELIGION AND SCIENCE IN SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FRANCE

THE PROFESSOR of Modern History at Cambridge has recently called attention to the importance of the 'scientific revolution' of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. He is indeed most emphatic, asserting that it

outshines everything since the rise of Christianity and reduces the Renaissance and Reformation to mere episodes, mere internal displacements within the system of medieval Christendom.¹

This revolution, says Professor Butterfield, overthrew the authority in science not only of the Middle Ages but also of the ancient world, bringing about the eclipse of scholastic philosophy and the destruction of Aristotelian physics. It is more than possible that traditional opinions had to be overthrown in this way if the natural sciences were to make any progress; but was it also necessary that there should have begun the open conflict between science and religion which clearly revealed itself by the end of the century and which, in the opinion of many, continues to this day?

It is commonly held that this conflict had broken out and had become acute by the time of the condemnation of Galileo in 1633, which made it quite clear that the Church was opposed to any scientific notion which upset received ideas. Copernican astronomy was then gaining ground against that of Aristotle and Ptolemy; and when Galileo asserted its truth and tried to overturn the whole Aristotelian system into the bargain, in his *Dialogo sopra i due Massimi Sistemi del Mondo*² the Congregation of the Index replied by imprisoning him and burning his book. Now while this event profoundly disturbed a number of people in France, it was not immediately interpreted as hostility on the part of the Church to scientific research and new discovery as such. Nobody thought at the time that open conflict was necessary or inevitable.

The clearest indication that men interested in the new science could still feel confidence in the future of scientific research and in the possibility of reconciling their discoveries with faith, came from the Minim friar, Père Mersenne. Through his work on mechanics, he had acquired a considerable authority in France, and his cell was a meeting place for many of the new philosophers. He published the Congregation's decision in his *Questions Théologiques* in 1634 and pointed out that while

¹ H. Butterfield, *The Origins of Modern Science*. Bell, 1950. P. viii.

² Presented to Pope Urban VIII in 1630 and published in 1632.

several men, following Aristarchus and Copernicus, had tried to prove that the earth moves round the sun, the reasons so far advanced had not yet been fully convincing; it was by no means the intention of the Congregation to prevent the use of Copernicus' method in astronomical calculation, since it could do no harm to Scriptural teaching. If scholars would proceed with more discretion in their scientific research, they would not come into conflict with ecclesiastical censorship and be forced to retract their assertions.³

If all scientists had continued their work with the understanding and patience of a Mersenne, many of the later quarrels between religion and science would have been avoided; and it did seem, in fact, that thinkers of the standing of Descartes and Gassendi were prepared to accept the guidance of the Church and to be patient and careful in putting forward their theories. In 1633 Descartes was about to publish his ideas for the first time in his *Système du Monde*, the result of years of work, which maintained the truth of the Copernican system. He was making enquiries in Amsterdam and in Leyden for a copy of Galileo's *Sistemi del Mondo* when he was told, to his surprise and consternation, that all the copies had been destroyed in Rome. At once he revised his decision to publish, and wrote to his friend and scientific correspondent Père Mersenne of his astonishment. He had intended to give Mersenne a copy of his *Monde*; but now he felt more inclined to burn all his papers, or at any rate to let no one see them.

Car je ne me suis pu imaginer que lui, qui est Italien et même bien voulu du Pape, ainsi que je l'entends, ait pu être criminalisé pour autre chose, sinon qu'il aura sans doute voulu établir le mouvement de la Terre; lequel je sais bien avoir été autrefois censuré par quelques Cardinaux, mais je pensais avoir ouï dire que depuis on ne laissait pas de l'enseigner publiquement, même dans Rome; et je confesse que, s'il est faux, tous les fondements de ma Philosophie le sont aussi, car il se démontre par eux évidemment . . . Mais comme je ne voudrais pour rien du monde qu'il sortît de moi un discours, où il se trouvât le moindre mot qui fût désapprouvé de l'Eglise, aussi aimai-je mieux le supprimer, que de le faire paraître estropié.⁴

Personal distaste for controversy, and the desire to avoid difficulties with ecclesiastical authority, led Descartes to postpone publication until 1637; and then he began, not with an explanation of his complete system,

³ See the 45th of Mersenne's *Questions Théologiques*, published in 1634. (Quoted in Harcourt Brown, *Scientific Organizations in seventeenth century France*, Baltimore, 1934, p. 37.)

Galileo was, as is now commonly recognized, overbold in his assertions, claiming as certain fact theories which were not in fact thoroughly proved, and trying to overturn the whole Aristotelian system at one stroke. (v. Butterfield, op. cit., pp. 59-64.)

⁴ Descartes, *Correspondance*, ed. C. Adam. Four Vols, I, 241-2.

but with his *Discours de la Méthode* by which he had arrived at it, so that his readers, convinced first of the soundness of his general philosophical approach, might be the more ready to accept his conclusions. He certainly hoped that discussion of the matter would continue, for he later commented to Mersenne on the reassuring fact that the Congregation's decision was not an article of faith, since it had not been ratified by Pope or Council. This attitude of Descartes was shared by others in France, for Christian Huyghens, the physicist, reported that he met several philosophers who had no qualms about carrying on their researches, since the condemnation of Galileo was the affair only of a few Cardinals, and even—so they said—something of concern only to the Italians.⁵

A caution even greater than that of Descartes was felt and expressed by Pierre Gassendi, a canon of Digne and professor of philosophy at Aix, who shared Descartes' position and influence. Like Descartes, he had little good to say of the decadent scholasticism of his time; thirteen years before the publication of the *Discours de la Méthode* he began his public criticism of the scholastic tradition.⁶ He did not, however, try to make a new start in philosophy, as Descartes did; he set out instead to replace the guidance of Aristotle by that of Epicurus. He had a great admiration for Galileo, and feared lest circumstances would prevent his work from becoming widely known.

Si une résolution bien arrêtée, ou la destinée, vous imposent une réserve telle que vous ne puissiez même pas communiquer par lettre à vos amis ce que vous avez conçu, faites une exception pour moi,⁷ he wrote to him in 1625; and he was most concerned about Galileo's fate at the time of his trial. Later, like Mersenne, he pointed out in his *Institutio Astronomica* that the condemnation of Galileo was no article of faith.

Gassendi was much less ready than Descartes to make great claims for his philosophy, and worked for years, constantly postponing publication, at his task of accommodating Epicurean philosophy to the demands of theology and of contemporary scientific knowledge. He and Mersenne, both churchmen, were more concerned that the philosopher should take account of theology than was Descartes, who in constructing his philosophy at any rate, set theology on one side. The result was that many of those who were anxious that science and

⁵ C. Huyghens, *Journal de Voyage*, 2nd February 1661. Quoted in Harcourt Brown, op. cit., p. 37. One feels that the Gallicanism of Huyghens' friends had helped to ease their conscience over the edict, though they were of course justified in not regarding it as a final condemnation.

⁶ Pierre Gassendi, *Exercitationum paradoxarum adversus Aristoteleos libri septem*. Grenoble, 1624.

⁷ Quoted in L. Andrieux, *Pierre Gassendi*, Paris, 1927, p. 25.

religion should continue to work together found him a better ally than Descartes. The Jesuits certainly preferred him to their former pupil, whose works were put on the Index in 1663. Jean Chapelain, Secretary of the Academy and in touch by correspondence with men of learning all over Europe, liked his empiricism and saw in him a defendant of Christian truth against Descartes, whose views he thought incompatible with belief in the immortality of the soul.⁸ François Bernier, the traveller in India, who was a friend of Chapelain and was also explicitly concerned with upholding Christian doctrine, devoted a great deal of time to defending Gassendi's philosophy and published an *Abrégé* of his works.

The later separation of science from religion is not, it seems, to be traced directly to resentment at the condemnation of Galileo, or, in the early stages at any rate, to any refusal to attempt the reconciliation of the new discoveries with theology; it resulted, rather, from the methods by which these philosophers hoped to achieve the reconciliation. Descartes thought his philosophy so clear and so useful that he was anxious to see it adopted as a whole by all those who wanted to engage on research. Since he began by proving the existence of God, he thought that there could not be any difficulty over aligning his system, once it had been constructed, with the teachings of faith. But the only knowledge which really interested him was that discovered by the application of mathematics to the study of the physical world. His respect for theological authority sounds curiously double-edged; in the sixth part of the *Discours de la Méthode* he explained how he had postponed publication of the *Traité du Monde*, and referred obliquely to those who had condemned Galileo as

les personnes à qui je défère, et dont l'autorité ne peut guère moins sur mes actions que ma propre raison sur mes pensées.

There is no question of Descartes' wishing to attack the Church; but it is clear that his obedience was a matter of policy and that when it came to scientific research he preferred his own philosophy to that commonly favoured by theologians. He acknowledged religious authority, but neglected its teaching; and when his new system was constructed, more rigid than that which he condemned, it proved to be one which, in many minds, left no way open for the truths taught by revelation.

But what of Gassendi—or, indeed of Pascal? could not they, equally interested in science, but more patient with the past and with theology, have won the day? Gassendi, modest, patient and tolerant, was praised by his contemporaries for his concern for the accurate observation of material facts and his refusal to make over-dogmatic assertions in metaphysics; he never claimed, as did Descartes, to be

⁸ Jean Chapelain, *Lettres*, ed. T. de Larroque, Paris, 1880-83. Two Vols, II, 266. A letter written to Fr Bernier on 9th November 1662.

able to reveal all the secrets of Nature as well as to put Christian metaphysics on a firm basis. He was perhaps too learned a man for that; he was certainly better grounded in the scholastics against whom he had turned, and whom Descartes was proud to have neglected.⁹ Scientific enquirers of the later part of the seventeenth century owed a great deal to Gassendi, who taught them to advance slowly and always to concern themselves with material fact; if his tentative approach, neglecting no truth and hesitating to systematize too rapidly, had prevailed, many conflicts might have been avoided. His failure lay in the impossibility of the enterprise to which he gave his life; the Christianization of Epicurean philosophy, inadequate as a means of reconciling the new and the old learning.

Pascal, famous as a mathematician and even more as a Christian apologist, was the thinker of the seventeenth century from whom we might most have expected an adequate statement of the relations of religion and science. His main contribution to the problem was the *Fragment d'un traité du vide*, written towards the end of 1647, in which he was concerned to defend the methods of natural science against those who still showed too much deference to authority. He distinguished between the methods used in history, law and especially theology, where book-learning and the determination of what previous authority has decreed are all-important, and where discursive reason has no part to play, and in the sciences, where authority is useless and reason and experiment are all-important. A controversy with Père Noël, S.J., who had defended Aristotelian theory against the conclusions which Pascal had formed from his experiments on the vacuum, led Pascal to make a particularly strong insistence on the fact that the use of reason, not the acceptance of tradition, was the way to scientific advance; he was at the same time quite convinced of the validity of historical and theological methods in their own sphere, and defended them against those who suggested that 'scientific method' was the only way of enquiry into truth of every kind.

And yet, despite his conviction that the theologian and the scientist were carrying on complementary, not contradictory, enquiries, he was quite unable to prevent science from turning against faith. His defence committed him further than that of Père Mersenne or of Gassendi, who simply taught the ultimate compatibility of science and religion and worked confidently in that belief; he was led to a very sharp distinction between the two, dangerously near to a doctrine of double truth. Like Jansenius in his *Augustinus*, Pascal saw theology as a science for ever fixed, examining primitive truth and setting it out accurately but not developing as the physical sciences could do; he gave all to authority and was not prepared, as the scholastics were, to give reason her part.

⁹ L. Andrieux, op. cit., p. 17.

In physics, however, reason and induction from observed facts were all-important. To give reason full scope in physics and none in theology, instead of showing how reason has its part to play in all forms of human enquiry, was to put theology into a very precarious position, a position which in fact Christian apologists were then all too inclined to accept. Faith was present, but not the philosophy which could support it; there was deference to authority, but a failure to see how the revelation which authority defended could illuminate and provide the framework for every form of scientific enquiry.

We can see this fideism very clearly in the *Entretiens sur la Philosophie*¹⁰ of Jacques Rohault, the writer of the most widely read popularization of Cartesian physics¹¹ and, in intention at any rate, a believing Catholic. In his preface to this work he said that the efforts to replace scholastic philosophy by what he called the 'raisonnements des chimistes' and the 'dogmes d'Epicure' had failed; Cartesian philosophy might be found more satisfactory. Theology and philosophy had different principles; one was founded on authority and on revelation and the other on reason alone, and it followed that one could be treated without the other. Faith would always be obscure in this world, and he even thought that it might be best to submit blindly to it. Clerselier, another Cartesian, in his preface to Rohault's *Oeuvres posthumes*, published in 1682, also said that philosophy and theology must be kept separate; it was dangerous to introduce questions of physics into one's examination of the mystery of the Eucharist.

This failure to discover a philosophy which would reconcile the findings of science with the teachings of faith would not, however, have been enough by itself to turn scientists from the Church. Even if it could not at once be seen how the reconciliation was to be made, it might well have been possible for theologians and scientists to go on working together, had not other factors militated against that possibility.

Among these factors, the one of greatest importance was the failure of the Universities to take up the cause of the new sciences, which were developed by groups of private individuals who, at times regarded with governmental suspicion, were eventually recognized and approved by the formation of the Académie des Sciences. Instead of promoting the new studies and adjusting its thought to fresh discoveries, the Sorbonne meanwhile remained interested only in theology, law and medicine, and attached to traditional methods. It was natural that a spirit of rivalry should develop between the new learned societies and those who persisted in the defence of traditional studies, and that the 'philosophes' should come to mock at those who made University decrees and appealed to Governmental support to defend themselves against the infiltration of

¹⁰ Paris, 1671.

¹¹ *Traité de Physique*, Paris, 1671.

new and dangerous thoughts. When in 1663 Descartes' works were put on the Index in Rome, *donec corrigantur*, Descartes' disciples continued to publish his works and to lecture publicly in France. But battle was then joined; in 1669 it was stipulated that candidates for the chair of philosophy at the Collège Royal should defend theses directed against the 'new philosophy', and in 1671 a royal edict supported the announcement of the Archbishop of Paris to the Sorbonne faculties of theology, medicine and law that Cartesianism and Gassendism, or any other doctrine not already permitted by the University statutes, were to be excluded.¹² In that year Boileau, François Bernier and Racine produced a *Requête et Arrêt en faveur d'Aristote*, a mock-legal document satirising the University's decision; it was said by Brossette, a friend and correspondent of Boileau, that this publication prevented the imposition of a ban on Cartesianism which the Parlement de Paris, the governing body for public affairs, might then have decreed, at the University's request.¹³ Other French Universities followed the example of the Sorbonne; the Oratorians decided against Descartes in favour of Aristotelian physics in 1678; and in 1685 Louis XIV renewed the ban of 1669 on Cartesian and Gassendist teaching.

These restrictions on the public teaching of new philosophy were part of Louis' efforts to impose religious orthodoxy and uniformity throughout the kingdom; efforts in which he was encouraged and assisted by the almost entirely Gallican bishops and the Assemblée du Clergé. There was no question of his trying to prevent the progress of science itself, since the Académie des Sciences received great encouragement first from Colbert, who established it, and later from Louvois; but he wanted to restrict all speculations or discussions which might inflame religious quarrels.

The result was disastrous; the Church, now on the defensive and pre-occupied with internal disputes, lost touch with the scientific movement with which, at the beginning of the century, it had been closely connected, and scientists, from being more often than not well-disposed towards the Church, now found themselves compelled to turn against ecclesiastical authority and against religious belief itself if they were to be able to carry on their researches. The *Journal des Savants*, at first Catholic in tone, and recognizing theology's claim to be mistress of the sciences, made the mistake of mocking at Roman bigotry on one occasion when a number of books were placed on the Index; it was suspended for a time, the editorship changed hands, and then, carefully avoiding matters which might stir up religious controversy, it became more

¹² René Hubert, 'Le Cartésianisme et le mouvement des idées philosophique au 17e siècle'. *Revue d'histoire de la philosophie et d'histoire générale de la civilisation*, Paris, 15th April 1937.

¹³ N. Boileau, *L'Arrêt Burlesque*, ed. Ch.-H., Boudhors. Paris, 1942, pp. 140-2.

and more of a specialist, technical periodical. Fontenelle, secretary of the Académie des Sciences and writer of a series of *Eloges* of the various Academicians, conveyed the spirit abroad amongst the scientists, when he wrote of the groups working in Paris in 1672:

Il y avait encore des conférences chez divers particuliers. Ceux qui avait le goût des véritables sciences s'assembloient par petites troupes comme des espèces de rebelles qui conspiraient contre l'ignorance et les préjugés dominants.¹⁴

A spirit of criticism and of rebellion thus became almost an essential part of the equipment of a scientist. It became less easy to be patient as Descartes, Gassendi and Rohault had been patient; less easy to see why one should concern oneself with a theology whose official defendants were too often content to ignore the new problems. The decadence of scholastic philosophy and reliance on secular authority for the defence of orthodoxy cost the Church the interest and goodwill of those generations of scientists who followed Fontenelle. However the confidence of Mersenne may, theoretically, have been justified, in practice the battle was lost, and Catholicism, in the minds of the 'philosophes', was left behind, along with Aristotelian physics and scholastic philosophy, in the dim medieval past.

J. M. RICHARDS.

¹⁴ Fontenelle, *Oeuvres*, Paris, 1752. Eight Vols. V, 391.

ANGLICANISM

To the ordinary observer from outside, the two salient facts about modern Anglicanism are the wide varieties of belief and practice amongst Anglicans and the catastrophic decline in numbers and influence of the Church of England since 1914. But in fact there are several other remarkable new features about the Anglican scene, which an outsider may fail to notice.

The first of these other features is the Copernican revolution which has transformed the Church of England from a very insular State Church into an international body of some twenty-five million members, in which the non-English vastly outnumber the English. The Church of England has been an insular religion—English society on its religious side, so local as, for centuries, to have eschewed practically all effort to extend herself outside the British Isles. It is true that Anglicanism is not nearly so unique in this as Anglican tradition has liked to believe. The English Reformation was not a spontaneous religious revolt behind a religious leader with a doctrinal platform, but an act of the State creating, largely for political reasons, a State Church. This was not unique. Many Continental countries had Protestantism imposed on them by force by their rulers. Again, the English Reformation, we are told, was a compromise which retained many of the old Catholic forms and institutions. Here too, Anglicans have really no reason to claim anything unique. For the same political reasons, Lutheran rulers on the Continent preserved many Catholic externals to conceal the essential inner religious revolution. To this day many rural German and Scandinavian Lutheran churches contain more Catholic survivals than do Anglican churches. In both cases the essentials were thoroughly wiped out. Finally, it is often said that Anglicanism is unique in having been, in doctrine, a deliberately ambiguous thing, designed by Queen Elizabeth to hoodwink the ignorant Catholic, and so providentially conserving the essentials of Catholic doctrine, while not excluding Protestantism also. Here too, the impression is illusory. Lutheranism also has had its High Church party, and the Augsburg Confession of faith was drafted by Melancthon—a High Church Lutheran—with an eye on agreement with Catholicism. In both Anglicanism and Lutheranism a minority has, from time to time, ever since the Reformation, revolted from the bareness of Protestantism and hankered after Catholicism—in face of a practical official Protestantism of the vast majority.

Be this as it may, Anglicanism *has*, from the start, had the typical local character of all the churches born of the Reformation. In fact it is hard to say whether Anglicanism has done more to shape the character of the modern Englishman than English history has done to shape

Anglicanism. Certainly the typical Anglican pragmatism in religious matters and rooted love of compromise and hatred of logic is no feature of medieval English Catholicism. Medieval England produced far more than her fair share of doctors in the schools of Europe.

This rigid insularity has, de facto, been broken down by the successes of Anglican missionary efforts during the last fifty years—themselves made possible by the Victorian expansion of the Empire and the opening up of the Far East to Western commerce, and by the widespread Protestant missionary effort. This missionary work was not, for the most part, done by the Anglican hierarchy, but by the private enterprise of the great Anglican parties—Evangelical and Anglo-Catholic. These, able to work in areas where English conditions did not hamper them, created local provinces modelled often on the doctrinal pattern of the party. Thus homogeneous Anglo-Catholic areas (Central Africa, South Africa, Korea) grew up, and Evangelical Protestant areas (Canada, Uganda, Australia). The growth came at a time when the English State was becoming conscious that the Establishment did not correspond any more with the religious opinions of most Englishmen. Hence these colonial Churches were never 'established' fully—which proved a blessing to them. They were left free to organize and discipline themselves far more thoroughly than the Church of England at home. Nor did doctrinal party differences, for the most part, exist within these areas, for the reasons just stated, to hinder discipline.

This complex of new Churches came into being as English Anglicanism was collapsing in numbers and influence. Hence overnight, the 'Church of England' became a very different thing—the 'world-wide Anglican Communion'.

In fact, of course, we should not exaggerate the international character of this new creation. The bulk of Anglicans numerically remains of English descent. Nor is there any real likelihood of a transference of the centre of gravity of this Anglican Communion from England.

Corresponding to this remarkable external change in the distribution of Anglicanism, there has been a corresponding change of attitude away from insularity to a more 'oecumenical' outlook: away from the simple idea of Anglicanism as English society on its religious side towards a conception of Anglicanism as a *Church* proper, apart from all local and historical secular connections, a Church with her own rights of self-determination. Many influences have converged to begin to bring about this Copernican change of attitude. The mere fact of the missionary expansion has helped—an expansion which has grown up outside the English 'Establishment'. Again, the steady de-Christianization of State and society in England has been noted and had its effects on Anglicans for much longer than we sometimes realize. The Oxford Movement was, on one of its sides, a prophetic

reaction against Liberal secularist society of the early nineteenth century. The movement roused doctrinal opposition which severely checked the effort to give to the Church of England her own legislative and disciplinary organs. Nevertheless, especially after 1918, such organs have come into being. Nowadays the Church of England has a quasi-Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and a host of legislative and administrative central organizations—all the machinery needed to effect a thorough overhaul of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

Yet whatever the administrative triumphs, the promised reforms hang fire. The great machinery grinds only on trifling matters of vicarage dilapidations and financial questions. The reasons for this hesitation are clear enough. The first reason is the standing conflict between Evangelical and Anglo-Catholic. So long as the Church of England can contain side by side two radically different views of her whole nature, there can be no effective discipline set up, no statement of faith, no reform of the liturgy. Secondly, of course, the legal 'Establishment' remains. Even if the parties—per impossible—could come to agreement on any crucial measure, the Establishment requires that it shall have no force until Parliament has agreed to it. For a wide variety of reasons, there is no great concerted movement to end the Establishment. To the Evangelicals, it is the great barrier against Anglo-Catholic influence. To many Anglo-Catholics, it is a providential check restraining the 'official' element from imposing on the Church any statement of doctrine or any disciplinary measures—which, they are rightly sure, would be unacceptable to Anglo-Catholics.

The third modern influence on Anglicanism comes from the 'Oecumenical Movement'. Modern Protestantism has undergone some remarkable changes. The nineteenth century saw the heyday of Liberal secularism. This affected Protestantism deeply, dividing it into Liberal and orthodox wings. The influence of Liberalism in sapping away all sense of the supernatural, of dogma and of revelation, in making Christianity merely the highest of human aspirations after the divine, was very deep. Then came the catastrophes of two world wars, and a great orthodox reaction back to dogma and the supernatural. Probably the most important feature of modern Protestantism is the slow and painful efforts of countless individuals to find their way back from Liberal Protestantism to orthodoxy. It is not an easy path, for the long dominance of Liberal ways of thought had destroyed orthodox theology and bitten deeply into the whole ethos of the faithful. Anglicanism knew these same movements. The Liberal movement in Protestantism begat the great reunion schemes—for to a Liberal the differences between denominations ceased to be matters of dogma and revealed truth and became mere differences in human expressions of the same inexpressible divinity, hardened into exclusiveness by living apart. Reunion became

a matter, not of doctrinal agreement, so much as of diplomacy, of contacts and, eventually, of 'trial marriages', bye-passing formal agreements. This movement produced a central organ—the 'Œcumenical Movement' had much success in effecting great reunions reducing the mass of Protestant sects to a half dozen international communions, and produced an official theory for reunion—the 'facet' or 'broken jug' theory.

According to this theory the Church was once one. Then it split up as members reacted against over-emphases on this or that part of the faith by a balancing over-emphasis. The broken thing can be pieced together when all realize that their views are human and partial, and have had their genesis in very human faults and localisms. When all rise above this to recognize the good in others, the reconstituted Church will have far more richness than the primitive Church.

Such was the theory of the Church produced by Liberal Protestantism. It had much success amongst Anglicans. The Tractarian Anglo-Catholics had toyed with the idea of the Church of England as the true Catholic Church, which meant un-churching Protestantism and Rome as schismatics and heretics. But such a logical theory—the only logical one in accordance with the simple act of faith of the Oxford Movement that Anglicanism was Catholicism—had immense difficulties. No Anglo-Catholic has ever separated himself from the communion of Evangelical Anglicans. Few Anglo-Catholics have brought themselves to the point of regarding Rome and Greek Orthodoxy as heretical and schismatical in the full ancient sense of the words. Hence most Anglo-Catholics were driven to maintain, contrary to Catholic teaching, that the Catholic Church can be divided visibly, and can, to some degree, err in matters of faith and, in some places, be, for ages, severely compromised by Protestant influences. This 'Branch Theory' of the Church traditional amongst Anglo-Catholics, was never an easy one for them to hold. Some salved their consciences by believing that the Church was *once* one and infallible, and will be so again, but is temporarily, since the eleventh century, fallen from grace. Others preferred frankly to believe that visible unity and organs of infallible teaching are not necessary to the Church.

Here Liberal influences in the 1920's and 1930's affected Anglo-Catholicism. It became usual in many Anglo-Catholic circles to use for the Church the analogy of a human movement. Thus the faith of Catholics becomes what in fact all of them hold in general agreement at any one time. This can be ascertained easily, without any need for councils or Pope or any organ of teaching authority. Following the usual Liberal line, these Anglo-Catholics jettisoned all idea of a teaching 'magisterium' as altogether too non-natural, too—to use the fashionable word of abuse—'oracular'. The theory fitted like a glove the de facto

situation of Anglo-Catholics—not subject in any way to external authority, conforming themselves privately to a sort of H.C.F. of Rome and orthodoxy in faith and practice, without ever considering submission to those authorities.

Then came the orthodox reaction. This affected the Œcumenical Movement gradually. The neo-orthodox Protestants criticized the doctrinal presuppositions of the 'facet' reunion theory as simply non-Christian. Inevitably they recovered the Biblical view of the Church as necessarily one and as a divinely-given reality rather than a humanly formed 'movement'. The meetings of the Œcumenical Movement gradually turned from the consideration of diplomatic schemes of reunion to doctrinal discussions on the nature of the one, 'given' Catholic Church. Straightway, these neo-orthodox Protestant theologians were in a dilemma. The Bible showed them a Church unique, divinely-given, *visible*. They could not take refuge from the all-too-obvious divisions of Protestantism in a theory that the Catholic Church is an *invisible* unity of grace only. In fact they have increasingly turned to a new theory—or rather one with some traditional Protestant roots—that the Church is the continuation of the Old Testament Israel. Obviously Israel was always 'back-sliding', always under the judgement of God, erring, splitting up, yet always a remnant was saved by God and never allowed to lose the truth completely. So too now, the theory runs, the Catholic Church is under judgement and full of error and division for her sins, yet never without a remnant (the neo-orthodox) and, in God's good time (the 'Day of the Lord') to be reconstituted. In its full form, this new theory would put a perpetual stop to reunion schemes.

In actuality, the impact of the new orthodoxy on non-Catholic Christianity has been uneven. Thus, in Anglicanism, 'diplomatic' schemes for reunion with Nonconformists still proceed, hampered at every turn by Anglo-Catholics. But here Liberalism and neo-orthodoxy cut across the party divisions. There are plenty of Anglo-Catholics who use the 'facet' theory in a modified form—that is to say conceiving of Anglicanism as the rallying point of a vast reunion including Catholics and Protestants. There are even Anglo-Catholics who can accept the practical schemes of reunion devised by the Liberals—the 'South India Scheme', which has actually united Anglicans, Methodists and Presbyterians in South India, and similar schemes for England, Australia, Canada, U.S.A., Ceylon. The method of these schemes is to bye-pass doctrinal agreement: the denominations simply coalesce and each receives from the other what it lacks itself. Thus the Nonconformists receive Anglican episcopal laying-on of hands. On the Anglo-Catholic view, this amounts to an incorporation of Nonconformity into Anglicanism. It is quite typical of Anglican pragmatism

—the result of the essential refusal of Anglicanism all along to define itself, together with the deep effects of Liberalism in discrediting theology—that these Anglo-Catholic supporters of such reunion schemes should confine their attention to the opportunity given to introduce the Trojan horse of episcopal ordination into the Nonconformist camp, while disregarding the deeper doctrinal presuppositions of the scheme. Nor is it surprising that those Anglo-Catholics who fought the 'South India Scheme' and threatened secession if it were accepted, did not carry out their threats, although the scheme has been put into effect. Their hands were held, because a way was found to complete the scheme without a direct clash with them. It was announced that the scheme was neither formally approved nor disapproved. The Anglican Church of South India could enter the union on its own responsibility, and temporarily break off communion with the home Church.

This is merely one example of a perennial feature of Anglicanism. It lacks all formal authoritative organs for expressing its faith and demanding submission. Thus schools of thought can subsist and have long subsisted which take violently contradictory views of the whole nature of Anglicanism. Yet since they cannot be disciplined they can continue indefinitely to lead their own lives apart and each party can behave as if Anglicanism were really what it believes it to be. When a conflict arises, it can only be shadow-boxing, since there is no magisterium which can decide and demand submission.

Canon Rich's book¹ is a most interesting illustration of most of these points about modern Anglicanism. He began to write as a moderate Anglo-Catholic of a strongly Liberal cast of mind. The reading involved in the preparation for later chapters converted him from Liberalism to neo-orthodoxy. The earlier chapters take it for granted that the Church is to be regarded as a 'school of thought', pursuing religious truth by a process of free discussion. Of all Churches, Anglicanism offers the best milieu for such discussion, holding together, as she does, a respect for history and tradition with a great freedom and openness to new truth. Even at this stage, the Canon had some misgivings about the bland simplicity of his picture. After all a 'school of thought' cannot give firm direction to the crowd. So he completes his picture by adding the hope of reunion—the 'facet' theory. Anglicanism is meant to be the core of a reintegrated Christendom. Rome will bring as her contribution a magisterial firmness.

Then follows a curiously flat discussion of the history of Anglicanism. Clearly it is throughout dominated by an *a priori* assumption that the Church has always been a 'school of thought'.

A chapter on 'The Nature of the Church' illustrates how oddly minds work—for the Canon draws on the neo-orthodox theory of the

¹ *Spiritual Authority in the Church of England*, by E. C. Rich. (Longmans, 1953.)

Church as the New Israel under judgement to explain how she can be in fact divided and fallible.

This ushers in Chapter viii, where he begins to cross the divide from Liberalism. But the final chapters illustrate once more how, quite apart from outside influences—Catholic, Liberal, neo-orthodox, an Anglican is necessarily, by his adhesion to the Church of England committed to a view of the Church which can find no real place for an infallible magisterium or for visible unity as a necessity.

FR HUGH AVELING.

BOOK REVIEWS

ESSAIS CATHOLIQUES by *Graham Greene*. (Editions du Seuil) 300 frs.

Mr Graham Greene has published this year in France a collection of essays of which only one, that on 'The Paradox of the Pope', is at all well known in this country, through its publication in *The Month* and in *Life*. He expresses his understanding of Catholicism more directly in these essays than he has hitherto in anything published over here; his English readers still feel a little uncertain of his intentions as a writer, and Mr Greene does in fact seem to find that his ideas are better understood and more easily accepted by a French audience.

The tribute which he makes to M. François Mauriac as the greatest living novelist is something we would expect from him. But less expected are the frequent quotations from Cardinal Newman who, he says, seems to speak to English Catholics more directly and pertinently to-day than when he was alive. The first of these quotations appears in a 'Message aux Catholiques Français' in which he mentions Newman's condemnation of those Christians who, sacrificing truth to opportunism, identified the Kingdom of Christ with the elegance and refinement of human civilization. Mr Greene suggests that we can no longer make such a mistake, since, with the outbreak of the persecutions which began in 1920 and have continued ever since, the world we live in has declared itself openly against Christ. This modern conflict between faith and its milieu is to be welcomed; in 'Paradoxes du Christianisme' he says that where evil is most clearly present, there God is most surely to be found. The security and comfort of a Scandinavian town mean that God is forgotten there; in the squalor of Southern Europe faith remains alive.

In a lecture delivered in Brussels in 1948 and reprinted in this volume, Mr Greene develops this theme still further when he rejects the possibility that there can, in this world, be such a thing as a corporate Christian civilization. If we set aside the idea of attaining perfection here and now, or even of pursuing it, then, he suggests, we shall find that Christian civilization is to be distinguished from pagan by its indecision, disturbed conscience and conviction of personal failure. Such a disquiet is of course a mark of many of the characters of his novels; faith finds its surest foothold in the troubled conscience. He gives five examples of the way in which this Christian conscience has revealed itself in English literature; one is from a fifteenth century ballad and another is Hamlet's uncle's confession of guilt. But Hamlet's uncle finds it impossible to repent; and of the other three examples one is an expression by John Donne of the difficulty of finding forgiveness for all his sins, and the other two are from Sir Thomas Browne and Thomas Hardy. So one may be forgiven perhaps for thinking that Mr Greene has not given a complete picture of the conscience touched by grace. The Christian has a sense of personal inadequacy and experiences moral failure; but he is not left alone with his disquiet at being unable to be what he would like to be or live up to what is demanded of him.

In a similar vein, Mr Greene also writes twice in these essays of the doubt of St Thomas Didymus as if it were the permanent state of the Christian mind. The outlook of these essays is, indeed, that of his novels and plays; he sees a world in which grace has little effect and leaves no lasting mark. But there is here one essay, that on our Lady's Assumption, in which he speaks with an unaccustomed confidence. It is clear that he knows how the power of grace can transform a human life; perhaps, in a novel, he will one day complete his exact analysis of our need for God's help with an equally careful description of what that help can do in a human soul.

J.M.R.

TEACHING AS A VOCATION. A handbook for Catholic teachers by *M. Pauline Parker*, I.B.V.M. (Burns Oates) 9s. 6d.

The author of this book was wise to omit the dread word 'Education' from her title: its inclusion might have reduced its sales by half. But education is what the book is about, the emphasis being merely on the teacher's side of the matter. It strikes a nice balance between exalted theory and workaday practice. Intending teachers, and practising ones for that matter, need to be reminded of both. True, Catholic teachers do not recite the aims of education to themselves as they enter the Fourth Form, still less as they leave; nor are they actively aware at all times that their pupils are temples of the Holy Spirit. But their work in the classroom is part of a wider task, spiritual in nature, whose aims nowadays cannot be restated too frequently.

In dealing with this wider task, Mother Pauline is unflinchingly Catholic. She examines first the grounds for considering teaching as a religious vocation, and concludes that to follow such a vocation is the most literal way 'of imitating the life of Jesus Christ upon earth', for his chosen occupation was that of a teacher. This naturally leads to a study of Our Lord's qualities as a teacher and provides the most original section of the book. One has never seen such a detailed use made of the Gospels as a practical handbook for teachers. There not only do we watch Christ's ability to command attention, his reserve, his avoidance of self-reference, but we also study his 'methods': his abundant use of figures of speech, stories drawn from experiences familiar to his audiences, his ability to turn to account whatever the occasion of his teaching offered, and to deal with unexpected interruptions. Interesting as all this is, it does occasionally tend towards the fanciful. One feels, as one feels with certain Shakespearian commentators, that more is being deduced from texts than was ever intended, that rationalization and systematization have gone a trifle too far.

Having dealt with the inspiration and model of religious teaching, the author then discusses the purpose of education and uncompromisingly states its supernatural aim: 'Man must be educated to fit him for an immortality passed in the presence of God'. In the light of this, the other aims of education, those more usually discussed in secular books on the subject, are considered: the training of the good citizen, the production of a fully developed personality.

In the second half of the book, we are deep down in the practical life of schools: the curriculum, the training of teachers, the behaviour of pupils; but with each of these problems, we are brought back to the Christian foundations which underlie their proper solution. It is not often that discussion of athletics and language-teaching is rooted in texts!

One may recommend this second half especially to those who are apt to think that 'visual aids', excursions to museums, modern classrooms and, above all, 'Method' are the solution to most teaching problems. Mother Pauline states the important truths that a good teacher is the essential in providing a good education—and a good teacher needs relatively little apparatus; that teaching is an art, and the skill it requires intensely personal.

W.A.D.

JOHANNES OCKEGHEM by *Ernst Krenek* (Sheed and Ward) 7s. 6d.

Music experiences periodic upheavals. These occur—naturally and rightly—when composers can no longer express themselves with integrity in the traditional idiom and must at all costs 'break new ground'. We are in such a period now and there has arisen a strong and widespread desire to rediscover and estimate for ourselves the worth of great quantities of music that for whatever reason have been left on one side during the past few centuries. The results have been excellent and

not the least important has been a revival of interest in the musical setting of the liturgy. This book is the first of a series on great religious composers. They are not for scholars but for the general public. Ernst Krenek is a well-known composer and a principal exponent of the most radical of present-day experiments. He is attracted to Johannes Ockeghem as to a kindred spirit, for Ockeghem too was an original thinker, prepared to make experiments, and a master of his craft. You will find his rugged name repeated in text book after text book and usually with the rider that he was chiefly interested in the solution of complicated technical problems—a teacher, even a pedant. It is the thesis of this book that such a judgment is false. Krenek writes lucidly and persuasively. He avoids all mere eulogy and confines himself to the practical task of telling the reader what kind of music he may expect to hear if he can ever get the experience of a performance. He is clear and enlightening on the subject of the main difficulty which any modern man must almost necessarily experience in coming to terms with the music of the pre-diatonic era; for polyphonic music lacks the excitement of strong accentual rhythm, instrumental colour and dramatic key contrast. What you get instead is rhythmic subtlety, a melodic flow sustained over a long span and a great sense of spaciousness and architectural stability. Krenek compares Ockeghem's music most aptly and in considerable detail to the interior of a Gothic Cathedral of the fifteenth century and indeed the music, to make its full impact, should be heard in just such a setting. There is this difficulty; all such admirable efforts as this fail if one can neither hear the music performed nor obtain a printed score at a reasonable price. One hopes that Ernst Krenek will follow this book up with a practical edition of one or two most 'performable' of Ockeghem's compositions. In the meantime any reader who is interested can find four short examples of Ockeghem's music in Apel and Davidson's *Anthology*, Vol. I, and although he can hardly expect to get an adequate idea of the style from so brief a fragment he will probably be pleased and surprised to find it so unlike what one tends to expect from polyphonic music. As in the music of the mid-seventeenth century, before the baroque style has become stereotyped and highly polished not to say 'ironed out', you find—for example in Stradella—all sorts of wilful irregularities and unexpected exuberances. So in Ockeghem, especially, among the composers who precede the great age of the polyphonists the same unpredictability attracts the listener's attention, and this with his boldness in the use of dissonance and skill in co-ordinating the movement of many strands of music to build large structures, makes his music more exciting and modern sounding than that of any of his contemporaries and successors in the polyphonic period.

A.R.

OBEDIENCE (Blackfriars Publications) 10s.

This book is a translation of *L'Obéissance et la Religieuse d'aujourd'hui*, and is the third volume in the series *Religious Life*, the first two being *Religious Sisters* and *Vocation*.

These volumes are published as a result of a number of conferences held in Paris, convened to discuss some of the problems of the nun's vocation to-day, and in this volume, on *Obedience*, will be found not only the experience of clergy and theologians, but also the first-hand reports of women religious themselves.

Although the conferences dealt with the question of obedience for women religious, and most of the material is based on experience in France, the whole subject is treated so fully, that there is a great amount that applies equally to men, and also to other countries besides France.

The main part of the work is divided into four sections. The first is Historical. The first chapter, by Père M. Olphe-Galliard, who starts with the origins of religious obedience and works through to St Basil and St Benedict, really says almost all

there is to be said, and quite dwarfs the two following chapters, which in spite of somewhat grandiose titles only deal rather narrowly with St Francis of Assisi and St Ignatius Loyola.

The second section is concerned with doctrine. Here obedience is shown as the key to the perfection aimed at in the religious life, and in its relation to the other virtues and the evangelical counsels. There is a chapter devoted to the obedience of women, and another to the exploration of Canon Law on the subject.

The third section deals with psychological maturity. The emphasis is here more markedly on the case of women religious, and the contributors show how, so far from being a restriction on spiritual growth obedience is the sure way and true measure of it, and the only way to true maturity—so far from keeping the novice in a state of natural childhood it leads her, if rightly accepted, to the true love of God as a spiritual child, in true childhood and not childishness.

In the fourth section we come to methods and experience. The first chapter contains numerous quotations of reports from individual nuns some from the subject's, some from the superior's point of view. This is the longest chapter in the book by far, and is of absorbing interest, but the very length of it and the length of individual quotations in it almost defeat the attempt to sort out and classify the material used; there is so much, that it is easy to lose the thread.

One cannot fail to be impressed by the thoroughness and completeness of the work, but perhaps the reviewer may be allowed to suggest one conclusion which does not appear to be drawn. The hardness of obedience for novices is fully and sympathetically set out, and it is probably harder for women than for men. But why is it that the hardness, and the hardnesses, seem so unexpected? Can it be that ordinary filial obedience is not taught in the home and family?—and that the discipline of school life is not such as to prepare any aspirant to the religious life for the right spirit in accepting what may be demanded of him or her?

One or two caveats must be issued to the reader. First read carefully the Foreword, and particularly the somewhat astonishing acknowledgement with which it concludes. This may save the reader much impatience later with the numerous examples of modes of expression which are Continental rather than English, and some difficult grammar for which the printer cannot be entirely blamed. Second, it will be wise to check any references to the Rule of St Benedict: page 93, for instance, provides an example where not only is the wrong chapter number given, but the translation does not seem to be as generally taught; cf. Abbot Justin McCann's 1952 translation. Third, where numbers and letters are used for dividing into sections and subsections they are not used with clarity, and consequently one must not always expect the hints of a plan given at the beginning of a chapter to be entirely justified by the lines on which the chapter develops. Not every 'a' has its 'b'.

With these warnings in mind the reader may expect to find himself at a rich treasure-house, whose doors are flung open to him, and where little that he may seek will be denied.

N.W.

BROTHER POTAMIAN, EDUCATOR AND SCIENTIST by W. J. Battersby (Burns Oates) 15s.

Michael Francis O'Reilly, or Brother Potamian as he was known in religion, was a fine example of what a teacher should be. He had a genuine enthusiasm for his chosen subject, science, and was an inspiration to his pupils. He started teaching within a year of entering the Congregation of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in Montreal in 1859, but he never ceased his own studies. He kept abreast of all the scientific advances that came with the turn of the century and had the gift of presenting them in simple language to his pupils and also to a wider public through the learned journals to which he contributed many articles. Although called a scientist, his real

claim to fame was as an historian of science rather than as a scientist in the full meaning of the term, for he made no contribution to experimental scientific knowledge.

But he was more than a mere science master, for he had that breadth of vision which enabled him to give other subjects their due importance and above all to see and teach his more technical knowledge in relation to the truths of his religion. It was this, combined with his exemplary religious life, which made such a deep impression on those with whom he came in contact, although he never talked religion.

He was a born teacher, but was called to spend much of his energy in administrative work, while never relinquishing his teaching. In 1870, he was sent to England and laboured to build up St Joseph's College, Clapham, as one of the few Catholic schools catering for the middle classes. Later he was responsible for its removal to new and far larger premises at Tooting; his foresight, breadth of vision and tact ensuring the success of the venture despite the doubts and hesitations of rather ill-informed French superiors. By this work he performed an invaluable service for the Catholic middle classes at a time when the 1870 Education Bill had directed what little Catholic resources there were into the field of elementary education.

He was removed from Tooting just as his labours were beginning to bear full fruit, but he obeyed the order with true religious grace. He returned to America where he did similar work at Manhattan College until his death in 1917.

In this book, the main traits of his life are perhaps a little obscured by detail, but we are left with an impression of a great teacher with unbounded energy who was an inspiration not only to those who knew him, but also to us who read of his achievements.

M.A.G.

MEDIAEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES: ENGLAND AND WALES by David Knowles and R. Neville Hadcock (Longmans) 42s.

This book provides a very useful full list of religious houses of every kind in medieval England, including colleges and hospitals, and is meant to be used with the two sheets of the Ordnance Survey Map of Monastic Britain. For the general reader, its chief attractions will be Professor Knowles' fifty-five page sketch of 'The Origins and Development of the Religious Life in Great Britain', and the statistical evidence there briefly discussed (and set out later in full in an appendix) that a remarkable recovery in the numbers of English religious took place after the disaster of the Black Death. Professor Knowles, both by the extreme brevity of his treatment of the history of the religious orders in the last two centuries of the Middle Ages, and by his explicit comment, underlines again the fact that we still know very little of this period. It is interesting to learn that 'there was a universal and fairly rapid increase [in the numbers of religious] from c. 1360 to 1420, and an appreciable, though a low increase in most orders throughout the fifteenth century, attaining a peak between 1470 and 1510.' The tables actually show an increase from c. 8,035 in 1350, to 12,236 in 1500, and it is noticeable that the increase ceased for the monks, canons and nuns during the last century before the Dissolution. The only kind of religious who showed a great increase during that century were the friars (400).

H.A.

SHORT NOTICES

CAUX is published thrice yearly from Oxford by the Union of Catholic Students of Great Britain. It would not be easy to exaggerate its possible influence, given a high standard and a wide circulation. We therefore recommend it to our readers at the Universities. Not less than our subscriptions it needs contributions and the support of our prayers. Only with all these can it achieve the aims set out in the Editorial of the last number.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVOUT LIFE by St Francis de Sales (Longmans) 7s. 6d.

MEDITATIONS AND DEVOTIONS by John Henry Newman (Longmans) 7s. 6d.

These are two volumes of a new series produced by Messrs Longmans; they are well printed, handsomely bound, and for these times, amazingly cheap. The *Introduction to the Devout Life* is one of the classics of devotional literature; it has held its ground for more than three centuries, and has gone through countless editions in various languages and dialects. This new English edition has been translated and edited by Mgr John Ryan, of the Catholic University of America. Cardinal Newman's book of *Meditations and Devotions* has also stood the test of time; a German author says of them: 'One would certainly be forced back to Augustine to find religious meditations in which the light of genius has been united with the fervour and simplicity of the pious heart'. The Cardinal made his meditations with a pen in his hand, and so there is nothing stiff or formal about these spiritual memoranda; it is both pleasing and edifying to have sight of the great man at his prayers.

THE LIFE OF MÈRE ANNE-MARIE JAVOUHEY by C. C. Martindale, S.J. (Longmans) 8s. 6d.

The career of Mère Javouhey, so ably delineated herein by Father Martindale, demanded all the strength and initiative of her Burgundian character besides the perseverance and humility rooted in her ready submission to God's Will. These qualities enabled the Foundress of the Sisters of St Joseph of Cluny to overcome the many and varied difficulties, arising from ecclesiastical and civil sources, which constantly confronted her in the pioneer work of educating both the young and the emancipated slaves. For the better understanding of Mère Javouhey's history Fr Martindale's trenchant observations on the political France of the Revolution are most enlightening.

In Aquinas Paper No. 21, Fr Conrad Pepler continues the series with *The Basis of the Mysticism of St Thomas*. St Thomas by his use of Aristotle succeeded in the field of mystical theology where so many of his predecessors—and successors—failed. In refusing the Platonist conceptions of earlier theologians more than their due place he was able to interpret the Bible more faithfully. He recognized the distinction and avoided the dichotomy between action and contemplation. It is a pity that this paper does not elaborate much more the issues involved, since we are so constantly called upon to resist the errors of over-spiritualization of religion and on the other hand of materialism, and in this question, St Thomas is a very sure guide.

DIAMONDS FOR MOSCOW by David E. Walker (Chapman and Hall) 11s. 6d.

Mr Walker, as a foreign correspondent, has already written four books of travel, war and commentary. The reader might be justified in suspecting that *Diamonds for Moscow* could have a background with an authentic flavour; indeed it has. It is possible to go a step further and imagine that the author has met all the characters in this story of intrigue. There is surely somewhere in the world another Mr Beddoes of the British Embassy in Lisbon; there must be a Miss Streuelbacher and Antonio da Silva. These, with a host of others, are too good to be mere figments of the imagination. The story is pleasantly told, is light and amusing, and always interesting. It is made the more interesting by the thought that there may be some fact mingled with the fiction. But it is all so skilfully mingled that once one begins to read the book one must continue to the end without interruption.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS NO. XII (Salesian Press) 2s. 6d.
 UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY. Vol. 36 (Nos. 10—13) 2s cents per number. Vol. 38 (No. 1) 50 cents per number. Vol. 37 and Vol. 34 (No. 3)
 HOLY MASS by *A. M. Roguet, O.P., tr. Carisbrooke Dominicans* (Blackfriars Publications) paper 5s.
 THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF DIMITRIJE OBRADOVIC, tr. from the Serbian, edited and introduced by *George Rapall Noyes* (University of California Press) \$3.50.
 THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN WORSHIP. An outline of Liturgical History by *Dom Benedict Stewart* (Longmans) 30s.
 FAITH AND PRAYER by *Vincent McNabb, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 13s. 6d.
 CORPUS CHRISTI by *E. L. Mascall* (Longmans) 15s.
 DE LA SALLE. MEDITATIONS by *W. J. Battersby* (Longmans) 28s.
 THE SPIRIT OF ST FRANÇOIS DE SALES by *Jean Pierre Camus*, ed. and tr. by C. F. Kelley (Longmans) 8s. 6d.
 WHAT LAW AND LETTER KILL. The Spiritual Teaching of Fr Francis Devas, S.J., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., edited by *Philip Caraman, S.J.* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.
 THE HOLY SPIRIT IN CHRISTIAN LIFE by *Père Gardel, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 9s. 6s.
 MISSIONARY IN SOUTH AFRICA by *Nicholas Humphreys, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 16s. 6d.
 CARDINAL GASQUET by *Shane Leslie* (Burns Oates) 21s.

THE EDITOR would like to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

The Downside Review, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Pax, The Venerabile, The Ushaw Magazine, The Oscotian, Les Cahiers de Saint-André, The Wish Stream, The Oratory Parish Magazine, St Peter's Net, Cruz.

The Wykehamist, The Corbie, The Lorettian, The Denstonian, The Shirburnian, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Sedburghian, St John's Gazette, The Beaumont Review, The Newbridge College Annual, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Novocastrian, Stonyhurst Magazine, Kearsney Collage Chronicle, Prior Park Magazine, The Barnardian, The Georgian, The Pocklingtonian, The Ratcliffian, The Raven, The Avisford Record, St Mary's Convent School Magazine, The Mitre, The Douai Magazine, The Peterite, Bootham, The Edmundian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Coathamian, and St Leonard's, Mayfield.

FR PAUL NEVILL

The death of Fr Paul on 25th January, as unexpected as it was bewildering, occurred when the present number of the Journal was already in print. It is therefore possible here barely to record the grievous loss that all connected with Ampleforth have suffered.

An account of the life and work of Fr Paul will appear in the next number.—EDITOR.

NOTES

WE offer Fr Abbot congratulations on being re-elected for the third time as Abbot President of the English Benedictine Congregation.

Br Owen McSwiney and Br Kieran Corcoran were solemnly professed on 25th September, Br Osmund Jackson, Br Mark Butlin, Br Fabian Cowper, Br Paul Kidner, were simply professed on 21st September and Br Michael Phillips on 10th December.

Nine postulants were clothed for the novitiate in September.

Three of the community left last September for work away from the monastery. Fr Raphael Williams, who taught Philosophy here since 1919 and was Housemaster of St Edward's since 1933, is now chaplain to St Mary's Abbey, Colwich. Fr Gabriel Gilbey, for thirteen years second master in the Junior House, is now at St Mary's, Cardiff. Fr Kentigern Devlin has gone from Gilling to St Mary's, Brownedge.

The temptation is strong to break our custom of withholding panegyrics from our brethren until they are dead; but we resist it and say only that our good wishes go with them.

Fr Philip Holdsworth has succeeded to Fr Raphael's chair of Philosophy; Fr Jerome Lambert to his place at St Edward's. Fr Edmund Hatton is now at the Junior House; and Fr Richard Frewen and Fr Gervase Knowles have crossed the valley to help at Gilling.

Fr Chad Bourke has been withdrawn from the charge of St Peter's, Liverpool, for a period of convalescence which we hope will be short. His place has been taken by Fr Martin Rochford, who has been succeeded at St Mary's, Warrington, by Fr Michael Sandeman.

There has indeed been something of a General Post in Warrington, where Fr Alban Rimmer is now at St Benedict's, Fr Wilfrid Mackenzie at St Oswald's, Fr Mark Haidy at St Alban's, and Fr Wulstan Gore at St Mary's.

Father Abbot took part in a Congress of Benedictine Abbots in Rome during September, and at an Audience in Castel Gandolfo had the happiness of receiving the Holy Father's assurance of his 'special blessing' upon Ampleforth.

In the Holy Year, 1950, there was issued from the International Benedictine College in Rome, Sant' Anselmo, a new edition of the Catalogue of the Order, giving particulars of all the Congregations and Monasteries of the Confederated Black Monks. The last issue had been in 1935—the war prevented the compiling of a catalogue in 1940 or 1945. These figures are of general interest:—

	Monasteries	Priests	Clerics & Novices	Lay-brothers	Total Religious
1880	107	1870	325	570	2765
1935	190	5081	2388	2887	10,356
1950	205	6042	1986	2481	10,509

The figures for the English Congregation are:—

1880	5	149	60	19	228
1935	7	272	110	35	417
1950	10	365	83	31	479

For Ampleforth:—

1880		55	22	7	84
1935		89	39	1	129
1953		103	34	1	138

A PILGRIMAGE IN AUGUST, 1954

'Notre Dame de La Salette, ne cessez de prier pour nous.'

'Our Lady of La Salette never cease praying for us.' This is the Versicle and Response which pilgrims never tire of repeating on the holy mountain of La Salette.

I travelled to this spot myself in 1952, and this year, the Marian Year, I will go again with another pilgrimage which Father Prior had originally promised to lead. Now, finding it impossible, he has regretfully had to withdraw, but two or three other monks from Ampleforth are hoping to go with the party. We invite any Amplefordian to join us and to bring with him any of his family or friends, and anyone from our parishes also will be most welcome.

A word first about this shrine of La Salette. You will find all about it in Beever's book, *The Sun Her Mantle*. 6,000 feet up in the mountains of Savoy where two children were minding cattle on 19th September 1846, our Lady appeared to them, a figure of dazzling beauty, but in tears. If man did not cease from blasphemy, she told them, if they did not observe their Sunday duties, if they failed to pray, then she would be unable any more to hold back the avenging arm of Her Son. This,

in the crudest outline, is the message which little Maximin and Mélanie were instructed to give to the world.

After searching scrutiny, the Church gave her seal to the veracity of the children's account of 'La Belle Dame aux pleurs'. In 1852 the great basilica we see to-day was built, the stonework being hewn from the flanks of Mont Gargas nearby, the rest of the materials (timber, cement) being brought up on muleback.

Every morning, at 9 a.m., the account of the Apparition and its lessons are repeated to the pilgrims by one of the fathers, the Missionaries of La Salette, on the very spot in the ravine where our Lady was first seen. This public discourse is followed by the principal sung Mass of the day. The spirit of penance and joy in the love of God are our Lady's gift to the pilgrim.

The setting of the Basilica up in the mountains is bewilderingly impressive and beautiful in the shifting lights and shadows of those plunging ravines. It is the home of rich wild flowers; and snow crowns the distant heights even in summer.

Eight hundred pilgrims can be put-up at the Sanctuaire in the hostels alongside the Basilica. A convent of nuns is responsible for ninety per cent of the staff-work. Pilgrims are allowed to stay for three nights only, sleeping in dormitories or small cells. There is nothing at all besides this Sanctuaire by way of accommodation, unless you get leave to set up your bell tent on the hillside. So it is necessary for our party to make all arrangements with the Père Econome in good time.

You travel to Paris, and go by train from Paris to Grenoble, then from Grenoble to Corps by coach. You may either take a bone-shaking car fifteen kilometres up to the Sanctuaire, or you may take a six mile short-cut on foot.

The cost (fare from Grenoble and accommodation at La Salette) will be about £4 10s. od., about £1 less if one sleeps in a *dortoir*, £1 more for a night in a hotel at Grenoble. The clergy are allowed 25% reduction at La Salette. The return fare, London—Grenoble is £16.

We propose to leave Paris on 17th August and return to Paris on the 21st. Please make application direct to Very Rev. Father Prior, Ampleforth Abbey, Yorks; or to Dom Laurence Bévenot, The Priory, Workington, Cumberland.

Everyone who has been to La Salette (*too few* Englishman have made the pilgrimage) is drawn back to the shrine as by a magnet.

L.B.

[The above pilgrimage is especially recommended to those who think they will be unable to manage the Ampleforth Lourdes Pilgrimage of 1955.]

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for McInerney, one of three brothers who were here in the nineties, who died on 29th November; and for Abbot Romuald Leonard who died on 27th December.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Charles L. P. S. Taylor to Cicely Etheldreda Butterworth, at the Catholic Church, Herne Bay, on 6th May.

Denis John de L. Herdon to Ruby Smith, at the Chapel of the Redemptorist Fathers, Bangkok, on 19th July.

Christopher de L. Herdon to Virginia Grace, at the Catholic Church, Gosport, on 19th September.

Major James F. Hickie to Gladys Mary Roche, on 12th October.

Brian Durkin to Ann Meredith at St Joseph's, Middlesbrough, on 15th October.

Francis Miles to Patricia Storey, at the Church of St Aloysius, Oxford, on 17th October.

David Stanley Faber to Annalova Harms-Cooke, at St Wulstan's Church, Little Malvern, on 27th October.

Bernard Richardson to Joyce Follington, at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 21st November.

Neville Patrick Bellairs Braybrooke to Mrs June Guesdon Orr-Ewing, at Our Lady of Victories, Kensington, on 5th December.

Dr Kenneth Gray to Fiona Margaret Campbell, at St Mary's College, Blairs, on 30th December.

Geoffrey J. Stackhouse to Maureen Ann Catterall at St Robert's Church, Harrogate, on 9th January 1954.



AND the following on their engagement:—

Patrick Lovell Green to Patricia Ann Taylor.

Laurence David Maude to Arlette Quéry.

John Graeme Miller Somerville, the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Jean Agnew Wallace.

David Anthony Slattery to Mary Winifred Miller.

Lieut-Comdr (E) J. B. Barry, R.N., to Gertrude Marie Quetsch.

Gwyn Arthur James Bevan to Jennifer Mary Goodall.

P. J. J. Ridder de van der Schuieren to Miebeth de Quay.

David Philip Jeffcock to Philippa Mary Susanna Jermy Gwyn.

Wilfried Jurgens to Hedi Mommersteeg.

Guy Francis Lorriman to Gabrielle Tatiana Ungebaun.

PHILIP FOSTER, C.S.S.R. was ordained Priest at St Joseph's, Hawkstone, on 15th September.



IN the New Year's Honours C. J. MAYNE, Senior Resident in Calabar, Nigeria, was appointed C.M.G.



LIEUT COMMANDER R. H. H. BRUNNER, R.N., has been promoted Commander.



MAJOR J. F. D. JOHNSTON, M.C., Grenadier Guards, has been given Command of the Queen's Company.



MAJOR R. P. BARKER, R.A., is going as an Instructor to the Royal Military College of Science in February.



LIEUT H. A. J. STACPOOLE, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross for services in Korea.



M. D. PITEL was in the R.A.F. team for the Inter-Services shooting match.



E. FORSTER has been appointed a Puisne Judge in Tanganyika.



WILFRID CONNOLLY has been elected Senior Warden of the Coachmakers and Coach Harness Makers' Company.



W. J. A. WILBERFORCE was successful in the examination for Senior Branch of the Foreign Service.



J. H. ALLEYN designed the memorial altar, which was dedicated on Armistice Sunday, in the Garrison Church of St Michael at Aldershot.



DEREK CLARKE had a picture on the line at the Royal Academy. He has been elected a member of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, and showed six pictures at the recent exhibition of the R.S.P.P.



JOHN RYAN, with another artist, had an exhibition of drawings at the Trafford Gallery during November.

LAWRENCE TOYNBEE entered his 'Mid-week Practice at Stamford Bridge' for the 'Football and the Fine Arts' Competition sponsored by the Football Association on the occasion of its ninetieth anniversary, and was chosen with three other artists to share the first prize of £1,000. He is teaching at the Ruskin School of Drawing, and is Art Master at St Edward's School, Oxford. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy for the past three years, and has been represented regularly in the Leicester Galleries Summer Exhibitions and in similar exhibitions.



G. F. C. HADCOCK held an exhibition of water-colours in the Reading Fine Art Gallery during October.



The Times recently reminded us that P. T. Beasley has had his most successful season since he started training in 1945; it included the 'Cambridgeshire' winner for the third time in five years. With luck he has his first prospects of training a classic winner in 1954. We hope he will achieve this after his exemplary career as one of the most respected jockeys of his generation before the war.



SEVERAL books by Old Boys have appeared in recent months: a novel, *Diamonds for Moscow*, by David E. Walker; a serious study of the African problem, *African Assignment*, by General de Guingand; and a much-publicized work of which Desmond Leslie is part author, *Flying Saucers have Landed*. Archibald Colquhoun has written a biography of 'Alessandro Manzoni'. Fr Aelred Graham's third major work, *Catholicism and the World To-day*, has just been published in this country. We may note here also Fr Gerard Sitwell's new edition of *The Scale of Perfection*.



AT Durham University last July R. P. Ryan and K. N. Henderson graduated M.B., B.S.; they now have posts as House Surgeon at the Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle, and the Newcastle General Hospital. F. G. van den Berg graduated B.D.S. at the same time.



J. D'A. EDWARDS and D. A. Slattery have graduated M.B., B.S. at London (St Thomas's Hospital), and P. Downes B.M., B.Ch. at Bristol University. R. Macaulay qualified in Dublin last June and now has a post at the Richmond Hospital.



M. DYER and H. G. A. Gosling (Middle Temple) have been called to the Bar. R. H. Dunn has passed his Law Finals.

SIR HENRY GRATTAN BELLEW has written from Kenya, where he is farming with John Ryan. 'I met Christopher Yonge in Nairobi one day, and he also is in the K.A.R. with the nice job of wireless operator at Nyeri, which is the big trouble spot of the Eastern Aberdares. Paddy Hewett is in the Kenya Regiment, and was in the headlines a month or two back in connection with having saved the life of Mr "Davo" Davidson, the great lone ranger against the Mau Mau. Paul Kazarine is now Stage Manager for the Donovan Maule Theatrical Group, the only professional Company in the country. Brigadier Tweedie, as you already know, is Commanding the 39th Brigade against the Mau Mau. Peter Morland is in the Pest Control Department, and last time I saw him was on his way to Uganda. Tom Leonard has a big engineering job with the Public Works Department at Kinja Uganda. He spent a long week-end with the Ryans and me just before Easter. Peter Mitchell is out here serving with the Buffs, and was in the headlines not so long ago for having accomplished a devastating piece of patrol and following-up work on a cunning Mau Mau gang.'



FR ALOYSIUS, J. M. B. Kelly, O.F.M., has written from the Catholic Mission at Ermelo, Transvaal, about a mission he is hoping to start in the native Location in Bethal. 'As yet we have only one church in a Mission of 10,000 square miles and the need to build is urgent. My little parish of Bethal will probably be about 20 to 30 miles. The Superior of the Mission can give me £500 towards the native mission, but all the rest—at least £2,000—we must raise for ourselves somehow. The natives can do nothing. The other day a native walked some 20 miles into Ermelo to bring Sunday's collection—9d.—from some little Mass centre. If anyone would be interested to help bring a Priest and the Sacraments to these poor people who so urgently need help, I should be deeply grateful.' His address at present is Catholic Mission, Mariathal, P.O. Ixopo, Natal.



G. A. HAY is studying for the Priesthood at the English College, in Rome. D. J. Burdon and J. W. Gormley are in Canada, the latter taking a course at McGill University. P. C. J. Wessel is with the Bank of London and South America at Mar del Plata in the Argentine. J. Rattie has gone to New Zealand for dairy farming advisory work.



J. G. MITCHELL is President of the Union of Catholic Students, of which T. J. Smiley is Treasurer. He has been elected to the Directing Committee of Pax Romana and has invited them to hold their Inter-

federal Assembly in England this year. He is working as economist for the Labour Party Research Department at Transport House.

J. J. NOLAN has been appointed manager of the Dublin office of L.E.P. Transport.

At Christmas, W. J. Marsh (1897), who for many years has worked for Church music in Texas wrote: 'I am very much interested in choral work, and in addition to my regular work with my choir at St Patrick's, I direct four groups in the various schools, of young singers, so perhaps you can imagine the number of Christmas programmes I have in the making. Some of them are T.V. appearances, which take so much preparing. At Midnight Mass we are to sing a new Mass of mine, issued by the Gregorian Institute of Toledo, Ohio, this past summer, with a new offertory motet. As a matter of fact I had three Masses published this year, some sort of a record for me—these included a four-part arrangement of the Missa Simplex, which was dedicated to His Holiness by special permission.'

To mark Coronation Year, Ampleforth combined with Downside for a very successful Dance, attended by more than five hundred, at the Dorchester Hotel. Bill Savill and his Orchestra played, Oxford undergraduates provided an excellent cabaret, and a Tombola with some very good presents was an added attraction.

K. M. BROMAGE, the Secretary of the O.A. Golf Club, whose address is Crudwell House, near Malmesbury, Wilts, has written: It is hoped that a Golf Meeting will be held in the London Area, probably Worplesdon, in the early autumn. If sufficient support is forthcoming it may be possible to arrange matches with Home Counties Clubs and Societies. I am especially interested to hear from golfers from Oxford and Cirencester areas as there is still a possibility of getting games with the local Clubs. The Halford Hewitt Cup will be played at the Royal Cinque Ports Club, Deal, during the first week in May, and it is hoped that Old Amplefordians will be represented for the first time. The team has yet to be announced.

OXFORD: The freshmen in the Michaelmas Term included the following: M. A. Baldwin, *Oriel*; R. T. G. Bagshawe, *New College*; A. W. O'Neill, S. J. Wyndham Lewis, *Magdalen*; D. R. M. Capes, *Corpus Christi*; S. G. B. Blewitt, J. G. Faber, G. E. FitzHerbert, R. M. Micklethwaite, I. A. Simpson, Q. Y. Stevenson, *Christ Church*;

J. R. J. Watson, *Trinity*; A. C. W. Ryan, *Penbrooke*; C. C. Miles, N. P. Moray, *Worcester*; D. D. Rupert Everest, Charles Macauley, Dominic Milroy, *St Beni's Hall*. G. D. Mocatta has entered Worcester College.

S. B. Thomas has succeeded D. Hennessy as President of the Oxford Law Society. F. G. Miles, who is now working for the University Press, is President of the Jowett Society, and J. S. Stevenson, President of the Newman Society. B. A. Martelli and P. F. Ryan have been boxing for the University. I. Simpson has played for the Greyhounds, and J. C. O'Sullivan was Captain of Oriel College, R.F.C.; A. Sheil and H. Smythe have been Joint Masters of the O.U. Drag Hunt.

G. E. FitzHerbert has been awarded a Kitchener Scholarship.

CAMBRIDGE: The freshmen this term included N. A. Sayers, *Peterhouse*; D. H. Dick, The Earl of Dumfries, J. S. Elliman, M. H. McAndrew, *Trinity*.

C. C. J. HAMMEL has entered Leeds University.

THE following are at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, this year: P. J. Ainscough, M. A. Bence-Jones, J. A. Elliot, D. J. Farrell, D. W. Fattorini, M. A. Freeman, J. Gainsford, M. Maxwell-Stuart and D. E. Stapleton.

R. A. R. DE LARRINAGA won the Alpine Ski, the Senior Slalom, at Engelberg with a time of 105.2 seconds for two courses.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

A past Secretary writes:—

A meeting of the Society was held at Worplesdon in September. The new Secretary, Kenneth Bromage, assisted by Peter Strode, ran the meeting most efficiently and it was most disappointing to them that so few turned out. Many times in the past it has been said that if we would only hold a meeting near London, Amplefordians would support it, but when it was held there only eight players turned out. In spite of this setback, Kenneth Bromage has entered a side for the Halford Hewitt Competition at Deal in April and it is to be hoped that he gets the support he so obviously deserves. At the moment he is in Kenya and Peter Strode is looking after things while he is away. May I appeal to all golfers to write to Peter at The Barn, Saunders Lane, Woking, giving him their handicap and indicating if they would be prepared to

play if required. It is very unlikely that we will be able to enter a team again if we fail to turn up on this occasion, so it is most important that you offer your support, whatever your handicap may be. Don't delay. Write to him now.

The results of the Competitions held at Worplesdon were :—

Raby Cup : Billy Armour 79.

Honan Cup : Peter Strode 89—16—73.

Gormire Putter : Billy Armour and Stephen Harwood—68½.

There will be another meeting at Worplesdon next September, but first let us get to Deal !



OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB

SOUTHERN TOUR, 1953

In this year, to borrow a phrase from the *Chronicle*, the O.A.C.C. Tour was held in and about Sussex. Apart from some rain in the later part of the week, we had almost perfect weather, which meant that the Club enjoyed a lot of good cricket.

The sides we turned out were usually strong in batting and nearly as strong in bowling; if the critic must have his say, the fielding, with some notable exceptions, was perhaps not all that it might have been all the time.

The first match was played at Beaumont against the Downside Wanderers. Lord Stafford having won the toss chose to bat. After a shaky start, the situation was restored by H. Mounsey and Lord Stafford. Nevertheless, the O.A.C.C. was all out for 161, by no means a winning score. However, the Downside Wanderers were given no time to settle down and, in fact, they were all out with the score at 83, thanks to some fine bowling by C. J. Kenny who took 5 wickets for 36 runs.

The next match was against the Bluemantles at Tonbridge. The weather was perfect and the wicket was full of runs. It was fortunate, therefore, that M. A. Sutton won the toss and decided to bat. Father Denis Waddilove and J. H. Bamford gave us a useful start, and when H. Mounsey joined Father Denis, we saw a long partnership developing, full of delightful strokes all round the wicket, which only came to an end when Father Denis holed out with a very 'long iron'. After lunch it became a question of getting as many runs as possible before it should be time to declare, and Sheahan's 52 not out made it possible for Sutton to do this at half-past three with the score at 283 for 6. The Bluemantles began by losing two wickets quite quickly, but R. R. Bairamian, who carried his bat for 88, and C. K. Linney began to score runs quickly until Linney, who was never really happy against Sutton's bowling,

gave a catch in the slips. However, E. Milne gave Bairamian useful support and the Bluemantles still had two wickets in hand when stumps were drawn, having scored 235. This was a very pleasant day's cricket played against delightful opponents on an excellent ground.

The O.A.C.C. then set off to Brighton, the Headquarters for the rest of the Tour. Our first match in Sussex was against M. Trubshawe's XI and was played on the Royal Air Force ground at Thorney Island. The day again, as it were, rose to the occasion, and if the sun was smiling on us any more than usual, it must have been at the pleasant hilarity of the game. M. Trubshawe won the toss and decided to bat. Thanks, however, to some very good bowling by J. Hunter-Gray who took 7 wickets for 58 runs, the opposition were all out for 143. The O.A.C.C. made 145 for 5. H. Mounsey again helped to lay a good foundation, and Lord Stafford made victory certain with some very powerful hitting.

Our next match was against the Eastbourne College Masters. They won the toss and batted first. Against steady bowling by J. Hunter-Gray and J. G. Bamford, the batsmen did not find it easy to score quickly and by half-past two had only made 142. At 2.40 p.m. Father Denis made a difficult catch in the slips look easy, and walked off the field with the ball in his pocket. After a moment or two of surprise, the feeling got about that it must be time to hear the last overs of the Final Test Match, which, as our score book very properly records in the space labelled remarks, was won by England. When the game was resumed, Weir and Turner increased the rate of scoring and this enabled our opponents to declare at 278 for 6. This left the O.A.C.C. with a not impossible task, but one nevertheless which needed some energetic batting. In this respect, R. Boughey who kindly made up our number, gave us a good start with a very fast 28. However, the O.A.C.C. had soon lost 4 wickets for 66, without really getting ahead of the clock and so in spite of bold efforts by J. G. Bamford and Sheahan towards the end, the score was only 221 for 7 when stumps were drawn.

For the next match we went up to Addiscombe, where, unfortunately, it had been raining and was threatening to do so again. Addiscombe won the toss and put the O.A.C.C. in to bat. Neither the wicket nor the bowling was easy; Fletcher in particular bowled with great accuracy. However, by watching the ball very carefully, Father Denis Waddilove and J. H. Bamford managed to take some of the edge off the bowling, so that although 2 wickets had fallen for 41, the third did not fall until the score was 140. This was due to a very good partnership between H. Mounsey who made 73 and Lord Stafford. The innings was eventually declared closed at 201 for 9, but not before M. A. Sutton distinguished himself by making the most original stroke of the Tour. Finding himself presented by some curious accident with a

stationary ball in the middle of the pitch, he advanced with great presence of mind and a fine scything action, and eventually after some deliberation, scored three runs on the leg side. Addiscombe, after the loss of an early wicket, batted very confidently and helped perhaps by some mistakes in the field were soon ahead of the clock. M. Turner and A. Squires pressed home this advantage with some very hard hitting so that just as the darkness was coming down, they passed our score for the loss of 7 wickets.

The match against Middleton was also, as the spots on the score book show, affected by rain. However, our opponents having won the toss, batted first and declared at 196 for 6, D. Evans having bowled very well for 3 for 54. The O.A.C.C. had made 75 for 2 when the rain came down in earnest and prevented any further play.

The last match of the Tour, a two day game against the Emeriti, was played at Lancing on the School ground. The O.A.C.C. won the toss and batted first. All was not well when 7 wickets were down for 89, but at this point, M. A. Sutton joined J. G. Bamford and the situation was restored. They treated the bowling with the confidence that it had perhaps deserved all the time, so that after a poor start, the O.A.C.C. was eventually out for 216. The Emeriti replied with a score of 75 for 3 when the match was abandoned because of rain on the second day. This was a disappointing finish to an otherwise delightful week's cricket.

For the success of this Tour, and it was undoubtedly a success, our thanks must go to Lord Stafford and J. G. Bamford who arranged the fixtures with valuable assistance from J. Hunter-Gray. It was unfortunate that the President could not be with us; however, Vice-President H. Carter not only acted for him in his absence, but was also invaluable for his accuracy and efficiency in the matters of scoring and telegraph.

Finally, we must thank Mr Hall, our Umpire, whose stern impartiality remained unmoved by even the most urgent appeals.

MATCH RESULTS, 1953

MID-SEASON FIXTURES

O.A.C.C. v. THE SCHOOL. Won.

O.A.C.C. 180 (J. Dick 49), and 105 for 8.
The School 87 (K. Gray 2 for 25, J. Bamford 4 for 22, Lord Stafford 3 for 22), and 120 (J. Bamford 6 for 32, N. Bruce 3 for 17).

O.A.C.C. v. BEAUMONT PILGRIMS. Lost.

O.A.C.C. 127 (M. Reynolds 35).
Beaumont Pilgrims 129 for 6 (J. Bamford 3 for 41, F. Wadsworth 3 for 23).

TOUR, 1953

O.A.C.C. v. DOWNSIDE WANDERERS. Won.

O.A.C.C. 161 (Lord Stafford 47).
Downside Wanderers 83 (C. Kenny 5 for 36).

O.A.C.C. v. BLUE MANTLES. Drawn.

O.A.C.C. 283 (Rev. D. Waddilove 81, H. Mounsey 54, P. Sheahan 52 not out).
Blue Mantles 235 for 8 (J. Bamford 3 for 64, M. A. Sutton 4 for 66).

O.A.C.C. v. M. TRUBSHAW'S XI. Won.

M.T's XI 143 (J. Hunter-Gray 7 for 58, M. A. Sutton 3 for 65).
O.A.C.C. 145 for 5 (H. Mounsey 42, Lord Stafford 43 not out).

O.A.C.C. v. EASTBOURNE COLLEGE MASTERS. Drawn.

E.C.M's 278 for 6.
O.A.C.C. 221 for 7 (P. Sheahan 72, J. Bamford 46 not out).

O.A.C.C. v. ADDISCOMBE C.C. Lost.

O.A.C.C. 201 for 9 (H. Mounsey 73, Lord Stafford 33).
Addiscombe 204 for 7 (J. G. Bamford 2 for 69, D. Evans 2 for 43).

O.A.C.C. v. MIDDLETON CRICKET CLUB. Rain stopped play.

Middleton 196 for 6 (D. Evans 3 for 55).
O.A.C.C. 75 for 2 (P. Sheahan 26, H. Mounsey 23 not out, Lord Stafford 24 not out).

O.A.C.C. v. EMERITI. Abandoned because of rain.

O.A.C.C. 216 (J. G. Bamford 47, M. A. Sutton 67).
Emeriti 75 for 3 (J. Hunter-Gray 2 for 20).

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

DEAR SIR,

The following points emerged from some discussions recently held in the London Area by various groups of Old Boys. We hope that you may find space in the JOURNAL to insert these views in the expectation of provoking some discussion.

In the last twenty-five years the School and community have substantially expanded both in stature and numbers, but it is a matter of some doubt as to whether the Old Boys and the JOURNAL have kept pace with this expansion or even moved forward at all.

Dealing first with the Old Boys and speaking from experience with the Southern Area only, we find that the numbers at the Annual

General Dinner are slowly lessening whereas they should each year be substantially larger. It should surely be a function of note in Catholic society.

Up to 1952 the Ampleforth Dance was always an unknown quantity and certainly not the social event that it should be. Until recently these two functions, together with the sparsely attended Ampleforth General Meeting (South of England Area), were the only meeting points in the South for Amplefordians. This meant that whilst the liaison between the Old Boys and the School remained as it should, a strong and affectionate one, there was no general meeting ground outside the School for Old Boys to use to help the School and themselves; in brief, the Old Boys were not giving the School and particularly the Headmaster the annually increasing help that they should and could.

So far we have been only destructive in our views. On the constructive side we should like to see under the leadership and drive of efficient and vigorous Area secretaries and committees:—

- 1 The Annual Dinner attaining a bigger attendance and certainly in the South of well over 200.
- 2 The Annual London Dance becoming a regular social event with an attendance of not less than 500.
- 3 The informal meetings now held at the Challoner Club widening their appeal and attracting regular numbers well into three figures. This would also have the advantage of helping the Challoner Club. Are we sure in our minds that the Old Boys are giving this Club the support they should? The result of the more frequent mingling of Old Boys should be more beneficial not only to the School but also, for want of better words, to Catholic action.

Turning to the JOURNAL we should like to see amongst other things:—

- 1 Less lengthy and erudite articles at the beginning.
- 2 More interesting book reviews which should include works by Catholic authors such as Graham Greene and Evelyn Waugh and any Old Amplefordians.
- 3 A little more Old Boys' news (this lack of news may be due to poor liaison between Old Boys and School).
- 4 Briefer descriptions of the various matches, School concerts, etc.

We apologize for the length of this letter and hope, as we have stated above, that it will call forth other views and opinions from which the Editor and the Society should benefit.

Yours sincerely,

KENNETH GREENLEES.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 71ST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Seventy-first Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Sunday, 13th September 1953, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was presented to the Meeting, and the audited accounts were adopted.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that the numbers in the Society had increased to about 1,500, including fifty-two members of the resident Community and about 310 Life Members. In addition to the Annual Dinner in London, dinners had also been held in Dublin and Liverpool. The Liverpool and London Areas had held successful Balls, and the Society played an important part in organizing the Catholic Schools Coronation Ball. The London Area had held a number of meetings at the Challoner Club to welcome members of the Community and unusually large numbers had gathered to meet Fr Abbot and Fr Paul. Mr F. Wadsworth had undertaken the running of the O.A.R.F.C., and the O.A.C.C. had once more had an enjoyable and successful tour, this time in the South. Mention was made of the C.B.E. awarded to Fr Paul in the Coronation Honours: Mr Eugene Rudden had received the same award, and Mr John Clancy the O.B.E.

Elections

The Hon. General Treasurer	Mr H. C. Mounsey
The Hon. General Secretary	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, o.s.b.
The Chaplain	The Rev. W. S. Lambert, o.s.b.
Committee: to serve for three years	The Rev. P. B. Perceval, o.s.b.
	Mr S. Tempest
	Mr J. M. Reid

A short discussion took place on an anonymous suggestion offering to make a Deed of Covenant to the Scholarships Account, in the hope that others might like to follow the lead thus given.

Mr G. H. Chamberlain was elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Extract from Minutes of the Committee Meeting held after the A.G.M. on 13th September 1953.

It was resolved that after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital the Balance be placed in the Scholarships and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Headmaster for educational grants.

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1953

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
GENERAL FUND				GENERAL FUND INVESTMENTS, at Cost			
Balance as per Schedule 1	8,691	18	11	as per Schedule 4	8,414	16	5
SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE FUND				INVESTMENTS OF SURPLUS INCOME			
Balance as per Schedule 2	815	18	4	at Cost and Interest Accrued	503	10	0
REVENUE ACCOUNT				as per Schedule 4	738	18	5
Balance as per Schedule 3	659	11	8	Post Office Savings Bank Deposit			1,242 8 5
SUNDRY CREDITORS	383	0	3	INCOME TAX REFUND 1952-53			74 14 1
	<u>£10,550</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2</u>	CASH AT BANKERS	277	2	6
				Capital Account	541	7	9
				Income Account			818 10 3
							<u>£10,550 9 2</u>

Liverpool, 9th May 1953
H. C. MOUNSEY, Hon. Treasurer

Audited and found correct,
HARMOOD BANNER, LEWIS AND MOUNSEY,
Chartered Accountants.

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1953

SCHEDULE 1

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH 1953				BALANCE FORWARD AT 1ST APRIL 1952	8,254	11	0
as per Balance Sheet	8,691	18	11	AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT			
				in accordance with Rule 32	119	7	11
				PROFIT ON REDEMPTION OF DEFENCE BONDS	3	0	0
				SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM NEW LIFE MEMBERS	315	0	0
	<u>£8,691</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>11</u>				<u>£8,691 18 11</u>

SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1953

SCHEDULE 2

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
EDUCATIONAL GRANTS	324	0	0	BALANCE FORWARD AT 1ST APRIL 1952	942	10	1
EXHIBITIONS	205	0	0	AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT			
GIFT TO MUSICAL SOCIETY				in accordance with Rule 32	358	3	8
BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH 1953				PROFIT ON REDEMPTION OF DEFENCE BONDS	3	10	0
as per Balance Sheet	815	18	4	INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS OF SURPLUS INCOME (Gross)	40	14	7
	<u>£1,344</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>4</u>				<u>£1,344 18 4</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1953

SCHEDULE 3

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
MEMBERS' JOURNALS	386	2	4	MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS			
MASSES	5	5	0	for the year	696	2	6
EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL AND AREA SECRETARIES				Aittairs	249	8	0
Printing, Stationery and Incidentals	123	8	1	INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS (Gross)			945 10 6
EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL TREASURER				BALANCE FORWARD AT 1ST APRIL 1952	477	11	7
Printing and Stationery, Incidentals, Bank Charges	25	1	7	Less—Disposal under Rule 32	477	11	7
OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB AND GOLFING SOCIETY							
Printing and Stationery	10	17	3				
BALANCE, BEING NET INCOME OF THE YEAR	659	11	8				<u>£1,210 5 11</u>
	<u>£1,210</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>				

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

31ST MARCH 1953
SCHEDULE 4

	<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
GENERAL FUND INVESTMENTS			
3% British Transport Guaranteed Stock 1978-88	1,336	0	0
Mersey Docks & Harbour Board 2½% Bonds Redeemable 1/7/54	253	13	11
Mersey Docks & Harbour Board 2½% Bonds Redeemable 1/7/60	199	12	6
Mersey Docks & Harbour Board 3½% Annuities	397	1	4
New Zealand Government 3½% Stock 1962-65	1,876	2	0
Nottingham Corporation 3% Redeemable Stock 1957	900	8	6
3½% War Loan	1,441	5	6
3% Defence Bonds	800	0	0
3% Savings Bonds 1965-75	1,441	5	6
Bowaters Newfoundland Pulp & Paper Mills 3% Guaranteed 'A' Mortgage Debentures 1955-73	497	13	6
Stock Exchange of London £4 Redeemable Annuities	712	19	2
	£8,414	16	5
	£503	10	0

(Market Value as Certified by Mr G. H. Chamberlain £7,853 12s. 7d.)

(Market Value as Certified by Mr G. H. Chamberlain £513 2s. 3d.)

SCHOOL NOTES

At the beginning of the School Year The Staff was constituted as follows :—

Fr Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Monastic Staff

Fr Columba Cary-Elwes	Fr William Price
Fr Sebastian Lambert	Fr Benet Perceval
Fr Oswald Vanheems	Fr Patrick Barry
Fr George Forbes	Fr Damian Webb
Fr Paulinus Massey	Fr Leonard Jackson
Fr Anthony Ainscough	Fr Kevin Mason
Fr Peter Utley	Fr Maurus Green
Fr Bernard Boyan	Fr Philip Holdsworth
Fr Hubert Stephenson	Fr John Macauley
Fr Austin Rennick	Fr Martin Haigh
Fr Bruno Donovan	Fr Edmund Hatton
Fr Cuthbert Rabnett	Fr Basil Hume
Fr James Forbes	Fr Brendan Smith
Fr Jerome Lambert	Fr Julian Rochford
Fr Barnabas Sandeman	Fr Luke Rigby
Fr Denis Waddilove	Fr Hugh Aveling
Fr Walter Maxwell-Stuart	Fr Benedict Webb
	Fr Timothy Horner

Lay Staff

H. G. Perry	J. E. Pickin
L. E. Eyres	J. C. Dobbie
R. A. Goodman	C. P. W. Hayward
W. H. Shewring	G. T. Heath
T. Charles-Edwards	P. S. H. Weare
S. T. Reyner	P. O'R. Smiley
E. A. L. Cossart	H. Spencer
C. J. Acheson	G. S. Dowling
B. Richardson	E. J. Wright
F. S. Danks	J. M. Richards
G. de Serionne	J. B. Dalton
J. H. Macmillan	W. A. Davidson
J. A. Austin-Ward	P. Fussell
	J. H. Whyte

MR C. J. ACHESON has left the History Staff, to teach under Fr Aelred Graham, at Portsmouth Priory School, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

DR J. AUSTIN-WARD has left the English Staff to take a post as Education Officer, Uganda.

MR J. H. WHYTE—an Old Amplefordian—has been appointed to the History Staff.

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	...	...	W. T. J. Bellasis
School Monitors	C. J. Van der Lande, J. E. Kirby, C. M. J. Moore, C. C. Cowell, C. C. P. Brown, C. J. Cazaler, G. J. Bull, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, T. N. Heffron, J. A. Ferriss, Lord James Crichton Stuart, R. O. Miles, G. H. Morris, J. P. Fawcett, T. H. Dewey, P. E. Poole, A. H. W. Dunbar		
Captain of Rugby	...	...	C. J. Van der Lande
Captain of Shooting	...	...	A. H. W. Dunbar
Master of Hounds	...	...	G. C. Hartigan
Librarians	M. H. Cramer, M. T. Clanchy, R. E. Robinson, E. P. Arning, T. J. Cullen, H. J. Arbuthnott, T. R. Harman, J. I. Daniel, A. G. Gibson		

THE following left the School in July 1953:—

G. S. Abbott, P. F. Abraham, R. L. Allison, A. M. K. Armstrong, F. J. Baker, J. A. Bianchi, S. G. B. Blewitt, M. J. M. Brophy, D. J. Burdon, M. L. Burns, J. D. Campbell, D. R. M. Capes, F. O. de R. Channer, J. J. O. Clennell, P. A. Cullinan, J. Czaykowski, D. P. A. D'Arcy, A. Daszewski, C. J. B. Davy, H. T. Fattorini, J. D. Fenwick, M. Fudakowski, J. F. Gaisford St Lawrence, P. M. George, J. W. Gormley, C. C. J. Hammel, D. A. Harrison, M. E. Havard, J. O. R. Honeywill, M. P. Honoré, G. A. Howard, G. M. C. Huskinson, G. G. G. Kassapian, R. S. J. Kassapian, P. D. Kelly, P. J. M. Kennedy, F. J. Knollys, C. G. J. Leeming, J. N. Leonard, A. J. Lowsley-Williams, P. C. Lumsden, J. Q. C. Mackrell, R. M. Micklerthwait, D. M. O'Brien, C. N. Perry, A. R. Pilkington, A. P. Ross, J. V. Ryan, P. F. St George-Yorke, L. Schmidt, P. J. A. Serbrock, P. S. Spratt, Q. Y. Stevenson, M. A. Szydowski, C. E. Terrell, H. Thompson, P. J. B. Utley, P. G. Velarde, J. Wansbrough, J. C. F. Wilcocks, A. D. Young.

THE following boys entered the School in September 1953:—

B. W. Abbott, A. J. Ainscough, H. R. Anderson, J. E. S. Armstrong, Sir J. Backhouse, P. R. M. Balme, D. M. Barber, G. A. G. Belcher, R. B. Blake James, M. B. Blakstad, P. J. Boyle, A. P. J. Brennan, C. A. Bright, E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, C. R. Cary-Elwes, C. L. A. Clarke, C. B. C. B. Cooke, F. J. P. Crichton-Stuart, J. D. Cumming, M. D. Cunningham, F. G. A. Dearlove, C. A. del Tufo, T. T. Dobson, K. P. M. Dowson, S. Dyer, R. H. W. Fanshawe, M. W. Festing, R. B. K. Gallagher, T. C. G. Glover, D. H. Glynn, R. F. Gordon, J. A. G. Halliday, J. Hancox, D. A. Harold-Barry, C. R. Holmes, G. L. Jackson, K. D. N. Kearney, J. T. S. R. King, A. S. B. Knight, J. J. M. Komarnicki, C. J. A. Krasinski, A. M. Lawson, N. J. Leonard, The Master of Lovat, P. B. Lucas, J. P. Marshall, J. E. Massey, A. E. Mayer, P. N. Mollet, C. F. H. Morland, C. R. W. Morley, B. J. Morris, D. P. O'Brien, B. A. O'Brien, R. K. O'Toole, J. M. B. Peart, A. P. Peel, M. A. C. Petre, F. C. J. Radcliffe, C. A. Rimmer, M. F. G. Rinvoluceri, J. T. G. Rogerson, P. C. Ryan, W. J. M. Ryan, Hon. S. P. Scott, J. L. Skene, P. J. J. V. Smyth, J. M. M. Spencer, M. G. L. Stacpoole, I. P. A. Stitt, E. A. Sturrup, B. C. Sweeny, A. E. Tarnowski, N. S. Tyson, A. R. Umney, N. C. H. Villiers, T. A. E. W. Wardale, R. Whitfield, P. J. Wilson, P. S. Yearsley.

THE following were successful in the General Certificate Examination in July 1953:—

Abbott G. S., x 8B	Bellville R. H., 3 12 +
Abraham P. F., 22	Beveridge H. J. R., 3 9 12 + 20 23
Allan D. A., 3 4 9 12 + 20 23 24	Bianchi J. A., x
Allison R. L., x	Binny R. J. G., 12 + 20 26
Allmand C. T., f h 4 12 +	Blewitt S. G. B., d + s + †
Anstey J. E., 3 7 12 + 20 26	Brophy M. J., 5A 7 9 12 20 21 22
Arbuthnott H. J., f h † 3 12 + 27	Brown C. C. P., h 12 + † 8B
Armstrong A. M. K., d + h † 8B	Bull G. J., 3 5A 7 12 20 26
Arning E. P., a b c † 3 4 12 + 20 27	Burdon D. J., 4 5A 7
Ashton R. L., 4 5A 7 12 26	Burns M. L., x
Atherton P. G., 4 12 + 24	Campbell A. G., 3 20
Bailey J. C. R., h 3 12 + 27	Campbell J. D., 21 23 24
Baker F. J., 3 4 9 12 + 20 23 24	Cave A. O. W., d + †
Balinski-Jundzill, K. M. J., 4	Cazalet C. J., d + s + †
Bamford R. V., 9 26	Cazalet F. W. G., 3 12 + 27
Bannen E. C., 3 4 5A 7 9 12 + 26	Chamier D. C., a b c †
Barker T. M., 4 9 12 20 21	Channer F. O. De R., 7 †
Bean A. W., 4 9 12 + 20 21 23 24	Chibber E. P. J., 4 5A 12 +
Beck C., 4 9 12 + 20 26	Clanchy M. T., f h † 3 12 +
Bellasis W. T. J., v k l † 8B	Clennell J. J. O., h 20

- Cochrane C. D., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Collins D. M., 4 7 26 27
 Connolly C. K., 3 12+ 20 24
 Corbally-Stourton N. E., 5A 12+ 20 26
 Cowell C. C., f H † 8B
 Cramer M. H., a b c † 8B
 Cuddigan M. W., † 12+
 Cullen T. J., a b c † 3 4 12+ 20 21 27
 Cullinan P. A., JJ K †
 Cutbill J. L., j † 3 12 23
 Daniel J. I., 3 12+ 27
 D'Arcy D. P. A., d+ h 9
 David R. C. M., 3 5B 7 9
 Davies H. G., 7 20 26
 Davy C. J. B., 7 27
 de Guingand F. R., 4 20 24
 Delouche F. C. F., 9 10 12+ 20
 Del Tufo P. R., 3 12+ 21 23
 Dewe Matthews B. P., 4 5A 7 9 12+ 20 21
 Dewe Matthews P. P., 24
 Dietrich R., 4 9 20 21 24
 Dillon D. J., 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20
 Dillon V. E., 4 5A 7 9 12+ 20 26
 Dougal M. G. G., 3 12+ 27
 Driscoll D. J., 4 7 27
 Dunbar A. H. W., f h 20
 Dunworth M. C. P., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+
 Edye A. H., f h † 3 12+
 Encombe Viscount, 3 4 5A 7 9 12+ 20 26
 Endall A. C., 3 4 5A 7 26
 Evans D. P., 25
 Evans O. V. D., 9 20 21 23
 Evans P. R., 3 12+ 20 23
 Fawcett J. P., 7 12
 Fazackerley A. G. L., 4 5A 7 20 26
 Fellowes N. P. J., 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Ferro H. G., d+ 9 15+
 FitzHerbert L. J., h 3 9 20
 Fletcher S. R., 3 4 9 12+ 20 21 23 24
 Foley S., 4 5A 7 9 12+ 26
 Fordyce J. S. E., 4 5A 7
 Fudakowski M. J., h 7
 Gainer P. St. C., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 14+ 20 26
 Gaisford St Lawrence J. F., 5 9
 Galen F. J., a c † 10
 Gegg S. J. D., f h 3 4 12 20
 Gibson A. G., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 20 26
 Gilroy I. C., 3 4 7 27
 Gormley J. W., 5 8B
 Green A. F., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Green A. J. A., 3 12+ 20 21 23 24
 Greene F. C. B., 3 9 20 23 24
 Grey N. R., 4 9 20 21 23 24
 Guiver C. D., 3 4 12+ 20
 Hammel, C. C. J., d s+ † 8B
 Harman T. R., 3 12+
 Harold-Barry J. F. J., x
 Harrison D. A., 23 24
 Hartigan A. J., H †
 Hartigan G. C., H 9 23
 Harvey J. J., 3 4 9 12+ 20 24
 Havard M. E., f h †
 Hawe A., 3 12+ 20 24
 Hawe D. F. D., 12 21
 Heffron T. N., d h † 8B
 Hickey M. P., † 9 22 23
 Hodgson T. P., 4 7 9 12+ 20 26
 Honeywill C. S. R., a b c † 3 4 12+ 20 27
 Honeywill J. O. R., f †
 Honoré M. P., k † 22
 Hopkins J. G., 20 24
 Horsley J. M. P., 5A 9 10 12+ 20
 Howard G. A., †
 Howard P. F. V., 4 5A 7 9 12+ 26
 Ingle D. J., x † 5 8B
 Irvine R. J. M., 3 4 7 9 12 20 26
 Johnson-Ferguson N. S., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 20 21 26
 Kassapian G. G. G., d
 Kassapian R. S. J., 26
 Kelly P. D., † 5 12+
 Kerr-Smilely H. R., 5A 12+
 King C. P., 3 4 5A 7 9 12+ 20 26
 King J. D., 7 12
 Kingsbury H. W. E., d+ S+ † 3 4 9 27
 Kirby J. E., A b c † 8B
 Knollys F. J., d+ s+ † 8B
 Knollys R. C., 3 12+ 20
 Krasinski A. H. A., 12+ 20 23
 Lawson H. W., 3 20
 Leahy D. M., h † 24
 Leeming C. G. J., x † 8B
 Leonard J. N., h X 8B 12+
 Lightburn E. K., 5 20
 Llewellyn P. A. B., 3 12+ 27
 Lowsley-Williams P. G., 3 12+
 Lumsden H. D., 3 4 5A 12 20 26
 Lumsden P. C., † 5 23 24
 Lyon-Lee A. N., 4 9 12+ 20 26 27
 Lyons A. J. B., 3 12+
 Macfarlane Reid R. G., d+ † 5 9
 McCraith P. E. N., 3 4
 McGonigal C. I., 3 12+ 27
 Mackenzie-Mair J. P., 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Macmillan R., 12+
 Maczek A. O. S., 3 12+ 20 23

- Maller V. A. J., 9 20 21 23 24
 Manners C. C., J K † 8B
 Marlin R. R., 3 4 9 12+ 20 23 24
 Marnan A. T. K., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 20 26
 Marron A. E., c † 8B 9 10
 Marron M. L., 4 12+ 20 21 26
 Martelli D. F. J., d+ s+ †
 Martin N. F., d+ s+ 3 4 9 27
 Massey D. H. M., 3 4 9 12+
 Messervy N. J., h 9 27
 Micklethwait R. M., h † 20 27
 Middleton-Stewart C. J., f H † 3 8B
 12+ 20
 Miles R. O., A B c † 8B
 Mollett M. B., 4 5A 12+
 Moor J., x
 Moore C. M. J., † 5 8B 9
 Moorhead P. G., 12+ 20 21 23 24
 Morland D. P., j † 3 9 12+
 Morley G., 7 9 12+ 20 26
 Morris G. H., d+ h † 8B
 Morris J. D., 4 9 20 26
 Morris T. C., h † 20 23 24
 Morton J. M., 3 4 9 12+ 20 21 22 23 24
 Nairac D. L., 3 4 9 12+ 20 21 23 24
 Nason J. P., a c † 3 4 10 12+ 20
 Nevill A. G., 4
 Noton D. H., 3 9 12 20 21 26
 O'Connell M. H., s+ † 3 4 9 12 27
 O'Donovan G. B., 4 7 26
 O'Regan B. D., 3 4 5A 9 26
 Pakenham Hon. P. M., a b c † 3 4 12+
 Peake H. A., 4 5A 7 9 26
 Pearce J. P., 3 4 9 12 20 26
 Peart P. G., † 3 9 12+ 27
 Perry C. N., f † 5
 Perry T. J., 4 9 12+ 20
 Pickles C. J. R., 3 4 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Pilkington A. R., x † 8B
 Poole D. A., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Prentice J. D., 3 20 21 23 24
 Preston R., 4 12+ 20 23 24
 Price M. W., † 5
 Prioleau J. R. H., f h † 3 12+
 Prugar A. K. T., v K L †
 Quinlan J. D., 3 4 5A 7 26
 Rae, D., 4 5A 7 20
 Robinson A. P. P. S., 3 4 20 24
 Robinson B. L. A'B., h 3 27
 Robinson R. E. S., a b c † 8B
 Rooke Ley A., 4 5A 9 12+
 Ross A. P. J., h x † 24
 Rothert E. A., a b c † 8B
 Rothwell J. D., 3 12+ 27
 Rushforth C. P., 9 12+ 20 21
 Russell J. J., d+ † 5 8B
 Ryan J. V., h x †
 St George-Yorke P. F., h x † 20
 Salter H. F. K., 7 20 26
 Scanlan M. P., 4 7 20
 Scarfe F. H. B., 4 9 12+
 Schmidt L. P., l y † 8B 23
 Sellars S. L., 4 9 21 23 24
 Serbrock P. J., a c 8B 10
 Seward D. E. C., h † 8B 12+
 Simonds-Gooding A. J., 3 4 5A 9 12+ 13+ 20 21
 Simpson A. M., a b c †
 Slinger A. N. V., x † 5
 Smith A. B., 3 12+
 Speaight P. W., 26
 Stapleton M. H., 4
 Stevenson Q. Y., D+ g h † 27
 Sturrupe J. V., s+ † 8B 12+
 Suliminski K. J., 3
 Sumner M. F., 9 10 12+ 20
 Swift D. F., h 3 20
 Symington N. D., 5A 9 12+ 14+
 Szydowski M. A., v k L † 8B 14+
 Taylor A. J. S., x
 Terrell C. E., k l 22
 Thompson H., † 7 8B
 Tomlinson A. G., 3 4 9 10 12+ 20
 Tugendhat C. S., 3 4
 Tylor J. C., 3 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Tylor M. M., 3 4 5A 12 20 21
 Tyrrell T. K. H., 3 4 5A 7 9 20
 Utley P. J., 8B
 van den Berg L. N., a b c † 3 4 12+ 20 21 27
 van der Lande C. J., h x † 8B
 Velarde P. G., h
 Vincent P. M., h † 3 9 12+ 20 27
 Vincent R. G., 4 5A 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Waplington R. J. W., 4 9 12 20 21 22 23 24
 Wardle T. P., 20 26
 Watkins P. J., J. K. † 8B 24
 Wauchope B. M. X., 3
 Wayman F. C. G., 3 5A 7 9 12+
 White N. F. D., 24
 Whitehall B. J., 4 7 26
 Whitfield A., 3 12+ 27
 Whiting N., h 3 9 12+ 20 27
 Wilson D. G., 5A 7 9 12+ 26
 Wilson M. C., 5A 20

Wright D. G. M., 3 4 5A 9 10 12 + 20 21	Wynne M. L. S., 4 5A 9 12 + 20 21
Wright M. J., 24 27	Yearsley J. M., 12 20 21
Wright P. M. M., 3 4 5A 9 12 20 26	Young H. J., 3 4 5A 9 10 12 + 20
Wyndham Lewis D. G., 3 5A 7 12 +	Young J. F. A., 3 4 5A 9 10 12 +

KEY TO SUBJECTS

Pass at Advanced Level, small letter indicates pass and capital letter indicates distinction.

a Latin (Group I)
b Greek
c Ancient History
f Latin (Group II)
d French
e German
s Spanish
g English
h History
x Geography
u Art
j Mathematics (Group II)
v Mathematics (Group IV)
k Physics
l Chemistry
y Biology
x Oral

Pass at Ordinary Level

(including Alternative Ordinary Level)

3 English Language
4 English Literature
5A English History
5B European History
7 Geography
8B Economic Structure of England
9 Latin
10 Greek
12 French
13 German
14 Spanish
15 Italian
20 Elementary Mathematics
21 Additional Mathematics
22 General Mathematics
23 Physics
24 Chemistry
25 Physics with Chemistry
26 General Science
27 Biology
† General Paper

THE following have been elected to awards at the University:—

Classics.—R. O. Miles, to a Postmastership £100, Merton College, Oxford.

J. E. Kirby, to the Charles Oldham Scholarship £100, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

R. E. S. Robinson, to an Open Scholarship £100, New College, Oxford.

History.—C. J. Middleton Stewart to an Open Scholarship £100, Christ Church, Oxford.

M. T. Clanchy, to an Open Exhibition £80, Merton College, Oxford.

G. H. Morris, to an Open Exhibition £40, Jesus College, Cambridge.

C. C. Cowell, to an Open Exhibition £40, Magdalene College, Cambridge.

Modern Languages.—H. W. E. Kingsbury, to a Hulme Open Exhibition, £70, Brasenose College, Oxford.

Natural Science.—A. K. T. Prugar, to an Open Scholarship £100, Trinity College, Oxford.

THE Curator of the Museum wishes to thank Mrs Bellasis for a collection of shells and corals from Kenya.

ENTERTAINMENTS

At the beginning of the Christmas Term Fr Oswald retired from the post of Entertainments Manager which he had held since 1929. He was thus 'in the saddle' through a period that has seen immense changes and advances, especially in the realm of the cinema, and it is entirely owing to him that the School's entertainment apparatus has kept pace so well with the new developments and that the standard of its entertainment has been so high. He also saw us safely through the difficult war years; his has been no easy passage and we both congratulate and thank him most sincerely. He is succeeded by Fr Leonard.

The works of Gilbert and Sullivan must be heard 'live' for their full value to be appreciated and that is merely one reason why Mr Ashton earned the full gratitude of the School when he brought his 'Hull Savoyards' over to give us numerous extracts from their operas. The concert was thoroughly enjoyed—both by those in the auditorium and those on the stage—and we owe Mr Ashton our sincere thanks for a very generous gesture and a most entertaining evening. A few weeks later those who do not patronize lectures on principle realized that they had missed something outstanding when they began to hear reports of Mr Granville Squiers' lecture on 'Secret Hiding Places'; and they were quite right. Outstanding is the only word for Mr Squiers' exposition of this fascinating subject and his account of the narrow escapes of Fr Gerrard during Penal Times held the School spellbound.

In the cinema box things have once again gone smoothly and the standard of projection has been good. It was helped considerably by the fitting of 'Easifit' change over units, obtained through the good offices of Mr Cooper of York, which came into use about half way through the term. The installation of these units and much other solid maintenance work was carried out by the operators who this term were: N. F. D. White, A. J. B. Lyons, P. W. E. Speaight and E. H. Barton, all of whom have once again earned the gratitude of the School for the time and trouble they have spent on its behalf. At the end of the term we lost the services of White and Speaight who were replaced by J. E. Anstey and R. A. Schulte.

Among the films shown this term mention may be made of *The Magic Box*, *State Secret*, *His Excellency*, *Laughter in Paradise*, *Five Fingers* and *Never Take No for an Answer*.

ON several occasions the Shrove Monday entertainment has been given by Hubert Leslie. Those who enjoyed his amusing drawings, stories

and juggling may like to know that he has published a book of his reminiscences of nearly forty years of entertaining. *Artless Art and Breathless Brainwaves* contains over 100 illustrations and may be obtained for one guinea from the author at 4 Tushmore Crescent, Crawley, Sussex.

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THE PLAY

Alibi was an exciting and ambitious play to undertake for Christmas, involving as it does a plot of incredible ingenuity. The murderer, having gained the sympathy of the audience, dreams up the perfect alibi for his deed. But when carrying out his dream plan, meets with some unexpected snags.

The performance was notable for the height of its highlights and the depth of its failures, for it was marked by both. The set, the ingenious two-way telephone calls and the air of mystery in the dream, the perfect lighting and excellence of production, were worthy of the highest professional standards. On the other side of the balance sheet I would say there was less success, for which actors and producers were alike to blame. The dialogue, on the slickness of which so much depends, was shattered upon occasion by prompts. I felt that whole speeches had vanished altogether at times. As the tangle of the alibi grew with the questioning by the detectives, one longed for a recapitulation so that one could pick up the threads. Even though the time for the production of the Christmas play is strictly limited, any cast in a complicated play must be sure that they know what they are talking about. I do not think the cast of *Alibi* knew the real 'why and wherefore'. It was a strong cast and therefore a pity that they neglected details.

Marnan, as the gentleman's gentleman, was the perfect Jeeves. Northcote, as Sir Miles, gave one an uncanny feeling of things to come. He seemed at ease throughout. Bannen was sufficiently unpleasant in his polished way and gave a good performance. Rushforth had the most difficult part as Betty. His voice was excellent but his actions were jerky. He did not settle down to any real emotion. For all that, it was a noble effort to sustain a trying part for two hours. Molony and Ryan, as the detectives, began well. They gave the impression of having dealt with police matters for quite a long time. But then they seemed to let the tension drop and this accounted for your critic having to struggle for a solution. Hugh-Smith as the murderer, was good. His action was quiet and efficient. I enjoyed the telephone interview which introduced Channer as the manager of the restaurant.

The play itself was good and the technical side of the production was first class. The cast did not do themselves justice. There were

excellent moments and it was a pity that the characters did not keep up the tension to the end. Let them remember this, for there is promise of great things to come.

W.D.A.

The Cast

A. T. K. Marnan	E. C. Bannen	C. P. Rushforth
H. O. Hugh-Smith	H. C. S. Northcote	T. D. Molony
K. J. Ryan	R. H. de R. Channer	F. H. B. Scarfe

Stage Lighting

V. A. J. Maller	T. F. Patteson
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MUSIC

THE AMPLEFORTH MUSIC SOCIETY

The Society has had a lively term. The membership was up to eighty-seven and the gramophone room in continuous and, on the whole, careful use. The Committee has been active in presenting two half-hour concerts on records weekly. Each week a single composer or a group of composers was taken as a subject. Each concert was attended by about a dozen members on an average but it was by no means the same dozen each time. The annual quiz produced a most entertaining evening; it was run by Cullen and Leahy and won, deservedly, by Arning. The outstanding event of the term was a lecture on Jazz by P. E. Poole and G. H. Morris. This was a serious and intelligent approach to the subject by two who are well informed and devoted to this type of music. Stimulating examples were given on records, and one learned quickly to appreciate the difference between the spontaneous collective improvisation of the oddly-named genuine Jazz Kings and the stereotyped and empty clattering of 'commercial slush'. The lecture was well attended and the Society is most grateful to the lecturers for an entertaining and instructive evening.

Mr Alan Macdonald, so often already our benefactor, has put us further in his debt by presenting the Society with a steepcut filter and several long playing records, among which special mention should be made of Ravel's *Daphnis and Chloe Suite*, Poulenc and Hindemith violin sonatas, Bach's *Kunst der Fuge* and Chopin's twenty-four preludes played by Guiomar Novaes—a most generous gift.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

On Tuesday, 20th October, there was a concert of music from the Savoy Operas. Mr Harold Ashton and the team of artists he had brought provided an excellent evening's entertainment which the audience evidently much appreciated. The programme opened with a quartet,

'Brightly Dawns our Wedding Day', from the *Mikado*, and then continued with solo items of a wide variety, introduced by Mr Harold Ashton. Miss Joan Burkill specialized in the coloratura style songs such as 'Poor Wandering One' from the *Pirates of Penzance*, and Miss Elma Scrivener gave a pleasing performance of 'When a Merry Maiden Marries', and other numbers, among them 'The Sun Whose Rays'. Mr Harold Ashton sang the Lord High Executioner's song from the *Mikado*, The Judge's song from *Trial by Jury*, and also 'Take a Pair of Sparkling Eyes'. Mrs Margaret Wild was obviously expert at playing such contralto roles as that of Katisha, the Fairy Queen and the Duchess of Plaza-Toro. She sang several songs, and was perhaps at her best in 'Oh, Foolish Fay' from *Iolanthe*, and 'The Old Oak Tree' from *Ruddigore*, both of which were greatly appreciated. It was, however, Mr Harold Christian who won the greatest amount of applause for his relish and gusto in singing, to mention the most outstanding, the Sentry's song from *Iolanthe*, and in particular the First Lord's song from H.M.S. *Pinafore*. By way of an encore he followed this up with the *Mikado*'s song which he was to have sung later in the programme. The concert ended with the quartet 'A Regular Royal Queen', from the *Gondoliers*. It had been a most enjoyable evening, but it might perhaps have been yet more successful had the artists been more ambitious and, instead of singing a series of solos with an occasional duet, had sung fewer solos and acted (informally) some suitable scene or part of a scene from one of the operas as well. Nevertheless, it does credit to the performers that their singing of the songs in the form of concert solos did not pall, but provided an excellent evening's entertainment for which we are most grateful.

INFORMAL CONCERT

The series of informal concerts, given once a term and enabling many instrumentalists to make a first and not too nerve-racking appearance before a public, continues and fulfils its function well. The general standard was rather higher than previously and number of instrumentalists other than pianists has increased—a good thing. It should now be the aim of the pianists and the others to form small groups so as to present Duo Sonatas or Chamber Music. The talent and skill is there.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

The Theatre, 14th December 1953

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

1. Symphony : D Major No. 10 *Haydn*
1st Movement
ORCHESTRA

2. Piano Solos : Andaluza *Granados*
Sacro-monte *Turina*
T. H. DEWEY
3. Violin Sonata : In one Movement *Arning*
(1st performance)
HERBERT SPENCER and GERALD DOWLING
4. Symphony : D Major No. 10 *Haydn*
Capriccio Menuetto
ORCHESTRA
5. Piano Duet : Trois Pièces Negres *Constant Lambert*
E. P. ARNING and L. N. VAN DEN BERG
6. Concertino : Clarinet and Strings *Tartini arr. Jacob*
Three Movements
Soloist : R. G. MACFARLANE-REID
7. Symphony : No. VIII. Introduction and Fugue *Boyce*
ORCHESTRA
8. Carols : Personent Hodie
I Know a Flower
Unto us is born a Son
CHOIR and ORCHESTRA

It is in a gay mood that one goes to the Christmas Concert, and it was with gaiety that the orchestra responded. They attacked the Haydn with gusto and the Boyce with verve; the former suffered from a lack of perfect accuracy but the latter was more successful. The strings stood out noticeably—but that was a prevalent feature of all the orchestral pieces. Particular instruments tended to be framed against a somewhat confused, unco-ordinated background. Nevertheless, the impression was of considerable improvement.

The individual items, naturally enough, lacked this fault. R. G. Macfarlane-Reid succeeded in making one enjoy a clarinet solo and the strings were beyond reproach. E. P. Arning's Violin Sonata was a piece of especial interest; apart from rather too little development of a violin's potentialities, it fulfilled one's expectations. Of the two piano pieces, it is enough to say that T. C. Dewey showed a lack of practice rather than ability; both faults were noticeably absent in the 'Pièces Negres', too little appreciated by the audience.

Finally, a word of praise for the Choir. Despite the disadvantage of an over-prominent orchestra, it brought to a pleasant end a most enjoyable evening.

A.H.E.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term Mr R. E. S. Robinson was elected Secretary; Mr Arbuthnot, leader of the government, and Mr Simpson Leader of the Opposition. The beginning of the session was marked by the rise of several new speakers. Mr Rothwell made up for his lack of material by his bombastic approach, and his perpetual blowing of the aristocratic hunting horn. Mr Lewis, in his more inspired moments, rose to considerable heights of eloquence and immeasurable depths of verse. However, for the most part, the old school of hardy veterans remained. Mr Miles' genius for impromptu humour and intense, if somewhat confusing, argument was undamped throughout the term, while both Mr Arbuthnot and Mr Simpson attained a certain maturity of phrase. Mr O'Connell, well supported by comrade Daniel, presented each week, with fire and patriotic zeal, the Celtic Point of View. Messrs A. J. and G. C. Hartigan represented, in a more refined manner than Mr Rothwell, the more solid interests of the Society. Mr Galen spoke well, particularly in the last debate, however, his deep voice often tends to become inaudible.

During the course of the session, Mr Cullen became Leader of the Government, and Mr Miles Leader of the Opposition. Mr Cullen had been little heard in the Society prior to his appointment. However, he soon showed himself to be a capable debater, adopting a somewhat ponderous style. The last meeting of the term was devoted to a debate on the second reading of the Amenities Bill. This debate was marked by a certain element of frivolity, sometimes tending towards an uproarious nature.

The Society was honoured by the presence of Sir Theobald Mathew, the Director of Public Prosecutions, at the debate on capital punishment.

Among the more outstanding speakers hitherto unmentioned were Messrs Molony, Clanchy, Morland, Whitfield, Edye, Llewellyn and Arning.

During the term the following motions were debated:—

'This House considers MacCarthy one of Russia's greatest allies.'
Lost 43—26, 3 abstentions.

'This House prefers the unpopular to the popular press.' Lost 38—52, 3 abstentions.

'This House prefers the present system of government in England to Democracy.' Won 41—28, 8 abstentions.

'This House considers "the blessings of science" to be a contradiction in terms.' Lost 26—47, 1 abstention.

'This House favours a revival and extension of an imperialistic policy for Britain.' Drawn 26—26, 2 abstentions.

'This House considers that if justice is to be executed, then execution is justifiable.' Won 92—30, 2 abstentions.

'This House considers that the majority is usually wrong.' Won 18—17, 14 abstentions.

'This home considers any form of music preferable to jazz.' Lost 25—57, 4 abstentions.

'This House considers speed to be the curse of the modern age.'
Lost 12—24, 1 abstention.

Debate on the Amenities Bill. Bill rejected by 12 votes to 75.
P.M.L.



NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society has had a very successful term.

Lectures have covered a variety of different subjects, outstanding among these being Fr Benedict's on the Natural History of Blood, which drew a record attendance of forty-five members. We were entertained with experiments on human blood and the talk was made increasingly interesting by the lecturer's experience in this field. Mr R. Robinson again amused the Society in a lecture on Hawk Moths, illustrated with several fine specimens and Mr D. Black gave a most interesting talk on Moles. Other lecturers were P. Evans on British Diving Birds, M. Crossley on Aquaria and M. Dougal on Red Deer.

Towards the end of the term, two films were shown: *Fresh as a Daisy* and *U-boats in the Pond*, which dealt with the life history of the Great Diving Beetle, *Dytiscus Marginalis*.

An outing was arranged to Filey Brig on the feast of All Monks, to collect marine specimens. The tradition of procuring an entirely new kind of animal was upheld by K. D. Kearney who caught the broad nosed pike fish, a species which is considered rare on the Yorkshire coast.

A.J.R.



THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society met on only six occasions this term. This was because one meeting fell upon a holiday and one upon the night of the Christmas Concert.

The lectures were of a high standard throughout and the Society owes its thanks to Mr Alan Macdonald who lectured on Malaya; to Fr Damian Webb who talked for two meetings on Village Life in Portugal. (This lecture was brilliantly illustrated with colour slides.) To A. N. V. Slinger for his lecture on British Guiana; to Mr G. R. Scott who spoke on Malta G.C. The Society is also deeply indebted to Mr

Kenneth Cooke, who told us of his experiences on a raft for fifty-two days.

An outing to Terry's Chocolate Factory in York was held on the All Monks' holiday. All the vacancies were very quickly filled and the thirty-five members who went on the outing had a thoroughly enjoyable day.

A fairly comprehensive *Guide to York* was produced during the term. It proved a great success and it is hoped that other similar productions will be published in the near future.

J.E.A.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

J. P. A. Wortley was elected Secretary for the current session. M. H. Cramer, who is not a member of the Club, was invited to give the first lecture of the term. He dealt with some of the problems of 'High Speed Flight', and showed how designers are overcoming them. A. O. Maczek gave a full account of the chemistry of 'Iodine' and of some of its present uses; this lecture was notable for a number of spectacular demonstrations. P. R. Evans, using a good filmstrip for his lecture on 'Wireless Valves', spoke very competently of their manufacture and described some basic circuits. Another lecture of chemical interest was given by C. K. Connolly who spoke about 'Osmosis'. His explanations of the principles were made clear by demonstrations and the use of the microprojector; discussion of some of the biological effects of osmosis added to the interest of this lecture. 'Optical Illusions' were demonstrated by D. A. Allan, who showed many illusions of colour, contrast, and perspective, and explained the stroboscopic effect and subjective colour illusions. Neither the number of meetings nor the attendance have been quite up to the standard of recent sessions, though the standard of preparation and delivery of a number of interesting lectures has perhaps been above the average.

J.P.A.W.

THE YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

A high standard of lectures and films was maintained during the term for which the Club has Mr Farndale to thank, as well as for arranging a demonstration of Cattle Judging which received a large attendance from the members. The success of this form of outdoor activity is very satisfactory and it is hoped that many more of this kind will be arranged.

The sugar beet was pulled and topped by the Club, but the majority of members were reluctant to take much part in this more strenuous activity.

There is still a large role of membership and good attendances were seen at all the lectures.

D.F.J.M.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The standard of debating in the Society was high last Easter Term but, unfortunately, none of the leading speakers remained to give the new members some idea of what was needed. Nevertheless, this last session was quite successful since several speakers improved sufficiently to keep the debates 'active'. Among the notable speakers were Mr Macleod, who could always be relied on to talk good sense, Mr N. Meyer who could be alarmingly outspoken, Mr Firth who made his points persuasively and quietly (too quietly in fact), the persistent Mr Scrope, one of the Society's most loyal members. The most successful evening was spent in short ten minute debates, when the Chairman selected motions and designated the opening speakers. A Mock Trial was held, but did not really go as expected and, finally, the Society wishes to thank Fr Martin and Br Gregory for speaking before a House with over seventy members present. Attendance at meetings fell as the term proceeded; perhaps the Society is too easy in admitting members who do not persevere.

THE FORUM

In spite of several threats to dissolve the Society, the Forum enjoyed a most successful term. After some very strict voting to maintain the Society's exclusiveness, the Committee decided on a new policy of quality rather than quantity. This was justified by the excellence of the lectures.

Mr Fussell's talk on 'Sherry' was immensely instructive, although the Society regretted that no samples were permitted. Later during the term Fr Prior gave an exciting account of his experiences during the Spanish Civil War. The Society's thanks are due to both lecturers.

W.T.J.B., H.J.A., F.J.G.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

While its popularity and membership kept on increasing the Leonardo Society enjoyed an excellent programme of lectures throughout the term. The President, Fr Martin Haigh, began the term's activities by introducing a film on 'Degas'. Mr Cossart and Mr Bradshaw lectured on 'Landscape Painting' and 'Chagall' respectively, and then Mr Robert Speaight came to lecture on 'Tintoretto'. Mr Speaight carried his audience away with his enthusiasm and deep understanding for Tintoretto.

Among the lectures given by members of the Society, C. Middleton-Stewart's lecture on 'Giotto' ranked highly next to 'Michelangelo', given by N. Heffron. C. Cazalet's talk on 'Versailles' was also very entertaining. The Secretary, F. Galen, concluded the term's meetings by an attempt to present the importance and beauty of 'Austrian and Bavarian Baroque'.

After a successful term the Society expresses its thanks to all who contributed towards this success.

F.J.G.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THIS season has been on the whole a successful one, though some will say that it should have been more successful and others will be wondering why it was that the team could and did play so badly on occasions. Both these points of view are plausible, for there were matches when things did not go well at all. It was only at the end of the season, and in fact after term, that the team became what one had hoped it would become much earlier, when the threequarters ran fast and passed accurately—in fact began to look really dangerous as a line. There were two reasons for this; in the first place the forwards were never able to dominate their opponents and get their fair share of the ball, except in the last two matches, and consequently their outsides were unable to settle down to constructive attack. Secondly, the absence of J. A. Ferriss through injury deprived the team of an experienced and effective fly-half. We were to realize in the last two matches what a difference he would have made. C. M. Moore was moved from the centre to take his place, and though he served the team well, he never combined with Martelli as Ferriss did. And yet C. M. Moore played some great games, especially in the first four matches, and again at centre at the end he showed us what a good player he is. His combining with B. O'Regan was a feature of the two last matches, for O'Regan had not had a very good season until C. M. Moore moved back to the centre. P. E. Poole was the better of the wings and was the most improved player on the side. A. B. Smith did well at full-back, though he is not yet very safe in a crisis. Among the forwards C. J. van der Lande, the Captain, was always good and his knowledge of the game improved as did his leading of the forwards. G. H. Morris, the open wing-forward, became a good player and should do well when he leaves. All learned in the end that they had to compensate in some way for their lack of weight, but in these days it seems almost essential that forwards should be big.

The XV started well, lost their form after the Sedbergh match and regained it again for the Old Amplefordians, to finish strongly in two holiday games against Douai and Blackheath Public Schools.

Colours were awarded to P. E. Poole, C. C. Cowell and G. H. Morris.

The season opened with the usual two club matches, that against a Birkenhead Park XV (lost 6—8) and Headingley 'A' (drawn 8—8). Valuable experience was gained but at the same time there was the important injury of J. A. Ferriss.

The first school match was against Mount St Mary's at Ampleforth and was won by Ampleforth by a goal and two tries to a penalty goal. It was a tantalizing match. For the first fifteen minutes Ampleforth played

a fine game: the forwards were lively and quick onto the ball; the backs were thrustful and taking the ball moving fast, and their handling of a very slippery ball was reasonably good. Such play produced three quick tries, and considerable comfort to the spectators; but then the fire burnt out. The pack tired, and Ampleforth saw little of the ball from scrums or line-outs. An occasional run reminded us of what the game had been, but mostly it was a drab, though hard-fought affair, and towards the end Mount St Mary's were unlucky not to get a try.

Ampleforth, from the Pavilion end, attacked almost from the kick-off and it was not long before Moore scored a good try, but too far out for Smith's kick. Then came a period of lively forward play by Ampleforth, which harassed the opposition and gave the Ampleforth backs a number of opportunities, of which they made good use. Moore's running and kicking were consistently aggressive, and there was a fine break-through by Ingle, who took the ball with a real burst of speed and passed to Brown (substitute for O'Regan), who was a little unlucky to be finely tackled when



Reading from left to right

Back Row

D. J. Ingle
D. J. Martelli
R. O. Miles
A. B. Smith
D. P. Palengat
R. V. Bamford
D. F. Halliday
L. N. van den Berg
M. D. O'Regan

Front Row

G. H. Morris
P. E. Poole
J. A. Ferriss
C. J. van der Lande
C. M. Moore
C. C. Cowell
K. Sellars

*Reading from left to
right*

Back Row

D. J. Ingle
D. J. Martelli
R. O. Miles
A. B. Smith
D. P. Palengat
R. V. Bamford
D. F. Halliday
L. N. van den Berg
M. D. O'Regan

Front Row

G. H. Morris
P. E. Poole
J. A. Ferriss
C. J. van der Lande
C. M. Moore
C. C. Cowell
K. Sellars



he seemed to be through. But he did have a man outside him. However, Ampleforth maintained their pressure, and as the opposing backs clearly lacked thrust, their prospects looked rosy. For a few more minutes they were. A penalty by Smith from thirty-five yards out went far enough but to the right, and then almost at once Moore made a spectacular solo run and scored under the posts: one of those runs which commits him either to scoring himself or to being caught with the ball, unless a loose forward has managed to keep with him. Smith converted. Play was soon back in Mount St Mary's half, and an orthodox passing movement with forceful running by Moore and the centres ended in a good try by Poole in the corner. Smith's kick hit the upright.

Now came disenchantment. The *cognoscenti* had perhaps been disturbed to see how often, when Ampleforth got the ball, it had really been Mount St Mary's who hooked it, but were then pushed off it. As the Ampleforth forwards tired, the weight of the opposing second row told and they ceased to be spoiled of the ball they had hooked.

The second half opened with a fine breakaway by Ingle, checked very near the line. Ampleforth then maintained pressure for a time, until a long kick sent them back, and play was then kept in the Ampleforth half by a series of penalties, from one of which Mount St Mary's kicked a good goal. Soon after, a kick-and-follow rush took Middleton-Stewart up to the Mount St Mary's line, but he was just beaten to the touch-down. Mount St Mary's then worked back into the Ampleforth twenty-five, largely through the tactical kicking of their fly-half, and the final whistle found them pressing hard and kept out by only the narrowest margin.

So the first School match was won: and despite the decline, the opening phase had showed that the team was capable of fast, open, aggressive and successful ruggery. The Ampleforth spectator, though disappointed by the failure of the team to maintain the high standard of the opening spell, could find reason for some degree of prudent optimism.

A week later the team travelled to Giggleswick and won by a goal and 3 tries to a goal and 1 try. It was a hard and exciting game. The going was good and the ball dry. Giggleswick still had M. Hartley and E.

Hopkinson at centre from last year, and they were to prove a powerful force—especially M. Hartley. He is well-built and fast, and in the opening minutes he scored from a diagonal kick from the fly-half. The ball bounced conveniently, Hartley took it at top speed and nothing could stop him. It was obvious that the Ampleforth forwards must dominate as soon as possible and the tackling must be hard, low and unhesitating, especially in the centre for if either of these players were given an opportunity they would take a lot of stopping.

The forwards rose to the occasion and fed the backs well. The first Ampleforth try came from a threequarter movement when the ball reached Poole who, finding himself cornered, passed inside to Ingle who scored. Soon after Hartley broke away again, kicked over the full-back's head, gathered the ball neatly and scored a try, converted by Bilton. Ampleforth then replied with a lucky try when Morris received a forward pass from Moore who had cut through. At half-time, after thirty minutes of fast, open ruggery the score was 6—8.

In the second half Giggleswick got rather more of the ball than in the first, but the Ampleforth tackling was good, and except from occasional runs by Hartley and a gruelling ten minutes in the Ampleforth twenty-five—well relieved by Poole—there was little danger. A neat threequarter movement then gave Poole a try, and deservedly so, because he always looked dangerous when he got the ball, which was too infrequently. Finally, Morris scored a good opportunist try when he pounced on a mistake in the closing minutes of the game.

The forwards had played very well, especially in the tight, which was a considerable improvement on the previous match: the threes had done well though too many mistakes had been made at the vital moment.

DENSTONE
Won 6—3

The following match was against Denstone at Kirkstall and was played in a fog so thick that it was almost impossible to see the posts at either end of the field when the game began, and almost impossible to see across the field when it ended. An account of the game is inevitably brief as were the appearances of the players through the all-pervading dusk and gloom.

Ampleforth started well and scored both their tries early in the game. They were identical, Moore, at stand-off, went round the blind side breaking through the covering defence, Bamford was up with him on the wing and scored in the corner. Later Moore did the same thing again, but this time Bamford had put a foot in touch. These moves, however, came on the few occasions when the ball was heeled, for the Denstone pack, which was heavier, gained possession from almost all the tight scrums and line-outs. The Ampleforth forwards were livelier and more together in the loose.

In the second half the Denstone pack, using their feet effectively, maintained their pressure on the Ampleforth line for nearly ten minutes. It was inevitable that they would score, and the try they scored was admirable as an example of determination and energy. A Denstone forward gathered the ball about fifteen yards from the line and it seemed as if he had made up his mind to score: nothing would stop him, not at any rate the eight Ampleforth forwards and others who happened to be there. Had Denstone been able to maintain this sort of thing they must surely have won. They were not allowed to, for the Ampleforth forwards rallying and supplying their threes with the ball, began to look really dangerous. The spectators saw little of this, for it was now almost impossible to see. As the rival threequarters ran towards each other it was impossible to say which side had the ball.

In the forwards we had been beaten by a heavier pack but the Ampleforth threequarters were superior though they rarely got the opportunities they wanted. When they did they made good use of them.

And so we met Stonyhurst, at Ampleforth, as an unbeaten side, but confidence was tempered by the knowledge that Stonyhurst had a heavy scrum and by an injury to Moore who eventually decided to play.

STONYHURST
Lost 3—6

The match was somewhat disappointing as an exhibition of skilful football, but the spectator on the touch-line was inclined to underestimate the treacherous conditions of ground and ball. Moreover, if great skill was not in evidence, there was certainly no lack of excitement throughout the game.

Once again Ampleforth was confronted with a larger and heavier pack, which established complete dominance in the line-out. The Ampleforth forwards, amongst whom van der Lande and Halliday were outstanding for their tireless efforts, tried hard to hold their own, but they failed to supply their backs with the ball. They did gain some share of the ball in the tight, though too slowly; but scarcely ever gained possession in the loose or the line-out.

Moore was seriously handicapped by an injured finger, yet still looked the best player in either back division. The Ampleforth centres were very disappointing, though O'Regan did make some determined opportunist runs and his try was a good one. Their positioning in defence was extremely poor, and in attack they resorted to despairing and ineffectual cutting-in, this partly because they were given the ball too late. The Stonyhurst backs, liberally supplied with the ball, were not particularly gifted, but they were allowed to look dangerous occasionally because of the muddle in the Ampleforth mid-field defence. None of the four wings had

much chance to show his pace. Smith did quite creditably at full-back under difficult conditions.

The course of the game, as has been said, was more notable for excitement than constructive football. After the first ten minutes Stonyhurst were getting so much of the ball, that it seemed they must score, as they did half-way through the first half, when a mistake in the Ampleforth defence led to the Stonyhurst right-wing finding himself half unmarked near the line. In the last ten minutes before the interval, Ampleforth attacked, and O'Regan scored his try by determined running. Play was fairly evenly balanced for the first quarter of an hour of the second half. Then Stonyhurst began to press hard, and eventually scored again. In the closing minutes Ampleforth made some further attacks but never really looked like scoring and were soon driven back. Without doubt, the result and score represented the run of the play.

This was certainly a disappointment for the team had not played as well as they were capable of playing.

They made amends the next week in a very even battle with Sedbergh.

SEDBERGH
Drawn 3—3

As the players ran out of the pavilion one could see the black imprints of their boots on the grass. For the first ten minutes, much of the play was in the Ampleforth twenty-five. Sedbergh, with more experience of those conditions, settled down to play a wet ball game quicker than Ampleforth did. Twice we were forced to touch down. For the remainder of the first half most of the play was between the two twenty-fives and was typical wet-ball rigger . . . mud, kick, dribble, fall and tackle. Some passing movements were tried and Ampleforth looked probably stronger in the threes: Sedbergh forwards got the ball back quicker in the tight, but Ampleforth had a fair share of the ball, especially when it was badly needed. By half-time neither side had succeeded in scoring.

The second half, although its general characteristics were much the same as in the first half, contained more 'incidents'. The play was again mainly between the two twenty-fives with both packs going very hard. Ampleforth were awarded a penalty ten yards inside the Sedbergh half and Smith's kick, although it seemed long enough, was pulled slightly. Sedbergh pressed and the ball crossed the line, four players tried to get the touch down and all of them failed, the ball rolled on another ten yards and eventually Martelli reached it and the situation was saved. Morris broke away on the right of the field; then, soon afterwards he had a long run from just outside the Ampleforth twenty-five with Poole outside him unmarked. As he was coming up to the Sedbergh twenty-five he tried to pass inside not knowing that Poole was there. Sedbergh were now relying chiefly on their forwards. Then suddenly there was a long dribble by Sellars and Martelli right up to the Sedbergh line, the forwards were all there, the ball came straight out and went right down the line to Poole who scored near the left touch line. A magnificent try with so wet a ball which had become extremely difficult to hold. Smith taking the kick, from about five yards in, hit the upright and the ball fell away on the left. There were twenty minutes still to go. Sedbergh kicked off. Two minutes later Martelli was off-side just inside his own twenty-five, under the posts. The penalty kick was sliced and Poole touched down. Sedbergh attacked with great ferocity. A forward got away on the blind side and cross kicked . . . only Poole seemed to be able to save what might well have been a certain try. He caught the ball near the twenty-five and returned the ball to touch on the half-way line. Both sides were going very hard indeed. Then the Sedbergh forwards got away together and after several Ampleforth players had fallen, but failed to stop the movement, the ball was dribbled over the line and they scored in the corner. The kick failed. Nine minutes remained but a draw was now inevitable one felt. Play was about the half-way line when the whistle went for time.

Both packs of forwards could hardly have done more, whereas the threequarters inevitably had had few opportunities to show their ability.

Unfortunately, in the next two matches the fifteen suffered one of those inexplicable losses of form. Nothing seemed to go right.

ST PETER'S

Lost 3—9

The ground was in beautiful condition at St Peter's and it seemed that the Ampleforth threequarters should be strong enough to win the match, provided that they got a fair share of the ball; but in fact the game turned out quite otherwise. Not that it was a bad game; it was not. But it was a disappointment from our point of view after the excellent form of the team in the Sedbergh match on the previous Saturday. Against St Peter's they lacked vigour and purpose in their play—passes went astray, kicks failed to find touch, the scrum-half was slow and was repeatedly caught in possession, and the fly-half was having his worst game of the season. But St Peter's had the qualities that Ampleforth lacked, and were worthy winners on that account. Their forwards were more energetic and gave their threes the ball, and these ran with determination, even if not with outstanding skill. In fact none of their scores came from real threequarter movements. Two of their tries were opportunist tries, the first from a dribble by the forwards, and the second from an Ampleforth pass to one of their threequarters. But they were opportunities well seized. Their last score was a blind-side movement when their scrum-half broke away and found himself unopposed, as the Ampleforth blind side wing-forward had been injured and was a passenger.

The Ampleforth try came from a diagonal kick by Moore, which Poole dribbled over. This was the only successful kick ahead; for the most part Moore greatly overdid the trick, and besides this, was kicking too straight up the field, usually into the safe hands of the opposing full-back, whose positioning was very sound, and who replied by finding a long touch. With their halves off form, the Ampleforth backs seldom looked threatening, though O'Regan was once not far wide with a drop-kick, and perhaps Morris, with an occasional break-away was the best chance of a score; but it cannot be claimed that the result was unreasonable.

DURHAM

Won 3—0

The Durham match a week later brought little relief to Ampleforth supporters although it was won. Ampleforth played as if in a daze and then in the closing minutes of the game they shrugged off their apathy, as it were, and flew into attack after attack. In many ways it was the Mount St Mary's match in reverse.

The following account appeared in *The Times*: 'It was not an easy day for rugby. A lot of rain had fallen during the night which made the going heavy and slippery and a strong, cold wind was blowing straight across the ground. In such conditions the forwards had to carry the bigger share of the struggle and, leg weary though they must have been, they stuck well to the job. Ampleforth had more of the ball in the tight and with quick, clean healing did their best for their outsiders.'

There the trouble began. Martelli played a sound game at scrum-half and, for his size and weight, threw out a long pass. That it was not long enough was not his fault. Moore, at fly-half was too deep and either the ball did not reach him or he had to take the ball off his feet. He might well have reduced the gap, but, as it was he was easy prey for Owen and Bucknall, Durham's wing-forwards, who were quick off the mark. Shown the way by these two lively skirmishers the rest of the Durham forwards were most effective in the loose, not as individuals but as a well-knit pack.

With the advantage of having more of the ball Ampleforth's outsiders should have done better. When the centres got the ball they kicked for touch or manoeuvred across the field instead of running straight. When the turn came for the wing men

there was little space for them to do anything practical and they were soon tackled into touch.

The game wandered on its uneventful way and a disappointing draw seemed almost certain when Ampleforth suddenly came to life. The forwards, already more or less in control of the fixed scrummages, began to play a storming game in the loose and the outsides, following a good example, began to run as if they meant to score tries. Unfortunately, this awakening by Ampleforth coincided with Durham losing their right-wing threequarter, Oliver, with a damaged knee. Ampleforth's forwards heeled cleanly, Martelli gave a perfect pass to Moore. Moore made some ground, being nearly tackled in the process, but duly passed to the centres and the ball eventually reached Poole on the left-wing who scored in the corner—which only went to show what Ampleforth might have done on many previous occasions if they had been more conscious of their own abilities.'

It was fortunate that this was not the last match and that the side were able to recover their form again, improving steadily in all the next three matches, until against Blackheath Public Schools they looked the really good side that they were always known to be.

Conditions for the Old Amplefordians game OLD AMPLEFORDIANS were far from pleasant, a heavy mist hung over the valley, the ground was soon a sea of mud and the ball most difficult to hold. Yet the game was never the dour, uninteresting forward struggle it so easily might have been—both sides contrived to keep it as open as possible.

The Old Amplefordians fielded a young and active side, but despite this they found themselves on the defensive for most of the game. There was a lack of cohesion inevitable in a side which had not played together before, and this was especially obvious between the halves so that the Old Amplefordians after heeling the ball often found they had lost ground. On the other hand Ampleforth threw the ball about well, were lively in the forwards, being excellently led by van der Lande and were ambitious in the threequarters.

After three minutes' play, Smith landed a penalty and Ampleforth continued to press. Ferriss, playing his first game since his injury, made an opening ten minutes later; the ball went out to Ingle and then to Poole who scored under the posts, an excellent try which O'Regan converted. The Old Amplefordians rallied but the score remained 8—0 at half-time.

During the second half Ampleforth seemed to gain in confidence with every moment. They scored twice more, once when Martelli scored from the base of the scrum after prolonged pressure on the line, and again when Ferriss took a difficult pass, cut through, lofted a pass to Poole on the wing who scored in the corner. The final score was 14—0 after an enjoyable game in very difficult conditions. The XV had recovered and their handling of the treacherous ball was admirable.

After this fixture we travelled down to Douai who had most kindly invited us to stay for two nights and who received us with the utmost kindness.

DOUAI

Won 16—0

Conditions were much the same as those in the Old Amplefordians match—wet ball, heavy ground and fog—but this game too was no kick-and-rush, rough-and-tumble, but a very good game of rugby. The handling and strong running of the Ampleforth backs, handicapped as they were by the heavy ground and a mud-coated ball, made one wish that it had been a fine day. It was the first match against Douai and, as the score indicates, we won comfortably. We won by 2 goals and 2 tries to nothing, but that score is no reflection on the Douai tackling. The defenders tackled wholeheartedly but it takes something

more than physical courage to stop an opposing team who are full of ideas and possess the ability to execute them.

Douai kicked off and for the first ten minutes it was Douai who were on the attack. Their forwards, smaller and lighter, were going very well. It was obvious that Ampleforth were taking a long time to settle down. But settle down they did. Ferriss, playing very soundly, got his line going well. The Ampleforth backs looked dangerous and early on we saw Poole's speed off the mark. After twenty minutes play there was a line-out almost on the Douai twenty-five. Ampleforth heeled and the ball travelled along the line to Poole, who, with a great run, beat his man, and raced over for a try which was not converted. By half-time Douai were defending nobly but one had the impression that unless their forwards rallied Ampleforth would continue to score.

The fact that three tries were scored in the second half speaks for itself. It was in this half that we saw some very good football—the ball getting out to the wings and then back among the forwards. Both Poole and Bamford were placing their cross kicks admirably. The forwards carried the attack to within feet of the Douai line. First Palengat, and then van der Lande, nearly got over. The first and second tries were initiated by Ferriss. The pack got a quick heel from a loose scrum. Ferriss cut through beautifully and found Halliday up in support. It was now 6—0, and Smith missed an easy kick. With twenty minutes to go Douai still had some hope. When, however, Ferriss broke through again and passed to Morris, who scored near the posts, Douai's spirits fell. O'Regan converted the try. At this stage Ampleforth were playing magnificently. The forwards were controlling the set and the loose scrummages, and following up intelligently. With a few minutes to go Moore saw a gap and hurtled through to score. O'Regan converted. When 'no-side' was blown the whole Ampleforth XV were where they had been almost all of the second half—on the Douai twenty-five.

BLACKHEATH
Lost 12—19

After playing Douai, the team travelled to London to play a Public School XV organized by Blackheath Club. The match was played on the Rectory Field on 21st December. The opposition were particularly strong at forward and had in their scrum-half an intelligent and skilful player. It was a good game with both sides trying to open it up as much as possible, and this was clearly easier for the Ampleforth team who were by now used to playing with each other. The Blackheath forwards were, on the other hand, very much better with their feet and on several occasions made ground following Ampleforth mistakes. Ampleforth started well with the ball going down the line to Bamford, who was brought down only a few feet from the line. After this, the Blackheath forwards played better together and kept play in the Ampleforth twenty-five. Eventually they scored from a scramble on the line. Soon after Ampleforth got into its stride and O'Regan broke through in the centre and passed to Moore, who scored after a long run in which he beat the full-back with a good change of speed. From then onwards the Ampleforth line always looked dangerous, with the inside trio Ferriss-Moore-O'Regan at their very best. Perhaps it was the firm ground, which they had not known since September, which enabled them to use their feet so well. Just before half-time Ferriss broke through, eluding a watchful wing-forward, and appeared to draw three men, he then passed to O'Regan who drew the wing, and Moore scored again. The score was now Ampleforth 6, Blackheath 5. It looked as if Ampleforth would win, but that would only happen provided the pack obtained possession. On the whole honours were fairly evenly divided from the set pieces, but the Blackheath forwards were more lively in the loose and their spoiling was more effective. However, soon after the re-start, Ampleforth scored the best try of the game. The ball went to Bamford on the wing who beat a man and passed to Morris inside, Morris took the ball

going very fast and drew the full-back, passing to Moore who had backed up inside. Again the kick failed. Then Blackheath pressed and pressed hard. The scrum-half went round on the blind side and passed to Atkinson, this year's Captain of Tonbridge, who seemed to crash through a number of Ampleforth defenders to score. The kick was converted. This came immediately after Blackheath had been awarded a penalty and so the score was now 9—11. Ampleforth regained the lead when Ferriss put O'Regan through. The latter moved very fast indeed and timed his pass to Moore who scored. Again Ampleforth led, 12—11. There were about ten minutes to go and Blackheath pressed, but they were unable to penetrate in the centre and rarely did the ball travel to their wings. Their forwards, however, were now on top and again they scored a try similar to their first try. They were now leading by four points. Another penalty kick for 'foot-up' brought the scoring to an end. Ampleforth pressed hard in the last five minutes and on three occasions it looked as if Poole was going to score. And so ended a good game, the best the School had played this season. A tea followed and the teams departed into the fog. It had been a most enjoyable game and our thanks are due to Colonel Dalrymple and Hugh Neely who did so much to make the venture a success; and also to the many supporters, both here and at Douai, who came to watch and assist the team.

SECOND FIFTEEN

The 2nd XV had a successful season once they got under way. It took them two matches to do that and they seemed a very weak side considering the material available. In their next two matches, against Pocklington 1st XV and Sir W. Turner's 1st XV, they looked a very different side with much more bustle in the forwards and constructive ideas in the threes. St Peter's were unlucky to meet the side on its top form and from the start there was only one team in it. They should have repeated the performance against Durham a week later for they had been beaten by St Peter's: why they did not do so remains somewhat of a mystery and merely convinces one that the performances of schoolboy sides are as unpredictable as the bounce of a rugger ball.

Taylor improved steadily at full-back and had a good season. Kirby and Brown, stalwarts of two years standing, were joined by Evans to make a competent triangle well served by Hawe at scrum-half. The forwards were really the unpredictable element, but among them Sheil, Morton, Middleton-Stewart and Heffron, the Captain, played games which stand out in the memory as one looks back on the season.

Colours were awarded to: T. N. Heffron, A. J. Taylor, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, J. E. Kirby, C. C. Brown, R. H. Sheil, M. J. Evans and J. M. Morton.

The team was: A. J. Taylor; K. Balinski, C. C. Brown, M. J. Evans, T. Dewey; J. E. Kirby, A. Hawe; J. Fawcett, T. N. Heffron (Captain), M. Hickey, R. H. Sheil, J. M. Morton, S. Sellars, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, R. David.

RESULTS

Played 6. Won 3. Lost 2. Drawn 1.

v. Barnard Castle 2nd XV	Drawn	5—5
v. Ripon Grammar School 1st XV	Lost	8—11
v. Pocklington Grammar School 1st XV	Won	9—8
v. Sir W. Turner's School 1st XV	Lost	3—11
v. St Peter's 2nd XV	Won	41—0
v. Durham 2nd XV	Won	8—0

THE THIRD FIFTEEN

The team was : A. Slinger ; D. Hawe, D. Evans, P. Howard, B. Dewe-Mathews ; A. Simpson, E. Chibber ; C. Connolly, D. Leahy, D. Collins ; C. Manners, A. Bean ; R. Swinburne, C. J. Cazalet (*Captain*), R. Bianchi.

RESULTS

Played 3. Won 3. Lost 0.

v. Archbishop Holgates 2nd XV	Won	38—3
v. St Peter's 3rd XV	Won	9—0
v. Richmond 1st XV	Won	8—0

THE COLTS

RESULTS

Played 6. Won 6. Points 158—17.

v. Pocklington	Away	Won	18—5
v. Barnard Castle	Home	Won	35—6
v. St Peter's	Away	Won	29—0
v. Stonyhurst	Kirkstall	Won	19—3
v. Giggleswick	Home	Won	37—3
v. Durham	Home	Won	20—0

The Colts Set was of very uneven quality this year. Apart from the team, there were very few players who reached a good Colts Set standard. The team itself, however, enjoyed a triumphantly successful season. It must be said that their opponents were, in general, somewhat weaker than usual ; nevertheless, it was no mean achievement to score forty-four tries in six matches against only two, and it was partly their own strength which made the opposition look weak. For this was undoubtedly a strong Colts team. They learnt that the way to play rugby enjoyably and successfully is to play it hard from first to last, yet not forgetting that this is of no avail without constant practice in the basic technique.

In every match the foundations of victory were laid by the forwards, and it is true to say that in each case the size of the score depended on how soon they mastered the opposing pack, which they never failed to do sooner or later. The tight scrum was fairly satisfactory, in spite of some difficulty in fitting the pack together, and the line-out had improved greatly by the end of the season. In the loose they were generally excellent, hustling the opposition and gaining possession of the ball for the backs. But this did not satisfy them, and they were always ready to set off in attack with short passing amongst themselves. All played their part, but one must mention in particular Green, who inspired them as leader, Simonds Gooding, and Perry, who was a good captain of a team with a fine spirit.

Murphy was a very capable scrum-half, and Poole, if still lacking some of the accomplishments of a fly-half, has remarkably good hands. The threequarters never really combined smoothly as a line—and here the centres were at fault—but they were all determined runners with thrust and penetration as individuals, especially Spencer who scored numerous tries and might have helped his wing to score more. Their defence was never severely tested, but it was certainly adequate to what demands were made of it, and behind them Dillon was cool and safe.

By the end of the season the team showed a reasonable competence in most of the basic arts of the game, with the notable exception of place kicking, and it

remains for them to continue to improve by diligent practice, whilst always playing with the zest they have shown this term.

The team was : D. J. Dillon ; M. G. Dougal, T. F. Phelan, T. V. Spencer, A. C. Endall ; D. A. Poole, A. A. Murphy, D. L. Nairac, A. J. Simonds Gooding, D. G. Wilson, B. J. Cross, D. G. Wright, T. J. Perry (*Captain*), A. F. Green, H. D. Lumsden.

Spencer already had his Stockings, and the following were awarded theirs during the term : Perry, Green, Simonds Gooding, Murphy, Endall, Poole, Dougal, Cross, Wilson and Nairac.

HOUSE MATCHES

This year the weather did not interfere with the House matches. There was a great deal of mist in the valley and the pitches remained so sodden that going was extremely hard. Of the first round matches perhaps the most interesting was that between St Bede's and St Wilfrid's. E. P. J. Chibber, J. E. Kirby and G. H. Morris succeeded admirably in bamboozling the stronger back division of St Wilfrid's. In fact, Morris was so successful with a spectacular 'scissors' movement in the first half that when he later executed a dummy 'scissors', the defence, not to be fooled again, converged on him, and the man who really had the ball nearly slipped over. In spite of a very strong rally in the second half, St Wilfrid's were unable to score and St Bede's ran out the winners by 11—0.

The other three games were equally close. In the game between St Cuthbert's and St Thomas', St Cuthbert's held the territorial advantage for most of the time, but lacked the thrust necessary to pierce the defence. In the first half they scored once on the wing when there was a man over, but D. F. P. Halliday kicked a good penalty to equalize. In the second half A. C. Endall cut through to score near the touch line and Halliday kicked another penalty to make the final score 9—3. In a good open game, St Dunstan's beat St Edward's 5—3. St Dunstan's scored in the first half and in the second half S. J. King, St Edward's scrum-half, took the opposition by surprise and scored in the corner from a line-out. In the last match, St Oswald's were not able to hold successfully the more energetic forwards and more thrustful backs of St Aidan's, who won 9—3.

In the second round St Dunstan's were drawn against St Thomas'. In spite of having much the stronger back division St Thomas' only won narrowly 6—3. This was due partly to the superior weight of St Dunstan's pack, partly to the mistakes of St Thomas' backs. There was no score in the first half, although Halliday missed three possible penalty goals and once, after cutting through the centre, T. V. Spencer lost possession of the ball after crossing St Dunstan's line. In the second half, although Halliday kicked a penalty, very soon afterwards R. J. Irvine seized one of St Dunstan's few opportunities and went over in the corner for a try. With only a short time to go, Endall decided the game in no uncertain fashion by scoring after a fine thrusting run to the corner flag.

In the other semi-final, St Aidan's beat St Bede's 12—0, but the honours remained with the latter. They were a sadly depleted side, but remained cool under attack and did surprisingly well against a side who were expected to overwhelm them. St Aidan's allowed themselves to be rattled and lacked co-ordination. Their forwards never dominated, but their backs, especially Poole, who played a good game, were sufficiently strong to make victory certain.

For the final, both St Aidan's and St Thomas' were at full strength. St Aidan's had the advantage—on a very heavy ground—of having by far the heavier pack

and older and more experienced backs. St Thomas' forwards, by a stupendous effort succeeded in holding their opponents' heavier pack in the tight scrums most of the time, but seemed too exhausted to get much of the ball or worry their opponents constantly in the loose. Comparatively little, therefore, was seen of the attacking potentialities of the St Thomas' threequarters. In defence, however, they proved to be generally quite a match for St Aidan's. St Aidan's very early secured the lead by a penalty goal. But until the middle of the second half neither side looked really like scoring. But then C. J. Moore, and P. E. Poole produced a 'scissor' movement and scored far out. Thus St Aidan's proved the winners by 6—0. P. E. Poole again had played a good game. A. Hawe was effective at scrum-half for St Aidan's. Amongst the St Thomas' team, V. E. Dillon, the full-back, played a notably good game. His positioning, handling and kicking were rarely at fault.

The Junior League was won by St Bede's, who defeated St Oswald's in the final.

ATHLETIC MEETING AT OSTEND

ON the 27th August an athletic team composed of boys from various Catholic schools travelled over to Ostend for Junior International Athletic Meeting under the auspices of an organization called F.I.S.E.C., which for some years now organized athletics, football and basketball matches.

There were six countries represented, and some 150 boys competing from Great Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Portugal and Spain. There were five Ampleforth boys in the British team of sixteen. We were met at Ostend and transported by bus to Westend where we were extremely well looked after in a fine modern building built three years ago, at the cost of several million francs, as a holiday centre for Catholic workers. As we arrived we were surrounded by the Spanish team, of about forty-five boys, all wearing their brilliant red track suits with 'Espagna' emblazoned across their chests. They welcomed us effusively but conversation was unfortunately limited by the problem of finding a common language. Slowly all the teams assembled and went to their respective quarters.

We spent Friday morning at the stadium at Ostend, getting loosened up, and the afternoon on the beach. On Saturday the eliminating rounds were held. The afternoon ended with a ceremonial march pass, the playing of the six National Anthems and speeches by the Bishop of Bruges, by the Belgian Minister of the Interior and finally by the President of F.I.S.E.C. This was good practice for our French, if somewhat tedious.

Spain won the final of the Basketball, defeating Belgium in a good game, and we were treated to a magnificent exhibition of Spanish enthusiasm as they carried their coach in triumph round the arena with a varied selection of rhythmic expressions of delight.

The athletic finals were held in the afternoon and just when it seemed that Great Britain might come second to Spain in the final placing, P. D. Kelly tore a muscle while competing in the 300 metres final, which he seemed likely to win. This, in fact, put Belgium into second place and put Great Britain third.

A. N. Slinger won the Javelin, B. McNally of the Salvatorian College was close behind him. R. C. David came fourth in the 600 metres and still had enough energy to run in the 1,000 metres, finishing sixth, later in the afternoon as we were a man short in that event. From other schools, M. J. Martin of St John Fisher's School came second in the Discus and third in the Shot—he came second in both these

events at the White City Sports, M. G. Day of Ratcliffe College came third in the High Jump, while Great Britain had some luck in being second in the relay as two nations were disqualified.

And it would give a wrong impression of the game to overstress what the final order of the respective nations was—indeed it was refreshing to see that nobody was absolutely certain. A most enjoyable three days had been spent competing against and, above all, meeting boys from six different nations and attempting to find some means of communication with them even if it was necessary to resort to some sort of deaf and dumb language. The object of the games was well summed up by the representative of Spain, Lieutenant Colonel Agulia, a noted defender of the Alcazar—in a speech which was a model of brevity and which is given here in full. . . 'J'espère que ces championnats internationaux serviront pour rassembler plus encore nos pays et constitueront une vraie croisade d'union, de fraternité et d'amour chrétien.'

BOXING

BEFORE the new season got under way, Mr H. E. Payne of the Schools A.B.A. very kindly lent his new series of film loops on boxing. These were shown to a select number on 27th September. The shots illustrated the elements of boxing and training and were most instructive. The demonstrations were made by boys, past and present, of his boxing club in Middlesbrough.

NOVICES' COMPETITION

The Novices' Competition was held on 7th, 8th and 10th December, and resulted in a draw between St Thomas' and St Aidan's, both of which won all their bouts, and gained 12 points. Under a new ruling, the best boxer and runner-up are not awarded points except in one case, namely when two Houses draw for first place and the best boxer is in one of them: in such an event, he gains one point. However, the tankard for the best boxer this year was awarded to B. W. Abbott of St Dunstan's. The runner-up was M. P. Bufton (B). There was not much talent shown by the rest of the competitors with the exception of A. R. Umney (A) and C. N. Sutherland (B). But the competition was unusually spirited which to some extent made up for this. Other House results were: St Dunstan's 10, St Wilfrid's 9, St Bede's 8, and St Cuthbert's and St Edward's 7 points.

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR TEAM v. ST RICHARD'S SCHOOL, MIDDLESBROUGH

This match took place at Ampleforth on 5th December, but as one bout could not take place, this left an even number and the result was a draw. St Richard's proved themselves stronger in the lighter weights, Ampleforth in the heavier. The first three contests were lost; that of O'Sullivan was very close; Bufton showed up very well and the bout drew special praise from the referee as an example of good boxing; however, Stacpoole found his opponent too experienced and strong and the decision was given in the second round. Then the next three were won; the Meyers had advantage of height which they used successfully; Abbott pressed his offensive so vigorously that the bout was stopped in the third round. Fawcett began well in a hard contest but gradually lost in points in the second and third rounds. Green

brought the match to a draw without too much difficulty though he could have won more easily if his punching had been as straight as usual.

The full results were:—

R. McGuigan (St Richard's) beat V. O'Sullivan (Ampleforth).
 V. Green (St Richard's) beat M. Stacpoole (Ampleforth).
 E. Pelling (St Richard's) beat N. Bufton (Ampleforth).
 N. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat F. Connerton (St Richard's).
 M. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat B. Manders (St Richard's).
 B. Abbott (Ampleforth) beat M. Coleman (St Richard's).
 A. Thomas (St Richard's) beat J. Fawcett (Ampleforth).
 A. Green (Ampleforth) beat T. Conway (St Richard's).

St Richard's 4 bouts, Ampleforth 4 bouts.

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, and the judges who came with him, for acting as officials.

THE BEAGLES

THE MASTER OF HOUNDS this season is G. C. Hartigan, with Lord James Crichton-Stuart and A. Whitfield as First and Second Whippers-in respectively. A. J. Hartigan and D. P. Morland have carried out the duties of Field-Master. The Committee is composed of the following representatives of the Houses: J. F. Harold-Barry, A. H. Dunbar, D. F. Martelli, M. C. Langford, D. E. Seward, A. G. Gibson, M. W. Cuddigan and A. J. Hartigan.

There was a big entry this year, so it was fortunate that an early harvest again made possible a good number of early morning meets before the season opened with the meet at the College on 7th October. A large Field attended and a fair day's sport followed considering that hares, as is usual now in the valley, were far too numerous. Conditions were similar at Gilling Grange on the 14th, and on the 21st at Tom Smith's Cross the day was spoilt by fog. A fair day at South Lodge on the 28th was followed by another fine hunt at Head House, Hartoft.

This day was a holiday and conditions were ideal. Hounds killed their first hare after a good ringing hunt of eighty minutes on the moor of Leaf Howe Hill and the fields above the Hartoft Beck. Another good hunt of an hour followed over much the same ground before hounds were run out of scent on the new Forestry planting on Wrelton Moor.

November 11th at Ampleforth Moor was a satisfactory day considering the amount of ground foiled by sheep. Friday, 13th, was a holiday and another enjoyable day's sport, the meet being at Fangdale Beck in Bilsdale. The first hare was killed after a fast burst of twenty minutes. Several hares were then disturbed, and hounds did well to avoid changing more often than they did. They were unlucky not to kill again.

For the more energetic members of the Field, 18th November, at Harland Moor, was perhaps the best day of all. Finding on the moor above the quarry, hounds hunted to the fields by the Harland farms, on over the Harland Beck, and up the moor as if for Rudland Chapel. Short of this they swung left to run on, with the Allotment House and Gray's on their right, up the steep bank to Boonhill and on almost to Gillamoore. There they again swung right and hunted steadily on past Loskey Farm, over the Fadmoor road, and on to Newfields Barn at the top of

Sleightholmedale. The hare was viewed here, but as the line took hounds into the thick cover in the dale she had to be left. This had been a fine hunt with a point of nearly three miles.

The following week hounds did well to kill one of the many hares at Oswaldkirk, the two remaining Wednesdays being spoilt by fog.

The Saturday meets have also provided much good sport, and there is no doubt that the pack this season is really good. For this we are indebted to the work of Jack Welch and the Officials.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE CONTINGENT is fortunate to have renewed its connection with the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry of which the Regimental Depot is at Strensall. We take this opportunity of thanking Major W. L. Slingsby, who is Commanding the Depot, for being willing to help in the training, and Lieutenant Peter Marshall for his energy and enthusiasm with the Platoon of Junior N.C.O.'s to whom he taught in a practical and strenuous fashion the tactical use of the Platoon.

A board of examiners passed the sixteen Cadets who took the examination for Certificate 'A' Part I, but the following week failed nineteen of the fifty-nine candidates for Part II, because they were unfamiliar with the Tests of Elementary Training with the Bren Gun. It should be noted that the future standard of passing this examination is to be raised in order to justify the privileges the Certificate carries for the National Service man on joining the Army.

The Royal Air Force Section has been busy with work for the Proficiency and Advanced Certificates of training and once again we are indebted to Squadron-Leader Johnson and members of his Command at Dishforth for their regular attendance and help.

At the end of the Summer Term the Contingent will attend the Combined Cadet Force Camp at Gandale, Catterick.

The following officers are serving with the Contingent:—

Lt-Col R. P. H. Utley, O.B.E., T.D., Commanding Officer.
 Major J. Boyan, T.D., Adjutant and O.C. No. 3 Company.
 Captain A. L. Ainscough, T.D., O.C. No. 2 Company.
 Captain M. Haigh, O.C. No. 3 Company.
 Captain L. Rigby, O.C. Recruit and Basic Section.
 and Lieut I. Petit, 2 i/c Basic Section.

Pending the appointment of Pilot Officer L. Duffy to command, the Royal Air Force Section is commanded by the Contingent Commander.

The following promotions were made during the term.

To be Under-Officers: W. T. Bellasis, T. N. Heffron, J. E. Kirby, M. J. Moore, A. J. Taylor.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: G. J. Bull, A. H. Dunbar, J. A. Ferriss, K. Sellars, C. J. van der Lande.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeants: C. J. Cazalet, J. Crichton-Stuart, A. G. Randag, C. J. Ward, J. P. Wortley.

To be Sergeants: R. V. Bamford, C. C. Brown, D. P. Evans, F. J. Galen, A. J. Hartigan, M. P. Hickey, J. D. King, D. M. Leahy, R. G. Macfarlane Reid, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, J. M. Morton, P. E. McCraith, D. P. Palengat, M. W. Price, P. E. Poole, A. J. Riley, E. A. Rothert, R. S. Royston, J. J. Russell, A. M. Simpson, A. N. Slinger, R. M. Swinburne.

To be Corporals: T. M. Barker, T. J. Cullen, J. L. Cutbill, D. J. Driscoll, A. Edge, J. S. Fordyce, A. J. Green, D. F. Hawe, H. R. Kerr Smiley, R. Macmillan, D. H. Massey.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At an examination held on the 11th December 1953, the following passed and are appointed Lance-Corporals.

E. C. Bannen, E. D. Beatty, R. P. Bianchi, D. S. Black, C. L. Campbell, F. W. Cazalet, J. H. Cotton, N. G. D'Arcy, A. P. Dewe Mathews, J. A. des Forges, L. J. Fitzherbert, S. R. Fletcher, S. J. Gegg, A. G. Gibson, J. M. Gorayski, A. M. Hill, H. O. Hugh Smith, R. J. Irvine, M. C. Langford, D. H. Lewis, A. J. Lyons, V. A. Maller, R. R. Marlin, N. F. Oxley, N. C. Petrie, B. L. Robinson, A. P. Rooke-Ley, J. D. Rothwell, R. V. Spencer, M. F. Sumner, R. B. Tong, D. G. Wilson, N. Whiting, D. G. Wyndham-Lewis, M. L. Wynne.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on the 7th December 1953, the following passed.

C. T. Allmand, R. H. Channer, L. F. Chasseaud, C. P. Crichton-Stuart, E. J. Curran, G. W. D'Arcy, W. A. Dillon, M. J. Dunkerly, J. C. Fletcher, C. J. Hales, J. E. Hales, C. H. Hall, B. Kilkelly, P. A. Lambert, D. Morrogh-Bernard, P. J. Peeney, T. D. Renouf, D. M. Scanlan, F. H. Scarfe, W. C. Smith, J. Lindsay Taylor, A. R. Thomas, A. M. Villiers, P. L. Wood, R. G. Young.

SHOOTING

CLASSIFICATION COMPETITION

The following are the results of this competition.

House	Total Points Scored	Number of Firers	Average	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	4118	60	68.6	1
St Bede's	3824	59	64.8	3
St Cuthbert's	3636	55	66.3	2
St Dunstan's	3620	58	62.4	8
St Edward's	3551	55	64.55	4
St Oswald's	4180	65	64.3	7
St Thomas'	2840	44	64.54	5
St Wilfrid's	3867	60	64.4	6

SENIOR COMPETITION

The following are the results of this term's shoot.

House	Grouping	Application	Snap	Total
St Aidan's	65	195	215	475
St Bede's	60	186	215	461
St Cuthbert's	60	187	230	477
St Dunstan's	50	178	210	438
St Edward's	55	178	210	443
St Oswald's	50	181	225	456
St Thomas	44	178	220	442
St Wilfrid's	55	180	180	415

POSTAL MATCHES

The following matches were fired during the term.

NATIONAL SMALL BORE COMPETITION

1ST VIII			
	Result	For	Against
Loretto	Won	768	740
Epsom	Lost	769	779
Winchester	Won	777	751
Wellington	Won	773	751
Sedbergh	Won	773	728
Eton	Won	773	757
Elizabeth College	Won	784	765
Marlborough	Won	784	765
2ND VII			
Epsom	Won	745	734
Winchester	Won	756	718
Wellington	Won	758	684
Marlborough	Won	763	745

COUNTRY LIFE CONDITIONS

1ST VIII		
Mount St Mary's	Won	701 567

THE NATIONAL SMALL BORE COMPETITION, 1953

In this competition the 1st VIII were placed sixth and the 2nd VIII were placed twenty-first.

A. W. Bean scored 99 at this stage and qualified for the final, his score then being 96.

One hundred and two teams entered this competition.

Winners score	781
	773
	772
	771
	771
1st VIII Ampleforth College	769
2nd VIII Ampleforth College	755 (21st)

THE SEA SCOUTS

WHEN Fr Jerome was appointed Housemaster of St Edward's his faithful service to the Sea Scouts came to an end. How many Old Boys of the last nineteen years owe him a personal debt of gratitude for the help and encouragement he has given them. Yet none of these has ever been in the School long enough to see the work that Fr Jerome did for the Sea Scouts. Nineteen years ago he took them over,

a small troop without a troop-room and with only one small boat at the Lake. His inspiration and untiring energy during these years resulted in the virtual building of a troop-room and the reconstruction of the Lake. He left them a large troop with eight boats on the Lake, and an eighteen-foot National at the Isle of Wight. With these as his instruments he built up a good sailing tradition and an interest in everything to do with the sea. We would thank him, then, on behalf of so many boys past and present, and on behalf of Ampleforth for that vision which saw so clearly the contribution Scouting has made, and one hopes will continue to make to life at Ampleforth.

There were thirty-two recruits to the troop at the beginning of the term and the P.Ls were again faced with the difficult task of getting them up to the high standard necessary for the annual Inspection by early November. It was largely due to the Troop Leader, D. A. Allan, with the loyal support of the P.Ls, that this was achieved and they were rewarded by a most impressive and successful inspection. We had the honour, this year, to be inspected by the Admiral Commanding Reserves in person, namely Vice-Admiral Alan K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. The Troop first paraded by patrols on the East lawn of Gilling Castle and later, in perfect weather, gave demonstrations of their normal activities at the Lake; these included sailing and pulling, signalling, first aid, and tree felling. In the evening, the Inspecting Officer addressed the Troop and congratulated them on their performance. He was accompanied by the County Commissioner, Stephen Furness, Esq., by Commander David Brown and the latter's relief, Lt-Cdr Black. We are very sorry to lose Cdr Brown, the Admiralty Liaison Officer on the Staff of A.C.R., who is retiring and who has done so much for the troop during the past three years, especially in obtaining Admiralty equipment, and we wish him every success in his civilian life.

After the inspection the troop settled down to a more normal routine. Special courses were run for the recruits in addition to the normal ones; at the Lake, the Q.M. hut was painted and equipped with a hot-water system and much useful work on general maintenance was completed. The mild weather enabled many more than usual to receive instruction in sailing which was supervised by P.L. D. Wyndham-Lewis.

Fr John Macauley, the new Scoutmaster, has taken another party of Scouts to Kandersteg during the holidays for a ski-ing holiday.

The other P.Ls this term were: A. G. Campbell, R. J. Binny, C. P. O'Callaghan, C. L. Campbell, J. D. Quinlan, J. S. Fordyce, H. F. Salter, S. J. King, D. G. Wilson, R. P. Bianchi, D. M. Thompson and R. Macmillan (Q.M.).

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

IT was with the greatest regret that all who had known Father Gabriel in the Junior House learnt of his being moved from there to help in the work of the parishes. For the thirteen years he was there he devoted himself unsparingly to the service of those in the House. Past and present members of the House joined in a presentation to him as a token of appreciation, but his real reward must lie in the knowledge of the incalculable effect of his influence for good on all who passed through the House. All who knew him will wish him joy in his new work.

FATHER EDMUND HATTON joined the resident staff in September after several years of close association with the House as Assistant Scoutmaster. Br Justin Caldwell succeeds him as assistant to Father Maurus.

A. E. J. FITZGERALD was appointed Head Monitor and also Captain of Games, with J. E. Collins as Vice-Captain. The following were made monitors: M. Gibson, C. Burn, A. King, J. Sayers, F. Quinlan, G. Chamberlain, B. Radcliffe, B. O'Driscoll, C. Jackson, R. Randag, A. Osborne, A. Gilbey, J. Marjoribanks-Egerton, N. Ruddin, P. Chambers and J. Ginone.

J. D. Sayers was made Captain of Boxing.

DURING the term both the Chapel and the Gymnasium have been redecorated, and the appearance of the Chapel has been further improved by the acquisition of new kneelers. A large and handsome cupboard, made by Mr Thompson of Kilburn, has also been installed in the passage outside to house the cassocks and hymn books.

ON the Feast of the Immaculate Conception there was a special Sung Mass to mark the start of the Marian Year. Then on the last Sunday of term there

was the usual Carol Service, presided over by Father Paul.

FR FRANCIS GELDART preached the Retreat. We take this opportunity of thanking him.

THANKS to the County Council's Ness Water Scheme and their need for a nearby tip, and also to Mr Kiddy with the horse and cart, the new terrace below the skating rink now extends as far as planned. This, when completed, will enlarge the rather limited amount of flat ground available for outdoor activities in summer.

Another improvement in that area is the extension of the beech hedge on the South side of the lower terrace. This was done to mark the Coronation Year.

THERE has been much musical activity this term, culminating in a concert in the Music Hall under the direction of Father Austin. We have to thank him for this, and for his help with the singing in Chapel.

OUR best wishes and gratitude for all she has done go with Nurse Hughes, who is leaving to become a nun in the order of Sisters of Mercy.

We must also express our appreciation, as he leaves for America, of the great part played by Mr Acheson in maintaining the high standard of work in the top form here.

RUGBY

With only one or two in the House who had played in last year's XV the season opened on an uncertain note. A. E. Fitzgerald was appointed Captain and J. E. Collins Vice-Captain. Few could feel sure of a place in the team. Such a situation increases the difficulty

of selecting a team, but it should also arouse keen competition to play hard and improve to win a place in the side. This result took some time to make itself felt. In the early part of the term much of the play appeared lifeless and flat: the hard, alert and attacking type of player seemed sadly lacking.

As the term progressed improvement became evident. Changes were made in the XV for each match so that it is not possible to speak of 'the team'. By the end of the term the side, though not yet a good one, looked promising, and hopes are high for something good next term. The last few Set Games of the term showed much of the bold, spirited and more skilful play that was so notably absent before.

The match results were as follows:—

'A' FIFTEEN				
v. St Martin's	H	L		3—6
v. St Peter's	H	W		35—0
v. Pocklington	H	W		20—0
v. St Martin's	A	L		5—6
v. St Peter's	A	W		6—5

FIRST FIFTEEN				
v. Fyling Hall	H	W		3—0
v. Barnard Castle	A	D		3—3
v. Richmond	H	D		3—3
v. Barnard Castle	H	W		9—3
v. Pocklington	A	D		6—6

Colours were awarded to R. G. Burton, A. H. Osborne, A. J. King, J. F. Boardman, P. J. Morrissey and D. R. Stubbs.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE OFFICIALS for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: W. J. Morland.

Captains: C. R. W. Perceval, A. F. H. Schulte, P. A. B. Mahony, R. A. Caldwell, A. J. Duckworth, C. H. Randag.

Sacristsans: M. J. Barry, A. F. Pearce, J. R. Knowles, W. H. R. Pattisson.

Secretaries: J. H. Phelan, J. J. Phipps, J. F. M. O'Brien, M. B. Golding.

Bookmen: W. J. Honeywill, R. A. Chamberlain, T. A. Greenwood, D. S. Beck.

Librarians: N. R. E. Lorriman, P. J. Robinson.

Custodians of the Anteroom: M. P. G. Henderson, J. Hickman.

Carpentry and Art: N. R. E. Lorriman, M. M. Sellars, J. P. J. Corbett, R. J. Gerrard.

THE following boys joined the School in September:—

J. D. Macdonald, C. J. Dowson, M. S. Schofield, D. A. Fellowes, M. D. C. Goodall, C. J. W. Martin Murphy, M. B. Bean, J. D. P. Fitzgerald, M. A. Heagney, C. J. H. Jowers, M. J. E. Scott, M. A. Ramshaw, H. R. Schulte, A. P. F. Kinross, S. Smyth, V. C. X. O'Reilly, A. P. Beatty, T. R. Clapton, T. T. Crosland, P. Hickman, M. Hickman, D. A. Johnston, O. J. Wingate, A. L. Bucknall, M. K. Goldschmidt, S. F. P. Halliday, J. M. Madden, P. H. Marsh, D. W. Tarleton, D. J. F. Vaughan, C. J. Vickers.

MRS HICKLING joined the staff as Matron this term.

We wish her predecessor, Miss Parris, success and happiness in her new post.

THOUGH the holidays are never too long, the Christmas Term is for many the most exciting one of the year to come

back to. In the early days of the New Year the sledgers and skaters can console themselves on their return with thoughts of heavy snowfalls and hard frosts; in summer the cricket enthusiast looks forward to long afternoons in the outfield; but this term, and this term only, holds the prospect of Christmas looming larger and larger as the days go by. Besides, it is the beginning of a new School Year. New faces arrive to replace those who have gone over to the other side of the valley. There is the new dormitory to be investigated, and perhaps the added excitement of suddenly finding oneself a School Captain or one of the School Officials. And lastly, there is the weather. The sun, which has been obstinately hiding itself during most of August, usually decides at this moment to welcome us back with the clear, sunny days it has denied us for so long. In this last respect the beginning of the term was no exception, and it was with some impatience that the School awaited the arrival of the trunks from the station, so that new skates and rugger boots could be proudly displayed and put to good use. With the fine weather continuing, even the shortest break found the skating rink well patronized, while in the afternoons budding 'Barbarians' and 'Harlequins' could be seen practising hard for the first of their mighty encounters.

THE programme of films this term has been up to the usual high standard. Judging by the applause, the most popular film was either *Rommel, Desert Fox or Five Fingers*; but *The Challenge, The Lady Vanishes, High Treason, The Thief of Baghdad, Gentlemen the Queen and The House on 92nd Street* were not far behind. Towards the middle of the term Fr Damian gave yet another of his delightful talks about his travels on the Continent. His account of remote village life in Portugal was most interesting and instructive, and we look forward

eagerly to his next visit. The coloured slides were beautiful examples of his own photography. The informal recitals by Mr Spencer and Mr Townsley every Tuesday were also greatly appreciated, and we hope they will be able to continue them next term.

THE eagerly-awaited fireworks could not be set off on the appropriate day because of rain. After many delays and disappointments the various paraphernalia for dealing with them appeared outside, and a fine display of rockets, roman candles, catherine wheels, thunder flashes and so forth lit up the front of the House and delighted the onlookers.

ON 22nd November the traditional concert in honour of St Cecilia was held. A great deal of hard work had been put in by the various groups of singers and musicians to make it a success—and a great success it undoubtedly was. The special singers, reble recorders, violins, 'cellos and piano all played their part in providing a most enjoyable evening. The Second Form dancers gave us the Sir Roger de Coverley with energy and precision, and In recited The Mad Gardener's Song by Lewis Carrol. The evening ended with the whole School singing the hymn in honour of the Saint—Fiat Cor Meum.

It seemed difficult to realize that half-term had been passed and Christmas was drawing near. But the statisticians were already making calendars and crossing off the days, and thoughts of Officials' teas and the end-of-term Feast were beginning to arise in the minds of many. The fortunes of the 1st XV and the possible Colours that might be awarded were freely argued in the upper half of the School, while at a slightly lower level interest was centred on the forthcoming match between the 1st and 2nd Sets. Cubbing was as popular as ever on Saturday afternoons, though the counter attraction of watching School matches on the other side of the valley

provided a diversion when the weather was suitable. During this period of the term a large box of Michaelmas Daisies arrived from Mrs Stirling of Keir. We would like to thank her for this most generous gift and assure her that they are now in the safe hands of Mr Bowes. We would also like to thank Fr Paul, Fr Bruno and Fr Brendan for coming across the valley to preach in the Chapel on Sunday morning.

AND so the term drew quickly to its end, with a last crowded week of revision, Examinations and packing. For the final event, the Feast, the Great Chamber was gay with the decorations of the lower Forms. Thanks to Matron and her staff, the turkey and plum pudding were excellent. The Singers (Ordinary, Special and Extra) gave most pleasant renderings of both new and familiar Christmas Carols, and the final Auld Lang Syne was as boisterous as ever.

THE following boys made their first Holy Communion on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception:

A. P. Beatty, W. H. Forbes, P. H. Marsh, S. Smyth, D. W. Tarleton, C. J. Vickers.

RUGBY

This has been a very full term of rugby with very few absentees from the set games and with great keenness throughout the School. In addition to the outside matches played by the 1st and 2nd XV's, there were internal matches arranged between the Harlequins and Barbarians and at the end of the term a match between a combined Harlequin-Barbarian side and a team from the 2nd Set. Almost every afternoon, apart from official 'games' days, saw many boys out on the fields practising. One must be grateful for the tireless energy of the coaches. There was great competition for places in each of the teams. No member could afford to rest on his laurels with new 'stars' constantly emerging. A great deal has been learned,

especially in the younger part of the School. The Harlequins and Barbarians gave three most impressive displays of aggressive and constructive rugby.

The 1st XV has had a most successful first half of the season. From the start it aimed at an ambitious style of rugby. To achieve this end a great deal of practice was necessary—for the forwards in the art of the quick heel from the loose—for backs in passing without loss of momentum. There was steady improvement throughout the term and by the end it could fairly be said that the team could play a fast open game.

The first two matches, which were both lost, against Glenhow and St Martin's, revealed a weakness—a slowness to cover the field in defence against a fast attack. Once again we are indebted to Mr Gadney of Malsis Hall for his care in selecting a side equal to ours in age and weight. We had two excellent matches—the first a victory by 12 points to 8, the second a hard-fought draw. In these games we could see in practice the value of the quick heel from the loose and of the thrust through the gap by the centre threequarters. At Saltburn, Glenhow were again too quick for us, but there was a pleasing stiffening in our defence to be noted. The climax of the term was the return match with St Martin's. This team had defeated us by 18 points to nil on our own ground with a fine display of open rugby. There was a magnificent tussle, in which both sides played at full-stretch throughout, ended in a draw, 6 points all. The forwards showed cohesion and a real quickness on the ball. The backs excelled themselves in their close marking of faster opponents. Gilling on this day really looked like a team with each

member not only doing his own special job but also on the alert to see where support was needed.

Schulte, as Captain, led his team well and by his own improvement and his unwavering tackling and falling on the ball set a fine example. Robinson, his fellow centre, also improved greatly and was always on the look-out for a gap in the defence. Tyrrell was the stand-off half. His defence was always a tower of strength. In attack he is greatly improved and with the added speed which will come with growth he should make a good player. Henderson, though not always reliable in defence, is an enterprising wing. Maclaren played with great courage at full-back and saved many an awkward situation. He must learn to kick. In an aggressive pack of forwards, Honeywill made a good hooker and Mahony, Phelan, Gerrard and Beck were outstanding. They seem to have mastered the essentials and now they must try to become more accomplished both with their hands and feet.

The 2nd XV played one match against Glenhow which they won by 30 points to nil. They were rather too big and too good for their opponents. Most of the members of this team deserve credit for the fine spirit with which they played their games in the 1st Set.

Colours: Schulte A., Robinson P., Tyrrell S., Mahony P., Phelan J., Honeywill W., Gerrard R.

Also played: Henderson M., Randag C., Fox Taylor T., Beck D., Lorrigan N., Perceval C., Pattison W., Pratt D., Maclaren D., Phipps J., Caldwell R., Ryan J., Golding M., Himsworth D., O'Shea D.

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part II

FATHER PAUL NEVILL

FATHER PAUL NEVILL was born at Dieppe on 17th August 1882. His mother, who lived to the immense age of 94, was a Fenwick of Warklington Hall, Hampshire, his father was Henry William Nevill of Holt. The Nevills were by tradition Catholics, never having been anything else. Mrs Nevill did not become a Catholic till some twenty years before her death. Valentine Nevill's father died in 1905. He had two brothers, the elder George and the younger Jack. Two strong Catholic influences were the Belingfelds of Roxburgh and the parish priest of Beccles, Dom Ephrem Guy of Downside, who became a close friend of the boys when the family migrated to 'the Pines', a small house not far from Bungay, another Downside mission.

It is recorded by one of his friends that Val Nevill arrived as a new boy at Ampleforth in the year 1890, wearing the regulation Eton suit and, to give it glamour, a red tie. He was a happy and talkative child, gossip was meat to him; but he was happy in spite of the system that then prevailed. The chief effect of his schooling upon him was to make him react against it point by point. Where the old system was rigid he would be flexible; where prudish, he natural and open; where it relied on corporal punishment, he relied on it less and less. Where the old system tended to crush the spirit out of a boy, Fr Paul tried with all the skill of genius to restore and strengthen a failing spirit. The picture one receives of Val Nevill at this time is that of a round faced, loose limbed, laughing, talkative boy, with good brains and poor teachers. He became Head of the School in his last year. At games he was not professional though keen. The fact was that his limbs were not yet quite under control. He was a cheerful 'holiday bat,' and quite a passable soccer player.

In character he was spontaneous, a leader; in his youth somewhat overbearing, arrogant would be too strong a word. He knew what he wanted; and he had that intolerance excusable in youth, a trait he almost overcame with age. He was guileless and generous, he could not tell a lie, nor could he easily keep a secret.

On leaving school he did not spend time getting to know the world, he went straight into the novitiate at Belmont. There he would meet the coming generation of Downside and Douai, to say nothing of 'the grand old men' of the nineteenth century English Benedictine



Congregation. That was in 1899. Simple Profession followed in 1900 and solemn Profession three years later. But meanwhile he had gone to Oxford to Hunter Blair's Hall in the autumn of 1902, a house of studies founded by the Prior of Ampleforth, Prior Burge, shortly before. It was there he received many of the formative influences of his life, partly from the atmosphere of the university itself, partly from his life-long friend and tutor, Sir Ernest Barker, partly from the nature of his studies which were in the School of History, and partly from his companions at the Hall, not least Fr Bede Jarret, so different from him in many respects, but in some so like. They both sought the kingdom of God first. They both had an abiding interest in boys though very differently; yet Fr Bede learnt something of Fr Paul's robustness, and the latter something of Fr Bede's sensitive appreciation and power of sympathy. Both preached all their life, the 'Natural Virtues'.

In Finals Br Paul won a good second in the honours School of History. He had no alpha papers, but two alpha betas. His best work was in the political economy papers. In this matter he remained keenly interested all his life, though carefully avoiding any outward pledge to any political party. It is recorded that in his *viva* he asserted that Peterborough had been a pre-Reformation Benedictine see, being misled by the titular priors in the gift of Douai Abbey.

Two years after his return to Ampleforth, in 1905, Br Paul was ordained priest. His life at Ampleforth may conveniently be divided into four fairly distinct periods, the first from his return to the year 1914 when he was immersed in the School; the second from 1914 to 1924 when he was held at a distance, having become parish priest in the village; the third from 1924 to the second world war, the constructive years from the beginning of his Headmastership. The last period is from 1939 to his death on 25th January 1954, a period of consolidation and recognition.

During the first period, the new Headmaster, Fr Edmund, was as much led as leader. His lieutenants were Fr Placid Dolan, Fr Ambrose Byrne and of course, Fr Paul. These were the revolutionary years, when the plan was made, the means agreed. But to change so conservative an institution as a monastic establishment, and a north country one at that, could not be done in a day. There was a temporary reaction and, although the progress made was not reversed, Fr Paul was half withdrawn. He became as already said, parish priest in the village.

In the second period he still managed to keep his finger in the pie, since he had been given charge of the School part of the JOURNAL in 1912, and in 1914 he was editor-in-chief. It became an instrument of policy. He wrote round England to collect articles from important people. Two articles during that period made something of a stir at the time, one, an attack on Abbot Butler's Western Mysticism by the

noble veteran, Fr Anselm Wilson, another on St Gregory's Dialogues by the youthful pen of Fr Justin McCann. Bishop Hedley, Sir Mark Sykes and others were persuaded to contribute. Fr Paul only relinquished the editorship on becoming Headmaster in 1924.

In 1924 already much of the programme of reform had been carried out: the monitorial system had been established; studies had been improved and even a few scholarships, including classical ones, had been won at Oxford; the numbers in the School had more than doubled since the beginning of the century. On the other hand, the house system had not yet been attempted, and the number of boys of public school age was still ludicrously small. Besides, the whole place needed tidying up, needed to be made more efficient. The food was still in the tradition of Tom Brown's Schooldays.

Those years 1924-39 were years of expansion. Fr Paul persuaded Chapter after Chapter of the monks to vote money for new houses, new science buildings, new refectories, new classrooms, to buy Gilling Castle. He was not the only eager spirit. He had Abbot Edmund always at his side; but the latter was the more timid of the two. The result was a school of more than five hundred boys. He believed it was not only possible but indeed desirable to enlarge the School, provided it was divided into real units of manageable proportions.

At the same time he increased the tempo of the studies and raised the standard. For this he collected a first class staff of teachers, monks and laymen. He was strongly in favour of a good number of lay staff. Another instrument of work in which he was particularly interested was the School Library. This he furnished with the help of his friend, Mr Robert Thompson of Kilburn, and he provided it with the necessary books. The boys he believed should have immediate access to the shelves.

The examination results and the scholarship results were some indication that he had succeeded in his scholastic purpose. Spiritually he was even more concerned, knowing that it was useless to educate boys only intellectually. His aim was good Catholics. Here too he was no less original, indeed it has been said by a good judge that his chief claim to our gratitude is his establishing a sound religious groundwork for boys.¹ In the first place he did away with apologetics and reinforced doctrine and morals. He was against excessive prayers, but in favour of uniformity, steering away from all forms of the select few set up in pious coteries. Sentimentality or emotionalism he was convinced was detrimental to true religion.

In 1939 came the war. This last period was one of great pain to Fr Paul, not least from hearing as he did of so many of his finest boys being killed. During this period his health was not good; he had much sinus trouble, which had always been a background sickness with him.

¹This subject would need a chapter to itself.

The lot of the Poles affected him specially. He felt that the Western Powers had not fulfilled their obligations to them; for him it was almost a personal responsibility. His response was to encourage the establishment of a Polish Hostel, St Casimir's, to house a number of Polish boys. For this disinterested and charitable act the Polish Government awarded him the high honour the Order of *Polonia Restituta*.

The noticeable development in the post war years was the growing connections Fr Paul had with the outside world, as it came to appreciate more and more his deep experience and wisdom. He had already been for some years a member of the Committee of the Public Schools Headmasters' Conference. Now, when the Government was setting up an advisory committee to aid them in educational matters, he was one of the first chosen. Meanwhile, calls on his time came from many quarters. Foreign headmasters would visit Ampleforth, e.g. from Belgium and from as far away as Peru, hoping to catch something of the spirit. He would readily spend hours helping them with his advice.

On the first page of Fr Paul's Bible, in which he had recorded the notable dates of his life, under a heading (written c. 1914), 'Progress of a Failure', after the word 'Died', whose date of course was not filled in, come the words, and written quite recently, 'Pray for his soul. He requires it.' That is the best thanks we can give him. May he rest in peace.

So much for the outward happenings. Can one get any deeper?

In the purely natural order there was something 'out-size' about him, not merely physically, where of course he was a giant, but also in natural gifts. His memory was unique: he knew every boy by name and all about him, and every Old Boy too, he could remember all about Ampleforth in his youth, his mind was full of anecdotes, the sort which could enliven a class. There was no meanness about him, or pettiness, his approach was always generous and large. Perhaps the best word to express all this is *vision*. He saw things big and he saw far. Here we are entering a different dimension. He could look ahead and also see all round a problem. Indeed he was one of those people not taken unawares by events but one who forestalled what was to happen by careful planning. Others do the same, but their planning lack that precision and realism which were so characteristic of his approach to questions.

Again on the natural plane, he had acquired a habit of work which was the envy of all those who knew him, and sometimes their trial. If he had nothing particular to do he would go in search. Once, just before a large group of American guests arrived, he appeared in Bolton House and decided that the panelling needed polishing—it did not—but he was not satisfied until he was doing it himself. Everyone remembers those crises of sickness—Fr Paul and a few stalwarts surviving, he carrying coal scuttles and bedsteads about the buildings. He was teaching by example. Once again we have entered a new dimension, that of grace.

An essential element in his character was his optimism. This pervaded all he did, and especially his attitude to boys. Many school masters become cynics, they know too much about 'boy'. Fr Paul always hoped in boys. He always looked for that spark of good even in the worst. This does not mean that he was not a realist—who more than he?—but he allowed for the grace of God and also for the fact that God did make us all in the first place. This gave him an open approach to them, free from suspicion, from superiority, from remoteness. This optimism made it possible for him to win his way against those who were always prophesying disaster. He never believed that the demand for the public school education would shrink. Had he believed the pessimists, he could not have led in the creation of the Ampleforth we know. It was that unconquerable optimism which won the day. Of course had this not been combined with that other quality already mentioned of vision, of constructive planning, his optimism might have been a danger.

His trust in others was also responsible for another element in his management of people, that is his power of delegating authority. Not only did he really believe in giving boys a share in the government of their own school, he also believed in the School itself being not an autocracy but an oligarchy, that is a group of almost independent units, houses each run by a Housemaster. He interfered as little as possible in the running of each of these separate establishments. If he gave a person a job, he did not want to be fussed by that person, coming to ask how to do it. He wanted it done in the way that person thought best. So each department of the School was organized as a self directing unit. This he knew was not only good for the work in hand but also good for the person in charge.

Singleness of purpose was most noticeable. Had Fr Paul been given charge of some other department, that department would have been the apple of his eye and would have flourished to the utmost of his ability. This singleness of purpose was evident in the minutest detail of his life, from the most important to the most trivial. As he offered Mass, he was engrossed in what he was doing. When reading a document or letter, his very lips moved to get the full flavour of the words; at the entrance of someone into his room, he either paid no attention at all, being engrossed in the matter in hand, or he gave one all his attention, and unlimited help within his power.

It was this singleness of purpose with regard to the School over so many years, from the moment that he returned from Oxford until his death nearly fifty years later, that was perhaps the reason that the School so grew and prospered. He saw everything, even people, as aids to the great end he had set himself: to make the School an equal if not superior to any school in the country. This was the motive of Abbot

Edmund too, in this they were one. With this purpose he would in the early days travel, in order to make contacts, for this he would talk and write, show hundreds of visitors round—he would boast of having shown four groups in one afternoon—for this he would visit other schools and return full of some new notion, which he intended to try at Ampleforth.

But at the back of all this activity was a truly apostolic zeal. He saw that the greatest need of the Catholic body in England was an educated laity; we must not be an uncultured minority, but leaders both in thought and in behaviour. Like the great Jesuit missionaries in China he believed that culture counted. Not that he was unconcerned about the moral goodness of his pupils. It was that which always held his attention if being discussed: their devotion to the Mass after they had left, their witness to the faith wherever they might be in the world. He was most concerned about the reaching of religion in the School. He believed also strongly that a boy does not pray easily unless he can be near what is going on in church; remoteness he thought a danger to true devotion. Belonging as he did to the English Benedictine Congregation, and as a historian fully aware of the fact, his deepest apostolate was to the conversion of England. Thus his interest spread from work for education at Ampleforth to the whole field of Catholic education in this country. He made himself master of the intricate pattern of legislation in that matter. He became so expert that many depended upon his judgement. With it all he was a fund of stories, a good companion, a raconteur of the old style, a competent mimic in many dialects and manners.

All these qualities would not even between them have brought success to his ideals unless he had also had monastic qualities and had them in good measure. He was a splendid community man, enjoying the discussions, the fun, the activities of the community as a whole. He was a superb propagandist for his ideas. He would button-hole any number before some big decision and instil enthusiasm for his cherished schemes. Many a time others—perhaps unawares to themselves—would make his speeches for him. He was never above the community, always one with its life, ready to help in the smallest way, to help by his wide experience their families, help them in their own difficulties. He always brought reassurance, hope, confidence, strength. That was his nature and his conviction.

The monastic virtues were very prominent in his life. Although Fr Paul was at home among the great, he was even more at home with the poor. Never was a parish priest in Ampleforth so beloved. He was quite capable of letting someone else show round the mighty in the land and himself slip back and give a personally conducted tour to the chauffeur. When he travelled, he would not only be sparing of meals, he often stood all the way from London to York. Rarely he came back

without having engaged in some amusing or enlightening conversation. His requirements were of the simplest. Among his personal effects there was nothing extra. He was truly a poor monk.

He took pride in the School and he lauded it; this was all part of the showmanship of which he was a past master. But, as for taking any credit for himself, he was always anxious that the praise should go where it was due, to the joint work of the whole community and staff, and finally and all the time, to God. His delight at the success of some department or of some boy, was the joy at a thing well done, at the knowledge that the labour had not been in vain. God will surely not grudge him that pleasure. He gave it all back to Him in his prayers.

Obedience, to a man of his nature, would naturally be the most difficult of the monastic virtues. He was a man with tremendous ability and tremendous energy. It was not easy for him either to leave a work half done because obedience would restrain him, nor was it easy for him to accept a command which he according to his lights in his natural wisdom, learnt by much experience, saw to be—on the natural plane—unwise. It was a noble sight seeing a noble mind struggling with this inevitable problem. Obedience always won.

As to the other monastic vow that of chastity, he seemed to have preserved with regard to it almost the innocence of childhood. He showed great sympathy to those who had their growing pains in this difficult matter. He had a hardy annual of a story about his youth in connection with it: how he had been beaten as a boy for having dared to say in the prudish Victorian era that a calf came out of a cow.

The faithfulness of Fr Paul to his religious duties, in spite of the immense burden of practical work, is an imperishable example to all his brethren. It was rare indeed that he did not take his spiritual reading. The divine Office was, with the holy sacrifice of the Mass, the food which strengthened him to carry on with his heavy labours. To attend his Mass was a true spiritual experience, as his whole being was concentrated upon the holiness of the action he was performing. The care with which he pronounced the words, in that curiously French intonation which perhaps had survived from his childhood days at Dieppe, the slowness of the whole action, the devoutness of the actual moment of consecration, all these bore witness to the reverence with which he approached the Sacred Mysteries.

Like Abbot Smith he was drawn increasingly towards the Rosary. Often he had it in his hand when moving from one building to another in his daily rounds. The one saint for whom he had the most particular devotion was St Philip Neri. It was to his church in Rome that he sped with the most alacrity. When he died, there was on his person a simple little holy picture of him which he had bought or been given during that memorable pilgrimage to the Holy City in 1950. The reason for his

devotion was that St Philip had a special influence with boys and young men. Fr Paul appreciated too his gay spirit, his optimism, his hope. Fr Paul himself was in the line of the great Benedictine builders, constructive geniuses and saints of the Benedictine centuries, a St Wilfrid, a St Boniface.

We naturally, and rightly, turn our minds to discover what it might be that made Fr Paul great, for assuredly he is great, not only in the world's eyes but in God's sight. We would know the secret, not so much of his success, as of his gift, and we would know in order that in our small measure we might wield a like gift for the glory of God.

Most men, and indeed most saints, have had one virtue, or one characteristic, which integrated and ruled the rest. One is tempted to assert that the special feature of the character of Fr Paul was the multiplicity of gifts held in harmony, yet, if there was one pre-eminent in him, one ventures to suggest that it was hope or trust, or the assurance of God's help. Like a missionary he believed in those whom he would win. He knew them, yes, but he loved them too; he respected them because he saw them in a Christian way, that is he saw in them the image of God who had made them. He saw them, these boys, these people, each a separate creation, each worthy of esteem. Contempt was utterly alien to him, even for those who seemed most unyielding to his persuasions. They had been bought at too great a price.

This trust permeated his mind. He trusted, if he could, all those he met, not foolishly, but winningly. He trusted God most of all. This was both a natural and a supernatural virtue with him. He scorned only pessimism, which for him meant paralysis. Thus he had hope in England, in the English character of which his own was so fine a portrait. He did not theorise, he acted. With him thinking and acting were one in that thoughtful enthusiasm and confidence granted by heaven to those who had trust, in people and in Him who made them. At this point trust is akin to charity, they meet in a giving of self. Distrust withdraws, trust stretches out the hand. Fr Paul's hand was that of a true friend. An image of that trust and hope is engraved upon the character of all those who accepted that helping hand. Please God we shall never cease to trust. It is the virtue most demanded by our age; the virtue most characteristic of him.

C.C.E.

'I have no hesitation in saying that Father Paul was the greatest Headmaster I have ever come in contact with.' That verdict comes from one with an unrivalled knowledge of Public and Preparatory Schools during the last quarter of a century but with no special interest in Ampleforth and its doings. We do well, therefore, to recognize that there is a whole world outside the college in which Father Paul made his personality felt and in which he served the cause of education.

It was in 1930 that he was invited to join a party of sixteen Headmasters, led by Sir Cyril Norwood, for an organized tour of Canada. The object of the tour was to visit Canadian Universities with a view to sending boys from British Schools to do their university courses and afterwards to find posts in Canada. The party covered practically all the provinces of Canada and the tour took about seven weeks. To Father Paul it was a great opportunity both of seeing the Dominion and telling its people something of the work of Catholic Public Schools, and also of getting to know intimately some of his colleagues in the other Public Schools.

From that time dates his great personal interest in the work of the Headmasters' Conference. Between 1929 and 1952, he was a co-opted member of the Committee of the Conference for nine years and he never failed to attend the Annual Meetings both of the Conference and the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools. In 1936 the Conference met at Ampleforth on the 22nd and 23rd December, and no one who attended is likely to forget the lovely sight of the Gilling Hills under snow. The Chairman of the Conference at that meeting was Mr H. H. Hardy, Headmaster of Shrewsbury, and the agenda included many of the problems in which Father Paul was specially interested and to the solution of which he was able later on to give help and advice. Among the subjects discussed were 'The Navy as a Career'; the expansion of the Royal Air Force; the American Scholarship Scheme, and the qualifications for admission to a University Degree course.

It was one of Father Paul's greatest pleasures to entertain at Ampleforth and during the war the Committee of the Conference met there for a two days meeting. One of the Committee, who was present, recalls that they worked very hard and that one of the meetings took place on the terrace after dinner on a beautiful summer evening with a view of twenty miles of Yorkshire country.

Father Paul's relations with his friends on the Committee of the Conference were intimate and, as always happens where there is complete confidence and understanding, there was plenty of good fun. He used to recall a certain discussion on religious instruction in school. 'In all schools, said an eminent Anglican Headmaster, there should be regular instruction and I should like to recommend a little textbook. It is true it is written by a Roman Catholic, but we need not reject it on that account. After all, the Roman Catholics are part of the Church.'

It is not surprising that as time went on the calls on his time became more and more numerous. Government departments were constantly seeking his advice and using his experience on committees and selection boards. His visits to London became more and more frequent and, since he never failed in his first duty to Ampleforth and the other Catholic Schools, he got little respite. Nevertheless, the frequent visits to London,

when he stayed with old friends, were invaluable to him and he found as great refreshment in these contacts as his friends found pleasure.

Towards the end of his life the Minister of Education invited him to become a member of the Central Advisory Council set up under Section 4 of the Education Act, 1944. He might well have excused himself, but in fact he welcomed the chance of learning more about the working of the public system and of contributing his share to the solution of its problems. He liked his colleagues on the Council as much as they liked him and he enjoyed the work. But the technique of formal inquiries never appealed to him as much as personal contacts and practical problems. As the questionnaires and memoranda piled up he became a little impatient. 'All very valuable' he used to say, 'but I think it would help if they could try out their views on some of the practising teachers in the schools.'

In Coronation year his great work for education was recognized by the honour of Commander of the Order of the British Empire conferred by Her Majesty the Queen. Father Paul was pleased for the sake of the School; but, as he himself said, he was more interested in the heavenly reward than in earthly honours. It is our belief that the help which he gave unsparingly to the cause of education throughout his life will continue to be given by his prayers now that his work here is done.

G.G.W.

By any standards, Father Paul was a great man. For the several thousands of boys who approached manhood under his care, he will always be Ampleforth. We felt for him the awe that is proper to a headmaster, but it was never simply fear. It survived leaving school and on leaving we found it had contained a quality of real affection. Not many men can have died with so many admirers and so many friends.

I cannot imagine him being forgotten. The tall monk with the weary, commanding face poring over his breviary in the corner stall under the canopy in the choir, singing seldom and unwillingly. The priest in a black chasuble saying mass in November for those killed in war. The headmaster making a speech, delighting in the accuracy of syllables—'the amicali and bacilli in the open air swimming bath'. The history teacher who made an enormous entertainment out of nineteenth century British politics and left his pupils with an uncritical admiration for Disraeli for the rest of their lives. The headmaster at the top of the stairs, his hands thrust into his wide belt, his tall body bent a little to one side, over-worked and yet still blazing with energy. The host in the guest room in the evening surrounded with friends—with Father Stephen and Father Ignatius—making of conversation a studied and

rewarding art, something enormously to be enjoyed—though most men say it no longer exists in the world.

But he was more than the sum of that. He had an English splendour about him. He took an obvious delight in his religion and his nationality and he distrusted what was pretentious or merely sentimental. He was obviously a brilliant administrator, but of that we knew little. Yet we were certain that he was great and we took an odd pride in him as something special to the school and our affection, which grew with knowledge, made each new meeting a new pleasure. It seems a strange thing that he is dead, but there is still a pleasure in remembering that you knew him.

P.O'D.

Among present Amplefordians the loss of Father Paul will naturally be felt with varying depths of emotion depending upon how well they knew him not only as their Headmaster but also as their friend and adviser. Some had known him for under a week, others had been fortunate enough to know, respect and admire him for over four years. But all, from the top of the School to the bottom, were stunned by their Housemasters' announcement at lunch, only five days after the beginning of the term. At prayers that morning he had given out that he would see us in the theatre that evening to give us the address he customarily gave at the beginning of each term; some of us had seen him on his way up to the infirmary in the break, paying his last daily call on the sick. But shocked as we were by the news, its full significance was not at once realized but became apparent gradually over the few days that followed; at prayers the next morning or at the Requiem, during the obituaries given by our Housemasters, or perhaps not until the funeral three days later. It was this, together with Father Paul's principle of delegation of authority, that was responsible for his death being taken exactly as he would have wished, with complete continuity and as little inconvenience as possible. How pleased he must have been to see how few study periods were lost for his sake! Throughout one's career in the School from the Fourth Form to the Sixth one never doubted his eminence as a Headmaster and became increasingly conscious of his greatness as a monk. Never was he too busy to see any member of the School; always was he ready to lend advice, when sympathy and comfort were needed.

W.T.J.B.

IN MEMORIAM V.P.N.

Si qua sui memores laus est fecisse sodales,
Si coluisse pia religione Deum,
Si juvenum mentes studio fovisse paterno,
Hanc tu praecipuam, care magister, habes.

P.O'R.S.

THE FUNERAL

On the morning after Fr Paul died, a Solemn Requiem was sung in the Abbey Church by Fr Sebastian, at which the staff and the whole School were present.

The funeral took place at Ampleforth on Thursday, 28th January. The dirge the evening before was attended by many Catholic headmasters. Fr Abbot sang the Requiem Mass at the funeral and gave the absolution. The panegyric (of which we publish extracts below) was preached by Fr Leetham, Headmaster of Ratcliffe, an old friend of Fr Paul.

Owing to the large number of persons present only the senior part of the School could be accommodated in church. The remainder, though officially occupied with study, were present in large numbers on the road and found a place to stand in the cemetery.

Among those who attended the funeral, besides members of Fr Paul's family and Old Boys of Ampleforth, were representatives of many parts of the Church in this country, of educational institutions and authorities, and of local authorities and organizations. There were also present many personal friends and, not least, many members of the Ampleforth parish.

The weather was very cold but brilliantly sunny as the procession climbed the hill to the cemetery, where the bareness of winter was relieved by snowdrops, already flowering in the wood. After the interment the Community retired and the other mourners filed past the vault. It was in this vault that Abbot Edmund had been the first to be laid and now Fr Paul was the last.

It was sixty-four years since Fr Paul first appeared at Ampleforth. How big a mark he had made here in that time! It seemed strange to look on an Ampleforth from which he was and would be absent. But the sun shining on the woods and hills seemed to hint that we should rejoice to have known him and to have inherited so much at his hands.

THE PANEGYRIC

'And far from me . . . that I should cease to pray for you . . . Therefore, fear the Lord and serve Him in truth, and with your whole heart, for you have seen the great works He hath done amongst you.'—I Kings xii, 23-24.

"Thus spoke Samuel, the teacher of Israel, when, his work completed, he addressed the people, and handed over his authority to him whom he had anointed. Fr Paul Nevill might use these words, his work completed, confident that we should heed them, certain that they would console us; warning us that the work of God, through him, must endure in our hearts even though that rich-toned voice is now only a loved memory. He died on the feast of his patron, called as St Paul, having answered calls all his life, and this was just another.

As the hours go by, we learn that all Fr Nevill's acquaintances were his friends, and he would allow the claim. You never knew how

much of him you received, yet it was more than any but an intimate friend could communicate. It is of that that I would speak. Another must weave the story of his life; the development of his monastic life, which gave meaning and purpose to all he did, is known best to his brethren; only a boy could reveal in a flash of unselfconscious reaction, the phrase that might sum up the great Headmaster. With greater or with lesser claim, all whom he influenced, all whom he met, were his friends. His soul was gay and cares sat lightly on him, and God spared him the difficult purification of old age; God was always present to him.

We could speak of what the world well knows, the great changes made in this ancient school under the Headship of Fr Nevill, buildings erected, scholarships attained, fame achieved, Ampleforth respected throughout the land as the best of Catholic schools, worthy to be compared with the best of another tradition. Public opinion places all this at the feet of the great Headmaster. He was not a legend, he was a living fact. He did not die in feeble retirement, a name once known that should be revived for an obituary. He lived upon the flood of Ampleforth's renown. But this does not seem the time to speak of success when the book is open, and the judgement is not upon those things. It is better to consider what it was that Fr Paul did to serve his Master; and how that work leaves him still with us, not in a name that will echo among the halls of this school, or be chanted on a touch line, but as a living presence such as is that of those who die in the kiss of Christ. For Christ he lived, and he sought to place the love of the Son of God in the hearts and wills of boys, and he shared the love of Christ with his brethren; and therefore his life well-lived, he lives still with us in Christ; and what he sought to spread upon the earth wherever Ampleforth boys are to be found, is still his prayer, even as it was the prayer of Samuel. In his life-time those who had left the School and could no longer return, knew Fr Nevill and loved him, and though his presence could not cheer and encourage them, they felt him still in the remembered voice, the look, the gesture, in that which had formed their youth, made them men, made them worthy Catholics. There is no need to set up a memorial, except for our consolation, no need to plant a grove, unless to prolong a memory; for the great thing has been done, and boys have learnt to love God and to save their souls in a shaken world, and Fr Paul is here and always will be, to encourage and to pray before the throne of God. His greatest work is to come, if only we fear the Lord and serve Him with all our heart and remember the great works He hath done amongst us.

Fr Paul was a brother of this Monastery, a man vowed to God, a son of St Benedict, formed to those ideals of Christian perfection that gave serenity to his gaze and calm penetration to those fascinating eyes. His home was the monastery, and he carried to the School, and he gave to each of his boys the Benedictine sanctuary that is proof against the world, the inward guardian of grace. With him there was no clamour,

his way was quiet. I read he was a disciplinarian ! Surely a look would suffice. He was no headmaster of Arnold's race, where perfection was leadership, and a sense of responsibility to the lesser nations. He had indeed the prestige granted to great men, and his sovereign aptly honoured him among the ranks of those who had benefited the whole land. But there was more ; his greatness was his humility towards all men, while he gave great things, knowing that he was the medium of God's grace to the souls committed to his charge.

He had no formula, for he looked at each soul and its needs and his look was searching to understand, humble before a soul redeemed by the Blood of Christ. When he asked (as he often did) 'What do you think of Ampleforth boys?' he was looking for no compliment. He wondered if he had done his job well enough. The boy was his care for life, and life to be worthwhile was to be eternal. Amplefordians are to be found in every corner of the world, and his name and person live wherever they are to be found. Young men would look at him in a way that spoke of reverence and affection, and yet those saw him no more, loved and revered him no less. None of us will look at him again until the glorious resurrection, but in the Communion of Saints he is with us still, most with us in this Abbey Church, more with us now than even in his life, closer through the humanity of Christ, which we share.

St Benedict, that Roman whose life was cast in days when civilization was visibly failing, was magna pars in Paul Nevill. It is one of the miracles of God's providence that his Rule took away from the world when it most needed them the best spirits and the best minds, and yet by their means built up over the generations, through the lives and deaths of many saints, a new and better way of living for the whole world. In each nation, the Rule took the colour and form of the genius of the race, and nowhere more wonderfully than in this England. The culture of the Universities, the tone of the countryside, have traces of Benedictine peace that the centuries have not been able to efface. It is the privilege of this house to have carried through ages of persecution and exile in foreign lands the great tradition of education that so suits the unhurried life of the Rule, an education freely English ; untainted by German theologians or Calvinistic Puritans. Fr Nevill brought as far as is humanly possible, the perfection of English gentility to be the medium of his Benedictine formation, and this is what gave so insistent a charm to his person. He was always, in any company, the most impressive and attractive figure, his friendly voice conveyed the clarity of his mind, not obscured by those flattering hesitations of his, and when he spoke to you, you felt you received an individual gift. His was a grace of movement, untouched by age, a soothing voice ; a happy sense of fun, a conspiracy of laughter in face of pomposity. He was not impressed

by words ; and that which defeated your analysis was the Benedictine peace that reigned in his heart and which made his judgement kindly, his words effective and his manner without pretence or emphasis. How lordly was his thanks, largess strewn with grace : not a gift of words but the touch of a rich humanity.

This is not the place to speak of the ease with which he moved in the world, where prejudice would disappear before him, where he could as easily give help from his boundless charity as he could to those of his own household ; he did great work for the Headmaster's Conference on whose Committee he was a respected member, and I must mention the work he did for other schools and to the cause of Catholic education. He was for twelve years, until his death, Chairman of the Committee of the Conference of Catholic Colleges, constantly re-elected. He gave generously of his time and sage advice. He encouraged especially the struggling school, the new headmaster, and to all he held out the highest ideals, presenting with that peculiarly kindly humour what he wished to temper to an audience unattuned. As a member of that body, which he sustained so long and so selflessly, I thank this monastery and school. He gave us distinction without making his favours weigh upon us, he enlightened us with his experience and Socratic questionings, and he shared his success with us and showed us above all that as you teach, you learn. We pray for him, for even the saints have their requiem, and Fr Nevill was always afraid of his losses. This prayer ought to be the measure of our gratitude. For the rest, he prays for us : *'Far from me that I should cease to pray for you'*. It is his continuing work. *'Fear the Lord and serve Him with your whole heart, for you have seen the great works which he has done among you.'* It was the work of the Lord, the opus Dei, and the work goes on. Greater than these buildings Fr Nevill helped to raise, greater than his person, is what he helped to build in the hearts of his boys who will grow old and die as he, but the structure will endure : more boys will come, and another will lead them to the same end as long as in this monastery is kept the spirit of Benedictine prayer that inspired Fr Paul's life.

It was a particular charm of Fr Paul Nevill that Ampleforth was so often in his thoughts and words, and you might have thought that in the very simplicity of his recital comparisons hid some vanity of achievement, but he never thought of it all as his own creation. He rejoiced in success as a man who likes to share in a job well done, but in fact, Fr Nevill placed it all to the credit of his brethren and of his staff. It was God that gave the increase, of which he was reminded a few minutes before his death, and he said that he had never forgotten it. This is the Fr Paul I knew ; he had much more, but nothing greater than the love of God, of his vocation, of his school, of all men.

May he rest in peace."

THE ORATORY REQUIEM

Fr Abbot sang a Requiem Mass for Fr Paul on 1st February, at the Brompton Oratory, and similar public Requiem Masses were offered about this time in Dublin, Oxford, Cambridge, Liverpool and Gibraltar. At the Oratory Cardinal Griffin was represented by his Vicar-General, Mgr Canon Morrogh-Bernard, and a large congregation of friends of Ampleforth, Old Boys and others, was present. Mgr Knox preached and we print extracts of this.

'What, do we need letters of recommendation to you, or from you, as some others do? Why, you yourselves are the letter we carry about with us, written in our hearts, for all to recognize and to read.'—II Cor. iii.

"St Paul, who always got his metaphors mixed, puts it the wrong way round, and says: 'You are written on my heart', instead of 'I am written on your hearts'—which was what he meant. Never mind, it all comes to the same thing. What it means is that St Paul, the author of all those epistles which have been read and studied and argued over for nineteen centuries, wasn't really proud of his performances with paper and ink. What he was proud of was a little group of souls at Corinth, on whom the image of Christ had been stamped through his ministry. They were his credentials, they were the sign-manual of his apostleship.

When it was last my melancholy privilege to preach before a friend's catafalque, trying to interpret something of his quality, and weigh the measure of our loss, it was a writer of history whose name is known throughout the civilized world; and the congregation which filled the Cathedral was, I suppose, a cross-section of London. To-day, we are once again mourning a historian, but one whose vocation, and perhaps his tastes, opened up to him a quite different way of externalizing the message that was in him. And that, not merely by teaching history, though he was an exact and a stimulating teacher. For thirty years of unremitting devotion he laboured to stamp his Master's image on each boy—not on all the boys, on each boy—who passed through Ampleforth. That was his epistle in life, that is his testament in death. I suppose I am talking to many who enjoyed that privilege; thinking little of it at the time, because boys don't think much, but seeing more clearly, now in retrospect, what it meant. Is it intrusive of me if I labour the moral of my text? You are his epistle; his influence is graven in your hearts; and do not doubt that, like the Apostle of the Gentiles, he carried you, and carries you, in his.

Not that the School, or the boys in the School—that was the extraordinary things—absorbed all his energies. We others, who knew Ampleforth only as guests, knew Father Paul as a friend who always had leisure for you, always welcomed you as if you were the person he had looked forward to seeing. That welcomingness of his, how we

valued it! Only a few days ago I was discussing recent changes in the staff with a great friend of Ampleforth, who said: 'Of course, there's always Fr Paul'. But alas, in this unsatisfying world there is never always anybody. On the feast of St Paul's Conversion he sat in his room, his breviary at his side, as if he had just put it down. Perhaps some remembered phrase from the Epistles was among his last earthly thoughts. 'This is what we look for in choosing a steward; we must find one who is trustworthy. Yet for myself, I make little account of your scrutiny, or of any human audit-day'—did his mind travel back over that long pageant of speech-days in which he had stood, so deprecatingly, before the storm of our applause? And, so imitating closely the example of that great Abbot who had been his predecessor, he died suddenly and in harness, left us as unostentatiously as he had ruled us, all those thirty years.

Nobody who has watched the splendid curve of Ampleforth's development can doubt of one thing about it; it has been done by team-work. But that very fact, that he could work with and through a set of loyal colleagues without any cost to his sense of responsibility of their sense of independence, was a fresh flowering of greatness. There are, in a general way, two kinds of great administrators; those who have an uncanny mastery of detail, and those who know how to delegate responsibility to their lieutenants. Fr Paul defied all the probabilities by being both at once. His grasp of detail was staggering; you could not talk to him about any boy in the School, or any Old Boy, or any parent for that matter, without discovering that he knew them, and knew all the relevant facts about them. He had everybody pigeon-holed. And yet, at Ampleforth, more than at most schools, you are conscious that each house does reflect, in some undefinable way, the influence of the Housemaster. Devolution was a reality, because Fr Paul trusted his staff, and they trusted him.

Was he, then, a martinet, a totalitarian genius determined to force every boy who came to Ampleforth into a single mould? Was it by the methods of a moral drill-sergeant that he achieved, in these thirty years, such impressive results? That is the idea many people have of Catholic education; and such methods are not in accord, obviously, with the spirit of our times. Well, if there is anybody in this church who did not know Fr Paul, let me tell him that to us, who knew Fr Paul, such a notion of him is laughable. Always he rode you with a light rein; what left his stamp on you was not a code of rules, but daily contact with a man whose life was an example of living.

The same qualities which made such a conscious and such a profound impression upon outside observers who came across him, and above all in that world of schoolmasters and educationists which is so critical, yet found in Fr Paul nothing to criticize—those qualities were impressing

themselves on you, quite unperceived, from the mere fact of daily intimacy; the influence of the man was getting in under your skin, although you would have scorned to admit it. A man full of natural dignity, yet utterly free from affectation, retaining, for all his great experience of life, the massive simplicity of the cloister; not charitable merely in his judgements, but always generous in his appreciation of other people's good qualities; an enthusiast without illusions, a stern moralist without harshness of censure and, above all, as a religious should be, a man of exact observance and living faith. Such a man has gone from us; and, let me repeat it, you are the epistle he has left behind him, for all to recognize and to read. What you make of life, what mark you leave on the world, will be the measure of Fr Paul's success.

Only, let me repeat it, he makes little of our scrutiny, or of any human audit day. To his own Master he stands or falls; may that Master's face shine on him gentle and welcoming, as his did on ours. For him, as for all men, encompassed as we are by frailties, we must ask God's mercy."



REGINA MUNDI

AMONG the many paradoxes that arise as a result of man having one foot planted firmly in heaven and the other deep in the mud of this earth, one of the most striking appears in our knowledge of truth. For on the one hand we know that truth is one and absolutely simply and centered in God, while on the other hand our knowledge of this truth comes to us in dribblets, as a series of propositions and deductions. Our knowledge takes the form of a series of definitions largely shrouded in mystery and most of which are milestones marking the development of dogma or rather tombstones marking the death of the heresies; added to these are the undefined elements in the tradition of the Church. Truth shines forth on the world like white light which we can only know after the prism of our bodies has split it into component colours. When very occasionally a glimpse can be caught of the simple whiteness beyond the prism the unity has to be shattered in the process of putting it into words. Language caters for the processes of reason far better than for the momentary clarity of intuition.

This mosaic-like quality of our knowledge of truth is particularly true of the titles of our Blessed Lady: it has blossomed out in a wonderful way during the last hundred years, but on account of its very vastness it somehow lacks integration.

Our Lady's titles are like drops of rain on a window, each one brilliant as a jewel as it reflects the brightness of the sun, but yet each one remains distinct from its neighbour. Raindrops run together as more drops arrive, for the ones at the top come zig-zagging down the pane amalgamating all those in its path into a single serpent of wetness: a moment later the trail has broken and the separate drops appear. An effort to follow one of these trails makes it necessary to cover too much ground to do justice to the individual drops, but any trail is worth following even though the next will take an entirely different track.

The very ancient titles Our Lady bears have always been recognized as eminently suitable, but this could be said of courtesy titles and hers are something very much more. To call them 'necessary' is too strong a word at present, perhaps 'inevitable' conveys something in between. It is necessary to make a start from the very beginnings of man.

There was no disharmony in the balance of Adam's human nature when he fell from grace. His nature was more perfect than ours, for his will operated through an unclouded reason and so his responsibility for the fall was proportionately greater. No purely human son of Adam could ever right this wrong for no purely human act could ever challenge the freedom of Adam before his fall. But with the Incarnation, Our Lord, while acting in His human nature, remained the divine Person of God the Son. The redemptive act which challenged and

utterly swallowed up the sin of Adam was the sacrifice our Lord made when He completely submitted Himself while on earth in obedience to the Divine Will. Our Lord's life was entirely devoted to this obedience which was perfect and complete throughout every moment of His conscious life. There was never any limit set to the bounds of this obedience, but the value lay not so much in what the obedience demanded as in the purity of the intention with which it was offered. And so in the early years of His life Our Lord was working our Redemption as He played at marbles in the streets of Nazareth or drank His soup in the family kitchen. At these moments, as at all others, there was nothing more perfect that He could do, for that was exactly what His Father wanted. Thus it continued through thirty years of quiet domestic life, through three busy years of teaching and disappointment and finally through two days of terrifying suffering until His death. So much is the familiar teaching of the Church.

As was said above, the value of Our Lord's sacrifice lies not so much in what He did or suffered as in the perfect intention with which He did or submitted to these things in obedience to the Father. There were no limits whatever to this obedience throughout the entire course of His life, no mixture of motives with which He performed its daily demands. But on the other hand there was a very real limit to the sufferings He underwent, for terrible though these were, and we will never know their limits, they undoubtedly could have been greater. We may, for instance, conceive those sufferings as being prolonged not merely for two days but for two years. The Church has never claimed that Christ exhausted the limits of suffering that human nature could in theory undergo. And so, whereas the offering of His obedience was infinite, what His Father in fact demanded of Our Lord in His human nature was definitely finite and limited.

Now Our Lord should not be considered in isolation from the rest of mankind, for, though He took an individual human nature all His own, the very fact of the Word becoming flesh meant that all human nature was represented in His. Therefore, all He did was done as though by the human race acting through His nature, and so what He offered to His Father as He hung on the cross was not only His own sufferings but all the sufferings of men throughout the world for all time, provided they voluntarily accepted them out of obedience to the Father. Our Lord then has offered to His Father all our sufferings, and for us to make them part of the Redemptive Act it is only necessary for us to ratify His offering by our own willing submission to God's will. In proportion to the degree in which we approach perfection in our motive of obedience, in the same proportion we take part in the work of our Redemption. Because Christ had already offered the sufferings of all men in His infinite act of obedience, St Paul was truly able to say: 'Even as I write, I am glad of my sufferings on your behalf, as in this

mortal frame of mine, I help to pay off the debt which the afflictions of Christ leave still to be paid, for the sake of His body, the Church.¹ Neither Christ's own sufferings nor those of all men of goodwill can ever make up the fullness of His offering to the Father.

This act of self-offering did not cease with Our Lord's death. Though He suffers no more, He continues in heaven to offer His glorified humanity to the Holy Trinity, and through Himself all mankind as well. From the consecration to the communion at Mass it is Christ, still offering Himself and mankind to God, who is present on the altar; He is bodily present, and the offering He makes is the same as that which He made on the cross, wherein lies the identity of the Mass with the sacrifice of Calvary. From our point of view it should be noted that our participation in the Mass demands that we join Our Lord in making the same offering that He is making, the offering first and foremost of His own life-long obedience to the death on the cross, His humanity now reigning in glory, and our willing submission to suffering. This is the single integrated offering the Church is constantly making, this alone is the offering acceptable to God. So it is at the Offertory that we ask that our motive in making the offering be simple and acceptable to God. It is a strangely wonderful thought that our individual trials can form part of the very centre of the sacrifice of the Mass: no wonder the Mass is the target of the devil's strongest onslaughts. An unexpected echo of this notion can be heard in the astonishing prayer taught by the angel to the three children of Fatima before the apparitions of Our Lady.²

If we can take part in the work of Redemption by offering God the offering Christ makes Him of His own and our sacrifices, then our Blessed Lady can do the same to a degree that defies all comparison, for her position is quite unique. Created perfect by Him who was to be her Son, she entered this life immaculate and with a capacity to receive the imprint of God's image that nothing could frustrate. All her conscious acts were wholly submitted to the Divine Will under the impulse of the fullness of the grace she never lacked. Ever full to her capacity to receive grace, this capacity merely awaited the growth in knowledge of Himself that her Son would reveal in His time to expand still further. Knowledge of itself is barren and passive until embraced and activated by the heart, and her immaculate heart, wholly centered and nourished by the love of God, even when she was romantically in love with the young man Joseph, awaited the revelation that would expand her capacity to mirror her Creator more perfectly. Prepared by grace from her

¹ Colossians i, 24.

² 'Most Holy Trinity, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, I adore You profoundly and offer You the most precious Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ, present in all the tabernacles of the earth, in reparation for the outrages, sacrileges, and indifference with which He Himself is offended. And through the infinite merits of His Most Sacred Heart and of the Immaculate Heart of Mary, I beg of You the conversion of poor sinners.'

conception to penetrate and embrace the Divine Will she gave her willing consent at the moment of the Annunciation to assume the responsibility of motherhood of God. But this was not the greatest act in her life of perfection. During those hidden years at Nazareth she will have heard in the intimacy of the family circle the full unfolding of the plan of our Redemption, and with this knowledge her capacity to love and give herself would have grown to its full stature. She alone will have realized the sacrifice God was going to ask of her Son, and she will also have realized that her consent to this offering was going to be made. Popular devotions often picture Our Lady as recoiling from the sight of Our Lord's Passion and desolated by the horror of His fate. But her will, always conforming exactly to that of her Son, would by this time act through her clear perception of what was involved, and so without diminishing her sufferings but rather augmenting them, she must have shared in His offering of Himself, offering her Son freely and with tranquillity to the Father in atonement for sin. Human nature in moments of great personal loss tends to retract on itself and to take refuge in splendid isolation. But she will have increased the suffering of her loss by freely and with perfect generosity making the offering of her Son to the Father.

And so from the moment she held Him in her arms after His death she could continue this act of offering, a solitary figure, while all others lay in a cold grip akin to despair. From the death of her Son until His resurrection she alone was the Church offering her Son to the Father without any shadow crossing her faith in what she knew was to come about. For this heroic Holy Saturday the Church has dedicated all Saturdays to her honour.

After Pentecost the imprint of the divine image on her soul must have achieved its completion, and with the growth in grace this implies her capacity to offer the obedience of her Son, His sufferings and those of the Church, will have reached its loftiest height. During her last years, about which we know nothing, her obedience, acting through the fullness of knowledge and love, would have its greatest value in the work of Redemption: greater far than the original 'fiat' of the Annunciation. If then it is true that we can in this life continue the work of Redemption by contributing our sufferings to Christ's passion and by offering His to the Father, then Our Lady, with the most perfect intention of her immaculate heart could make this same offering in the most perfect way that a human being perfected by grace could conceivably do. Her offering was the greatest act of God's most perfect creature, and so, if we help in the Redemption and snatch souls from hell, then Our Lady could merit the title of Co-Redemptrix.

And what of her glory in heaven to-day? To write of the blessed in heaven in their utter absorption in the vision of God is almost an abuse of language, for language can only disintegrate the perfect and

utterly simple unity of that vision of His glory. It has already been said that Our Lord in heaven continues in glory to offer His humanity to the Holy Trinity, and through His, all humanity. If Our Lady's offering was, in this world, the culmination and fruit of all her graces, then she too must continue this offering in heaven, and likewise all the saints in accordance with their degree of glory. But the saints, apart from anything else, lack the fullness of their human nature until they receive their bodies on the day of judgement, and so their activity lacks a perfection that belongs to their glorified nature. But Our Lady alone of purely human creatures entered heaven on the day of her Assumption perfect in body and soul, and so now she can, in the fullness of her glorified nature, continue this offering to perfection, though herself remaining the fruit, and surely the all-sufficient fruit, of her Son's self-offering.

This blessed activity suggests the framework for the most difficult of all Our Lady's titles, that of Mediatrix of all graces. At first sight it suggests the entry of an unnecessary stage in the dispensing of grace, like a top-heavy administration to an industry. And yet this ancient title is more than a mere courtesy title derived from the unique position of her divine motherhood and of the complete harmony of her immaculate heart with the Sacred Heart between which there can be no secrets. Grace has raised her human nature above all other degrees of creation, above all the choirs of angels and archangels, so that she reigns in glory as queen of heaven. If the offering to God of Christ's glorified humanity, that the saints in glory eternally make, obtains for us the same graces as they received to achieve this blessed state, then each according to his position will be associated (how utterly inadequate is this word) with the giving of grace to the world. But there can be no limit set to Our Lady's offering and consequently no limit to her association with the graces given to the world, so that she can truly merit the title of Mediatrix of all graces, that is, the instrument for imprinting the divine character on the souls of men in preparation for their share in this same work.

And so we see Our Lady and all the blessed in heaven consumed in adoration before the Holy Trinity and vibrant with activity in the eternal offering of their Saviour; while here on earth we enjoy the short-lived privilege of contributing our sufferings to the offering of Christ and the saints. They offer in the vision of His glory, we can suffer that Christ's offering may win further souls to God. In the brief space of the canon of the Mass the whole of God's kingdom, heaven and earth, are united in the presence of the Son in the single glorious act of offering that glorified Son to the Blessed Trinity. While the world writes in the closing grip of suffering, who else is there to offer it to God if we who know how should fail to do so?

A. D. WEBB, O.S.B.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE CHURCH AND INFALLIBILITY by B. C. Butler, Abbot of Downside (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.

Dr George Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, published a book in 1889 which in an abridged form has become very popular among Anglican apologists in recent years. It is therefore very opportune to have a refutation of it from the pen of so well equipped a scholar as Abbot Christopher Butler. Being but a refutation the book has its limitations, it is bound to follow the wriggles of Dr Salmon, but in the process Abbot Butler provides a feast of learning. The wriggles include such excursions as the bones of St Philomena, the holy House of Loreto, the questions and answers of the Irish Catechism of pre-Vatican Council days. As examples of the Abbot's scholarship one might take his treatment of the *de Unitate Ecclesiae* of St Cyprian, the famous passages of St Irenaeus, the Council of Chalcedon, the trouble over Pope Honorius.

The book is really divided into these little excursions, defending the good name of Cardinal Newman, or the Papal action against Galileo, on the one hand, and taking the main theses of Salmon on the other. The points which the Abbot manages extremely lucidly are: Salmon's objection that Catholics are arguing in a circle, his argument that we are really claiming infallibility for our own private judgements, each of us; the evidences for papal authority in the early Church, and the evidence for the position of the Papacy in the early General Councils.

The technique of the Abbot's approach to the problem of interpreting the early texts, over which so much ink has already been spilt, is to counter Salmon's own interpretation not so much with his own but with that of reputable non-Catholic scholars. He chooses with predilection the comments of the great Harnack on the one hand and the Anglican Dr Jalland on the other. This is good apologetic.

The objection to the whole treatment of the question in this apologetic manner is that one always tends to *want* to be proving that there is evidence for the papal authority in the early Church. All we need do in fact is to prove that there is no contrary evidence. If there were, i.e. a Pope disclaiming supreme authority or a consensus of opinion among the Fathers of the Church that the Pope was not the head of the Church or the successor of Peter, then our case would indeed be difficult to defend. Because, whatever the Church holds as *de fide* at any time, must in fact be held so for all time. But no such evidence has ever been forthcoming. What our opponents are always attempting to do is to diminish the force of a number of very telling texts, such as that of St Ignatius, that of St Irenaeus, that of St Cyprian and so forth.

Suppose for the sake of argument that these saints had never written those particular writings, or that they had been lost, as so much else has been lost, would this loss invalidate our belief in the Infallibility or authority of the Pope? Protestants might think so; but they would be wrong. The Abbot makes it very plain that even here, in the doctrine of the authority of the Pope, there has been development. It is the one slight blemish of the book that he does not explain that more fully. It is the one doctrine which is so misunderstood or completely ignored by Protestants and Anglicans alike. It is the one doctrine which explains to them our position, which without it must be Double Dutch to the outsider. Indeed one feels sorry for these non-Catholics, because so much of our apologetic is a hectic effort to show that all we believe now as *de fide* is as clear as a pike staff in the writings of the early Church. It just is not. The knowledge of Truth grows with us.

Another point that perhaps one day Abbot Butler will develop is the important distinction between the Holy See wielding an authority which it has as Primate of

the West and that which it exercised as Successor of Peter and ruling over the whole Church, east as well as west. It is a forgotten thing this ancient shape of the Church divided into Patriarchates, with great central and authoritative Sees at Rome, Antioch, Alexandria, Constantinople and so forth. It is this shape of the Church which explains the efforts of Constantinople to acquire a position second to Rome. The unseemly scheming at the Council of Constantinople and the passing of the twenty-eighth canon against the will of the Papal Legates and in their absence was not disapproval of the primacy of the Papacy, but rather the opposite Constantinople was wishing to be in the east what Rome was for the west, but 'in the second place'. The quarrel is primarily an attempt of Constantinople to place itself over the other eastern Patriarchates.

One curious and interesting piece of evidence brought forward by Abbot Butler, and not as far as I can see used by Giles in 'Documents illustrating Papal Authority' is the comment of Nestorius on hearing of the attitude of Eutyches after the latter's condemnation by the Holy See. 'He had received judgement. What other judgement was requisite beyond that which the Bishop of Rome had made.' This is but one example of the interesting examples of the attitude of the early ages to the Papal position. But of course we must not look upon these statements with our already explicit understanding of all the development that has gone on in these hundreds of years since. Indeed it would be well to examine the whole problem not in isolation but in conjunction with the doctrine of the mystical Body and of the relationship between Christ and Peter, of Peter and the apostles with their successors. That phrase which recurs on the lips of the Fathers of the Councils, 'Peter has spoken through Celestine or Leo', is something more profound than merely Celestine and Leo have kept the faith of Peter and so of Christ. For the ancients there was and is a vital link between them all, Christ, Peter, Celestine and Leo, to make them one. The Church is the body of Christ, Peter is its mouthpiece. Peter, Celestine, Leo, Pius, and all, speak the mind of Christ because the mind of Christ is truly in them.

C. C. E.

THINKING ABOUT GENESIS by Margaret Munro (Longmans) 11s.

Those who have read Miss Munro's earlier books, *Seeking for Trouble and Enjoying the New Testament* will have great expectations of this book and they will not be disappointed. The Book of Genesis is the one book of the Old Testament that everybody has heard of and knows something about. The great themes of the first eleven chapters, the Creation of the world and of Man, his nature, the Fall, even the nature of marriage, the problem of evolution, etc., all these make it the most fundamental book of the Old Testament. In her treatment Miss Munro has been most successful in the difficult task of 'vulgarization' in the French sense of that word, i.e. the exposition of the results of scholars' technical work set out in a form that can be grasped by the ordinary reader. She has avoided superficiality and glibness yet retained depth and clarity. Best of all, she shows a remarkably full knowledge of what the scholars, Catholic and non-Catholic have to say about Genesis; indeed she deals with the Wellhausen theory on the Pentateuch in a more up-to-date and satisfactory manner than the article on Introduction to the Pentateuch in the new *Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture*. Just as in her *Seeking for Trouble* her alert and penetrating mind works over her material producing every now and then unexpected but fruitful comments. She has done for Genesis what F. Sheed has done for theology in his *Theology and Sanity*. They are both layfolk. Is this significant? As every seminary professor knows the best work on theology, philosophy and Scripture is to be found abroad and that makes the work of 'vulgarization' more essential than ever. In theology more has been done, but in Scripture, more especially

the Old Testament, we are sadly lacking in books to offer to the intelligent layman. The new *Catholic Commentary on Holy Scripture* is a great achievement but it is not a book to be ready easily, rather a work of reference. Fr A. Jones' *Unless Some Man Show Me* is an excellent opening to the Old Testament, but is almost alone of its kind.

Miss Munro's book falls into two parts, the History and the Pre-History, that is to say she deals with the first eleven chapters of Genesis last and the history of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob first. This is preceded by an introduction giving a necessary account of how we have our present version of the book and on what it is based. Part I then opens with a word or two on inspiration and continues with an excellent account and discussion of the Mosaic authorship. This may be difficult for some readers, but it is well worth effort of persevering to the end as it throws much light on the character of the book and so of understanding the way in which the story is told. In the following chapters, Abraham and Jacob and the other characters are set in the three dimensions of their historical background while the difficulties and stumbling-blocks of what seem to be the uglier portions of the story are dealt with in turn.

Part II of the book deals with the first eleven chapters, the best known and controverted part of the book. Here again the treatment is excellent and the tangled question of Evolution gets a chapter to itself with a useful bibliography of Catholic books in English on the subject. It is a tiny flaw that in her section on the Biblical Commission the author does not use the Letter of the Secretary of the Biblical Commission to Cardinal Suhard of 1948 on the literary genre of Genesis chap. i-xi which considerably modifies and interprets the earlier decrees.

Miss Munro speaks in her preface of her intention to write a companion volume to her *Enjoying the New Testament*, on the Old. If she finds, as the book under review seems to show, that she cannot fit it within the compass of one volume, then we can only hope that she will continue on the subject of the Old Testament in the manner she has begun.

D.B.C.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHRISTIAN WORSHIP by *Dom Benedict Steuart* (Longmans) 30s.

Father Steuart deals with the history of the Mass in 186 pages, with the Divine Office in sixty pages, with the Sacraments only in a general way in the introduction. In solid, certain knowledge about the history of the Roman Canon there has been no advance in forty years. How could there be without new evidence? But there has been a better evaluation of the multitude of small clues that do exist, and this has led to the elimination of certain theories and caused the current of conjecture to set in a definite direction. This is the subject of Fr Steuart's section on the Mass. One must pardon some lack of lucidity and simplicity in presenting matter of such intricacy. On a first reading, the book is bound to give a sense of bewilderment, but hard re-reading is rewarding.

It is a principal merit of Fr Steuart's book to mediate to the general Catholic reader the fruits of non-Catholic scholarship and in particular of Gregory Dix's great book *The Shape of the Liturgy*. In fact Fr Steuart's book may be described as 'the disinfection of Dix', with a Catholic imprimatur that stops the mouth of canon 1399.

In his preface the author states that the work was intended as a text-book; it has in some respects the external apparatus of a text-book, bold paragraph headings and summaries, but a text-book on this subject is impossible in the present immature state of Canonology. The book is, rather, an up-to-date anthology of the conjectures or convictions of liturgical scholars about various details of the Mass. There is great

variation in the degree of discussion accorded to different points. For example, very prolix consideration is given to the sequence of prayer, lesson, psalm, and gospel in the first part of the Mass; to the implication of the conjunction *igitur* in the Canon; to the provenance of the commemorations of the living and the dead and of the Saints in the Canon; to the history of the fraction and commingling. On the other hand the prayer *Supplices*, with its inharmonious change of style, is given a definite interpretation as though beyond dispute; the Offertory prayers are dismissed as mediaeval; the remarkable symmetry of the prayers of the Canon about the Consecration should be mentioned, if only as being an illusion. There is no history of the gestures of the celebrant. The index is defective for an alleged text-book: for example 'Te igitur', 'secret prayers', 'moment of Consecration' ought to appear to help detailed study. There are excellent summaries at two points in the book. There are no misprints and the printing is handsome.

Those who have no time for serious study or who have no foreign language will suffer agonies of dismay (or thirst) at the copious display of references to authorities. But here Fr Steuart, happily inconsistent with the purpose expressed in his preface, performs his greatest service; he has provided an up-to-date information bureau and an incentive to more serious study, for those who have the talent and the grace; he, by his own style, shows that scholarship can be pleasant and humane: all the authorities are introduced as friends, with full address and eulogy, as in the Roman Martyrology! In his preface he appeals to the principle 'Nil volitum quin praecognitum' to contend that 'in order to really desire to take part in the liturgy of the Church it is necessary, or at least a very great help, to know something about the origin and development of the prayers that are said and the ceremonial actions that are carried out'. Surely it is the other way round. Unless a person already has the desire (to understand the Mass prayers), he will never read, and re-read, books on the Liturgy. This desire to know the meaning of the Mass prayers comes from an initial knowledge of the meaning of the Mass, and that comes from the gift of divine faith, via catechism, not from scholarship. The great practical problem of the Liturgy of the Mass is that the catechism seems to say one thing (we offer the Body and Blood of Christ, one and the same sacrifice as that of Calvary), with child-like simplicity; and the canon seems to say, well, nothing simple like that anyway: so we prefer to say the Rosary or use a book of devotions, which will say what we learnt as children, and make the Mass real to us. Fr Steuart's book albeit *praeter intentionem*, will render its greatest service in helping those (few) who have the education, natural talent and deep faith in the mysterium fidei, to conceive a reasonable and respectful dissatisfaction with the present Canon: since the fifth century the doctrine of Mass has developed; the words of Mass have not, and moreover, they do not evoke their fifth century ideas in twentieth century minds.

J.C.R.

THE GOLDEN HONEYCOMB by *Vincent Cronin* (Hart-Davis) 16s.

Italy has always fascinated the English; of Shakespeare's comedies about a half are set in Italy, and from Italy English poets from Milton to Day Lewis have sought much of their inspiration. But of the many who go to Venice, Florence and Rome, few go on to Sicily. It is, in fact, a vastly different place; a glance across the Strait of Messina is enough to suggest this impression, and a few hours in the island will easily confirm it.

Of all the superb islands of the Mediterranean, Sicily is certainly one of the most captivating. It matches Rhodes in its natural beauty, Crete in its human interest, and Cyprus as a microcosm of Mediterranean history. Anyone who is interested in the Sicilians and their incredible history from the battle of Himera to the beachheads of 1943, will find much to enjoy in Mr Cronin's book.

The ethos of Sicily, both ancient and modern, is thoroughly Greek, and we are very properly given a fair amount of Greek history. Unfortunately Mr Cronin is not, it would seem, a very close student of these matters ('Greeks never indulged in torture', p. 52; 'Shortly before 480 the Persians and Carthaginians formed an alliance whereby the Greek world was to be jointly attacked', p. 33); and the ancient history of his book tends to be somewhat primitive. (Can Tacitus, born some 120 years after Augustus, be said to write in the Augustan period? p. 128.) None the less, this is a work which will prove useful to the historian in search of 'background', and even more to the intelligent tourist in search of an itinerary. It might, in fact, be described without unfairness as a high-class 'travelogue'.

The title is taken from one of the putative masterpieces of the legendary craftsman Daedalus, builder of the Cretan Labyrinth. Diodorus Siculus (*Bibliotheca* iv, 78), mentions this artefact, and Mr Cronin hopes that it will one day be found. His belief in the continued existence of the treasure seems, to speak frankly, a little naive ('so distinctive and fine a work can hardly have been mislaid or ignored. On the other hand, it can hardly have been destroyed. Beauty has a strong and stubborn tendency to survive and, as though perfect style itself acts as a preservative, the most beautiful things often last longest', p. 15); and as some manuscripts of Diodorus call it a ram and not a honeycomb at all (KPION instead of KHPION), the whole affair assumes a somewhat chimerical character. However, the ground which Mr Cronin covered in the search for this rather equivocal chef d'oeuvre has enabled him to combine ancient, medieval and modern Sicily into a very attractive symposium. His descriptions of the mosaics at Casale, and of Norman Palermo, are particularly interesting, while we are given an absorbing picture of the modern Sicilian, his work, his relaxations, his character, his superstitions. There are twelve excellent full-page photographs; the printing, binding and index are all good.

The best test of a book like this is whether it makes one want to visit the places it describes. In Mr Cronin's case the answer is in no doubt at all; and if even a few of his readers are infected with his own enthusiasm for his island of predilection, he will surely consider himself well rewarded.

P.O'R.S.

SHORT NOTICES

HOLY MASS: APPROACHES TO THE MYSTERY by *A. M. Roguet, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 5s.

To say that this is another popular book on the Holy Mass is in no way to undervalue it. In his Preface the author expresses the hope it will not be a repetition of recent similar works.

Inevitably, many of the author's ideas will have been met before, but the purpose he has achieved is a not too formidable survey of the Mass in all its aspects, its ritual, its history, its meaning. He has not allowed himself to be diverted by conflicting theories and interpretations, but boldly and clearly has given an approach to the Mass.

Inevitably, there will be those who would prefer another approach; Fr Roguet is in no way dogmatic in stating his own. He makes it quite clear when he is stating a dogma, and when, an opinion. Some might well quarrel with his treatment of the Offertory of the Mass. In reacting against a tendency to overestimate its importance and our part in it, he tends to the opposite extreme.

It is unfortunate that the translation is so uneven. Certain chapters, difficult because of their content, are made much more so by faulty rendering into English. It might help to know, before embarking on the book, that the punctuation is the most bewildering.

Despite this considerable obstacle, this book is well worth time and mental energy. To recommend it is to perform a practical service to readers of the JOURNAL. To those who wish their knowledge of the Faith to keep pace with their general development—a duty for all Christians—this book will help. It will certainly throw new light on our central Christian prayer; it may help to turn a routine Sunday morning half hour into a daily participation in the Sacrifice of Calvary.

THE HOLY SPIRIT IN CHRISTIAN LIFE by *Père Gardeil, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publication) 9s. 6d.

This Blackfriars publication makes available to English readers a retreat given in 1923 by that eminent theologian Père Gardeil, O.P. The retreat adapted to the needs of his audience (Little Sisters of the Poor) the moral teaching of St Thomas in the *Summa*. An important element in St Thomas' moral theology is his doctrine on the gifts of the Holy Spirit, and here St Thomas follows St Augustine in connecting the gifts with the eight beatitudes of St Matthew. These latter are fundamental attitudes which the follower of Christ should try to acquire, and which he will adopt as he grows in grace. St Thomas, however, did not see the Christian life merely as a technique—in other words there is a good deal more than merely acquiring virtues, for grace is the starting-point and with grace come the theological virtues of Faith, Hope and Charity, the infused moral virtues, and the gifts. The Theological virtues put the soul in contact with God—through them intellect and will possess God, as far as is possible in our present state. God indeed acts on the soul and it is in this way that the gifts have their importance. They are, as it were, supernatural instincts whereby the soul is disposed to follow the promptings of the Holy Spirit. These are not to be confused with inspirations, for the gift is something in the soul 'making it receptive to the direct inspiration of the Holy Spirit'. Those wishing to understand the role of the Holy Spirit in the Christian life would do well to read Père Gardeil, for the teaching of St Thomas and St Augustine is clearly set out. It is doctrine of some importance and reminds us that God's action on the soul should be seen in relation to the soul's own activity. Père Gardeil's book is not a difficult one to read and there is much practical wisdom in it—it is more a retreat based on theology than a theological treatise.

THE SPIRIT OF ST FRANÇOIS DE SALES by *Jean Pierre Camus*. Edited and newly translated and with an introduction by *C. F. Kelley* (Longmans) 8s. 6d.

Jean Pierre Camus was the closest friend and most devoted disciple of St François de Sales, the two being the bishops of the neighbouring sees of Belley and Annécly from 1609 to the saint's death in 1622. In *The Spirit of St François de Sales* he subsequently recorded many of the sayings and conversations of St François, and in consequence is sometimes referred to as the Saint's Boswell. In its original form the book filled six volumes, the best parts of which Mr Kelley, an outstanding authority on St François, has collected, translated (excellently) and arranged under such headings as The Love of God, The Love of Neighbour, Prayer, Patience, Temptations and Obedience. The result is an admirably produced 300 page pocket edition which will serve as an excellent introduction to St François de Sales for those who know little about him, and for his admirers it will bring out aspects of his personality and teaching which neither his own writings nor the best of biographies are able to provide. We read in it how St François 'thought it wise for everybody to choose some good spiritual book—small and easily carried if possible—and to read it much and practise its teachings even more', for 'those who skip lightly over many spiritual books profit little'. This new edition of what was at one time a classic might well be used as just such a book.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE HEART OF THE WORLD by *Dom Aelred Watkin* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 HUGH POPE by *Kieran Mulvey, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 7s. 6d.
 THEY LIVE THE LIFE by *Sister Mary Lawrence, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 2s. 6d.
 MARY'S PART IN OUR REDEMPTION by *Mgr Canon G. D. Smith, D.D. Ph.D.* Revised Edition (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
 CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS XIV (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.
 THE PASSION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST by *Dr Pierre Barbet* (Clonmore and Reynolds) 16s.
 THE SCALE OF PERFECTION by *Walter Hilton*. Translated into modern English with Introduction and Notes by *Dom Gerard Sitwell, O.S.B.* (Orchard Books: Burns Oates) 18s.
 THE MEDIAEVAL MYSTICAL TRADITION AND ST JOHN OF THE CROSS by *a Benedictine of Stanbrook* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
 BELIEF IN THE TRINITY by *Dom Mark Pontifex* (Longmans) 5s. 6d.
 AN INTRODUCTION TO SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FRANCE by *John Lough* (Longmans) 21s.
 THE SPIRITUAL LETTERS OF DOM JOHN CHAPMAN edited by *Dom Roger Huddleston*. 2nd edition enlarged (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges the receipt of the following publications:—

The Downside Review, The Oratory Parish Magazine, The Oscotian, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, St Peter's Net, Pax, The Ushaw Magazine.

The Raven, St John's Gazette, The Novocastrian, The Corbie, The Pocklingtonian, The Cantuarian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Denstonian, The Barnardian, The Penryn Review, The Ratcliffian, The Wykehamist, The Beaumont Review, The Cottonian, The Lorettonian, The Sedberghian, The Peterite, The Kearsney College Chronicle, The Priorian, The Shirburnian, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Prior Park Magazine, Wimbleton College Magazine.

NOTES

WE print elsewhere an article about Our Lady, intended to call attention to the year we are keeping in her honour. Special devotions have been taking place at Ampleforth throughout this year and there will be further celebrations.

Although this number already includes a great deal concerning Fr Paul it seems fitting also to record in the notes the loss of one who did much to advance the JOURNAL in the days of his editorship (1914—1924). He also helped to develop the JOURNAL's peculiar, one might say unique character, which survives so obstinately the plausible criticisms of successive generations.

We offer respectful and affectionate congratulations to His Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough, who kept the Silver Jubilee of his Episcopate on 11th April and celebrates the Diamond Jubilee of his Priesthood on 29th June.

Father Abbot has appointed Father William Price to be Head Master, and Father Patrick Barry to be Housemaster of St Wilfrid's in succession to Fr William. To both are offered our congratulations and felicitations.

Since the considerable reshuffle in the parishes recorded in our last issue there have been only two changes: Father Sylvester Fryer has moved from St Mary's, Leyland, to the venerable parish of St Peter's, Liverpool, and Father Vincent Wace has performed the same journey in the reverse direction.

The Editor would like to thank those few who have spoken or written their comments on the subject of the contents of the JOURNAL. All suggestions are welcome when so varied a public has to be catered for.

To judge from an assessment of the opinions so far presented it seems most desirable that the Editor should continue to adhere closely to the policy of having no definable policy, and that the JOURNAL should

resist inclusion in any recognizable category of publication. Sure of this distinction at least, it will attempt to have something for each reader as well as a little for all.

Among the many ways in which it might be improved, one particularly commends itself to the Editor. The variety and abundance of contributions, though not negligible, of course, does not seem to reflect as well as it might the abilities and interests of his gifted public. For example more articles of interest to a greater number of Old Boys might be welcome. But who better than they could write them? A parallel point can be made with regard to members of the School.

Contributions for a given number should be sent in by the end of the preceding term. To members of the School it is customary to pay a small fee. Adults are assumed not to expect this additional stimulus.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Geoffrey Webb, father of Fr Damian and of Fr Benedict, who died on 20th January: he was not an Old Boy, but had been for many years a member of the Ampleforth Society. Also for Fr Paul Nevill, who died on 25th January; J. R. L. Campbell (1939), killed in an air accident in New Zealand on 6th February. David Rennie (1943) killed in a car accident on 20th April; Crispin Clapham (1951), killed in a motor bicycle accident on 21st April; and William de Geijer, an old friend of Ampleforth and a member of the Ampleforth Society, who died on 29th April.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Derek Younghusband to Gladys Elizabeth Evans at St Anthony's Church, Edgware, on 6th June 1953.

Roger Hall to Maeve Price at the Brompton Oratory, on 27th August 1953.

David de Montalte (formerly Maude) to Arlette Delmotte in Paris on 5th March.

Lieut T. C. Nosworthy, R.N., to Ann Louise Savege at the Brompton Oratory, on 24th April.



J. F. MARNAN has been appointed Queen's Counsel.



AFTER serving for five years as First Secretary in the British Legation to the Holy See, John Somers Cox has been appointed Consul-General in Munich.



DR CECIL GRAY has been lecturing in Copenhagen for the World Health Organization's Course in Anaesthesiology. In March he delivered the Clover Lecture to the Royal College of Surgeons, and chose for his subject 'Disintegration of the Nervous System'.

DEREK YOUNGHUSBAND is a Sales Account Executive with Theatre Publicity. C. D. Watkins has a similar position with the same firm, dealing with Overseas publicity.



DENIS FAIRHURST is in Georgetown, British Guiana, and is General Manager of the Motor and Electrical Department of Bookers.



TOM HEYES is in the Research Department of Unilevers at Port Sunlight. His brother Francis took his B.Sc.(London) last year and is now with Howards of Ilford. Jim received the tonsure and first Minor Orders last September.



BRIGADIER N. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.B.E., is Chief Education Officer for Northern Army Group in Germany.



VINCENT CRONIN'S *The Golden Honeycomb* was published in February and at once received a number of very favourable reviews.



HUBERT PIERLOT is taking up farming in British Columbia.



AMPLEFORTH'S share of the profit on the Downside-Ampleforth Dance was sent to Fr Aloysius, O.F.M. (J. M. B. Kelly), for the Mission he is starting in a native location in Natal. He has written 'Please give my sincere thanks to the Society; they may be assured that they are helping people who are in great need of help'.



HIS GRACE the Archbishop of Liverpool was the Guest of Honour at the Annual Dinner of the Ampleforth Society, which was held at the Dorchester Hotel on 16th January. The Liverpool Area held its Dinner on 12th January.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 72ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Seventy-second Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Easter Sunday, 18th April 1954, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair; about one hundred members were present.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was presented to the Meeting, and the accounts were adopted, subject to audit.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that the numbers in the Society had risen to about 1530, including fifty members of the resident Community and 328 Life Members. Four members had died since the previous A.G.M. in September 1953. Dinners had been held in London, Liverpool and Dublin; and a Ball had been held jointly with Downside. For the first time a team had been entered for the Halford-Hewitt Cup.

An addition to Rule 4 was passed: 'Laymasters, while they are members of the teaching staff, shall *ipso facto* be honorary members'.

Elections

The Hon. General Treasurer	Mr H. C. Mounsey
The Hon. General Secretary	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
The Chaplain	The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.
Committee: to serve for three years	The Rev. T. M. Wright, O.S.B. Mr M. F. M. Wright Mr J. G. Bamford

Fr Abbot mentioned that an appeal would be made shortly for a memorial to Fr Paul: a small visible memorial would be set up at Ampleforth, but the main memorial would be a fund for providing assistance for parents who wished to send their boys here.

Extract from Minutes of the Committee Meeting held after the A.G.M. on 18th April 1954.

It was resolved that after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital the Balance be placed in the Scholarships and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Headmaster for educational grants.

BALANCE SHEET

31st MARCH 1954

1953	£	s.	d.	1953	£	s.	d.
General Fund				General Fund Investments at Cost			
8,692 Balance as per Schedule 1		9,098	17 1	8,415 as per Schedule 4		9,227	5 6
Scholarship and Special Reserve Fund				Investments of Surplus Income, at Cost			
816 Balance as per Schedule 2		873	17 3	as per Schedule 4	100	0	0
Revenue Account				Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	757	7	11
659 Balance as per Schedule 3		573	12 1				
383 Sundry Creditors				75 Income Tax Refund 1953-54		857	7 11
				Cash at Bankers		77	18 0
				Capital Account			
				818 Income Account	383	15	0
<u>£10,550</u>		<u>£10,546</u>	<u>6 5</u>			<u>383</u>	<u>15 0</u>
				<u>£10,550</u>		<u>£10,546</u>	<u>6 5</u>

Liverpool
H. C. MOUNSEY, Hon. Treasurer

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

SCHEDULE 1

1953	£	s.	d.	1953	£	s.	d.
Loss on Sale of Nottingham Corporation Stock		19	19 9	8,255 Balance forward at 1st April 1953		8,691	18 11
Balance at 31st March 1954				Amount Transferred from Revenue Account			
8,692 as per Balance Sheet		9,098	17 1	119 in accordance with Rule 32		164	17 11
				3 Profit on Redemption of Defence Bonds		2	0 0
				315 Subscriptions from New Life Members		260	0 0
<u>£8,692</u>		<u>£9,118</u>	<u>16 10</u>	<u>£8,692</u>		<u>£9,118</u>	<u>16 10</u>

SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

SCHEDULE 2

1953	£	s.	d.	1953	£	s.	d.
324 Educational Grants		345	0 0	943 Balance Forward at 1st April 1953		815	18 4
205 Exhibitions		120	0 0	Amount Transferred from Revenue Account			
Balance at 31st March 1954				358 in accordance with Rule 32		494	13 9
816 as per Balance Sheet		873	17 3	3 Profit on Redemption of Defence Bonds		1	10 0
				41 Income from Investments of Surplus Income (Gross)		26	15 2
<u>£1,345</u>		<u>£1,338</u>	<u>17 3</u>	<u>£1,345</u>		<u>£1,338</u>	<u>17 3</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1954

SCHEDULE 3

1953	£	s.	d.	1953	£	s.	d.
386 Members' Journals		423	19 6	Members' Subscriptions			
5 Masses		5	5 0	695 for the year	730	7	6
Expenses of the General and Area Secretaries				250 Arrears	99	12	6
123 Printing, Stationery and Incidentals		86	18 4				
Expenses of the General Treasurer				265 Income from Investments (Gross)		830	0 0
25 Printing, Stationery, Incidentals and Bank Charges		35	10 2	Balance Forward at 1st April 1953	659	11	8
Old Amplefordian Cricket Club and Golfing Society				Less Disposal under Rule 32	659	11	8
11 Printing and Stationery		18	5 9				
660 Balance Being Net Income of the Year		573	12 1				
<u>£1,210</u>		<u>£1,143</u>	<u>10 10</u>	<u>£1,210</u>		<u>£1,143</u>	<u>10 10</u>

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

It is a pleasure to record that Ampleforth has at last produced a side for the Halford-Hewitt Cup at Deal. With all due respect to the players I feel that we could have fielded a better side. There are those who hide their light beneath a bushel and those who were honestly unable to spare the time. It is only to be hoped that we shall go from strength to strength and gradually find our best possible team.

We met Dulwich in the first round and they proved too strong for us, the scoreboard reading Dulwich 5, Ampleforth 0. We followed this with a very well earned victory over Loretto by three matches to two, but succumbed to a strong side from Eton.

RESULTS

- J. Vincent, N. Slinger lost to H. Knowland, A. Dormer 5—3.
 W. Armour, H. Strode lost to R. Drakin, R. Sellick 2—1.
 C. Flood, K. Bromage lost to H. L. Smith, J. Beresford 5—3.
 D. Hennessy, A. McKechnie lost to T. Jeary, A. G. Rankin 6—4.
 P. Sheahan, M. Bull lost to A. R. Gilligan, P. Deverall 8—7.
 Reserve: R. Triggs.

In a very friendly match at Rye, on 9th April, Stonyhurst beat Ampleforth by four matches to one.

AUTUMN MEETING

The Autumn Meeting will be held at Worplesdon Golf Club, near Woking, on Saturday, 4th September 1954.

- 10.30 Raby Cup. 18 Holes medal from Scratch.
 (Holder: W. S. Armour.)
 10.30 Honan Cup. 18 Holes medal off Handicap.
 (Holder: P. Strode.)
 2.30 The Gormire Putter. 18 Holes foursomes off Handicap.
 (Holders: W. S. Armour and S. Harwood.)

An eight-a-side foursomes match against Beaumont has been arranged. This will probably take place at Worplesdon on 5th September.

The larger the numbers who turn up, the greater the success of the meeting. It will help if you can let the Secretary know beforehand so that the Club will know what numbers to cater for. (K. Bromage, Crudwell House, Malmesbury.)

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

DEAR SIR,

My friend, Mr Kenneth Greenlees, urges us all to go to the Ampleforth Dinners and Dances and other social functions. He adopts a high moral tone and implies that it is our duty to go and that in failing

to go we shall be failing to help the School and the Head Master as we should.

Surely, with all respect, this is great nonsense. When Old Boys get together (as they sometimes do) for the purpose of organizing some form of Catholic Action or some direct means of helping the School they are doing a public and important work. There may be some case for putting the informal Challoner meetings into this category, though I am not convinced of it. But when Old Boys get together to eat, drink or dance, they do so for their personal pleasure—to enjoy a social occasion in the company of old friends. That Amplefordians should want to meet socially shows that there is a healthy spirit of friendship and loyalty between men who have grown up in the same traditions, but their jollification must be spontaneous and derive from that loyalty and friendship. Any attempt to use jollification to foster loyalty would certainly defeat its own object. And even if it did foster loyalty, of what advantage could that be to the school or the Head Master unless it had some practical expression?

By all means let there be social functions so long as there is a demand for them, and all praise to Mr Greenlees and the others who organize them. But please, Mr Greenlees, do not try to make us feel guilty when we do not come. We *may* have a more important engagement—possibly in Catholic Action. We *may* not be able to afford it or to give it priority in the family budget. Or we *may* even not want to come. Dining and dancing are not the only evidence of love and loyalty for 'Shack', nor the best means of helping the School or advancing Catholic Action.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREW POTEZ,

20 Christchurch Street,

London, S.W.3.

DEAR SIR,

Not all the 'lengthy and erudite' articles deserve the criticism implied in Mr Greenlees' letter. Recent numbers of *The Tablet* show that some, at least, are closely read.

'More news about Old Boys', which the letter demanded, is not necessarily to be desired. Anyone acquainted with the breezy anecdotes some School Magazines produce may well be grateful for the JOURNAL's reticence.

There is, perhaps, more to be said for Mr Greenlees' last point. In recent years sometimes as much as a third of the space devoted to School Activities is given over to accounts of 1st XV or 1st XI matches.

Yours faithfully,

GUY NEELY,

55 Lee Road,

Blackheath, S.E.3.

AN APPEAL FOR A MEMORIAL TO FR PAUL

Although future generations are unlikely to forget Fr Paul and his work, it is natural that we should wish to raise a memorial to his name, if only to express to them how conscious we are of what we owe to him. Therefore, a group of his friends, and of Old Boys is sending out a letter of appeal which should arrive before the end of June.

It has been decided that the memorial should be an endowment, the income of which would be used by Father Paul's successors as Headmaster to help parents educate their boys at Ampleforth. There was nothing to which his sympathy responded more instantly than the desire of parents to give their boys the benefits of a good education. He admired enormously the sacrifices which parents had to make and was always alert to find ways to share and lighten their burden. But he had few funds to help him in this, and there is no doubt that the way in which he would like to be remembered is by an endowment which would be used for this purpose. The target is £10,000. This would make it possible to give each year an award of about £100, tenable for four or five years.

The signatories of the appeal are friends of Father Paul, representing those who knew him as Old Boys, as parents, and through his work for education outside Ampleforth. They are Sir Ernest Barker (his tutor at Oxford between 1903 and 1905); Lord Bracken; Sir Griffith Williams (a former Deputy Secretary at the Ministry of Education); Lord Howard of Glossop (whose four sons were at Ampleforth under Father Paul); and six Old Boys, G. H. Chamberlain (1903), Kenneth Greenlees (Head Monitor 1929), Tony Sutton (Head Monitor 1939), Guy Lorrinan (Head Monitor 1947), Desmond Fennell (Head Monitor 1952) and William Bellasis (Head Monitor at the time of Father Paul's death).

While the main purpose of the appeal is to make a memorial endowment, a small sum will be set aside to provide a visible memorial at Ampleforth. If subscribers would be ready to covenant for a yearly payment over seven years their contributions would go twice as far in helping to reach the target. If there is anyone who would like to contribute, and whom the letter containing the appeal has not reached by the end of June, he is asked to apply to Father James Forbes, Ampleforth College, York (who has been asked to act as Treasurer and to whom cheques should be made payable). He will then receive the appeal letter including the details of the simple procedure for contributions under covenant.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	W. T. J. Bellasis
School Monitors	J. E. Kirby, C. M. J. Moore, C. C. Cowell, C. C. P. Brown, G. J. Bull, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, D. E. C. Seward, T. N. Heffron, R. O. Miles, G. H. Morris, J. P. Fawcett, T. H. Dewey, P. E. Poole, F. J. Galen, A. E. Marron, D. F. J. Martelli, J. J. Russell, D. P. Palengat				
Captain of Rugby	...	...	...	...	P. E. Poole
Captain of Athletics	...	...	...	...	J. J. Russell
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	...	G. C. Hartigan
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	...	P. E. N. McCraith
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	...	G. C. Hartigan
Librarians	M. H. Cramer, M. T. Clanchy, E. P. Arning, T. J. Cullen, H. J. Arbutnot, T. R. Harman, J. I. Daniel, R. E. Robinson, A. G. Gibson, D. C. Chamier				

THE following left the School in December 1953:—

B. J. Austin-Ward, C. J. Cazalet, Lord James Crichton-Stuart, D. J. G. Driscoll, A. H. W. Dunbar, R. J. A. Ferriss, D. F. Hawe, C. Manners, J. Moor, M. W. Price, K. Sellars, A. Simonds Gooding, P. W. E. Speight, C. J. van der Lande, C. J. Ward, N. F. D. White.

THE following came to the School in January 1954:—

P. G. Batho, J. C. C. Bell, D. M. G. Bird, J. J. Burlison, T. M. Corley, J. A. Craven, D. G. Curtis, J. A. Dormer, A. G. A. Franchetti, L. Hrabiewicz, J. M. Hunter, A. R. I. Iveson, H. Lorimer, C. A. Marshall, A. H. Parker-Bowles, J. M. G. Walker.

WE offer congratulations to D. E. C. Seward on winning an Open Exhibition (£40) in History at St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

THE following were successful in the General Certificate Examinations in December 1953:—

J. E. Anstey (4), R. L. Ashton (3, 9), P. G. Atherton (3, 5A, 9, 20, 23), C. M. J. Balinski-Jundzill (26), R. V. Bamford (3), T. M. Barker (3, 14+), A. W. Bean (3), C. Beck (3), R. J. G. Binny (3, 4, 5A, 7, 9), M. Bulger (7, 26), A. G. Campbell (3, 20), C. L. Campbell (7, 26), F. W. G. Cazalet (9, 10, 20), E. P. J. Chibber (3, 4, 9, 20), N. E. Corbally-Stourton (3, 4, 7, 9), H. G. Davies (3, 4, 27), H. B. de Fonblanque (3, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 26), F. R. de Guingand (3, 9), F. C. D. Delouche (4, 14+), J. A. S. des Forges (3, 4, 5A, 9), P. Dewe Mathews (4, 23), P. B. Dewe Mathews (3), R. Dietrich (12+), D. J. Dillon (3), V. E. Dillon (3, 21), M. G. G. Dougal (9, 10, 20), D. J. Driscoll (3, 20, 26), M. C. P. Dunworth (20), A. H. Edye (20), A. C. Endall (9, 20), D. P. Evans (23, 24), O. V. D. Evans (3, 4), A. G. L. Fazackerley (9), N. P. J. Fellowes (3), J. A. Ferriss (3), H. G. Ferro (3, 4, 12+) L. J. Fitzherbert (12+), S. Foley (3, 20), J. S. E. Fordyce (3), I. C. Gilroy (20), F. C. B. Greene (12+), C. D. Guiver (7), D. F. P. Halliday (20), T. P. Hodgson (3), J. G. Hopkins (3, 4, 7, 9, 23), J. M. P. Horsley (3), P. F. V. Howard (3), R. J. M. Irvine (21), H. R. Kerr Smiley (3, 4, 7, 9, 26), R. C. Knollys (5A, 9, 21, 26), A. H. A. Krasinski (3), H. W. Lawson (4, 5A, 26), P. M. Lewis (3, 4), P. A. B. Llewellyn (9, 10, 20), P. G. Lowsley-Williams (4, 9), A. N. Lyon Lee (3), A. J. B. Lyons (9, 10), P. E. N. McCraith (9, 20), J. P. Mackenzie Mair (3), R. Macmillan (3, 20, 26), V. A. J. Maller (3, 12), M. L. Marron (3, 9), N. J. Messervy (3), M. B. Mollet (3, 7, 26), P. G. Moorhead (3, 4), D. P. Morland (4), G. Morley (3), J. D. Morris (3, 5A), P. C. J. O'Callaghan (3, 4, 7), G. B. O'Donovan (3, 20, 27), M. D. B. O'Regan (20), P. M. Pakenham (20), D. P. Palengat (3, 20, 26, 27), H. A. Peake (3, 12+), P. G. Peart (20), T. J. Perry (3, 10), R. Preston (3, 21), J. R. H. Prioleau (27), J. D. Quinlan (20), D. Rae (3, 9), A. P. P. S. Robinson (7, 9), B. L. a' B. Robinson (9), A. Rooke Ley (3, 20), C. P. Rushforth (3), H. F. K. Salter (3, 9, 21), M. P. Scanlan (26), F. H. B. Scarfe (3, 14+), S. L. Sellars (3), D. H. J. Shipsey (4, 5A, 20), A. B. Smith (4, 9, 20), P. W. E. Speaight (5A, 7), J. H. Sullivan (20), M. F. Sumner (3), D. F. Swift (4, 9, 12), N. D. Symington (3, 4), R. B. Tong (4, 7), C. S. Tugendhat (5A), M. M. Tylor (23), R. G. Vincent (3), R. J. W. Waplington (3), T. P. Wardle (3, 4), B. M. X. Wauchope (4, 5A, 7, 20), F. C. G. Wayman (20), N. F. D. White (23), B. J. Whitehall (3), D. G. Wilson (3, 20), D. G. Wyndham-Lewis (9, 20, 26), M. L. S. Wynne (3), J. M. Yearsley (3, 4, 5A, 9), J. F. A. Young (20).

KEY TO RESULTS (O. Level)

3. English Language	14. Spanish
4. English Literature	20. Elementary Mathematics
5A. English History	21. Additional Mathematics
5B. European History	22. General Mathematics
7. Geography	23. Physics
8B. Economic Structure	24. Chemistry
9. Latin	25. Physics with Chemistry
10. Greek	26. General Science
12. French	27. Biology
13. German	+ Pass in an oral examination

WE congratulate Mr and Mrs P. S. H. Weare on the birth of a second daughter.

IN the Easter holidays work was begun on enlargements to the refectory and kitchen accommodation of St Thomas's House. This much needed improvement is being carried out by Walter Thompson to designs by Sir Giles Gilbert-Scott. It is hoped that it will be completed for the new School Year.

THE LIBRARY

THE School Library suffered a double blow this term. The loss of Fr Paul was felt, of course, in every department, but not least in the Library, of which he was the constant and powerful patron, and which he saw as one of the chief means of fostering the spirit of hard work in the School, and as a factor, as he often said, of the greatest importance in the winning of university awards. It may rightly be felt that the whole library is a monument to him, and to his close friendship with Robert Thompson, but it is hoped also to have some express memorial of him in it.

THE other loss was of Fr Patrick Barry, Librarian for so long, whose close and constant care produced a library of a dignity and beauty that do probably as much as can be done to alleviate the difficulties of study. His successor is Fr Timothy Horner, who gladly and gratefully acknowledges many gifts to the Library. Among these are:—

A. L. Kennedy's *Life of Lord Salisbury* and F. Scarfe's study of *Paul Valéry*, from the respective authors; *Bayne's History of Eastern England* from I. W. Lisset; *Peacock's Novels and Berdyaev's Meaning of History* from J. D. Fenwick, a *History of Coronation* from D. C. Chamier and J. R. Harman and *The Later Stuarts* by G. N. Clark from E. K. Lightburn. The list is not exhaustive and our gratitude is not, of course, limited to those mentioned.

MUSIC

ON Monday, 1st February a recital was given to the School by Miss Mona Benson. The programme, which was divided into four parts, was extremely well chosen and well arranged. Miss Benson was sensitively accompanied by Miss Betty Brown at the piano.

THE traditional English songs were popular and began the evening well. But the highlight of the concert was unquestionably the series of descriptive songs by Schumann. Miss Benson, who is a mezzo-soprano with an extensive range, sang them with real tenderness and feeling, and gave a spontaneity which the quickly changing moods of the songs demanded. She had explained the sequence of the piece beforehand, and the audience remained fascinated by the power of the feelings which the music evoked. It was in this flowing piece of music that her top notes were most clear and effortless.

The modern English songs were well sung, the outstanding one being Finzi's version of *It was a lover and his lass*. The polished phrases were brought out beautifully by both singer and accompanist. The Spanish songs, however, were disappointing. Perhaps the long programme had tired her voice. For, except in the stately, sad song of the pine trees, *Asturiana*, Miss Benson did not quite seem to capture the spirit—perhaps the unrestrained and careless vitality of so many Spanish songs. Nevertheless, Falla's songs were by no means an anti-climax to an evening of unqualified enjoyment.

C.J.M-S.

THE AMPLEFORTH COUNTRY DANCE BAND

On 26th March the Ampleforth Country Dance Band, effectively illuminated by coloured floodlights, gave to the School an extremely popular and most enjoyable concert. The music was well within the scope of the players, and a fairly high standard of playing was maintained throughout.

Tune bashing was perhaps one of the most successful items—Mr Spencer on the violin, and Fr Damian, wielding flute and accordion alternately with agility, bringing the tune well out—not forgetting the accompaniment by Fr Benedict surrounded by a battery of percussion instruments, and by Fr Austin plucking vigorously at the strings of his double bass.

A most popular form of entertainment was provided by Hugh Kingsbury, who demonstrated his skill in manipulating both guitar and mouth organ at one and the same time: this was appreciated by the audience as much for its skill as for its novelty.

Another successful item was the Nursery Rhyme Trio which went with a swing that carried all before it. The players' enthusiasm communicated itself to the audience, and the realistic noises of "Three Little Kittens" were received with wild cheers.

The other items on the programme were the Playford Suite—which, while demonstrating Fr Austin's skill at arrangement, received less appreciation than it perhaps deserved; and also the interesting Suite of Portuguese songs.

The concert deserved to be well attended, as it was, and thanks for its success are due to all those who took part and in particular to Fr Damian and Fr Austin.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

Before recording the Society's activities during the Easter Term, the Secretary apologizes for mistakes made in the Society's notice published in the last number of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, though in all justice he must mention that it was not written by that term's Secretary at all. He hopes that this will be both impartial and accurate.

At the first meeting of the term, Mr R. O. Miles was elected Leader of the Government, Mr R. E. S. Robinson, Leader of the Opposition, and Mr T. J. Cullen, Secretary. Early in the term the Society welcomed Fr Timothy Horner to the Presidency to succeed to Fr Patrick Barry, who took over the Housemastership of St Wilfrid's. We all extend to him our best wishes for a happy and glorious reign and our thanks for all the work he has done for the Society since he took over, and also our thanks to Fr Patrick for his long period of Presidency.

It is an established fact that attendances are lower in the Easter Term than in the Autumn, but this year numbers fell even below the usual, hovering for the most part about the forty mark. The fault seems to lie, not in the lethargy of the top of the House, for the Monitor's Room was represented by Messrs Bellasis, Kirby, Middleton-Stewart, Morris, Heffron, Moore, Galen and Martelli, besides Mr Miles; nor in the disinclination of the ordinary member to speak, for over forty-five different members spoke in the seven debates; but rather in the attitude of most members that it is not worth attending unless they are going to speak. It cannot be too strongly hoped that this state of mind will be permanently remedied in the next session, for their non-attendance deprives both themselves of a means of edification and the speakers of an incentive to speak brightly. As an indication of this restlessness, three amendments to the rules, notably Mr Kingsbury's proposal that debates be held fortnightly, were brought before the House; none of them, however, received full ratification.

Mr Miles and Mr Robinson, two classical scholars, were quite different in their approach. Mr Miles was very lively throughout the debates and did more than anyone else to keep them interesting. His own speeches, mostly serious, were full of good sense, sound reasoning and an admirable gift for persuasion. Mr Robinson abounded in the apt quotation from the ancients and could produce some amazingly fluent periods of Ciceronian oratory; he could also be very amusing. During the term Messrs Arbuthnott and Clanchy were elected Leaders of the Opposition. Mr Arbuthnott can make a good serious speech, but he concentrated chiefly on the witty type of speech, of which he is rapidly becoming a past master. Mr Clanchy was not heard very much during

this term, and was elected chiefly on his already won reputation as an advanced student of syllogism and symbolic logic.

Mr Lewis also spoke frequently and fluently, though he found that the Society began to pall of his clichés; Mr Morris blossomed forth late in his career to become a valuable and amusing speaker; Mr Middleton-Stewart gave the House a glimpse or two into the world of metaphysics, Mr Heffron into art and history; Mr Rothwell represented the traditionally imperialistic aristocracy, Mr Pakenham the peerage from a different viewpoint; Messrs Daniel and O'Connell persevered in their Nationalist harangues; Messrs Edye and Llewellyn represented that circle described by one of themselves as pseudo-intellectual parasites. Outstanding among the younger speakers were Messrs P. Wright, Dunworth, Molony, H. J. Young, O'Brien and Pavillard.

The Society was honoured during the term by visits from Mr Richard Stokes, M.P., who attracted a large attendance to a political debate, and three Old Amplefordians, Mr Llewellyn, Mr Hennessy and Mr Thomas. We offer our thanks to all of them.

The motions debated were:—

'That this House regrets the decline of dialect in England.' Won : Ayes 27, Noes 12, Abstentions 0.

'That this House is Tory because, and only because, it hopes to be rich.' Lost : Ayes 27, Noes 51, Abstentions 10.

'That this House prefers the amateur to the professional.' Won : Ayes 21, Noes 17, Abstentions 2.

'That this House still believes that the Communists are best dealt with by international conference.' Lost : Ayes 20, Noes 24, Abstentions 0.

'That this House considers that the Last Trump is overdue.' Lost : Ayes 12, Noes 28, Abstentions 3.

And a series of impromptu five-minute debates.

T.J.C.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society has had a successful term—indeed much more successful than last term, and this was because the rules were more stringently enforced. It was soon discovered that this was the only condition necessary to improve the standard of the debates. A number of new speakers revealed their hidden talent. Mr Knight, Mr Stacpoole, Mr Curtis were the better of the new speakers, and they were well supported by Mr Brennan, Mr Massey, Mr Glover and others. All these will be in the Society next year and this suggests that the debates then will be of the same high standard as last year. At the last meeting, a list was made of those present and these only will be considered members next September. It was further proposed that the Society should be more selective in admitting new members, and that only those will be admitted who intend to persevere.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society continued its activities with the same officials, and a high standard of lectures was maintained throughout the term.

R. Robinson set the Society guessing as to the existence of 'Sea Serpents' and this was followed by a talk on Oddities in Nature by the Secretary. Cancer was the subject of the next lecture which was given by H. J. Beveridge. He dealt with different theories on the disease and gave details of research up to the present day. R. Preston gave the last lecture of the term in a most instructive talk on Rabbit control by 'Myxomatosis', and this was followed by a meeting at which three films were shown—*Sea Hunt*, *The Land of the White Rhino* and *Lion-Tiger Fight*.

The Society's thanks are especially due to Dr A. J. Cain, Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, Oxford, who told the Society of his experiences in the Solomon Islands. His talk was illustrated by coloured slides and birds procured in these islands.

A filter which is capable of filtering particles down to 20, has been acquired for the aquaria in Lab. 1, and with the aid of this, it is hoped that the keeping of rarer and more interesting fauna will be possible.

A.J.R.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

This term the Society was limited to the usual evening meetings, there being no outing.

We owe our sincere thanks to the lecturers who provided us with a series of varied and very interesting lectures. Fr Basil's lecture on a mountain rescue was unique, giving us one minute something to laugh at and the next some very sombre facts about the fatal accident. Mr Ingle's lecture, 'Rebellions in Indo-China', gave us an admirable account of the present situation out there. 'Hong Kong To-day' was the title of our next lecture given by Mr Cowell. It gave us a very vivid picture of the social and economic conditions there at present. Flight Cadet David Eden, who made a special trip to Yorkshire, provided us with a most interesting account of his journey to the Arctic in his lecture entitled 'Through Arctic Seas in a Fleet Minesweeper'. The normal film meeting came next, and we were presented with two excellent films, *Drums for a Holiday* and *Persian Story*. The term culminated with Fr Terence's excellent lecture entitled 'Report on South Africa' whence he had just returned.

J.E.A.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Mr Llewellyn was elected Secretary at the first meeting of the Winter Term. Then Fr William gave another in his series of most interesting and instructive lectures on Current Affairs. Mr Gegg's

illustrated history of Harvington Hall was not without its amusing moments. On Friday, 13th November, the Bench spent an enjoyable day in York where it was shown around the Minister and the King's Manor House. A week later a Scotsman, Mr Gibson, gave his views on the '45 Rebellion, which provoked much discussion.

For the Easter Term, Mr Whiting was elected Secretary. In a lecture on John of Gaunt, Mr Davidson explained the state of England in the Middle Ages. The annual quizz was won by Mr Foley. Mr Cazalet's lecture on 'Paris, Past and Present' was very amusing. Other lectures, all most interesting, were given by Fr Prior, Fr James, Mr Llewellyn and Mr Crossley.

The Bench wishes to thank Fr Hugh, the President, and all who gave lectures in the two terms. N.W.

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

There has been a reasonable amount of flying this term. At the beginning R. Zoltowski returned with two Wakefields which he somehow managed to keep flying throughout the season (though he had to build a new fuselage for one). *Ismere*, using a 19 inch diameter freewheeling propellor, did a steady 2¼-3 minutes on each flight, with an unofficial 8.04, while *Isoria* with a 19 inch twin-bladed folder did one flight of 3¼ minutes. He also produced *Ichabod II*, a Jetex 100 model, which flew spectacularly, if unsafely. Dowson has built a Frog *Diana* glider of 36 inch span which turns in a consistent ½-¾ minutes, and has also flown with a Jetex 100. The Secretary brought back a scale 33 inch span *Tiger Moth* which has distinguished itself only by spinning in hard and breaking two 'unbreakable' [*sic.*] props. During the term he produced a 36 inch span rubber model using the geodetic system of construction, which has so far resisted all attempts to trim it. B. Abbott built and flew successfully a Keil Kraft *Competitor* rubber model

R.E.S.R.

THE YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

The Annual General Meeting of the Club was held on 11th February. The business for the meeting was the election of a new committee, the reading of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, the election of new members and a discussion on the term's programme. The new committee is D. Martelli (Chairman), A. Randag (Vice-Chairman), D. Thompson (Treasurer), T. Perry (Secretary), M. Langford, J. Prentice, J. Harold-Barry.

During the term two very interesting lectures were enjoyed: one, accompanied by a film, by Mr Bode on Pigs, and another by Mr Gaudie, of the Agricultural College at Askham Bryan, on British Sheep Farming.

The attendance at both lectures was very good. There was not an outing of the Club this term, but it is hoped that there will be at least one next term. The membership of the Club although slightly decreased is still very large.

The half-acre of sugar beet which the Club cultivated yielded nearly three tons of beet, which at fifteen per cent sugar content realized a profit of over £4.

T.J.P.

THE FORUM

Once again the Forum underwent a reform to maintain its old tradition of exclusiveness.

In one of our meetings we were again lucky to be able to welcome Mr Fussell, who gave an interesting lecture on 'Bull-fighting'. The talk was illustrated by excellent slides, which added to Mr Fussell's wide knowledge and experience of bull-fighting and its native country.

The President, Fr Bruno, lectured on 'Beauty' later in the term. The Forum's gratitude is due to all lecturers who made the term so successful.

W.T.J.B., H.J.A., F.J.G.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

This term the Society reached a record number of members and we were able to arrange an excellent programme.

Mr R. L. Wakeford gave an instructive lecture on 'Classical English Church Architecture', while Mr G. Nicholson entertained the Society later in the term with his personal experiences as an artist, a dealer, and a member of the public.

Among the lectures given by members of the Leonardo Society, C. J. Middleton-Stewart's lecture on 'Leonardo da Vinci', was the most outstanding. 'Humorous Art' by H. J. Arbutnot was also excellent and deserved the enthusiasm of the Society.

The Society's thanks go out to all those who contributed to the success of its meetings.

F.J.G.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

T. D. Molony explained 'The Making of the London Underground' in the first lecture to the Club this term. 'Nickel' was the subject of R. M. Irvine's lecture, and he dealt with the production and uses of this metal. 'The Wonders of Polarization' were admirably demonstrated by P. J. Watkins, and an excellent film summarized his explanations. The lecture that attracted the biggest audience was given by P. R. Evans on 'Pyrotechny', and for this he had the able help of J. C. Tylor in giving a number of very successful demonstrations. The last lecture of

the term was given by the President and the Vice-President who spoke about 'Britain's Atomic Factories'. At the last meeting two films were shown: *Vickers Viscount* and *The Stanlow Story*, excellent records of two outstanding achievements.

On Shrove Monday the Club, with a number of members of the Young Farmers Club, visited the Olympia Oil and Cake Mills at Selby. The Club wishes to place on record its thanks for an interesting and instructive tour and for the hospitality it received. Many processes were seen, from the arrival of the nuts and seeds to their transformation into oil for margarine and cake for cattle; and a visit was paid to the progeny-testing farm which is one of the first of its kind in the country.

J.P.A.W.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

The Society had a large number of meetings this year. In the Christmas Term they culminated in the St Andrew's Eve celebrations which coincided with the one hundred and fiftieth meeting of the Society and a very pleasant evening's dancing was enjoyed. In the Easter Term there were also a lot of meetings and on the second last Sunday of the term an exhibition was given at Gilling. This proved extremely successful and was certainly enjoyed by those members who took part in it, the last meeting of a very successful year.

D.P.M.

ATHLETICS

WITH so many of last year's very successful side returning the outlook at the beginning of March was hopeful. The preliminary training was accomplished in weather which was seldom too unpleasant but never ideal and then with the Team Trials the coaches were able to get their first impressions of what the side would be like. The outstanding impression left on everyone's mind was the running of J. J. Russell. From the start of the Quarter Mile he moved easily away from the others and won without extending himself in 52.7 seconds: had he known he was so near the record, which he missed by one tenth of a second, he could have beaten it easily. For those who remembered his running last year this came as no surprise. But there were two surprises in store, one was the unexpectedly good form of D. F. Swift, which assured him of a place either in the Quarter or the Half Mile, the other was the news that C. M. Moore had jumped 5ft 6ins.

There were no weak links—except, perhaps in the Mile, but even there C. L. Campbell from the 2nd Set was not going to be an easy person to beat—above all, the second strings were not far behind the first strings. With J. J. Russell, A. N. Slinger and M. A. Bulger, all competing in two events, together with R. C. David and C. M. Balinski, all veterans from last year's side, the team took shape and clearly it was a strong one. Then, two days before the Stonyhurst match, Russell retired to bed and a certain 15 points in three events, the 100 Yards, Quarter Mile and Relay seemed to vanish overnight. In some ways, looking back on it, this was not the devastating blow it seemed then. It brought the best out of the team and threw the burden equally on to every member of the side. At the time, though, the team seemed to fall from being a very powerful one to one which might well be extended by Stonyhurst.

The Stonyhurst match was won by four points. Four days later, with Russell competing instead of holding the tape, the team reached its best so far. Then, as the finals of our own Athletic Meeting arrived, one record after another seemed in danger. What was most noticeable was that, with the exception of C. M. Balinski who never found his form, the team improved on their previous performances every time they ran, jumped or threw. A. N. Slinger eventually came within 10 inches of the Shot Record and won the Javelin with a throw of 153ft 6ins: there can be few who have trained as hard as he did. P. E. Poole, who in the Team Trials jumped only 18ft, ended with one of 19ft 10ins and was reputed to have been carried to over 21ft one windy day when no less than four best performances—they will not count as records—were achieved. The best of these were the hurdling of M. A. Bulger (Set I: 16.1secs) and of A. R. Thomas (Set IV: 15.5secs). Then came the best race of the term, the final of the Half Mile. D. F. Swift took the lead from the start pursued by R. C. David and the first lap was run in 61secs. Campbell challenged David twice on the far straight and then fell away. His effort had an important effect for he had forced David to increase his pace and this had in turn reacted on Swift. Swift managed to hold off David in the final straight and won in the new record time of 2mins 6.2secs. Undoubtedly, Swift was the most improved runner of the season. Definitely an outsider at the beginning of the term—both he and A. G. Randag ran in the Extra Mile two years ago and neither gained a standard point—he ended by beating a record which had stood since 1935. Finally, Russell, running the last race of the term, at last lowered the Quarter Mile Record to 52secs and the short season was over.

It was probably as strong and as well balanced a side as we have ever had. But if the outlook this year was impressive the forecast for the future seems rather uncertain. It is true that there are some good athletes in the lower sets but they will not reach team standard for a year or two. It will be interesting to see whether in

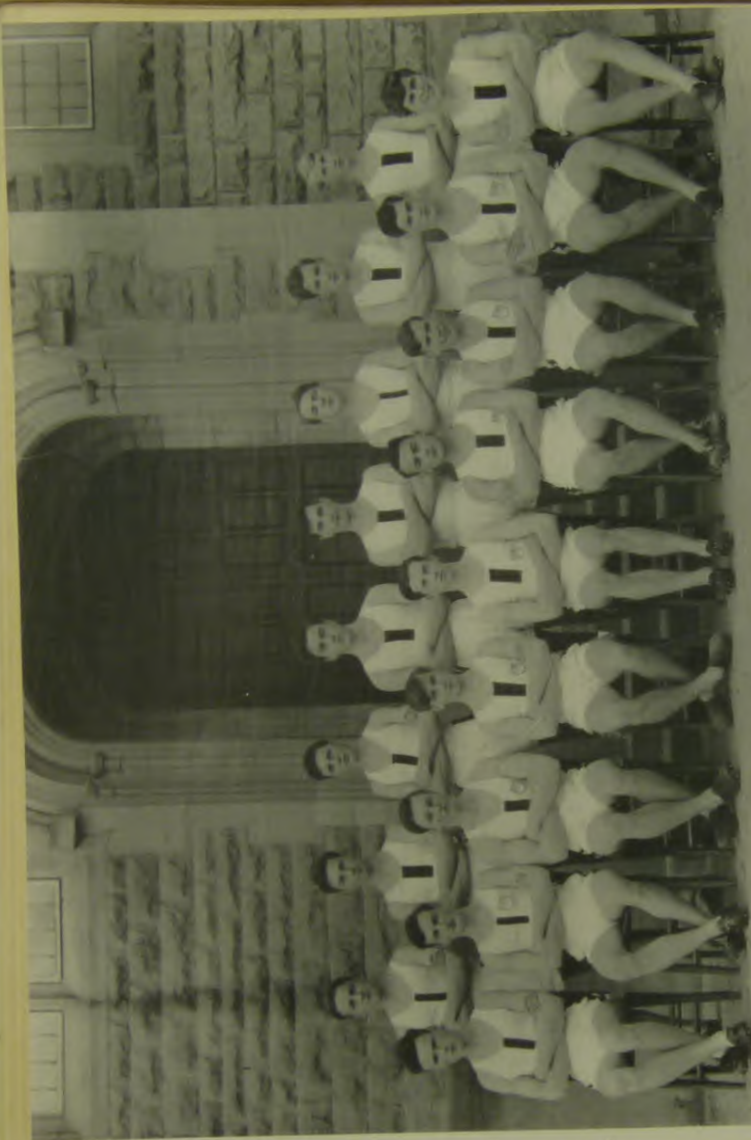
Reading from left
to right

Back Row

D. F. Swift
T. J. Perry
A. G. Randag
G. H. Morris
N. F. Martin
R. V. Bamford
J. E. Kirby
A. J. Riley

Front Row

C. L. Campbell
C. J. Moore
M. A. Bulger
C. J. Balinski-
Jundall
J. J. Russell
(Captain)
A. N. Slinger
R. C. M. David
C. J. Middleton-
Stewart
P. E. Poole



*Reading from left
to right*

Back Row

D. F. Swift
T. J. Perry
A. G. Randag
G. H. Morris
N. F. Martin
R. V. Bamford
J. E. Kirby
A. J. Riley

Front Row

C. L. Campbell
C. J. Moore
M. A. Bulger
C. J. Balinski-
Jundzill
J. J. Russell
(*Captain*)
A. N. Slinger
R. C. M. David
C. J. Middleton-
Stewart
P. E. Poole



the immediate future there will be a break in the very successful athletic results—only one match has been lost in the last fifteen—or whether the occasion will produce the man.

The result of the Senior House Competition was a foregone conclusion and the only question was by how large a margin St Aidan's would win. They won by over 100 points, carrying off the two Senior Relay Cups together with the Four Mile Relay. The Junior Division was more evenly balanced and was won by St Thomas's for the first time.

J. J. Russell, the Captain, awarded colours to; M. A. Bulger, R. C. David, C. M. J. Moore, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, D. F. Swift and P. E. Poole

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

HELD AT STONYHURST ON SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH

It was not an ideal day for athletics for it was cold, but there was fortunately little wind. The team had to be reorganized because Russell was ill. Morris substituted for him in the 100 Yards and Swift in the Quarter Mile and Relay. Moore came into the side in the Half Mile instead of Swift.

Both the Ampleforth runners were off to a bad start in the 100 Yards, and were well behind at the finish. The next event, Putting the Weight, restored the balance of points with Slinger and Middleton-Stewart taking first and second place without difficulty. R. C. David won the Half Mile in a good time as the track was soft after heavy rain in the night. Moore coming in third gained a valuable point.

The Long Jump was a disappointing performance. None of the competitors jumped 19ft, but with his last jump Hartley of Stonyhurst won with 18ft 11ins, to make the score 19 to Ampleforth and 17 to Stonyhurst. However, Bulger and Kirby hurdling well put Ampleforth well into the lead with 27 to 18 points. Then came the Quarter Mile and the absence of Russell was again felt. Swift and Bamford faded away completely, Stonyhurst came in first and second, and once again Ampleforth only led by 2 points. It was not easy to throw the Javelin on the sodden grass, and considering this the performances of Slinger of Ampleforth and Serrao of Stonyhurst were good.

Elaborate calculations were now going on. One point over 43 is a winning score. Ampleforth had 34 points; reckoning on a likely 8 points in the High Jump it followed that Campbell had to come second in the Mile to bring the total in theory, at any rate, to 45. The Mile was, therefore, a critical race and, as it proved, it was also a magnificent one. Willems, the Stonyhurst Captain, set a fast pace. Then at the beginning of the last lap Campbell passed him and together they drew away from the other runners. Along the back straight, Willems challenged twice and each time Campbell held him off. As they came round the last bend Willems produced another spurt, once again he was held and this time surely Campbell must have broken him. Somehow, he managed to summon up more energy and a few yards from the tape he passed Campbell to win a great race. But Campbell had secured three valuable points so that with first and second in the High Jump Ampleforth had won.

The Relay was won by Stonyhurst, and so a most enjoyable and exciting afternoon came to an end.

100 Yards.—McBrien (S) 1, Johnston (S) 2, G. H. Morris (A) 3. 10.8secs.

Putting the Weight.—A. N. Slinger (A) 1, C. J. Middleton-Stewart (A) 2, Loftus (S) 3. 39ft 10ins.

Half Mile.—R. C. David (A) 1, Johnston (S) 2, C. M. Moore (A) 3. 2mins 11.1secs.

Long Jump.—Johnston (S) 1, C. M. Balinski (A) 2, P. E. Poole (A) 3. 18ft 11ins.

Hurdles.—M. A. Bulger (A) 1, J. E. Kirby (A) 2, Magner (S) 3. 16.4secs.

Quarter Mile.—McBrien (S) 1, Roche (S) 2, R. V. Bamford (A) 3. 56.1secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—A. N. Slinger (A) 1, Serrao (S) 2, N. F. Martin (A) 3. 148ft 10ins.

One Mile.—Willems (S) 1, C. L. Campbell (A) 2, Vaux (S) 3. 4mins 50.2secs.

High Jump.—M. A. Bulger (A) 1, J. D. Prentice (A) 2, Green (S) 3. 5ft 1in.

Half Mile Medley Relay.—Won by Stonyhurst in 1min. 57.1secs.

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

HELD AT AMPLEFORTH ON WEDNESDAY, 24TH MARCH

Everything had not gone according to plan at Stonyhurst: Russell had been ill, the long jumpers could have done better, Swift and the sprinters had failed. But here, at Ampleforth, in the first match run against Denstone on this track, everything could hardly have gone better.

It was a most interesting meeting and one in which a high standard was reached by at least two competitors in each event.

The outstanding performance in the field events was that of Carter of Denstone who put the Weight three feet further than it had ever been put here before. Even Slinger's 41ft looked somewhat insignificant beside Carter's 45ft 3ins, while Middleton-Stewart's 38ft 6ins merely drew polite applause. Then on the track we saw a fine performance in the Quarter Mile by Russell, which he ran, almost without effort, in 52.8secs, and that on a day which was not ideal. The Hurdles proved to be an exciting race with three good hurdlers level at the eighth hurdle. Parker of Denstone then drew away to win in 16.2secs—again a very good time and one which equalled our record.

The High Jump provided what it alone can provide—suspense, the long drawn out excitement and the groan of disappointment from the crowd as they jump mentally with the competitor. Edwards and Bulger retired early from the fray and left Parker and Moore of Ampleforth to fight it out. When they had both jumped 5ft 5ins, Moore had considerably less faults than Parker. Then Parker failed at 5ft 6ins, while Moore jumped it at his first attempt. Parker succeeded at his second attempt and they both went on to try for 5ft 7ins. This time it was Parker who jumped it with his first jump and Moore who failed. He had, in fact, reached his ceiling at 5ft 6ins, a good jump for a boy who is not much taller.

Both Balinski and Poole jumped better than against Stonyhurst in the Long Jump and the only disappointment, as far as Ampleforth was concerned, was when Balinski no-jumped by about an inch in a jump of over 20ft. Kingdon of Denstone, therefore, won this event and Poole came second.

The final event, the Relay of 4 x 110, provided another good time 46.8secs and the final result was Ampleforth 58 points, Denstone 28 points. Unfortunately, Denstone were short of training in the track events and as a result Ampleforth came first and second in the Quarter, the Half Mile and the Mile, as well as in the Javelin. Although this made the actual result of the meeting rather one-sided it did not spoil what was a most enjoyable meeting, the best we had had here for some years.

100 Yards.—J. J. Russell (A) 1, A. P. Burgess (D) 2, G. H. Morris (A) 3. 10.6secs.

Putting the Weight.—M. A. Carter (D) 1, A. N. Slinger (A) 2, C. J. Middleton-Stewart (A) 3. 45ft 3ins.

- Half Mile.*—R. C. David (A) 1, D. F. Swift (A) 2, B. J. Chapman (D) 3. 2mins 10.3secs.
- Long Jump.*—R. A. Kingdon (D) 1, P. E. Poole (A) 2, C. A. Jackson (D) 3. 19ft 4½ins.
- Hurdles.*—J. C. Parker (D) 1, M. A. Bulger (A) 2, J. E. Kirby (A) 3. 16.2secs.
- Quarter Mile.*—J. J. Russell (A) 1, R. V. Bamford (A) 2, M. Jones (D) 3. 52.8secs.
- Throwing the Javelin.*—A. N. Slinger (A) 1, T. J. Perry (A) 2, M. A. Carter (D) 3. 148ft oins.
- One Mile.*—C. L. Campbell (A) 1, A. G. Randag (A) 2, J. N. Brown (D) 3. 4mins 52.5secs.
- High Jump.*—J. C. Parker (D) 1, C. M. Moore (A) 2, M. A. Bulger (A) 3. 5ft 7ins.
- Relay (4 x 110 Yards).*—Won by Ampleforth in 46.8secs.
- Result.*—Ampleforth 58 points, Denstone 28 points.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:—

Best Athlete	J. J. Russell
Set 2	C. L. Campbell
Set 3	T. V. Spencer
Set 4	I. R. Scott Lewis
Set 5	N. C. Villiers

SET I

- 100 Yards.*—(10.4secs, J. J. Russell, 1953)
J. J. Russell 1, G. H. Morris 2, C. M. Balinski 3. 10.6secs.
- Quarter Mile.*—(52.6secs, J. H. Bamford, 1946)
J. J. Russell 1, D. F. Swift 2, R. V. Bamford 3. 52secs (*New Record*)
- Half Mile.*—(2mins 6.4secs, R. E. Riddell, 1935)
D. F. Swift 1, R. C. David 2, C. M. Moore 3. 2mins 6.2secs (*New Record*)
- One Mile Challenge.*—(4mins 45.3secs, G. A. Hay, 1949)
C. L. Campbell 1, A. J. Riley 2, M. M. Tylor 3. 4mins 52.5secs
- Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.*—(3mins 51.8secs, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, 1946)
R. C. David 1, C. M. Moore 2, D. F. Martelli 3. 3mins 54.5secs.
- 120 Yards Hurdles.*—(16.2secs, I. A. Simpson, 1952)
M. A. Bulger 1, J. E. Kirby 2, C. J. Middleton-Stewart. 16.1 (Best performance)
- High Jump.*—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)
J. D. Prentice 1, M. A. Bulger 2, P. F. Howard 3. 5ft 3ins
- Long Jump.*—(21ft 4½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1944)
P. E. Poole 1, G. H. Morris 2, J. E. Kirby 3. 19ft 10ins
- Putting the Weight (12 lbs).*—(42ft 1½ins, P. D. Blackledge, 1952)
A. N. Slinger 1, C. J. Middleton-Stewart 2, P. E. Poole 3. 41ft 3ins
- Throwing the Javelin.*—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)
A. N. Slinger 1, N. F. Martin 2, A. Hawe 3. 153ft 6ins

SET II

- 100 Yards.*—(11secs, G. H. Morris, 1953)
A. B. Smith 1, B. P. Dewe Mathews 2, A. C. Endall 3. 11.2secs
- Quarter Mile.*—(55.2secs, J. J. Russell, 1952)
A. C. Endall 1, A. H. Krasinski 2, L. Lawrence 3. 57.2 secs.
- Half Mile.*—(2mins 10secs, T. G. West, 1944)
C. L. Campbell 1, J. D. Quinlan 2, D. A. Allan 3. 2mins 16.2secs
- One Mile.*—(4mins 51.1secs, K. M. Bromage, 1950)
C. L. Campbell 1, J. D. Quinlan 2, D. A. Allan 3. 4mins 52.5secs
- Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.*—(3mins 57.7secs, M. Corbould, 1949)
N. G. D'Arcy 1, D. F. Halliday 2, A. Rooke Ley 3. 4mins 22.6secs
- 115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).*—(16secs, M. A. Bulger, 1935)
T. J. Perry 1, M. G. Dougal 2, M. J. Evans 3. 18.8secs
- High Jump.*—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943) P. D. Kelly, 1953)
M. J. Evans 1, M. H. Stapleton 2, M. L. Wynne 3. 4ft 11½ins
- Long Jump.*—(19ft 1½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943)
P. M. Wright 1, M. G. Dougal 2, R. B. Tong 3. 16ft 11ins
- Putting the Weight (12 lbs).*—(37ft 11ins, H. Dubicki, 1949)
A. B. Smith 1, A. G. Nevill 2, R. J. Irvine 3. 35ft 10½ins
- Throwing the Javelin.*—(163ft 8 ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)
T. J. Perry 1, A. P. Dewe Mathews 2, J. H. Sullivan 3. 123ft 11ins

SET III

- 100 Yards.*—(10.5secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
T. V. Spencer 1, R. J. Salter 2, K. J. Ryan 3. 11.5secs
- Quarter Mile.*—(56.8secs, P. H. Martin, 1948)
T. V. Spencer 1, K. J. Ryan 2, D. A. Poole 3. 59.4secs
- Half Mile.*—(2mins 17.5secs, D. J. Carvill, 1937)
R. H. de R. Channer 1, T. V. Spencer 2, N. Macleod 3. 2mins 21.5secs
- Mile.*—(5mins 5secs, J. McEvoy, 1946)
R. H. de R. Channer 1, D. G. Wilson 2, J. F. Young 3. 5mins 14.4secs
- 106½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).*—(15.9secs, F. J. Baker, 1953)
T. V. Spencer 1, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair 2, A. Murphy 3. 16.2secs
- High Jump.*—(5ft 3½ins, J. G. Bamford, 1939)
A. F. Green 1, M. F. Sumner 2, H. M. Stacpoole 3. 4ft 9½ins
- Long Jump.*—(18ft 10ins, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
T. V. Spencer 1, R. J. Salter 2, A. F. Green 3. 18ft 11½ins (Best performance)
- Putting the Weight (10 lbs).*—(37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)
A. F. Green 1, R. Lorimer 2, M. F. Sumner 3. 32ft 5ins
- Throwing the Javelin.*—(131ft 1in., N. F. Martin, 1952)
M. A. King 1, B. J. Cross 2, M. F. Sumner 3. 100ft

SET IV

- 100 Yards.*—(11.2secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)
I. R. Scott Lewis 1, A. R. Thomas 2, C. R. Holmes 3. 12secs
- Quarter Mile.*—(59secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
I. R. Scott Lewis 1, A. R. Thomas 2, B. J. Morris 3. 63.6secs
- Half Mile.*—(2mins 17.5secs, R. David, 1951)
R. Whitfield 1, A. R. Umney 2, S. O'C. Parsons 3. 2mins 25.7secs.
- 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).*—(15.7secs, P. D. Kelly, 1950)
A. R. Thomas 1, I. R. Scott Lewis 2, A. R. Umney 3. 15.5secs (Best performance)

- High Jump*.—(4ft 10ins, C. J. Ryan, 1935)
I. R. Scott Lewis 1, A. R. Umney 2, J. C. Hales 3. 4ft 11½ins (*New Record*)
Long Jump.—(17ft 4ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
A. R. Umney 1, A. R. Thomas 2, I. R. Scott Lewis 3. 16ft 4½ins

SET V

- 100 Yards.—(12.1secs, A. C. Endall, 1953)
S. Dyer 1, N. C. Villiers 2, C. A. Rimmer 3. 12secs
N. C. Villiers in Semi-Final, time 11.8secs (*New Record*)
Quarter Mile.—(61.3secs, C. J. Huston, 1946)
N. C. Villiers 1, C. A. Rimmer 2, S. Dyer 3. 64secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 26.6secs, P. F. Morrin, 1946)
C. A. Rimmer 1, E. H. Brotherton Ratcliffe 2, B. W. Abbott 3. 2mins 32.4secs
97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)
N. C. Villiers 1, S. Dyer 2, P. C. Ryan 3. 15.7 secs (Best performance)
High Jump.—(4ft 7ins, P. F. Morrin, 1946)
B. W. Abbott 1, D. G. Wilson, Hon. S. P. Scott 3. 4ft 7½ins (*New Record*)
Long Jump.—(16ft 3½ins, J. C. Fletcher, 1953)
N. C. Villiers 1, S. Dyer 2, L. Hrabkiewicz 3. 15ft 0ins

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(44.1secs, St Aidan's, 1937)
St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 44.7secs
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 43.8secs, St Wilfrid's, 1946)
St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Edward's 3. 1min. 42.8secs (*New Record*)

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay*.—(14mins 45.3secs, St Dunstan's, 1953)
St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Bede's 3. 14mins 52.4secs

JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(47.6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Aidan's 3. 48.9secs
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 52.6secs, St Edward's, 1952)
St Thomas's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3. 1min. 55.2secs
One Mile Relay.—(4mins 3.3secs, St Aidan's, 1935)
St Bede's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 4mins 10.8secs
Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)
St Thomas's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 14 points.
Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)
St Thomas's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 22 points
High Jump.—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)
St Aidan's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Edward's 3. 13ft 4ins
Long Jump.—(49ft 1½ins, St Thomas's, 1953)
St Thomas's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 48ft 4ins
Putting the Weight.—(97ft 7½ins, St Bede's, 1945)
St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 87ft 9ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(355ft 1in., St Cuthbert's, 1953)
St Aidan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 277ft 2ins

COMBINED CADET FORCE

WITH the School leaving on 1st April and two School holidays falling on parade days the number of parades were necessarily fewer than is usual during the Easter Term. However, with a long Summer Term and no holidays and Annual Camp at the end of it there should be no difficulty in completing the training programme.

Battalion and Company courses, preparation for the Royal Air Force proficiency examinations and training for the Certificate 'A' examinations was the main work of the term, but carrying out this type of training calls for a degree of leadership on the part of Senior N.C.Os, which is reflected generally and particularly in the standard reached of those who satisfy and those who do not satisfy the board of visiting officers and N.C.Os who conduct the examinations.

Of the results so far to hand these show that a good deal of steady training in basic subjects has been done. Sixty-five per cent of the ninety-four candidates for Certificate 'A' were successful, and of the failures many were unsatisfactory only by a few marks in one of the subjects.

The Yorkshire Light Infantry continued training thirty boys who had recently passed Certificate 'A'. These together with a similar number who had completed the course last term had the opportunity of doing a platoon attack with all the eetercises including live ammunition, under the careful, but robust management of N.C.Os of the Brigade of Guards over the moors at Saltersgate. This part of the field day was very good training value and it is hoped that those who have had this experience will act as a leavening during the tactical training during Annual Camp.

The inclement weather during the days immediately preceding the field day made the making of a 'wet weather alternative' imperative and a decision on alternative had to be taken a couple of days too early and the Main Body went to see the Apprentices School at Harrogate instead of doing tactical training at Saltersgate.

This visit, however, was extremely interesting bringing home to many the very high standard the average boy reaches in a comparatively short time at the School. The whole School was most impressive.

To Major Thornton of Northern Command and Colonel H. Cotton, O.B.E., Commanding the Apprentices School, our most sincere thanks are due, and let our appreciation be recorded here to Major Thornton as he leaves Northern Command for the great interest he has shown and the help he has given the Contingent during his time as G.S.O. III.

The Signal Section put into practice much of what had been learnt during the two terms by visiting the Officers Training Wing, Royal Signals, Catterick Camp and there being trained in procedure and operating. Such visits are of the greatest value and often provide an opportunity for a boy to decide his choice of Corps or arm of the service in which he has to do his period of National Service, being so very much more instructive than reading a pamphlet or listening to a lecture.

We are most grateful to Lieut-Col Maydon and his staff. The Sapper Section went to Bishop Monckton and had practice in building the folding boat equipment and later manœuvring the raft on the swift flowing stretch of the River Swale.

To the Officer Commanding 22 Engineer Group R.E., to Major Mason and C.S.M. Booker we are most grateful for an instructive and interesting day.

The more seasoned of the Royal Air Force Section were flown in 'Jets' during the visit to the Royal Air Force Station Leeming, and all had a good deal of flying as well as a most instructive day seeing all the innumerable interesting sights of this station of Fighter Command. We are indebted to Squadron Leader Boyle of Leeming

and to Squadron Leader C. Johnson, our liaison officer with the Royal Air Force, for organizing this extremely enjoyable visit and for the steady help the Royal Air Force Section receives.

The Recruit Company spent the day in the area of Gilling Woods, having marched there and back, and with their own N.C.Os and Officers, carried out a useful day's training. Later in the day the films *Desert Victory* and *The Battle of Britain* added further enjoyment.

The Commanding Officer was a happy man when all members of the Contingent were reported present and in good order at the conclusion of the many activities.

Shooting during the term, as the results show, was of a high standard and in the shoot for the 'Country Life' Cup the VIII almost reached its peak form.

We go to press confident of being high up the list, but one never knows as each year the standard of shooting gets higher.

The following promotions were made during the term :—

To be Under-Officer : R. H. Sheil.

To be Company Sergeant-Major : C. J. Middleton-Stewart, P. E. Poole, A. G. Randag, J. P. Wortley.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeant : C. C. Cowell, T. H. Dewey, A. E. Marron, D. P. Palengat, A. K. Prugar, D. E. Seward.

To be Sergeants : H. J. Arbutnot, I. C. Gilroy, H. W. Lawson, A. O. Maczek, D. F. Martelli, N. F. Martin, D. H. Massey, G. H. Morris, C. P. O'Callaghan, A. P. Robinson, P. J. Watkins, R. J. Waplington, B. M. Wauchope.

To be Corporals : E. H. Barton, C. Beck, D. M. Collins, J. Daniel, H. B. de Fonblanque, V. E. Dillon, M. G. Dougal, P. R. Evans, A. G. Fazackerley, P. Gainer, F. C. Greene, D. Halliday, T. R. Harman, J. F. Harold-Barry, C. J. Harrington, A. Have, T. P. Hodgson, A. S. Holmwood, R. C. Knollys, L. Lawrence, H. D. Lumsden, N. J. Messervy, D. C. Morgan-Jones, D. P. Morland, A. G. Nevill, G. B. O'Donovan, T. J. Perry, J. D. Prentice, R. Preston, H. F. Salter, S. L. Sellars, D. H. Shipsey, A. B. Smith, M. M. Tylor, T. K. Tyrrell, M. Vernon-Smith, T. P. Wardle.

CERTIFICATE 'A' EXAMINATIONS

At an examination held on the 12th March, the following members of the Contingent Passed Part II and are appointed Lance-Corporals.

C. Allmand, R. H. Bellville, P. R. Bland, J. B. Bradley, J. H. Bridgeman, P. Byrne-Quinn, N. J. Carr-Saunders, S. C. Cave, R. A. Clennell, C. Cochrane, D. J. Connolly, J. A. Crank, B. J. Cross, J. T. Cummings, A. T. David, M. A. Eastwood, J. F. Fawcett, J. F. Festing, T. J. Firth, R. Frost, D. Gray, A. F. Green, R. C. Grey, J. M. Horsley, N. Johnson-Ferguson, R. P. Kelly, P. M. Lewis, R. Lorimer, J. M. Loyd, J. P. Manassei, M. A. Meyer, N. C. Meyer, A. A. Murphy, H. C. Northcote, D. H. Noton, R. P. O'Donovan, R. D. O'Driscoll, T. F. Patteson, R. A. Peake, A. D. Pender-Cudlipp, D. A. Poole, S. F. Reynolds, C. P. Rushforth, K. J. Ryan, R. J. Salter, F. D. Scotson, W. J. Scrope, W. J. Stevenson, H. M. Stacpoole, C. J. Sulimirski, D. M. Thompson, A. G. Tomlinson, R. J. Twomey, R. G. Vincent, W. Welstead, E. J. Wenger, M. Wilson, D. G. Wright, H. J. Young, J. F. Young, I. M. Zaluski, R. A. Zoltowski.

At an examination held on the 8th March 1954, the following members of the Contingent Passed Certificate 'A' Part I.

P. Brown, M. P. Bufton, A. K. Carlson, G. S. Cubitt, H. Daniel, D. J. Hughes-Onslow, F. E. McAvoy, S. O'Connor Parsons.

CERTIFICATE SHIELD

The results of the Certificate 'A' Shield are as follows :—

No. 1 Company	73.2 per cent
No. 2 Company	66.7 " "
No. 3 Company	61.4 " "
The Contingent as a whole	66.8 " "

SHOOTING

The following matches were fired during the term. 'Country Life' Conditions.

1ST VIII			
	Result	For	Against
Blundell's	Won	685	625
Charterhouse	Won	700	638
Allhallows	Won	700	662
Glenalmond	Won	682	676
Epsom	Won	682	657
Marlborough	Won	682	631
Winchester	Won	709	653
Harrow	Won	709	650
Glasgow Academy	Lost	689	693
Framlingham	Won	689	660
Giggleswick	Won	690	563
Sutton Valence	Won	690	683
Hurstpierpoint	Won	690	626
Rossall	Won	705	674
Sherborne	Won	705	686
St Peter's	Won	692	679
Clifton	Won	692	669
2ND VIII			
Epsom	Won	656	598
Marlborough	Won	656	573
Framlingham	Won	656	600
Rossall	Won	666	606
St Peter's	Won	674	592

HOUSE SHOOTING

SENIOR CUP COMPETITION

The following is the result of this competition :—

House	Scores		Scores this term		Total	Grand Total	Order of Merit
	Last Term	Group	App.	Snap			
St Aidan's	475	70	194	225	489	964	1
St Bede's	461	55	183	205	443	904	4
St Cuthbert's	477	70	192	215	477	954	2
St Dunstan's	438	50	179	195	424	862	7
St Edward's	443	70	184	210	464	907	3
Sy Oswald's	456	62	173	210	445	901	5
St Thomas's	442	52	179	215	446	888	6
St Wilfrid's	415	57	183	205	445	860	8

JUNIOR CUP COMPETITION					
St Aidan's	49	188	190	427	4
St Bede's	65	187	200	452	1
St Cuthbert's	44	173	190	407	6
St Dunstan's	67	172	195	434	Tie 2
St Edward's	36	159	180	375	8
St Oswald's	50	179	205	434	Tie 2
St Thomas's	44	167	165	376	7
St Wilfrid's	39	163	210	412	5

In the 'Country Life' Competition, for which there was a record entry of 114, the Ampleforth 1st VIII came 2nd (895) to that of Taunton School (897). The 2nd VIII came 14th (854) and was the best 2nd VIII in the Competition.

THE SEA SCOUTS

THIS has been another term of hard work for the troop with some results to show. The bad weather early in the term limited the activities at the lakes but later there was plenty of good sailing. The 'Muffin' has been extensively refitted and much maintenance work completed on all the boats. In the Q.M. hut, an experiment has been launched, so far successful, in providing a chest of drawers, each drawer containing mugs, plates and cutlery for a patrol. A hot water system has been installed with greatly improved facilities for washing-up and this has made the serving of meals easier and quicker. The Rovers have been provided with a meal each Wednesday; the success of these arrangements is largely due to the Quartermaster R. F. Macmillan, and his patrol.

On Shrove Monday two outings were arranged. About thirty Sea Scouts went to Pitfield Colliery, near Leeds, and enjoyed a most interesting underground visit to the coal face. Another twenty went to the new I.C.I. factory at Wilton, near Middlesbrough and were most cordially welcomed and entertained there for the day. We are most grateful to the respective hosts for their hospitality.

Since there will be few, if any, of this year's patrol leaders in the troop next year, three P.Ls, A. G. Campbell, R. J. Binny and H. F. Salter, most generously 'retired' to make room for younger blood and three new ones were elected, D. G. Morgan-Jones, J. H. Cotton and N. G. D'Arcy. The loyal support of all the P.Ls has made this another successful term for the troop under the inspiring leadership of D. A. Allan.

At the time of going to press, there is another sailing camp in progress at Fishbourne in the Isle of Wight, made possible once again by the generosity of the Misses Dorrien-Smith to whom we extend our warmest thanks.

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S

THIS match took place at Ampleforth on 2nd March, and resulted in an easy victory. Nine of the eleven bouts were won, and in one of the remaining two Green was leading until, in the last round, he received an unlucky blow to the point. The team showed itself on good form, particularly in straight punching. The bouts of Messervy and Dewe Mathews were stopped. Heffron and the Meyers used their

height to good advantage, but Bufton showed the merits of the straight left even without this. Halliday and Shipsey both attacked vigorously. Fawcett won the keenest bout of the match. G. C. Hartigan had a good and able opponent against whom his tactics of infighting proved ineffective.

The full results were:—

M. Bufton (Ampleforth) beat Roche (St Mary's).
 N. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Hague (St Mary's).
 M. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Cullen (St Mary's).
 J. F. Fawcett (Ampleforth) beat Diamond (St Mary's).
 N. Messervy (Ampleforth) beat McCretton (St Mary's).
 D'Andrade (St Mary's) beat G. C. Hartigan (*Capt.*, Ampleforth).
 B. P. Dewe Mathews (Ampleforth) beat Hughes (St Mary's).
 Dunning (St Mary's) beat A. F. Green (Ampleforth).
 T. N. Heffron (Ampleforth) beat Gonsalves (St Mary's).
 D. Halliday (Ampleforth) beat Roche (St Mary's).
 D. Shipsey (Ampleforth) beat Power (*Capt.*, St Mary's).

We should like to thank the Officer Commanding the Depot, West Yorkshire Regiment, York, for acting as referee and bringing judges.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

The match took place at Newcastle on 11th March, and ended in a draw, each side winning five bouts. It was unfortunate that another bout could not be arranged and that the lighter weights were poorly represented. The first were won creditably, especially Bufton's. The next four were lost. Messervy and Tomlinson, new members of the team, were too inexperienced. Dewe Mathews attacked vigorously, but like Halliday later on was at a loss how to deal with the covering-up tactics of his opponent. G. C. Hartigan was unfortunate to fracture his wrist during the second round. Green and Shipsey kept most of the initiative.

The full results were:—

M. Bufton (Ampleforth) beat W. Pearson (Newcastle).
 M. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat P. Brodrick (Newcastle).
 J. F. Fawcett (Ampleforth) beat B. Darling (Newcastle).
 J. Nixon (Newcastle) beat N. Messervy (Ampleforth).
 L. Lowes (Newcastle) beat A. Tomlinson (Ampleforth).
 P. Gorring (*Capt.*, Newcastle) beat B. P. Dewe Mathews (Ampleforth).
 K. Reid (Newcastle) beat G. C. Hartigan (*Capt.*, Ampleforth).
 A. F. Green (Ampleforth) beat W. Clark (Newcastle).
 D. Shipsey (Ampleforth) beat G. Malone (Newcastle).
 J. Welsh (Newcastle) beat D. Halliday (Ampleforth).

THE INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

It was a welcome sign to see a higher proportion of older competitors, especially when this is coupled with the large number of keenly contested bouts. But if offensive tactics were more vigorous, there was not a corresponding improvement in defence and countering, a traditional weakness in House Boxing. Footwork also remains rather poor on the whole. However, there was undoubtedly a general improvement in the standard of boxing which does credit to the efforts of the House Captains.

St Aidan's, with 24 points, had a clear victory for the second year running. St Wilfrid's followed with 18½, and the other scores were: St Bede's 15, St Dunstan's 13, St Oswald's 12, St Thomas's 10, St Cuthbert's 7½, St Edward's 4.

The cup for the best boxer was awarded to D. H. J. Shipsey, who has been coming on very well recently, but a number of others boxed well, in particular R. G. Macfarlane Reid, C. C. Cowell, R. Dietrich, A. R. Thomas, M. and N. Meyer, and M. P. J. Bufton.

We should like to thank Mr H. E. Payne, Mr V. Vallely, and Mr G. Fleisch for coming over from Middlesbrough to act as referee and judges.

The results of the finals were:—

- 6st. and under.—D. Barber (D) beat D. Black (C).
 6st. 7lbs and under.—V. O'Sullivan (D) beat K. Kearney (D).
 7st. and under.—M. P. Bufton (B) beat M. Stacpoole (A).
 7st. 7lbs and under.—N. Meyer (W) beat A. Hill (B).
 7st. and under.—M. Meyer (W) beat B. Abbott (D).
 8st. 6lbs and under.—J. F. Fawcett (O) beat N. Fellowes (A).
 9st. and under.—A. Simpson (O) beat M. Wright (A).
 9st. 9lbs and under.—A. F. Green (A) beat A. Tomlinson (B).
 10st. 7lbs and under.—T. N. Heffron (A) beat D. Evans (W).
 11st. 6lbs and under.—D. H. Shipsey (T) beat D. Nairac (C).
 12st. 7lbs and under.—C. Cowell (T) beat A. Slinger (A).

GOLF

AT the time of going to press it looks very likely that Kenneth Bromage has managed to raise an Old Amplefordian side to compete in the Halford Hewitt. This is an achievement of no mean order. Our congratulations to him and our best wishes to the team.

The Knock-out Competition had to be abandoned because of the state of the ground. The House Competition, played in the Christmas Term, was won by St Edward's. J. Ferriss and C. Hales played an inspired game to return the lowest score.

A. N. V. Slinger succeeded J. E. Kirby as Secretary this term. Two outings were organized to Strensall and the professional came across to coach at Ampleforth. He hopes to be able to show some instructional films in the Summer Term.

A.N.V.S.

THE BEAGLES

A SEVERE spell of frost and snow stopped hunting for three weeks after the first Saturday following the return of the School. On that day the meet was at the Blacksmith's Arms, Hartoft. A good hunt on Hartoft Rigg ended when hounds changed to a fox in Russell Plantation and raced up the rough side of Rosedale, being last seen going away over Northdale Rigg. When darkness fell there were still eight and a half couple short, and these had to be left out and were collected next day. A farmer had heard them still hunting at nine o'clock that night, one of the coldest of the year.

On 13th February Lord Irwin brought some hounds for the promised day 'on foot' in the Gilling woods. In spite of the snow and hard ground this was an enjoyable day for the dismounted followers from the School.

By Wednesday, 17th, it was fit again, and the meet was at Beadlam Rigg, with the Master hunting hounds. A hare from the moor by Birk Nab provided a good hunt over Otterhill Common and past Pennyholme to the top of the hill by Ewe

Cote. There the inevitable fresh hare was disturbed and an enjoyable hunt interrupted. It was a satisfactory ending to a first day hunting hounds to have the pack 'all on' at this difficult place.

The following Saturday there was a scent, and hounds ran well to kill another Grouse Hall hare after an hour and a half. We would like to thank Doctor and Mrs Theakston for their hospitality after this enjoyable day.

A sharp frost on the night of the 23rd meant no scent next day, and the Master did well to keep hounds going at all on the foiled ground at Ampleforth Moor. This was the start of another wintry spell, and the meet arranged for the holiday on 1st March, had to be changed to Rudland Chapel from Shaw Ridge, Bransdale, where the snow was a foot deep and the road almost impassable. Conditions at Rudland were not much better, but scent was good and hounds ran well on the frozen ground. A tired hare was lost by the Chapel after a long run up the moor to the old mine workings and back by the Harland farms to Poverty Hill and Stoneley Woods. This was a bitterly cold but enjoyable day.

G. C. Hartigan was again unlucky on the following Wednesday, since the continued hard frosts caused the meet for that day to be cancelled, as was the Levisham fixture arranged for the Saturday.

A thaw over the week-end enabled the Point-to-Point to be run on Tuesday, 9th, but made the going heavy. G. C. Hartigan ran a good race to win comfortably from J. D. Prentice and D. F. Martelli. R. Whitfield was the first of the under sixteens, with C. Morland second and J. Bridgeman third. The course was the usual one from Pond Head, Fosse.

The meet next day was at East Moors, with Hartigan again hunting hounds and again unlucky. A morning mist turned to thick fog by the early afternoon. It was two hours before a hare was found on the moor opposite Hazel Ghyll, and then, although hounds hunted well and must certainly have had a tired hare in front when they had to be stopped at half-past five, all enjoyment was taken out of the day by the fact that visibility was barely fifty yards.

Our luck changed with another fine day's hunting at Head House, Hartoft, on the 22nd, a holiday for the School. The first hare gave us a good hunt of an hour or so on the moor before going down the fields, across the Hartoft beck, and up to the Hamer road by Low Wind Hill where she was lost. Finding again in the fields, hounds ran fast up the moor to the new Forestry planting on Leaf Howe Hill where they turned sharply left-handed and most of the followers were thrown out. Running on at a great pace towards the Shooting House on Middleton Moor, they again swung left and along the edge of the moor to Head House. Hunting now more slowly on a twisty line, the pack worked down the fields towards Head House Wood and checked in the middle of some plough where the hare had clapped. They soon worked up to her and killed after a fine hunt of thirty-five minutes, most of it very fast, during which they were never once touched. This ended an excellent day.

On the 24th the Middleton and Middleton East met at Gilling Castle at 12.30, and we are most grateful to Lord Irwin for arranging this day to suit the School. The day was much enjoyed by those who followed the hounds, and it is to be hoped that this may become at least an annual event.

A bye-day at East Moors, with the Master again hunting hounds, ended the Wednesday hunts for the season. Reports of hares on the moor caused a start being made on Lund Ridge, but it was two hours before a hare was at last found down in the bracken across the road from the School. A fine hunt followed and an excellent performance by the Master as scent was never good enough for hounds to run for long unaided.

Farmer found the hare, as Hartigan let him work up to it, and the pack got well away over the road and straight up Lund Ridge to the Piethorn turn. There they

checked, but Doris showed that the hare had run the road for some way towards Bonfield. Things might well have gone wrong here, but some patient work resulted in hounds hitting off the line where the hare had left the road, about opposite the intakes on the right. This was a point of nearly two miles.

After first working to the left, hounds recrossed the road and ran down to the intakes by the Bonfield beck and round again over the road to make a wide right-hand sweep above Piethorn and round by the tank, where the First Whip, A. Whitfield, had a useful view. Hounds hunted well over the road and right down to the beck below the intakes before coming round to the road above Hazel Green. The hare, now well hunted, ran the road for some way there, and though hounds checked on reaching the road, a forward cast recovered the line where she had turned off.

From there the pack worked across the Ridge to the beck below Beadlam Rigg and round over the Lund Farm fields and across the road by the School. The hare had clapped there and was seen back over the road. With hounds only just behind, she ran a short circle on the edge of the moor, hounds working the line to the rough ground just above the School. She had clapped there, for, rightly left to themselves, hounds soon worked up to and killed their hare after a memorable hunt of an hour and a quarter.

The Junior House Point-to-Point was won by J. D. M. Sayers. A. T. Festing was second, and R. L. R. Honeywill third. The race was run over the new course from the Rookery Wood, Gilling.

C. R. Goddard, First Whipper-in to the Grafton, has been engaged to assist Jack Welch.

It was with great regret that we learnt of the death of Major T. Brooke of Grimston Manor. His hospitality made possible many enjoyable days on the Grimston estate.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE death of Father Paul came as a grievous shock to the Junior House, in common with the rest of the School. We were privileged to have heard his last sermon, as he spent the Sunday morning with us, the day before he died.

THE return of the School coincided with a renewed outbreak of wintry weather, and for the next three weeks skating and sledging were the only possible outdoor occupations. Rugger was impossible, and no sooner had conditions made this possible than we were stricken with an infection which at one time or another laid low most of the House, and all organized games were out of the question. This state of affairs continued for most of the term, and it was only thanks to a combined operation by Doctor Gray and officials of the Ministry of Health that, after the whole House had been tested and searched for the bug, and suspected carriers had been discovered and isolated, the 'All-Clear' could be sounded and an attempt made to resume normal activities. As with all epidemics, this was a testing time for the House. With organized activities suspended there was much scope for individual initiative in finding occupation. There were many who made good use of this opportunity. The billiards and ping-pong tables had little rest, and the output and ingenuity of the Aroo Club, formed last term by C. G. Smyth, was at a high level.

THE Boxing Competition was held towards the end of term and gave evidence of the good work put in in practice times by the twenty-four entrants and their instructor. We are grateful to him, and to Father Julian for again presenting a prize for the Runner-up, won by A. W. Gilbey. The Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to the Captain, J. D. M. Sayers. Results of the fights were as follows:—

Radcliffe beat Madden.
Stanton beat Vanheems.
de Fresnes beat Burton.
Burn beat Smyth.
Stubbs beat Richards.
Macmillan beat McCann.
Festing beat Morrissey.
Gibson beat Farrell.
Fitzgerald beat O'Driscoll.
Sayers beat Osborne.
Gilbey beat Brennan.

Considerable skill and much good spirit was shown by vanquished as well as victors.

SHOOTING practice in the Miniature Range went on throughout the term for those in their second year who showed promise, and eventually sixteen boys received more advanced training in preparation for the Gosling Cup. In the rounds preceding the Final a high standard was reached, and the Final provided an exciting Competition. Wojakowski, King, Montgomery, Gibson, Macmillan, Randag, Rothwell and Kershaw all showed that they could shoot half or one inch groups. Randag, King and Kershaw each scored 63. In the shoot off, Randag and King again tied with 63, and it required a bull from Randag in the tie shot to win by one point.

AFTER much practice in training runs the cross country race was run under conditions that could hardly have been worse. Rain and wind combined to make the going exceptionally heavy and the long run up the brook into the wind a real test of endurance. But this made it all the more pleasing to see the very large number of entries, eighty-three runners, since entries were not made until after lunch on the day of the race. All deserve honourable mention; J. D. M. Sayers, who led for most of the way, winning a well-timed race from G. V. Unsworth and A. J. King.

THE Hunt Point-to-Point was arranged for the following Sunday and duly took place. Unfortunately, a difference of opinion as to the whereabouts of the Scout Bridge by the M.C.C. led to much consternation among the runners when the 'Flag' loudly made known its presence at some outlandish spot far removed from the proper course. This caused some of the leaders to retrace their steps and join in with the tail in search of the Flag, and the race had to be declared null and void and a date fixed for a second attempt. There was criticism of those responsible so that it was perhaps doubly unfortunate that, when the race was re-run, some of the more notable critics, re-crossing the valley in a reliable cross country vehicle, should have got stuck in the mud by Park House and again missed the finish. J. D. M. Sayers was the winner, A. T. Festing was second and R. Honeywill, third.

DURING the term the Master of Hounds awarded Hunt Stockings to W. Prentice, S. Rothwell, J. Sayers and F. Madden.

A BEAUTIFUL new Crucifix now adorns Father Peter's room, the gift to the House of Mr E. C. Beck. It is a copy, exquisitely carved from a solid block of oak, of one by Donatello which is in the Church of Santa Croce in Florence. It stands two feet high. It is regretted that it cannot be put into the Chapel as there is no place there at present which would show it to full advantage. We are most grateful to Mr Beck for his kindness and generosity.

WE are greatly indebted also to Father Raphael for the gift of six of his paintings, now suitably framed and hung in the Refectory.

THE Retreat this term was given by Father John Maddox. We wish to thank him most sincerely for his stimulating and helpful Discourses.

WE record with deep regret the death of Miss Dunne. For the past eight years she had served the House most loyally as Seamstress. A wreath from the House was intended as a token of appreciation and a pledge of our prayers for the repose of her soul. May she rest in peace.

MISS REA is leaving us after a term here as Nurse. We thank her for her work for the House and our best wishes go with her.

KATHLEEN HEALEY was married on Saint Patrick's day to Neville Carter. We thank her for her work here in the kitchen and offer them both our congratulations on their marriage and our prayers for their future happiness.

RUGBY

FROM what has been said above it will have been seen that there is very little to be said under this heading. All the match fixtures had to be cancelled with the exception of that against Coatham, and the few practice games that were played at the end of term were in preparation for this match. A team was chosen, but from the start of the game it was clear that the XV as a whole were far from fit, and what might well have been a good side had little chance of showing its real form. Coatham were the bigger side and had secured a safe lead by half-time, the final score being 27-6. A notable feature of the match was the fine tackling by the Captain, A. E. J. Fitzgerald.

That the season should have been so disastrously curtailed was particularly unfortunate since there were several players in the side who, with the normal amount of practice and coaching, would have shown real promise. The team consisted of the following:—Fitzgerald, Macmillan, King, Sparling, Phelan, Sayers, Brennan, Burn, Morrissey, Burton, Osborne, Boardman, Chambers, Collins and Stubbs.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

FR PAUL

ONCE a year on Speech Day, he appeared as a rather frightening figure. He seemed to tower above us as he reported on the work we had done, or had failed to do, during the past year. This was the Headmaster of that vast unknown, Ampleforth College, into which some of us were soon to be plunged. On all his other visits, and they were frequent, he was just Father Paul. His stature dwindled as he bent down to talk to any he happened to meet. There was nothing awesome about that face, lit with smiles, as he recounted some amusing story about our fathers or elder brothers. He seemed to know us all and to be very interested in all that we were doing. Whatever it happened to be you felt it was the more worth doing after he had talked to you about it. We remember best his regular visits, three or four times a term, to preach at Sunday Mass. We could guess beforehand what his sermon would be about—love of Our Lord or generosity. Yet it was always fresh. You could not help but listen—he so obviously meant every word he spoke. Almost his last visit to Gilling was on the feast of All Monks when he came to dine with the members of the staff. Some of us, in an adjacent dormitory, were kept awake that night by the laughter aroused by his endless flow of Yorkshire stories. We miss him sadly. We can but try to repay all he did for us by our earnest and continued prayers.

THE Officials for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: W. J. Morland.

Captains: A. F. H. Schulte (Captain of Games), C. R. W. Perceval, P. A. B. Mahony, R. A. Caldwell, A. J. Duckworth, C. H. Randag.

Secretaries: S. P. Du Pré Moore, P. T. A. Clapton, T. E. Fox-Taylor, J. S. E. Rea.

Sacristans: D. T. Havard, J. C. Ryan, A. F. Pearce, M. C. Pratt.

Anteroom: W. H. R. Pattison, D. G. G. O'Shee.

Bookmen: R. A. Chamberlain, N. H. C. Gibson, P. A. Scrope, C. J. Dowson.

Librarians: M. J. Barry, J. D. Macdonald.

The Art Room: M. F. Burke, R. S. Fairbairns.

The Carpentry Shop: M. S. Schofield, R. M. B. Rooney.

P. R. FANE-GLADWIN left the School at the end of the Christmas Term. R. Thompson joined the School in January.

SNOW, and several good inches of it, is almost essential to an Easter Term, and this time it was not long in coming. For the first few days of the term it was so much 'in the air' that sledges were out of the loft and ready to be used before the first flake had fallen. The first fall was a good one, and for nearly a fortnight the slopes were alive with sledges of all shapes, sizes and speeds, from the fast and manoeuvrable Yankee Clipper to the more sturdy structure bearing the Sergeant-Major and five or six passengers. As the thaw set in, the deep drifts at the edge of the cricket field became the centre of attraction. Here there was plenty of material for building fortifications and fierce battles were waged between rival Forms. Fortunately, strong sunshine and a drying wind soon had the fields fit for rugger, and from now until the end of the term the Sets were in full swing. Roller-skating is as popular as ever on the short afternoons and in the 'breaks', and it may be interesting to record the return to popularity of Yo-Yo and the Pogo Stick.

On the Sunday before 'Laetare', members of 'The Highland Reel Society' came across from the College to give a display of dancing. We would like to thank them for a most enjoyable evening and to assure them that we look forward to another visit whenever they can spare the time. Towards the end of the evening eight of the Second Form dancers were invited to join in. They managed to keep the rhythm going very well and learnt a great deal from the experience.

The Concert was held on Laetare Sunday. The opening song, 'Come let us all a-maying', set a very high standard for the evening, for in this the Special Singers could be heard at their best. Under the patient and energetic direction of their conductor they have made great progress, and both in attack and richness of tone have reached a higher level than any previous group of singers. The Treble Recorders gave a faithful rendering of Bach, this time accompanied by 'cello and piano. The soloists (J. C. Ryan and S. Smyth), the violinists, the Second Form dancers and First Form D, with their amusing recitation of Belloc's 'Matilda', all contributed to a most enjoyable evening.

The Wednesday evening films have again provided excellent entertainment. They covered a wide range of themes, as the titles *Tudor Rose*, *Le Million*, *The Prisoner of Zenda*, *Never Take No for an Answer* and *The Galloping Major* suggest. *The Prisoner of Zenda* and *Young Tom Edison* seemed to be the most popular, the latter being one of the most suitable films for boys in every way.

A VERY beautiful silver Crucifix now hangs over the fireplace in the Masters' Common Room. We would like to thank Mr F. M. C. Schulte for his most generous and suitable gift.

We would also like to thank Fr William, Fr James, Fr Benet and Fr Benedict for coming across the valley to preach on various Sunday mornings.

As Ash Wednesday happened to fall on 3rd March this year, the celebrations in honour of St Aelred were postponed till next term.

On the Feast of St Benedict the Second Form went by bus to York to see the Castle Museum and Debtors' Prison. The reconstruction of an ancient York Street, the fine array of military weapons and the condemned cell where Dick Turpin spent his last night were perhaps the most interesting exhibits of a very fine collection.

Later in the afternoon, Fr Abbot kindly came across to give Pontifical Benediction.

JUDGING by the number and quality of the works exhibited, the Art Room must have been the scene of tremendous activity this term. Many of them have shown a bold and pleasing use of colour, and not a few have revealed real promise for the future.

ALL who have any connection with Gilling will learn with regret that the real Custodian of the Anteroom is now no more. He (she) was found dead on the floor of the cage when enjoying apparently good health. There are strong rumours that a successor for the post is being sought.

THE Second Form shooting period in the Gym has been extremely popular this term. All have gained useful experience of learning how to use the sights of a rifle, while the accuracy of the better shots suggests that they may find themselves at Bisley in the not too distant future.

As the last few days of the term arrived, the appearance of the trunks and the traditional series of Officials' Teas all added to the general excitement, and at least one member of the Staff wondered what further excitement the unusual date of departure would bring!

RUGBY

The great promise shown by the 1st XV in the Christmas Term was not fulfilled. Snow and frost prevented games for the first half of the term and when at last the grounds were fit for play the team seemed unable to get into its stride. The four matches played were all lost.

We had two excellent games with St Martin's when the teams were well matched in age and size. In both, our forwards won the battle and gave the backs plenty of opportunities to score, but the halves were not able to get the threequarters moving against a quick breaking defence. St Martin's were quicker on the ball, quicker to pick up the loose ball, than Gilling. Their tackling also was more decisive. Nevertheless, they were both hard fought games and it was only the points from good place-kicking which won the matches. Those played against Aysgarth were not good games. The sides were too unevenly balanced in age and size. Although at Gilling we were able to hold them to a score of 14-9, on their own ground the match was a run-away victory.

Results were disappointing, yet the team possessed several useful players. Perhaps it was prevented from knitting together by too many experiments at half-back. The forwards, if lacking something in agility, worked hard and well. Among them Gerrard, Phipps, Phelan and Beck were the most prominent. Of the backs, Robinson was the most dangerous in attack, but he must become much surer in defence. Too often, all the tackling was left to Schulte and Tyrrell who, though

they never flinched, could not be expected to cover the whole field. It was a want of resolute tackling, which so often can turn defence into attack, that was the weakness of the team.

The Colours were: A. Schulte, P. Robinson, S. Tyrrell, P. Mahony, D. Beck, R. Randag, J. Phipps, J. Phelan, and W. Honeywill.

The following also played for the 1st XV: Perceval, Burke, Ryan, Honeywill R., Patisson, Golding, Henderson, Lorrman, Maclaren, Caldwell and Morland.

BOXING

Under the direction of Sergeant-Major Callaghan, a new method of instruction has been followed this year. Briefly, the theory of it is that a boy should learn how to box before he is allowed to box an opponent. For this reason there was not the usual tournament before Christmas. The new method is still in the experimental stage and it is too early to pass judgement. One might say that because of it one could see in this term's tournament a lack of experience and of ring-craft. On the other hand, Fr Julian, who kindly judged the second day of the competition, seemed well pleased with the results and remarked especially on the good footwork which is of course so important. The large number of bouts, twenty-five in all, testifies to the healthy state of boxing in the School. We are grateful to Fr Julian and also to Mr Huskinson who judged on the first day.

The Cups were awarded to R. Patisson, D. Pratt and R. Honeywill. The 'Best-Losers' prizes went to P. Mahony, A. Duncan and H. Maclaren.

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MARY, CONCEIVED WITHOUT SIN

1854—1954

IN the days of our grandfathers (or great-grandfathers) Pio Nono defined the Immaculate Conception. In the Bull *Ineffabilis Deus* he defined that Mary, the mother of Christ, was, in view of the merits of her Son, conceived without original sin. In doing this he formulated with authority something that Catholics have always believed about Our Lady. His act was the culmination of a long story of devotion.

For English Catholics this doctrine was no more an innovation than it was for any other Catholics, although, ever aware of the susceptibilities of their Protestant neighbours, they may have doubted the opportuneness of its definition. But they accepted it as something they already possessed.

‘O gentle, chaste, and spotless Maid,
We sinners make our prayers through thee.’

This is how John Lingard thought, most representative of that old English piety which was nourished on Challoner’s *Garden of the Soul* and the *Douai Bible*. A piety purified by the centuries of penal oppression, finding its exercise in back-street chapels or the hidden oratories of the recusant families, but alive with the quiet, steady life of faith. No room for Latin exuberance, or opportunity for those more abundant manifestations of fervour, possible in what were still recognizably Catholic countries. But the faith was sure; Mary conceived immaculate, Mary the elect of God, Mary preserved immune from the corruption of mankind, Mary at all times from the first moment of her existence ‘the handmaid of the Lord’. She it was who best interceded for us,

‘To thee, blest advocate, we cry.’

for her place was such that she formed the channel by which Christ’s merits came down. She best of all could address Him for us,

‘Remind thy Son that He has paid
The price of our iniquity.’

And while our grandfathers sang their hymns to Mary, their Protestant contemporaries, who believed (as they said) in original sin, found it an offence that Mary should be thought exempt. To-day it is different. Mr Attlee and Lord Russell voiced the common sentiment

when they affirmed, the one that we might assume man's essential goodness, the other that only better education and greater tolerance were needed to remove evil from the life of man. Mary conceived without sin? There is nothing much wrong with any of us.

So perhaps it was an outburst of sheer pietism after all, an excess of religious fervour among continental Catholics, the Definition of 8th December 1854. In any case how could one believe in a dogma that was produced for acceptance so late in the day?

'With everything didst thou adorn her,
Thou, ornament of Thy mother.
For she was Thy bride by nature
Ere thou hadst come.'

It is St Ephrem whose hymn we now quote, written in the fourth century, in a dialect of the language spoken by Jesus Christ. Somewhat later we have references in St Ambrose and St Augustine, not to mention St Epiphanius, to the complete purity of Our Lady. Such is the witness of the great age of the Fathers; it is catholic, for the names are of two Latins, a Greek and a Syrian, and of the Latins, one was Italian, one African. But it was St Ephrem who was most unrestrained in his praises of Mary. There is a prayer attributed to him in which the titles proclaiming the unique purity of Our Lady pile up bewilderingly before us. There are not enough words in English for its translation.

Tota pura, tota immaculata, tota illibata, tota impolluta, tota irreprensibilis, tota laudabilis, tota incorrupta, tota beatissima, tota inviolata. Pulchra natura, et omni pollutioni inaccessa, flos immarcessibilis, sola immaculatissima . . .

What basis had these Christian writers for their confirmed sense of the unique holiness of Mary? First and foremost it was the Biblical passage in which she was introduced. The angel Gabriel tells us who and what she is and he speaks as God's messenger, with God's authority.

'Hail Mary, full of grace,
The Lord is with thee.'

This is what she is before she has consented to be the mother of God's Son. This is what she has been made, so that she may carry out her calling in a fitting manner. In a scene which the sacred text describes shortly after we hear anew her praises, this time from a human speaker, her cousin Elizabeth, who was 'filled with the Holy Ghost', and said, 'Blessed art thou among women.'

No other woman had her place, to be mother of the Divine Saviour and Redeemer. Rightly we wonder at the immense holiness required in her, to fit her for this rôle.

In the century that followed the time of the Apostles the place of Mary in God's plan was clear to the minds of Christians. Irenaeus, Justin and Tertullian (representing, as Newman pointed out, Gaul,

Palestine and Africa respectively—in addition Tertullian can be said to witness a Roman, Irenaeus an Asian tradition), these three express the Catholic principle in conceiving the part that our Lady had in the redemption of mankind.

St Justin says:

'We know that He, before all creatures, proceeded from the Father by His power and will . . . and by means of the Virgin became man, that by what way the disobedience arising from the serpent had its beginning, by that way also it might have an undoing. For Eve being a virgin and undefiled, conceiving the word that was from the serpent, brought forth disobedience and death; but the Virgin Mary taking faith and joy, when the Angel told her the good tidings, that the spirit of the Lord should come upon her and the power of the Highest overshadow her, and therefore the Holy One that was born of her was the Son of God, answered "Be it done unto me according to thy word".'

The parallel is clear; Eve disobedient brought disaster, Mary obedient brought redemption. Mary's position is assigned as that of the *Second Eve* enabling Christ the *Second Adam* to save mankind. This conception, thought by some to be 'unscriptural', is based on the following Biblical source. After the fall of man (as narrated in the Book of Genesis) God promised enmity between the serpent and the woman and between their offspring. The offspring of the evil one would attack that of the woman, but would be crushed by it. The meaning of this prophecy is fulfilled in the triumph of Christ, offspring of the woman, over sin and death, offspring of the evil one. But the enmity is also between the woman and the evil one. Through Christ's victory the woman also triumphs. The Fathers' conception of Mary as the second, victorious, Eve interprets the victory over the evil one as shared in a special way by the woman who makes it possible. *Eve a virgin and undefiled* disobeyed, Mary; like Eve, a pure virgin, obeyed.

No one who seriously attends to the Bible and its traditional interpretation can pretend that an unique position was not accorded to Mary from the very first. And yet does not the truth become adulterated by the masses? To be sure, the rôle of Mary was unique, but can anything more precise be said? It is familiar that people will exaggerate when carried away by their feelings. May we not say that the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception is a product of vulgar and ignorant superstition? We may not, because it is not true. In Europe, the devotion to Mary's Conception was begun by monks and the elucidation of its sinless nature was carried out by university friars, in each case from the best educated men of the time. The question provided matter for debate that lasted throughout the period which we call the Middle Ages. In this the best mystical writer and the best theologian took a view which was opposed to the

one that finally prevailed. But St Bernard was not a profound exponent of scientific theology, and St Thomas, who was, made an objection of the greatest importance. If Mary were conceived immaculate, would not the universality of the salvation effected by Jesus Christ be destroyed? Unless this question could be answered satisfactorily the doctrine could not be maintained. St Thomas, therefore, and his followers, had in the debate the honourable functions of the objector, and by their success in carrying them out notably promoted the discovery of truth.

To Duns Scotus is attributed the final success in solving the difficulties raised by the opponents of the doctrine, and the series of men from the British Isles who meditated and loved, supported and expounded it, has its greatest representative in this subtle-minded Scot, 'Who fired France for Mary without spot'.

So that, although it was in Paris that the work was finally brought to success—and this was perhaps assured when the Sorbonne gave itself wholeheartedly to the cause—it was nevertheless from English houses of the Franciscans and Benedictines that the impetus had come. Eadmer (c. 1064-1124), a monk of St Augustine's, Canterbury, seems to have written the earliest treatise, *Tractatus de Conceptione sanctae Mariae*. He argued that the Son of God would have wished to honour His Mother in every way, and He could have effected her Immaculate Conception. Therefore He did. This argument should be readily acceptable to those who believe in the Incarnation, although it requires to be elucidated in one important respect. We must believe that Mary was redeemed, but could she be redeemed if she were always sinless? William of Ware, a Franciscan who studied at Oxford in the mid thirteenth century, offered a solution. In Our Lady, he thought, the flesh inherited from fallen man was purified by God, and the soul was created and infused by Him in a state of holiness. Christ's passion saved her from original sin not by removing but by preventing it. Duns Scotus (traditionally William's pupil) gave a better and clearer solution. In Mary, as in all begotten of fallen man, human nature should contract original sin. She would contract it, unless Christ's redemptive power prevented this. For His power could preserve her, body and soul, from contracting original sin. The arguments for its suitability may now be adduced, so that finally we can say that (through Christ's merits) Our Lady was never personally subject to sin.

Shortly after Pio Nono defined the Immaculate Conception the Anglican Bishop of Oxford wrote a book, *Rome, Her New Dogma*, urging protest against what he called an effort tending to corrupt the revealed word of God by human additions. Nine years after the apparitions at Lourdes, there was published a translation of a foreign work called *The Romish Doctrine of the Immaculate Conception*. A Romish doctrine, how it must have seemed so to them! But the history does

not quite bear out the ascription. It appears that the Roman Church began to observe the feast of the Conception in the middle of the fourteenth century. By then the feast was kept in very many parts of Europe, especially in England and France. It is one of the strange and sad turns that events take that Pio Nono should have experienced opposition to the Bull of 1854 by Englishmen and Frenchmen, Dutch and Germans, when he was only telling them clearly something that, five centuries before, the Roman See had accepted as authentic witness from their ancestors.

A latter day excess, a popular superstition, a corrupt Roman addition to the Creed, none of the charges can be sustained. The Immaculate Conception is part of Christianity. Believe that Jesus is the Son of God and you cannot believe that He allowed the woman that He chose as His mother to be at enmity with Himself for even a fraction of time. Neglect Christ and you will not see much remarkable about His Mother.

The Definition of 1854 was not a new revelation, it was the enlargement of our acquaintance with the old, or rather part of this, the formal, official part, of which the Apparitions were the prophetic corroboration. In the older shrines of Christendom Mary held her child. In the gorgeous Byzantine image of our Lady of Perpetual Succour, in the plain simplicity of the Lady of Walsingham, in the ancient and mysterious Black Virgin of the Crypt at Chartres, in all of these she holds Him. At Chartres she is seated on a throne, *circumdata varietate*, rich with oriental splendour. But He sits on her lap, and she is His throne, of an order incomparably more splendid.

'Come, my elect,
I will make my throne in thee.'

At the Annunciation Mary had been alone. Our Lord was not yet conceived. But she was even then 'full of grace', even then the Lord was with her. So we can see (in Florence, for example, at the Annunziata) shrines where it is thought no temerity to do honour to the Virgin by herself, in view indeed of what she was to become, but in view also of what God had already made her, that she might fittingly become it.

By the time Murillo had painted his *Immaculate Conception* the doctrine was consciously affirmed throughout the Church. And in the nineteenth century it is as Mary Immaculate that our Lady appears, both to the saint and to the artist. In Paris in 1830 St Catherine Labouré saw our Lady one night in the chapel of the convent in the Rue du Bac. (You can visit the place to-day, half way between the Gare Montparnasse and the Palais Bourbon.) In the light that mantled and streamed down from the figure the saint read the words in letters of gold,

'O Mary, conceived without sin,
Pray for us who have recourse to thee.'

This vision is now familiar as forming the design of the Miraculous Medal which so many Catholics wear. In 1846 came La Salette. Our Lady was seen—this time in the remoteness of the Savoy mountains—and again alone. And there is no need to speak in detail of what happened at Lourdes, the fame of which has gone out to the ends of the earth. By now the Pope had defined the doctrine and it is remarkable that, according to St Bernadette, in this vision our Lady identified herself simply by the terms of the dogma,

'I am the Immaculate Conception.'

This is the Madonna of our grandfathers, the figure of the spotless maiden, dazzling with glory, yet, at Lourdes, gazing upwards in humility to God, still, as always, the handmaid of the Lord.

What of the twentieth century? In 1917 came the tremendous message of Fátima and the visions that accompanied it. Mary's gaze is now towards her children, in compassion at their sufferings, but much more in sorrow at their folly and sin. During last year it was reported that a statue of Our Lady in Sicily showed tears—this recalls the tears the children saw Our Lady shed at La Salette. We are only now touching the deeper mystery, but before we venture to explore it, let us recall the miraculous growth throughout the world of the knowledge of the events of Fátima. Outside Portugal it happened between 1940 and 1950, as terrible a decade as men have witnessed in any period of history, but terminated by the glorious pronouncement by the present Holy Father of the Definition of the dogma of the Assumption. Finally we have this Marian Year so soon to close with the declaration of the new feast of the Queen of Heaven. Already we have seen how great is the power of her intercession, how much more she is being invoked by the faithful, how much need we have of her help,

Paris, La Salette, Lourdes, Fátima, the vision was of a woman clothed in glory, the fulfilment of ancient prophecy.

'A great sign appear'd in heaven,
A woman clothed with the sun,
And the moon beneath her feet,
And on her head a crown of twelve stars.'

The definition of the Assumption again gives the formal, official statement of the faith. We believe, as part of Christianity, that the Mother of Christ is enjoying in body as in soul the complete possession of heavenly glory. She already shares in the triumph over sin and death that her Son wrought by His Death and Resurrection. She shares in it outstandingly; more, as the one who by her consent and co-operation made it possible.

This brings us to the final point. The woman in glory of whom the Apocalypse speaks is (we are told) the Church. But the Church is concretely symbolized by the woman 'who brought forth a man child,

to rule the nations with a rod of iron'. The concrete symbolizing woman is Mary, the noblest part of the Church after its Head, her Son. She symbolizes the Church glorious, but also the Church suffering, as when she stood by His Cross, and the Church militant, as when she supported Christ our Lord in His hidden life at Nazareth and in His public life of preaching. In becoming His Mother she was caught up into His life and His work. Through Him she crushed the serpent, won the victory over the evil one, that Eve had lost. As the Pope says in his prayer to Our Lady,

'Yours is the triumph over sin and death.'

We live under the menace of war, war waged with terrible weapons, so powerful that the threat seems to numb the power of thought. But Christ said 'When you hear of wars and rumours of wars, the end is not yet'. There is something more destructive than any bomb. Bombs merely destroy bodies. But already there is death everywhere, the death of the spirit. Mary, Jesus Christ Himself, mean little or nothing to millions in the modern world. It is a question of 'peaceful co-existence, vigilantly safeguarded'. I hold on to what I've got, and you don't do more. This may seem politically right. In religion it is abomination. It means that we plan for mankind purely in terms of a share-out of the resources of this world, we take account of nothing else. God, without Whom no human spirit can rest, is not mentioned. It might be offensive to ears that are not pious. Meanwhile the two materialisms contend for terrestrial security and there opens to view a prospect more horrifying than any war, biological or chemical, could ever be, the possibility of 'peace and prosperity' in a Godless world. Of course it is a remote enough contingency, experience has bitterly taught us that. Mankind is too selfish even to make the world comfortable for itself. But our leaders believe in it as in some bare future possibility, however difficult and remote. Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Russell have at different times expressed their aspirations thus. It is, of course, Anti-Christ that men should wish contentment on the earth. It may be impossible of achievement, but, like the classless society, it corrupts men's hearts, when they strive for it. In England the end of rationing has at last removed the sense of personal restriction that began in 1939. Conscription, heavy taxation and state services remain to keep the individual in the bonds the state has forged. They may seem necessary. They are disrupting society, accelerating the decline of the family. There is truth somewhere in the Marxist belief that economic forces determine our evolution. Though they may determine only that part of us which can evolve, they seem to be doing it very effectively, and it would be as well if we recognized it. In politics we can but try to make the best of the situation. In religion the same applies, but in a different way. Here making the best of the situation means defeating

evil by suffering it, to seek to do moral good and avoid moral evil, to bear the evil of pain and flee the evil of pleasure.

'Blessed are they that mourn,
Blessed are ye that weep now.'

Christ's words strike like a lightning flash across the feverish cult of pleasure. Blessed, He says, that is, lucky and happy are they that suffer. 'Blessed are you when men persecute you.' It is easy not to take this literally. Unless we do, we give it a meaning that falls short of Christianity.

Therefore the figure of the weeping Madonna is not irrelevant. The woman crushing the head of the serpent is a sign that we must follow. The woman is a woman wholly good, without spot or stain, a vessel of pure mercy, of the divine goodness perfectly embodied in a creature. She is the tabernacle of the Most High God, in whom and from whom came the redeeming Word, Who, in the Father's bosom, is breathing Their mutual Spirit of Love. God dwelt bodily in His creature, first making her such that she was wholly fit for His Presence.

'Who is she that cometh forth as the morning rising,
Lovely as the moon,
Elect as the sun,
Terrible as an army set in array?'

She is there in heaven, shielding us from evil, winning us to good, provided we allow it. She does this by inspiring in us and obtaining for us the love for Jesus Christ of Whom she is the closest image. Bodily He took her flesh, Son like Mother, in the spirit she took His image.

In the long struggle between the forces of good and evil we are, all of us, in the front line, where every harsh word is mutiny, every indulgence of weakness a betrayal. We cannot measure in advance the suffering and anguish that must yet be sought before the end is reached. But every pain endured, every trial faced, provided it be in the attitude and with the self-deliverance of Him Who, arms outstretched and bleeding, experienced the sacrifice of total love, brings us nearer to the moment when we shall rest for ever in the divine being. This world and its events is something we cannot fathom and understand. But in the darkness there are signs to follow, leading to the day. Mary is one of them, a light undimmed, growing brighter as we seek it more.

'O blessed Virgin Mary, Mother of God and our most gentle queen and mother, look down in mercy upon England thy dowry and upon us all who greatly hope and trust in thee . . .'

Or more simply, in the words of Saint John Fisher,
'Therefore let us go unto this mild morning,
Our blessed Lady Virgin Mary.'

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

THE PENALTIES OF GREATNESS¹

A STUDY OF LEONARDO DA VINCI

THERE are few more personally instructive and interesting pursuits than the study of great men. A genius is, by definition, superhuman, and yet he can, at the same time, be almost inhuman. The greatest genius, of course, and the most instructive, is he who is a genius at doing the ordinary human things, who is a genius at making his whole life one of balanced perfection. But so often, the genius, however great his talents in some respects, fails to integrate his whole life in that way. His nature is a clash of over-development and under-development. Such a man was Leonardo da Vinci.

Leonardo was a genius in the visual arts, drawing, painting and sculpture. His influence has been criticized: 'Ever since Leonardo, academic painting has had the sore limitation of regarding shadow as the negation of colour', says Mather. But if the implications of his practice are harmful, at least Leonardo's own work did not suffer from them. His shadows are never the drab things of Poussin. Again, it has been said that he painted melodramatically: that the apostles at the Last Supper are like actors playing to the gallery. But painting after all cannot make use of sound, and Leonardo's own humanist idea that the attitudes of figures should convey their feelings is surely true both in theory and practice. Against these objections one has, first, his pure skill as a draughtsman, a perfectionist; then his development of perspective; his realism, his 'sfumato' shading, his expression of relief, his use of chiaroscuro in colour—in fact all the qualities which make him a figure of enormous importance, technically, in the history of art. These are the things which contributed to make his pictures among the greatest in the world. Finally, in considering his genius, one should remember his manysidedness, his skill and intense interest in the reproduction or re-creation of every part of life, music and anatomy, poetry and mathematics. In fact his inventiveness as a scientist and his anatomical studies and discoveries are high in his claims to fame.

Leonardo's work embodies a message intelligible to all of us. And it is not because it is common or popular (in the derogatory sense) or simple and cheap. It is because his greatness is so fundamental, so deeply based, that he speaks a universal language. There is, in the first place, his idea of perfection: the ideal of human bodies, of buildings, of face or figure. There is that sense of the dignity of man, the superiority of spirit, which comes through his pictures of human figures. Then there is the symmetry, the proportion, the geometrical delicacy and balance of his work. His aims in art seem to have been Beauty and Accuracy.

¹ The substance of this article formed a paper read to the Leonardo Society on 9th March.

The precision of his rendering of nature is appreciable by all. He was in most ways the opposite extreme to a Romantic painter, and yet he had that sense of mystery which strikes one's feelings so forcibly.

Here, then, is a man with this enormous achievement. One cannot hope to understand fully the promptings of his actions. But he is a fascinating person to study. Freud wrote a long, elaborate, and perhaps rather fanciful treatise on Leonardo. One can be too speculative, and he has been the subject and stimulus of many reflections. Yet there are certain obvious and interesting questions which can be answered on the evidence of his life which is common knowledge. It is always interesting to discover whether a genius is conscious of his greatness; how far curiosity, or the love of beauty, overpowered religion; whether he is a realist or an idealist, and why. It is, again, fascinating to enquire into the friendships of great men, and to find out whether they are simple or sophisticated. The more one broods on the puzzle of the character of Leonardo da Vinci, the more bizarre he appears. He is not expected to be ordinary; but even among great men he is odd. Even if oddness is the norm of great men, he is at the extreme.

Let us first consider Leonardo as he would seem to meet. He was imposing and handsome, with rugged, intolerant features; strong enough to crush horseshoes in one fist; intelligent and independent, with great strength of will. He was noted, in youth, for his charm of manner, in age more for his superior aloofness. He was born an illegitimate son of Ser Piero, a gentleman, and the beautiful but elusive peasant girl Katarina. An intensely proud man: but too superior to be forceful, or to persuade others of his opinions. His most striking characteristic was probably his vast intellectual curiosity and ingenuity. He was a dilettante in his interests, but not in the derogatory sense of the word. He was uninterested in politics, unsympathetic, and a vegetarian.

The problem remains then, of what there was in his make-up which drove him to paint, and placed him among the greatest painters of history. He had no philosophy of art. In the fifteenth century it was unnecessary to find a theory to justify art; and even Leonardo's own reflections on the subject are not prompted by the need for self-justification. In the ages before photography, pictures which could please the eye, and preserve people or memorable experiences, or suggest devotional themes, were taken for granted. Leonardo painted purely to please the eye, and through it the mind: that was the medieval conception of beauty. In fact he developed this purpose, and his idea of the expression of the feelings of the soul through the postures of the body is both true and very deep. But it is not an aesthetic system in the modern sense.

The motive of Leonardo's work was not a sense of the mission or purpose of art. It was one which applies to nearly all painters: for he was an artist to satisfy an internal need. He had no aim to give beauty

to the world, no idea of pleasing his employers. He painted, he drew, he speculated because he wanted to. Leonardo was utterly self-centred. But this internal urge to express himself was not an ordinary feeling. Like van Gogh, Leonardo was escaping from life to take refuge in art. Here he could console himself in the ideal world where dreams came true. His love of beauty was predominantly escapist. That was why he idealized faces. It was not the prevailing Platonism which influenced Michelangelo to paint the perfect man. Leonardo was seeking what he could not find in life. For he was embittered, anti-social, repulsed by living, by eating, by meat, by anatomy, by sex, and by people. The great cynic, perhaps; but one who had faith at least in dreams. Perhaps—although there is no conclusive proof for this suggestion—his preoccupation with motherhood, and his many studies of the ideal mother and child, were an attempt to relieve his own feelings; for he had been taken away young from his mother, and, like so many natural sons, was hardened against love or kindness. With infinite care and skill he could suggest all the tenderness of a mother in a drawing, the tenderness which he had never known, and for which, at times, he almost longed. But at other times, when he could find no relief in beauty, he would exact his vicious revenge on life by showing it at its worst, in grotesques, in caricatures, in dissection. Even his beauty 'fascinates more often than it delights' in his pictures. Leonardo was too subtle for a simple beauty or an unsophisticated joy in line or shape, for its own sake—it is rarely that his drawings afford that delight which makes no demands on one's concentration.

All great artists are interested in the things they represent. Leonardo had an unlimited and restless curiosity in everything. His mind was never satisfied, and, beyond art and the medieval field of learning, the seven liberal arts, he turned his enquiries especially to science. To him the world of nature was a large laboratory of the applied principles of mathematics. To sketch a wave Leonardo would first draw it with trigonometrical accuracy and balance. He was always creative and ingenious. His inventions, torpedoes, or mortars, or the machinery for raising buildings, were only equalled by his discoveries. How nearly he anticipated Newton in formulating the law of gravity is a matter of a fine distinction. 'The sun does not move' he scrawled impiously across a page of notes. Considering the conditions, he was probably one of the greatest anatomists in history, for it was he who first realized something of the system of the flow of blood. This fastidious man was curious enough to dissect at least thirty bodies. If his search for beauty was the first, his intellectual curiosity was the second predominant strain in his character.

Perhaps one of the most interesting aspects of this scientific trend is its relation to his age. 'Leonardo anticipated the future by turning from art to science', says Clifford Bax. There were many threads in the

Renaissance, which was by no means a homogeneous movement; and a predominant one was the interest in science. It has even been suggested that art was not fundamentally stimulated by the Renaissance: it was only made more scientific. This is too exclusive a view: yet there is certainly some support for it. Leonardo, however he may have symbolized the future, was in the main very typical of the characteristics of the time. His contribution to art was chiefly on the technical side: relief, perspective and chiaroscuro. Ultimately, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, science came to supersede art. Then artists turned against Leonardo: and it is now frequently held that perspective, for instance, is no essential improvement in art, and that pictures can be aesthetically as good without it. It is significant to note Leonardo's increasing preoccupation with science in later life, and his boredom with painting—it seemed to become almost too childish for him.

Leonardo as an artist completely overshadowed Leonardo as a person. He lived without vitality or expansiveness, for both had been sapped by his work as an artist. Fundamentally he was an introvert, and a person who lived exclusively on his own standards. 'Remember, O Painter, your strength is in solitude', he wrote. His character as a person was negative—all his positive energies were elsewhere. He was no philanthropist: his kindness was a duty performed to satisfy himself: and though kind he was cold. He had no real religious conviction as far as is known. He had no loyalty, in politics, to Italy or Vinci or Florence, or to his employers, or to friends. He had, in fact, no friends, like too many great men; and he had few human feelings, which were about himself or his ideas alone, but never, as far as is known, for other people. It is difficult to imagine him laughing, but if he lacked a sense of humour it was compensated for by his intense passion for beauty, which gave him strength where a sense of humour normally comforts and stimulates ordinary people. To the world he must have appeared to have a heart of rock. Though with little respect for the Church, he was intelligent—or perhaps conventional—enough to admit God into his system as a reasonable proposition. He had no lack of decision or purpose.

There are two facts about Leonardo which seem to need explaining according to this idea of his character. The first is that he rarely completed his works, and seemed to lack persistence. But from what is known of him, the reason for this is not weakness or laziness, but the fact that his curiosity and interest were of the sort that grow in vigour and determination in proportion to the amount of difficulties. Once a problem was solved—the composition worked out or the expression gained—he would more often than not lose interest in any further developments. It was not lack of determination so much as lack of interest which made him complete so little.

The second fact is the paradox of his coldness towards individuals and his intense appreciation of human qualities. 'Where there is most capacity for feeling, there you will find the greatest martyr', he wrote; for, in spite of his aloofness, he could not help being fascinated by men and human nature. 'I cannot conceive how the head would appear of one who could betray his master after receiving so much', he said of Judas. Yet the explanation of this curious detached interest is simply that Leonardo was not interested in people for their own, real, individual sake. They fascinated him only insofar as they provided the occasion or the subject of a reflection, a chance to moralize. Leonardo was more interested in his ideas about people than in the flesh and blood men themselves.

Leonardo was too much a man of this world to find his feet in the supernatural sphere. His humanism was profound and great, but it left him little room to see anything above the natural qualities and capabilities of man. That is why his religious pictures, especially the Last Supper, have so little touch of the divine about them. Leonardo approached closer to the supernatural in later life. His attitude was unmedieval and sceptical, and when he grated on supernatural truths he tended to lose himself in mysticism: 'Whilst I thought that I was learning how to live, I have been learning how to die.' But he had to learn for himself. He was not the person to learn or take advice from anyone. He was cynical, not in a hostile way, but in frank disbelief. A French critic once said, 'Leonardo can do everything except make us believe that he believed'.

Yet Leonardo's defences against reality began to break down in later life. His fear of his ideals being untrue grew as he made contact with deeper supernatural truths. As man and artist, he became more of a unity. His disgust with life, his ideals, and his curiosity were all part of a profound self-consciousness, which grew deeper and became more insistent in its dissatisfaction with ideals, with sophistication, as he grew to old age. Bright colours never satisfied Leonardo. He was trying to express in art that deep sense of the failures and tragedies of life. That consciousness of one's own unreality is a peculiar characteristic of his later paintings: the Mona Lisa seems to realize the futility of the things around her, the strivings of ambition and the energies of life. Leonardo was trying to break through the limits of his system of values. In the Mona Lisa he almost pierced that superficial blaze of humanist glory, and that yearning idealism. It is his greatest picture because in her he so nearly recovered a normal, balanced perspective of man. The greatness of the picture was that she is a real woman, yet with the unrealities and twisted aspirations and hidden fears of Leonardo lying, conquered, within her. That is his triumph—he succeeded in art where he failed in life. She represents Leonardo in many ways. The Mona Lisa symbolizes what he might almost have become: a natural man, as well as a superhuman artist.

LEAVE IN KYOTO

KYOTO is a little larger than Birmingham in population, though not in extent, being better planned and more compact. It is beautifully laid out in squares, with the main streets all straight and at right angles, like any well-planned modern city—the only difference being that it was planned and laid out like that in the tenth century, and basically has not changed much since then. It was the capital of Japan from the middle of the ninth century until 1868 when Emperor Meiji, the great reformer, moved the capital to Tokyo. As the headquarters of one sect of Buddhism and a stronghold of the old state religion, Shintoism, it has more than a thousand temples and shrines, from the vast to the tiny.

I was to stay with Dr L., a Presbyterian Minister. He is a charming person and treated me very well the whole time. He lives in the upstairs of a largish (by Japanese standards) and very attractive Japanese house, owned by a wealthy couple who live downstairs.

At nine next morning I moved off, accompanied by a University student called Shimaya-san (Kyoto has three Universities and a student population of 30,000!), whom he had provided to show me round. We went first to a temple called the Ginkakuji (Golden Pavilion) which has a wonderful garden, with islands in the lake arranged like the islands of Japan. The Pavilion itself, sometimes considered the most perfect example of Japanese architecture, is unfortunately not on view as it was burnt down some two years ago and is in the process of reconstruction. There were some wonderful paintings on screens in the subsidiary buildings, round which we padded in stocking feet on sweet-smelling new 'tatami' matting—the rice-straw and rush matting which covers the floor of every Japanese house, and is the most attractive flooring material that I know—led by an ancient guide who spoke surprisingly good English.

We next made our way on foot (being assured that it was only twenty minutes walk) by what Shimaya-san described as a 'circuitous route' to the Ryoan-ji (Dragon of Peace Temple) which has a famous fourteenth century walled rectangular garden consisting entirely of a flat expanse of white sand with rocks set in it at various artistic intervals—symbolizing ocean and islands. After hearing so much about it I must confess that I found it a little disappointing. Doubtless I have not yet managed to develop a Buddhist capacity for appreciating such severe and abstract beauty.

By electric train and bus, which hurtled along narrow roads at 50 m.p.h., with much blaring of horns, scattering dust, children and chickens in all directions, we made our way (with a couple of girls with whom Shimaya-san seemed to have struck up an acquaintance on the

bus) to the Kokedera (Moss Temple) so called because of its wonderful garden which has no grass but is carpeted with more than fifty different varieties of moss. It is a beautifully composed landscape in the 'natural style', with curling paths leading past little ponds in which huge carp idle away their lives, to the little tea-room where the traditional tea-ceremony (Cha-no-yu) is held. It was interesting and amusing to see the different manners of the girls as compared to their Westernized (and spoiled) Kure compatriots. They nearly fell over themselves bowing their thanks when I paid for their tickets to go into the garden (about sixpence), refused to go through the door first and were much happier walking behind us than beside us. I made Shimaya-san explain the Western idea of 'Ladies first' which sent them into fits of giggles.

We said 'Sayonara' with much bowing and went on our way. By electric train (an efficient and crowded service) we went to the Katsura 'Detached Palace' (a sort of 'Petit Trianon' idea) which has another wonderful garden, more elaborate and artificial than the Kokedera, but no less beautiful, in its way. Certain points are special points from which the traditional and ceremonial admiring of the effect of the full moon on the water is carried on.

By this time we were tired and extremely hungry, so we found a little restaurant and sailed through a large bowl of rice and prawns fried in butter (tendón) with lots of Japanese tea, which I find a delicious and most refreshing drink. We took the train back into the town, and went round the museum where I admired some lovely old paintings and calligraphy. Thence to the 'Sanjusan-gendo' (Thirty-three spaces) temple, otherwise known as the 'Hall of the 1000 Buddhas'. It is a wooden building nearly 400 feet long, the interior a single hall along the whole length of which are ten rows of gilt statues of the Kwan-non, goddess of mercy, 1,000 of them in all, each about 4 feet high, each with forty hands, and there is one large Buddha in the middle. It really is a most fantastic sight. They are on a sloping platform and can all be seen at the same time, stretching apparently into the far distance.

Thence by tram to the Kiyomizu temple, a superb piece of architecture, built on a hillside and standing on wooden scaffolding 50 feet high. All these 'classical' buildings are of wood, wonderfully proportioned, with that beautiful curve of the eaves which one knows from pictures. They have not a nail or peg or screw in them and rely solely on the interlocking of all the innumerable beams and pillars that make up their framework. Their roofs are either deep thatch or ridged grey-green tiles.

Next morning I was out at about the same time and went round the old Imperial Palace, the Gosho, which is very lovely and contains a very famous classical building called the Shishinden Hall, where the Emperors are still crowned. The weather was very cold, with a biting

north wind and a bit of snow. I walked through the lovely Palace park and went to a Damascene works, where I watched the process, which is fascinating, and bought a little brooch. I next went to a wood block print shop and watched those being made, and made what I consider some good purchases. Then I went to the theatre (11 a.m. to 3 p.m.) to see Kabuki, the Japanese classical drama, which was most interesting. It is very slow-moving by Shakespearian standards, with enormous monologues, full of hatred and jealousy, with 'geisha' girls and 'samurai' warriors as the chief characters. Occasionally there is a fight, very stylized sword-play, in which the hero strikes dramatic poses and slays half-a-dozen enemies in quick succession, while they cut at him and miss and then stagger about and die in fearful agonies. There were three short plays—two were like that and the third was a comedy, apparently involving a wedding, with girls in full dress and lots of saké being drunk. I made out next to nothing of what was going on, but it was well worth seeing. The acting was very good (the extraordinary thing being that it is an all male cast and yet it is quite impossible to tell that the women's parts are being taken by men) and the scenery and costumes were beautiful.

By now I felt that I had left the Kure atmosphere way back in history (which I hadn't on the preceding day) and enjoyed myself enormously wandering along little streets of what was probably a formerly wealthy quarter rather come down in the world. The houses were picturesque and attractive, some with beautiful carvings over the doors. All made almost entirely of wood and all two floors high, all just different, so the streets have regularity and variety. Also, the style of domestic architecture seems hardly to have changed for centuries, so the whole city, new and old, hangs together with a character of its own. My wanderings led me to the vast and beautiful temple of the Higashi-hongaji (Eastern Temple) but it was just closing, so I only saw the outside.

On Sunday I went to 9.30 Mass, thinking of the Oratory. It was rather impressive being among a Japanese congregation. The church was quite small, but was full—about 150 or 200 people, I suppose, and there are five Masses each Sunday. The women and girls all wear white veils, which makes them look very charming with their black hair and eyes, but of course I didn't notice that in church.

From the church I went straight to the station and caught a train to Nara, the most popular tourist centre in Japan, a small town some 30 miles south of Kyoto. I had an address of a Catholic Australian missionary there, Fr H., and went to his church, but he wasn't in, so I toured the sights by myself.

What sights they are too! There is a vast park, with rolling grass (unusual in Japan) on which crowds of gaily dressed tourists sit and

picnic, in pink, scarlet, crimson, yellow and blue kimonos, with herds of tame deer that can be stroked and feed from one's hand. Avenues of tall pine and cryptomeria lead to temples and shrines. One is called the Avenue of 2,000 lanterns, as it is lined by more than 2,000 stone lanterns, each about six or ten feet high and making a fascinating pattern with the trees. It leads to the Kasuga shrine, an intricate and beautiful building of white plaster and bright vermilion woodwork. The lanterns are all lit on two nights in the year and must be a wonderful sight.

My final call was the temple of the Great Buddha—a vast image, 50 feet high, and impressive because of its size, but not particularly beautiful. It gave the interior of the temple an uncanny and eerie atmosphere, and I suppose succeeds admirably in its function of making people feel that they are in the presence of a superior and powerful being.

After that I walked back to Fr H's. Church and this time found him in. He was very pleased to see me and we talked about a variety of subjects. He talked a lot about his work, which he said was very interesting but a continual strain, chiefly due to the language difficulty and the difference between Western and Eastern characters. He insisted on taking me to the Nara Hotel, a vast and beautiful place, for dinner, where I insisted on paying my share as the bill didn't look as if it would fit into a poor missionary's pocket at all! We had a very good dinner and talked, and talked, mostly about Japan and her problems, though I told him quite a lot about Spain. After dinner, we wandered around the shopping streets, still in full swing, and very gay and colourful with lights and paper lanterns. He, like me, can find a fascination in streets that most people don't think anything out of the ordinary at all, and said that he had been wandering up and down those streets for over two years and was still not tired of them. We made our way to the station and I got back 'home' at about eleven o'clock, where Dr L. informed me that there was a hot bath waiting if I wanted it. I did.

Japanese baths are both more hygienic and more luxurious than Western ones. The bath itself is smallish, square and very deep, so that one sits with water up to one's neck. The water stays in all evening on family bath days and is kept hot by a fire burning underneath the bath, lit from outside the house. The floor of the bathroom is of wood with holes in it. You need soap, a flannel, and a small wooden tub. You first, standing on the wooden floor, grasp the small wooden tub and dip it in the water, then douse yourself with water which feels boiling. You then soap yourself all over, and then douse yourself again, so that you are washed and rinsed before you get into the bath. Once in, you can relax and soak, secure and happy in the knowledge that however long you stay in, the water will not get any colder as the fire is burning merrily underneath, that you have finished washing, so that awful moment when you have to stop relaxing and wash will never come, and there will be no tide marks to wash off the sides after!

On Monday I took Shimaya-san to see the Takarazuka revue—an all-girls stage show which has won enormous popularity among tourists and Japanese and has a vast theatre (bigger than Stratford and with a much wider stage) at Takarazuka, a pretty little town between Osaka and Kobe. They did three sketches—The Ugly Duckling, The Story of Wang Chun and a more traditional Japanese one called Gopachi Shirai. It was pretty to watch and well staged, but not much more—rather like pantomime with all the incidental acts cut out. Enjoyable anyway, but without the intellectual appeal of the Kabuki.

In the evening, we walked along Kyoto's busiest street—another gay mass of colourful signs, kimono-clad crowds, cinemas, restaurants, pachinko halls (pin-ball) and souvenir shops with their profusion of 'typical Japanese' dolls, pictures and pottery.

On Tuesday I saw the Heian Shrine—a large and beautiful Shinto Shrine with a vast 'torii' about 50 feet high. They are the archways that stand at the entrance to all Shinto Shrines and are generally painted bright vermilion. I then went to a place called the Yamanato Art Gallery, a small but beautiful collection of old and modern Kyoto arts and crafts.

After two more temples, lunch, a cinema and a final stroll round my favourite street, near the Kabuki theatre, I went back and Dr L. and I cooked ourselves a vast sukiyaki supper. Suki-yaki consists of thin slivers of beef, leeks, onions, Chinese cabbage, mushrooms, soya bean paste, some sort of grain shoots, a vegetable paste substance made from bulbs which looks and tastes like seaweed (delicious!) fried over a charcoal fire (preferably) in shoyu sauce, seasoned with sugar and perhaps saké.

Up at five next morning for a 6.15 train. A lovely journey down on a sunny day, with the inland sea looking incredibly beautiful, and so back to Kure, which looks ugly, cheap and tawdry by comparison and not even gay!

PAUL BURNS.

PAVANE FOR A DYING DREAM

Tendebantque manus ripae ulterioris amore.

Virgil. Aeneid VI, 314.

A humming-bird, swift flitting, darting,
Crimson dancing on vivid green,
Sips at the blooms shaking in the breeze;
And the sweet-scented air ruffles
The hanging tracery of leaves from the verandah.
Brooms shift and the low murmur of voices
Idle the lazy morning from the cool, dark bungalow,
Where the sun filters green through the whispering foliage
And plays speckled on the fresh-swept floor.

The soothing mutter of a mowing-machine
Lulls through the flowers to the falling shade
Under the trees where the heat is gentle.
A dog barks and the symphony of peace
Wraps it to silence. No noise; only a lulling sound
Of sleep and drowsy thought, where all that is stirring
Is the flashing humming-bird and the slow hum
Of the languid mower in the soft-scented garden,
And the morning drifting on . . .

A. H. EDYE.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE SACRAMENTS. SIGNS OF LIFE by A.-M. Roguet, O.P. (Blackfriars) 6s. (paper), 8s. 6d. (cloth).

MARY'S PART IN OUR REDEMPTION by Mgr Canon G. D. Smith, D.D., Ph.D. Revised edition (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

THE HEART OF THE WORLD by Dom Aelred Watkin (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

Every branch of knowledge must have its specialists and specialized works, but when a specialist is able to give others his knowledge in an unspecialized form, then he renders a service to all. Père A.-M. Roguet, O.P., has done this. This latest work is a companion volume to his previous book *Holy Mass: Approaches to the Mystery*. It is more systematic in its approach than the author's treatment of the Mass, for in the latter, as the sub-title suggests, Père Roguet approaches his subject from different view points and, as it were, goes round the subject; but the form of this work follows more closely the systematic treatment of the ordinary theology text books. The first part deals with the question 'What is a Sacrament?' or 'The sacraments in general', while the second is a discussion on each of the seven sacraments. A third part has been added entitled 'Notes on Sacramental Spirituality'. The chapters of the book have all been used on other occasions; the first part is made up of lectures given to the Union of Teaching Nuns at their Paris Congress in July 1952. These were a commentary on the 'Doctrinal Principles' to be found in the '*Directoire pour la pastorale des Sacrements*' officially approved by the French Bishops in 1951. The second part of the book is made up of talks given on the wireless in 1952. Thus the traditional teaching of the Church and its Thomistic interpretation have been adapted to very varied audiences.

There is therefore nothing pedantic or technical about Père Roguet's treatment of the Sacraments; indeed his aim is to make people appreciate the sacraments so as to benefit more from them.

'The Sacraments are acts of Christ.' The book starts with this terse sentence, quoted from the *Directoire*. That is the important fact about them and if that were understood we should not fall into the error of treating them like 'pennies in a slot machine', the author comments. They are Christ's acts prolonging in time his Redemptive work and applying the fruits of the Redemption to the individual soul. Every time we receive a Sacrament, Christ acts on the soul and so we are immediately in contact with the divine. Material things are used because we need to have the things of God adapted to our state, and yet through faith we know that the effect is supernatural. In fact a sacrament is a sign 'that interprets for mankind a divine reality'. Faith is required in order to penetrate through the material factors to the spiritual realities signified, and the soul will profit in so far as its faith is vivid and real. Obviously an understanding of the nature of the sacraments will help our appreciation of them, and this is the great merit of the book, for the author explains the significance of the gestures and words of the ritual. We have been warned by the Holy Father that our appreciation of the Liturgy must not be antiquarian, however a knowledge of the history of each sacrament does help to explain the ritual as we now have it. Again, our appreciation will be increased if we can see the sacraments in relation to the ordinary necessities of our daily lives. Both in this book and in the other, the facts of the faith are explained as realities designed to solve personal problems. In this way the disastrous divorce between religion and life is avoided.

One point in particular calls for attention. Père Roguet calls the sacraments 'signs of the Church' and 'if the sacraments are signs of faith and of the Church, it is normal and desirable that their administration should present a character that is

truly communal and sacred'. It is not usual to regard the sacraments from this point of view since too often they are considered only as means for sanctifying the individual. Indeed they do sanctify the soul, but the soul considered as part of a greater whole, namely the Church. They help to build up the Body of Christ and so have a 'social' character. They are as much public acts as private means for sanctification. Theologians and Liturgists in France, and indeed in this country too to a certain extent, are very conscious of the idea of 'community' in Christian life, and both are trying to make this notion a reality in the lives of the people. The Encyclical *Mediator Dei* defined the liturgy as 'the whole public worship of the Mystical Body of Jesus Christ, Head and members'. Now the sacraments are part of the liturgy and therefore continue and exercise the priesthood of Christ. They are also part of our 'worship' of God as well as means of sanctification.

'*Gratia divina sacramentis non est alligata*' is a familiar axiom and an important one. God is greater than His Sacraments and may justify a man who does not actually receive them. On the other hand all the sacraments have an enduring effect, since sacramental grace (if one may make the distinction) goes on operating after the sacrament has been received. For instance every time we profess our faith we do so in virtue of the Confirmation which we have received. This is more easy to see in the case of the Sacraments which imprint the character of Christ's priesthood on the soul, for the character as '*res et sacramentum*' is both the effect of the sacrament (the *res*) and the sign and cause of grace (the *sacramentum*)—and therefore an effective sign). If we understand the sacraments in this way, then we are more likely to regard them as living and present realities than as historical events in our lives.

'Living and present realities'—these words sum up Père Roguet's approach to theological problems and surely this is the way that they should be presented to layfolk, who need, as much as clerics, to feed their minds on the things of God.

There is little need for comment on Canon Smith's *Mary's Part in our Redemption*, since this is a second edition of a work first published in 1932, and reviewed at that time in these pages. It has been brought up to date in view of recent papal pronouncements. This new edition does give an opportunity to recommend a book which has every right to be considered as a classic. The Church's doctrine is clearly and pleasantly presented to the reader, who, if he does not know much theology, will learn a great deal by reading Mgr Smith. Those who are afraid of exaggerations in assessing our Lady's rôle in the Redemption will welcome the author's balanced, and, let it be said, devotional, presentation of his view.

In his book Dom Aelred Watkin sets out to solve the problems of fallen human nature by showing that the truths of faith will supply the solution. This is not meant to be a technical theological book, as the author warns us; it is good sound doctrine adapted to the lay reader. One might perhaps question the wisdom of using a word like 'sacrament' as widely as Dom Aelred does. There is of course a sense in which anything is sacramental, since it can be the occasion of grace, but it does seem to be important to distinguish clearly between the seven sacraments, sacramentals, and a whole host of grace giving occasions—these latter may be called sacraments, but only analogically.

Priest or layman looking for good spiritual reading will find it here.

G.B.H.

MEDIEVAL MYSTICAL TRADITION AND SAINT JOHN OF THE CROSS *by a Benedictine of Stanbrook Abbey* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

This book is a stimulating survey of a vast field. The author states that her aim was to attempt an answer to the questions: To whom was St John of the Cross indebted, and to what extent? To provide an answer to the first of these questions, the author has certainly contributed a great deal of valuable matter, though a study of the influences which affected St John, which omits St Bernard and the pseudo-Denis cannot perhaps be considered complete. But it is important to realize the sense in which an answer has been supplied to the second question, the extent to which St John was indebted to these sources. In the sense of pointing out passages which may be quoted as exact sources of this or that part of St John's teaching, hardly at all. In the case of an author such as St John of the Cross this is not to be looked for. The sense in which he is indebted to his predecessors is that they clarified ever more fully experiences of which all were in varying degrees the recipients. The elucidation of the psychological processes involved in contemplative prayer was a cumulative achievement, and each age was able to begin where the previous one left off. It is obvious, for example, that the Flemish mystics of the fourteenth century had much more insight into these processes than the Victorines.

The fame of St John of the Cross rests on the fact that he has given a more complete analysis than any other writer of the experiences that the human soul may undergo in prayer. It is in prayer that the soul makes contact with God, a process that will involve the activity of both mind and will, and, although it will be modified by the characteristics of each individual soul, the experience may be expected to follow a certain pattern. The broad outlines of this become early discernible in the treatises on prayer, but the more exact analysis and statement of it is a matter of considerable difficulty. The experience is after all in itself mysterious, for at no stage in this life does the human mind know God as He is in Himself, and then the higher states of prayer are experienced by few, and are necessarily outside the range of ordinary human experience. There are no adequate terms of reference with which to describe them.

At an early period of the Church's history, in the time of the Greek Fathers, there was speculation on the nature of the experiences that a man may undergo in prayer, but in the West the process had to be begun again in the Middle Ages, and a deeper study of prayer was among the activities of the scholastic movement. The experiences themselves were doubtless the same in all ages, and it is unlikely that those of St Bernard, for example, have ever been surpassed, but it was the expression of them which presented the difficulty. However, with the rise of scholastic theology, which meant the scientific study of the nature of God and of man's relation to Him, it was inevitable that the attempt to analyse and express the soul's experiences in prayer should be made. The interest of this book lies in letting us see the beginnings of this attempt in the West with the Victorines in the twelfth century, and in tracing its development up to St John of the Cross. The scheme is ambitious and the author does not claim to have done more than to point out the sources in which this development is to be followed, and to have sketched in its main lines, but this is much, and it is largely pioneer work, for although the sources she uses are all in print, there must be few who have read more than a small percentage of them, and fewer still who have tried to correlate them.

Perhaps it would have made the treatment of the subject clearer, if we had been given at the beginning a short summary of St John's teaching on prayer showing the stages through which the soul may advance. It is doubtful if a knowledge of this can be presumed in all readers of this book, and it would have provided a yardstick against which the earlier writers could have been more easily measured. The book,

however, remains a valuable exposition of the teaching on prayer in the West during the four centuries leading up to St John of the Cross, and shows how that teaching reached its culmination in him. As always the master who gives the final form to a body of doctrine is found to have built, consciously or not, on the work of a long line of predecessors.

F.G.S.

THE APOSTOLATE OF CHASTITY, a treatise for religious sisters, *by Ferdinand Valentine, O.P.* (Burns Oates) 18s.

This book gives more than it promises; actually it is a comprehensive treatise on the religious life, addressed specifically to religious women, but having, *mutatis mutandis*, an equal relevance for religious men. It is divided into four parts; Background, Dedication, Spiritual Motherhood, Handmaidens of Mary.

Part I deals with the training of novices, and here the author is at his best. Novices, it is often said, are not what they used to be. If that is true, it is a good reason for reviewing our approach to the training of them. More is gained by trusting them and acknowledging their worth than by surrounding them with suspicion and police methods. Young people will usually try to be as good as they are trustfully deemed to be. There must of course be some drill in the Novitiate, some correction, some surveillance, but good observance, like good manners, springs from within rather than from a book of rules. The Rule is not meant to be a procrustean bed; an artificial discipline will stunt the growth of the soul, and a system of correct behaviourism will obscure the principle of supernatural obedience. 'A good mother mistress knows almost instinctively when to open both eyes or only one or neither, for a job done badly to please God is infinitely better than a job done well to please folk.'

Exemplary conduct may be looked for in novices, but it should not be exacted as a kind of tribute to their superiors or to the rest of the community. It is literally preposterous that it should be for them to show their seniors how to live the religious life.

All this is dealt with by Fr Valentine reasonably and courteously. He writes with a delicacy of feeling for both superiors and subjects, and rides his zeal for reform on the curb.

In Part II the virtue of chastity is taken to pieces with the precision of a watchmaker. This is usually a dreary business, but Fr Valentine is good at it as he has shown in his book on *Religious Obedience*; he has the gift of making the dry bones of the text-book live and his practical comments are always convincing. The chapter on the *Chastity of Love* is not easy reading but a close study of it will be rewarding, especially for its clear exposition of the difference between a supernatural virtue and a natural one.

Part III recalls to us the sacredness and responsibility of sex. It is not something to be ashamed of, or to be treated as if it did not exist; neither is it to be bandied about recklessly; it is not a dirty thing to be covered up but a sacred thing to be veiled—as a chalice is veiled. It is all too easy for priests and religious to have mean and cynical and lop-sided notions of marriage, and to congratulate themselves on having escaped that fate. It is stated here, on the authority of St Thomas, that 'In the state of original justice, had man not fallen, a chaste and fruitful marital love would have been preferable to virginity'. It is important to give young people the right kind of instruction on these matters; if it is left till later life there may then be the bitter realization that it is one thing to put over the helm and another thing to bring round the ship. Chastity is a positive thing, a liberating and creative force; to regard it merely as a discipline leads to corrosion of the heart, continual frustration,

a grim and joyless apostolate, all adding up to much unhappiness for the person who is, so to speak, victimized by it.

Part IV treats mainly of devotion to our Lady, on the doctrinal level. She is not merely our greatest saint, our model, our advocate; she has a definite and indispensable function in God's plan of Redemption, and her prerogatives flow from that. That the dogma, for example, of the Assumption cannot be proved historically is beside the point; it is a doctrinal necessity. Devotion to our Lady may not be necessary for salvation but we can no more dispense with her than we can with the Mass.

The Apostolate of Chastity is a readable and stimulating book, and it is highly recommended to all who are interested in the important and delicate matters which it explores and illuminates.

M.K.B.

AESTHETICS AND LANGUAGE, edited by W. Elton (Blackwell) 21s.

What is aesthetics about? Perhaps it isn't about anything at all: that would at least account for the boring and pretentious rubbish which fills most books on the subject. Well then: what does it *claim* to be about? The aesthetician distinguishes himself sharply from the critic: criticism discusses the beauty of this and that work of art; aesthetics discusses Beauty and Art with capital letters. The crux of the matter is this: are Beauty and Art with capital letters worth discussing at all? Or is the whole subject bogus from the start, and just another philosophical 'job for the boys'?

In the first place, is it really sensible to combine poetry, painting, music and so on under the single heading of Art, and look for a general aesthetic theory to cover them all? There are certain canons of beauty recognized in the art of painting, others in the art of music, and so on. Why should one ask for a single Canon of Beauty governing Art? And if we devise one, isn't it likely to be so wide as to be more or less useless? Instead of large generalizations about Art and Beauty (eked out with the usual emotive capitals), wouldn't it be better to deal with the separate arts separately, recognizing their similarities and their differences?

Granted, however, for argument's sake that there is some point in talking of Art and Beauty, what sort of things do aestheticians in fact say about them? This is what F. H. Bradley says: 'Beauty is the self-existent pleasant. It is certainly not the self-existent which enjoys its own pleasure, for that, so far as one sees, need not be beautiful at all. But the beautiful must be self-existent, and its being must be independent as such' (*Appearance and Reality*, p. 411). And this is what Maritain says: 'Before the work of art passes by a transitive action from art into matter, the conception of art must itself have taken place within the soul by an immanent and vital action, like the procession of the mental word' (*Art and Scholasticism*, p. 64). Now whatever is the function of aesthetics, it can hardly be to say things like this. The last three centuries of philosophy have at least taught us one important lesson—to insist on the 'cash value' of statements: to insist, that is, that they should have some relevance to human experience, that it should be possible to point to some facts which might render them true. This conclusion, obvious though it may seem, has been dearly bought and is forgotten with fatal facility. If we take the pronouncements of Bradley and Maritain which I have quoted, and ask for their 'cash value', it becomes clear that they are just a waste of paper; and since the average work on aesthetics is crammed with this kind of stuff, aesthetic theory stands revealed as the tedious nonsense which it largely is. Principles which have become commonplaces in philosophy have been a long time dawning on aesthetics.

What then is there left for aesthetics to do? I am not going to suggest that the whole subject ought to be dismissed as bogus; but its pretensions need to be strictly curtailed. What is wanted is a purged aesthetics, and for this new science I suggest the following tasks:

- (i) to supervise criticism: that is, to dissuade the critics from talking the kind of nonsense which has up to now invaded aesthetics itself. The critic must be constantly reminded that his chief job is not just to multiply ridiculous metaphors (like Francis Thompson's essay on Shelley), but to call attention to features of works of art which might otherwise pass unnoticed (e.g. 'the dignified effect of this line of Virgil is due to the spondee in the fourth foot'). And quite apart from the more obvious excesses of the critics (see almost any account of modern sculpture), there are marginal cases when, for example, a piece of music is called 'ontological' or a painting 'contrapuntal'. Are these adjectives helpful? Do they mean anything, and if so, what? These are typical questions which aesthetics could in future be left to decide. In short, we want an aesthetics which will guide the critic in his guidance of the reader, hearer and viewer.
- (ii) to generalize in such a way as to draw attention to facts which should not be ignored. To say 'poetry is metaphor' is quite unhelpful if it is meant as a criterion of what is poetry and what is not; but if it is intended to stress the importance of imagery as a poetic device, it may be a useful remark, and with this reservation carefully in mind, the aesthetician may profitably generalize in such a fashion.

The opinions which I have so far been expressing are my own. However, most of the contributors to *Aesthetics and Language* would, I think, take the same general line. This book is a collection of ten essays on aesthetics, assembled from various periodicals with an introduction by Professor Elton of Connecticut. It has the same general ethos as the two volumes of *Logic and Language* which Blackwell's have recently produced—that is to say, it is largely inspired by the modern analytical and linguistic fashion in philosophy ('The present collection attempts to diagnose and clarify aesthetic confusions, which it holds to be mainly linguistic in origin', p. 1). There is, however, no 'party line' among these contributors, and anyone who dismisses this volume as 'logical positivist' will be making a very naive mistake.

Analytic philosophy is often blamed for 'not getting anywhere'. In this book it is constantly getting somewhere. The confusions and false pretences of traditional aesthetics are repeatedly exposed, and, what is more important, we are shown the logical genesis of these confusions. Thus Professor Passmore in his admirably readable essay on 'The Dreariness of Aesthetics' suggests that the tedium and woolliness characteristic of aesthetic, as of educational and other theories, arises from 'the attempt to impose a spurious unity on things, the spuriousness being reflected in the emptiness of the formulae in which that unity is described' (p. 44). Mr Hampshire's short but masterly contribution is to show how aesthetics has been confused by being likened to ethics—how 'this is beautiful' has been quite misleadingly regarded as similar to 'this is right'. And Miss Lake shows that statements like: 'the real work of art is a mental, not a physical thing' (Croce), and 'art is significant form' (Clive Bell) are of the same kind as 'squares have four sides' or 'the only real universities in England are Oxford and Cambridge'—that is, they are not statements of fact but a priori definitions or linguistic recommendations.

The whole tone of these essays may be summed up as a demand for a 'journeyman's aesthetics'; their tendency is to cut away dead wood; to apply Occam's Razor to the jungle of traditional aesthetics; to get away from Art, Beauty, Expression and capital letters in general and get back to a 'lower case' kind of thinking; to indulge, not in woolly generalizations but in solutions to particular problems of criticism and appreciation as they arise; in short, 'to take up work where work is to be done' (p. 30). These latter-day aestheticians have aimed at what aesthetics ought always to have aimed at—to directing a heightened attention to the actual poems and

paintings and compositions which artists create, critics appraise, and educated people enjoy. ('When, in aesthetics, one moves from the particular to the general, one is travelling in the wrong direction', p. 169).

The volume, of course, is not without its defects. Some of the authors (Professor Callie for instance) use a decidedly unattractive style. Professor Bouwsma of Nebraska has a perfectly valid point to make, but I doubt if the arch fairy-tale which he tells is the best way of making it. Professor Ryle, on 'Feelings', gives us a characteristically ruthless exploration of the logic of the verb 'to feel', but its relevance to the general subject of the book seems a little tenuous. None the less, all the contributors have some useful moves to make towards establishing aesthetics on a sound common-sense basis; they write for the most part freshly, simply and vigorously; and if the book contained nothing but Mr Hampshire's admirable essay on the difference between aesthetics and ethics, it would still be worth the guinea it costs.

Unlike the previous volumes in this series (*Language and Logic*), which claimed, not very convincingly, to be addressed to the lay public, this collection really is suitable for the general reader. After all, many more people are interested in aesthetics than in philosophy, and these authors have avoided the technical diction which philosophers find at least sometimes inevitable. These essays will be far more useful as an introduction to aesthetics than most works which bear that title; and many whose interest in the theory of art has been inhibited by the customary dullness and pretentiousness of the subject will find a new attraction in this book: they will find aesthetics a comparatively sane and sensible sort of enquiry, devoid of mysteries (though not of difficulties), and well within the scope of an intelligent layman.

If it is not offensive to end on a note of pedagogy, I venture to suggest that *Aesthetics and Language* will be useful to the schoolmaster. Take poetry, for instance: it is most important that people whose poetical taste is still being formed should not become the victims of bogus definitions and generalizations. If an intelligent boy is told that 'poetry is the expression of emotion', he will soon decide that Pope's 'Eclogues' are not poetry, and may consequently dismiss them as not worth reading. Or again, if he decides that 'poetry is the best words in the best order', he may with equal haste refuse to read Donne's sonnets. In the same way he might form an unreasoning prejudice against Picasso's painting or Alban Berg's music. He must therefore be carefully weaned by his instructors from dogmatic definitions and intemperate generalizations, and persuaded to concentrate with an open mind on the sonnet or sculpture or sonata of the moment. It is just this attitude which the writers of *Aesthetics and Language* are unanimous in advocating.

There is no index, but the production is adequate, and the misprint on p. 54 appears to be the only one.

P. O'R.S.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SEVENTEENTH CENTURY FRANCE by John Lough (Longmans) 21s.

This book was designed primarily for those studying seventeenth century French texts. But it will be equally useful to historians. Teachers of history will especially bless the author for the detail of life in Louis XIV's France, which has hitherto been nowhere accessible in English in so readable and concise a form. The illustrations—both the long quotations from contemporary writers, and the pictures—are admirably chosen, though we wish that the frank, revealing portrait of Louis XIV by Benoit (No. 54) could have been put alongside the grandiose state portrait by Rigaud (No. 36).

Very welcome also, is the historical realism which, by a skilful use of detail and quotations, shows vividly the base side that underlay the splendours of Louis

XIV's France: the difficulties of government, the realities of the courtier's life, the humiliating shifts to which the nobility were driven to make ends meet, the crying abuses in clerical life. There is something very satisfying to the modern mind in this firm dwelling on the relativities and short-comings.

But we should have welcomed much more effort to recreate the positive ideas and ideals which, however limited or even stultified by human and material conditions, were France's true claim to greatness in the seventeenth century. Professor Lough protests that it is not his business to deal with ideas. Thus religion—which, as he admits, was treated with 'passionate seriousness' by 'Frenchmen of this age' (p. 88)—is relegated to one chapter, on the Clergy. Even in that chapter Professor Lough leaves to others the description of the ideals and efforts of the French Counter Reformation, and concentrates on clerical abuses. Surely this nullifies any effort to make us see life through the eyes of the seventeenth century Frenchman. It is all too easy for the modern reader to be confirmed in his prejudice that religion was of little account, that the world of the Encyclopædists and of the principles of '89 was already there.

Also was the religious basis of kingship then a mere façade? The modern mind is predisposed to think so: but surely the Monarchy meant something real and ultimate to the average seventeenth century Frenchman—and not an inefficient absolutism or a no doubt necessary stage in the transition from feudalism to the Republic.

There are two inaccuracies—the 'Dominican monk' on page 108, and the summary classification of

'The purely local economy of feudal times, when each community had been compelled to be self-sufficient' (p. xii).

However small the scale of its industry, trade and finance, local self-sufficiency was hardly the mark of medieval economy.

H.A.

THE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SECULARS AND THE MENDICANTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PARIS IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY by D. L. Douie (Aquinas Society of London. Aquinas Paper, No. 23. Blackfriars Publications) 2s. 6d.

Miss Douie has compressed into the confines of this short paper an excellent and most readable account of the quarrel between secular priests and the mendicant orders at Paris from 1250 to 1291. For the ordinary reader it will be welcome as giving a fascinating insight into the life of a thirteenth century University and its realities, and also as presenting an unfamiliar side of St Thomas Aquinas—as the defender of the religious life. It is a pity that Miss Douie does not tell us more of the French episcopate who, as she says, were much concerned in the quarrel. It would be interesting to know how many were university men, and whether any were mendicants.

H.A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- FÉNÉLON'S REFLECTIONS FOR EVERY DAY OF THE MONTH (extracts from the *Manuel de Piété* translated by *William Fowles*). (Paternoster series : 12. Burns Oates) 1s. 6d.
- THE DE LA SALLE BROTHERS IN GREAT BRITAIN by *W. J. Battersby, Ph.D.* (Burns Oates) 5s.
- GIRLS AT SCHOOL UNDER THE 'ANCIEN RÉGIME' by *H. C. Barnard, M.A.* (Burns Oates) 5s.
- MARGARET, PRINCESS OF HUNGARY by *S.M.C.* (Blackfriars Publications) 6s. 6d.
- FATHER SIX by *Mgr Olichon*, with an introduction by *Graham Greene* (Burns Oates) 9s. 6d.
- FINANCIAL JUSTICE. Aquinas Paper, No. 22 by *J. F. L. Bray, Ph.D.* (Blackfriars Publications) 2s.
- BLACK POPES. AUTHORITY, ITS USE AND ABUSE by *Abp Roberts, S.J.* (Longmans) 8s. 6d.
- THE SPIRITUALITY OF THE OLD LOW COUNTRIES by *Stephanus Axter, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications) 6s. 6d.
- THE LITERARY RIDDLE IN ITALY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY by *Michele de Filippis* (University of California Publications in Modern Philology. Vol. XL, No. 1) \$2.50.
- AN ESSAY IN CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY by *Dom Illtyd Trethowan* (Longmans) 12s. 6d.
- MY SERVANT CATHERINE by *Arrigo Levasti*, translated by *Dorothy M. White* (Blackfriars) 21s.

THE EDITOR acknowledges the receipt of the following publications :—

The Downside Review, The Oratory Parish Magazine, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, The Ushaw Magazine, St Peter's Net, Pax, Les Cahiers de Saint André, The Venerable, The Wish Stream, The Douai Magazine, 27 Rue Jacob, The Oscotian.

The Lorestonian, The Wykehamist, The Sedberghian, Wimbledon College Magazine, The Corbie, St John's Gazette, The Novocastrian, The Pocklingtonian, The Edmundian, The Raicliffian, The Georgian, Bootham, The Cottonian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, Oratory School Magazine, The Saint Augustine's Magazine, The Raven, The Denstonian, St Bede's Magazine, The Coathamian, Belmont Abbey School Magazine.

OBITUARIES

FATHER PLACID DOLAN

WHEN FATHER PLACID died in SS. John and Elizabeth's Hospital on 10th June this year at seventy-six, he was a venerable figure; loved and revered by his own community, by many generations of Amplefordians and a large circle of friends; for he had something of a genius for friendship. If ever a man had an active and acute mind, he had. The wide sweep of his interests was only equalled by the originality of his views, always forcibly, often provocatively expressed, with ingenuity and cogence.

From 1904 to 1941 officially he taught mathematics to the senior classes with conspicuous success, but by his unofficial activities he made as enduring and probably more important contributions to the lives of individuals: for he was essentially an individualist. He never addressed himself to collective humanity. To the end he was always alive to new methods and ideas. It was Father Placid who introduced the 'set system' and, along with Father Paul and Father Ambrose Byrne, he pressed forward to make Ampleforth the modern Catholic Public School it became under Father Edmund Matthews. A great lover of nature he founded the Natural History Society, started an aviary (complete with an eagle) and kept bees. A real connoisseur of poetry and literature, he was Chairman of the Literary and Debating Society for many years. A very well-read man, he founded the School Library as we know it to-day; choosing the books and cataloguing them on the most modern system. A keen photographer, he took over the Dark Room, reorganizing it with characteristic thoroughness. A sound bat, he played cricket and took a net, giving no uncertain advice. He taught carpentry with emphasis on the proper use of tools. He loved gardens, so he made gardens; the one at the back of the Monastery is a memorial to him. He was a practical man, his many interests and enthusiasms became incarnate in a form calculated to inspire others. In this way Father Placid handed on what had been given to him. He had a sacramental attitude to life.

Some may have found it difficult to get to know him for a gruff manner protected a shy and sensitive nature; he could be abrupt, too. The middle-aged (and beyond) can recall numerous amusing sagas of this foible. However, he had a delightful sense of humour and fun which passed the acid test of his ability to enjoy a joke against himself. Perhaps more than those who made it.

All the time Father Placid was increasingly in demand as a confessor in the community and School; and outside, as a spiritual guide and retreat-giver. He would take endless pains unravelling a person's spiritual problems, listening with an evident sympathy and great understanding.

His advice was forthright, often unconventional, but always very much to the point and, what is more, intensely practical. In this capacity many felt his absence keenly when he had to retire from Ampleforth in 1941 through ill health.

Father Placid hardly ever talked about himself but it was the things of the spiritual world that were his most absorbing and ever-present interest. His spiritual centre of gravity was the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, which he preached constantly in sermons and retreats. It is a sad thing that the book he planned to write on the Mass in his mature years never came to fruition. It would have told readers far more about the essential Father Placid than any obituary notice. Near to death he said 'I feel a great peace'. May he rest in peace. To his family we offer our sincere sympathy.

WILLIAM DE GEIJER

A correspondent writes :—

The Requiem Mass for William de Geijer was celebrated at Farm Street on 5th May. The church was full, and though all mourned one was conscious of a great sense of peace, resignation and acquiescence during that brief and beautiful Low Mass.

De Geijer was a man of many gifts, possessing much erudition, a connoisseur of art and literature and an admirable linguist; but none of these gifts were much in evidence when with his friends; what struck one most was his humility, sympathy and enchanting sense of humour; his curious ability to be as happy in White's Club as in Santa Sofia, as pleased to follow beagles in the counties where this sport is pursued as in meandering through the Aegean Isles. He loved his visits to Ampleforth, and often talked of them.

One met him often after many years as though one had only parted yesterday. One who loved him wrote 'I never had a friend who was a better friend'.

And so it was with us all. There was no music during the Mass, but as the coffin was carried down the nave, Brahms' 'Guten Abend, Gute Nacht' was played and we who knew and loved him realized that even now he would not wish us to grieve and that we were only saying 'Good-night' to him.

L.L.

NOTES

We offer Dom Christopher Butler congratulations on being re-elected Abbot of Downside.

At an ordination held by his Lordship Bishop Brunner in the Abbey Church on Sunday, 18th July, Br Nicholas Walford and Br Joseph Carbery were raised to the priesthood. At the same ceremony Br Justin Caldwell and Br Kieran Corcoran were raised to the sub-diaconate. We offer all of them our congratulations.

Many readers of the JOURNAL will recall well Georgiana Ingham who for many years kept the Inn at Byland and gave such a Yorkshire welcome to those that called. They will be saddened to hear that she died on 14th May after a few years spent in retirement at Coxwold. She was an old friend of Ampleforth and particularly of the late Fr Placid Dolan. May she rest in peace.

The writer of the obituary of Fr Paul, published in the June number of the JOURNAL, regrets that he made an error in the account of Fr Paul's early days. The Belingfeld family should have read the Bedingfeld family and their house (Oxburgh Hall) is not at Roxburgh.

The Editor also would like to apologise for an error in the same issue. The frontispiece photograph of Fr Paul Nevill was published without acknowledgment. It was, as many will know, one of several taken of Fr Paul by an Old Boy of Ampleforth, Michael Dunne.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES :—

AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, June Number 1954, pages 96 and 97, 'He' (Fr Paul) 'had been given charge of the School part of the JOURNAL in 1912 and in 1914 he was editor-in-chief. It became an instrument of policy. He wrote round England to collect articles from important people . . . Bishop Hedley, Sir Mark Sykes and others were persuaded to contribute.' The JOURNAL was inaugurated 1895 by Bishop Hedley's enterprise during the time of Prior Burge's term of office. (See *Life of Bishop Hedley* by J. Anselm Wilson, pages 32, 33, 34 and 35.) To quote but two sentences from this book, 'He' (Bishop Hedley) 'promised the editor that he would write an article for the JOURNAL whenever he was asked—a promise that he faithfully kept. At first, this meant an article for nearly every number.' Bishop Hedley died November 1915. He wrote, I am informed, thirty-five articles for the JOURNAL during the first twenty years of its publication.

Some of the Bishop's comments as to what the JOURNAL should be, as given in the life above mentioned, are apposite to the mild controversy appearing in recent numbers.

THE GILLING GLASS

In the bottom right-hand corner of the south window of the great chamber at Gilling Castle is the device and signature of the glazier—'Boernard Dininckhoff fecit Año 1585'. A 'Barnard Dinnichoff glasier' appears in the list of freemen of York in 28 Elizabeth (1585-6: Surtees Society, 102/28).

But there is one other surviving piece of evidence about this workman. Amongst the Ingram of Temple Newsam MSS. in the Leeds Library archives (A. 3/1 and 2) are a letter written by Barnard Dininghof and several plans which are clearly also his work. The letter is addressed to 'Mr Lamesden' and dated 11th October 1618 from New Lodge, Sheriff Hutton, and only the signature is by Dininghof. He offers to rebuild the gatehouse at Sheriff Hutton as a gentleman's residence, for £400, in accordance with the enclosed plans. The plans form a complete set and are signed 'per B.D.' Unfortunately Dininghof's tender was rejected, and the house built by someone else.

H.A.

THE YORK CYCLE OF MYSTERY PLAYS, 1954

The first production of the York Mystery Plays since 1572, at the Festival of Britain in 1951, was hailed with enthusiasm and praise by both critics and public, while their revival this year formed a major and most enjoyable contribution to the York Festival. The York Cycle, which comprises forty-eight short, one-act plays and is the only complete cycle in existence, is thought to have been the work of a local author, in all probability a monk, of about the year 1350. The plays themselves were originally acted by the City Guilds on Corpus Christi, each being performed by a particular guild on the top of a cart, which was dragged round the streets of York.

The object of these Plays was the religious education of the common people, and when performed in sequence they present a summary of the world's history from the Creation to the Last Judgment. However their purpose lay not so much in the story which they told, as in the moral which they drew from it. The theme and message of the Plays is charity, and great emphasis is laid on this virtue throughout, especially in the detailed account of our Lord's life, where He is shown forgiving sinners and healing the blind and the lame, and also in the final scene where Christ addresses the wicked souls:—

'Whenever any needy one
Of you has asked aught in My name,
And was not heard, or, their need known,
Your help to them was not at home—
To Me was that unkindness shown.'

The verse of the Plays, as one would expect, since they were written for the ordinary people, is simple and direct. However, this does not hinder it from often

attaining a very considerable degree of majesty and power, as in the opening lines spoken by God the Father:—

'I am gracious and great, God without a beginning;
I am maker unmade, and all might is in me.
I am life and way unto weal winning;
I am foremost and first; as I bid it shall be.'

It is interesting to note that throughout the Plays considerable effect, though never at the expense of clarity, is obtained by a versatile and deceptively simple use of alliteration.

The problem which faced the producer of 1954 was that of presenting as a coherent and interesting narrative, on a single large stage, this Cycle of Medieval Morality Plays. There was a real challenge, but a challenge which was capably accepted, as one might expect, by a producer of the standing of Mr Martin Browne. Skilful cutting and dovetailing-together of the Plays dealt with the time factor, while the ruins of St Mary's Abbey were ingeniously adapted to form a single, comprehensive stage. The small amount of artificial scenery used was discreet and effective, though one perhaps did not feel altogether happy about the gigantic and rather gaudy—but undoubtedly very significant—dragon's head whose jaws formed the entrance to Hell. The costumes, although medieval, were not troublesome; however the 'sugar-cake' epithet was a little too readily applicable to some of the angels.

Mr Martin Browne's production was modern but in perfect taste, and characterized by a great feeling for the dramatic, which unfortunately led at times to a neglect of the less spectacular scenes that towards the end became rather tedious—the seats, one noticed, were extremely hard. However, for the most part, the interest was held; indeed there were moments of unassailable comedy, and of intense drama and emotion. The spectacle of Pontius Pilate being tucked into bed by the beadle was most amusing, while the great shaft of light which shot across the stage from the door of the empty Tomb and St Michael's sudden appearance, sheathed in light, high up on the Abbey walls were both moments of drama and effect.

The acting, with some notable exceptions, was competent and sincere, and indeed, this was in many ways its chief charm, for the even standard among the many minor parts only served to show up more vividly the major characters. Without doubt it was Van Eyssen's performance as Satan which overshadowed all others; his every movement seemed only to add to the air of cunning evil which surrounded him. He spoke with feeling and conviction; one remembers particularly his opening lines recited from Heaven as Lucifer, Angel of Light:—

'I am glorious and great, and figured full fit;
The form of all fairness upon me lies fast.
All wealth am I wielding, so wise is my wit.'

If there was any major weakness in the acting, it lay with Christ; for of the principal characters he seemed the least convincing. Somehow he failed to hold the stage in the manner which one perhaps subconsciously expected. But next to Satan the chief honours must go to Adam and Eve, and to Joseph and Mary. One of the finest and most dramatic instants in the whole production was the Creation; Adam and Eve rising up out of the ground managed to capture perfectly the idea of the first human beings seeing with wonder and bewilderment the world which God had prepared for them. The Annunciation and the Nativity were certainly among the most satisfactory scenes in the Mystery Plays. The characters were all vivid, often charming, and always human.

For four centuries the York Cycle of Mystery Plays had remained in manuscript and unperformed. However, their revival has shown that these Plays have, if anything, gained in dramatic value with the passing of time; and might one add that their moral was not wholly lost.

P.M.L.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Fr Bertrand Pike, O.P. (1902), who died on 19th May, and for Christopher Hughes-Smith who lost his life in an accident on 12th August.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :—

John Anthony Yates to Elizabeth Barbara Skottowe at St Benedict's, Ealing, on 29th May.

Brian Julian Maurice Murphy to Patricia Garençières Pearson at the Church of St Thomas More, Leicester, on 5th June.

John Cramer to Anne Brown at St Gregory's, Northampton, on 19th June.

John Andrew Rattrie to Jean Elizabeth Lunnon at St Mary's Church, Hamilton, New Zealand, on 19th June.

Timothy Smiley to Benita Bentley at Fisher House, Cambridge, on 24th July.

Dr Christopher John Hopkins to Jane Mary McDowell at St James', Spanish Place, on 27th July.

John Reid to Bronach Kelly at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Donnybrook, Dublin, on 21st August.

John Graeme Miller Somerville, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to Jean Agnew Wallace at St Joseph's Church, Stranraer, on 28th August.



AND to the following on their engagement :—

Patrick Keliber to Jill Bromfield.

Peter John Ryland to Diana Jean Robinson.

Donal Vincent Morrin to Sheila Kemp.

Anthony Birtwistle to the Hon. Diana Barnewall.

Hugh Bertram Neely to Pamela Marjorie Franklin-Smith.

Michael Dunne to the Hon. Mary Rodd.

Count Francis Bernard to Mlle. Marguerite Bellet.



JOHN CASTELLI was ordained Priest at Wonerish Seminary on 12th June, Henry Hill at Purley on 17th June, Jock Hamilton Dalrymple at the Scots College, Rome, on 11th July and John Eckes, S.J., at Heythrop College on 10th September.

BR ADRIAN SMITH (A. B. Smith, St Wilfrid's, 1948), made his Solemn Profession as a White Father on 21st May, and has been ordained deacon.



IN the Birthday Honours the following appointments and awards were made to Old Boys :—

O.B.E. (Military Division) : Lieut-Col P. F. Fane Gladwin, Scots Guards.

A.F.C. : Wing-Cmdr H. N. Garbett, Acting Wing-Cmdr P. C. C. Barthropp.

B.E.M. : Sgt (Acting) N. J. P. Hewett, The Kenya Regt (T.F.).



LIEUT P. D. FANSHAWE, 2nd Dragoon Guards, R.A.C., has been awarded the U.S.A. D.F.C. and Air Medal by President Eisenhower in recognition of gallant and valuable services in Korea.



CAPT. E. M. P. HARDY, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, was Mentioned in Despatches for services in Korea.



MAJOR J. F. D. JOHNSTON, M.C., Grenadier Guards, has qualified in the entrance examination for the Staff College, Camberley, and he and Major C. J. B. Jarrett, M.C., D.F.C., R.A., have been selected to attend the course in 1955.



WING CMDR H. N. GARBETT, D.F.C., A.F.C., has been appointed to command Sharjah, Middle East Air Force.



T. H. E. B. ASHWORTH, Lincoln's Inn, has been called to the Bar.



G. V. GOSLING has passed his Law Finals.



J. G. BECKWITH, Assistant Keeper, Department of Textiles, Victoria and Albert Museum, has been granted a Leverhulme Research Grant for search in late antique Coptic, early Islamic and early medieval textiles in the Near East.

H. F. ELLIS-REES was successful in the competition for the Administrative Class of the Home Civil Service; and P. W. Unwin, P. M. Laver and A. D. S. Goodall were successful for the senior branch of the Foreign Service.



OXFORD. A. D. S. Goodall obtained a First Class in Lit.Hum. The following were also successful in Final Honours Schools: P. J. Bishop, P. M. Laver, C. D. P. McDonald (Lit.Hum.); D. J. G. Hennessy, G. W. Swift, S. B. Thomas, P. J. C. Vincent, W. J. F. Ward (Jurisprudence); A. W. N. Bertie, J. J. M. David, T. A. W. Llewellyn, P. F. Ryan, P. W. Unwin (Modern History); A. T. Garnett, J. L. Rundall, J. F. R. H. Stevenson (Modern Languages); P. J. E. Sheahan (English Language and Literature); J. A. Kenworthy-Browne (P.P.E.); D. Horne (Engineering Science); P. C. M. Comins (Agriculture); Br Geoffrey Lynch (Geography); Br Aidan Gilman (Botany); M. A. Gibson, P. James (Animal Physiology); D. Goodman (Chemistry Part II); J. E. A. Havard (Chemistry Part I).



CAMBRIDGE. E. H. Cullinan obtained a First Class—the only one awarded—in the third Examination for Architectural Studies, and was *proxime accessit* for the Edward S. Prior Prize. Others successful in Tripos, Part II, and other examinations were:—W. M. Hopkins (Mechanical Sciences); J. S. H. Hattrell, A. H. St M. Jackson, C. L. Thomasson (Law); M. Perry (Natural Sciences); A. F. Hornyold, M. R. Morland (Historical); H. F. A. Engleheart (third Examination in Estate Management, Rural Group); T. R. P. Cullinan, P. M. E. Drury, J. C. Twomey (Natural Sciences, Part I).

There has been little news of Amplefordians at Cambridge in recent numbers of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, so we are pleased to be able to give a complete list of those who were in residence during the past year.

W. M. Hopkins, P. D. Blackledge, P. Strode, N. A. Sayers, *Peterhouse*; T. J. Smiley, B.A., A. H. St M. Jackson, *Clare*; M. Perry, C. J. Carr, *Gonville and Caius*; F. D. Bingham, J. D. A. Fennell, *Corpus Christi*; M. R. Morland, *King's*; P. R. J. Ballinger, E. H. Cullinan, D. J. L. Lee, *Queens*; J. A. Cowell, *St Catharine's*; G. E. A. C. Harper, *Jesus*; D. Gore-Lloyd, B.A., P. M. Morreau, *St John's*; T. R. Cullinan, P. M. G. Drury, J. S. H. Hattrell, A. F. G. Hornyold, D. P. Jeffcock, C. L. Thomasson, J. C. Twomey, A. R. de Larrinaga, J. S. Elliman, T. P. Fattorini, J. M. Hartigan, A. C. Hugh Smith, J. F. Scrope, J. M. Stephenson, D. H. Dick, The Earl of Dumfries, M. H. McAndrew, J. C. Wilson, *Trinity*; H. F. A. Engleheart, *Downing*.

R. A. McCAFFREY recently qualified Bachelor of Architecture in the National University of Ireland, gaining First Place, First Class Honours and a special prize. His brother D. W. McCaffrey has been awarded the President's Prize by the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland for a paper on 'Prestressed Composite Beam Road Bridges'. P. A. F. Morrin obtained First Place and First Class Honours in his Medical Finals at University College, Dublin.



C. J. HUSTON has qualified M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh.



AN article in the May issue of *Soldier* gave news of Major Rodney Elliott. He is a very experienced tracker, and his services have been lent by the Chief Game Warden of Kenya to the newly formed East African Tracking School, formed as part of the campaign against Mau Mau.



A. J. F. WHITE is working for the British Travel Association in the U.S.A., and is second in command of the New York office.



G. J. WOLSELEY has gone to Canada where he is working for A. V. Roe at Malton, Ontario.



A. J. PIKE is with the East African Airways Corporation at their office in Salisbury, S. Rhodesia.



ALAN ODDIE is in Toronto on the editorial side of a trade magazine catering for the air conditioning, heating and plumbing industry.



JOHN BINNS is working with Mr Goodhart-Rendell on the new church that is being built at Prinknash Abbey.



A. P. CUMMING has returned from Tasmania, and is now working with Mowlems on the design and construction of a new pumping station for the Fawley refinery. His brother Denis is in Adelaide with a post in the chemical research laboratory for Soil Mechanics.



PHILIP VICKERS is an Account Executive in the London office of the American advertising agency of Foote, Cone and Belding.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	C. C. Cowell
School Monitors	J. E. Kirby, C. M. J. Moore, G. J. Bull, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, R. O. Miles, F. J. Galen, A. E. Marron, T. N. Heffron, G. H. Morris, J. P. Fawcett, T. H. Dewey, P. E. Poole, D. F. J. Martelli, N. F. Martin, M. P. Hickey, D. F. Swift, R. H. Sheil, T. C. Morris	
Captain of Cricket	.. .. .	J. E. Kirby
Captain of Swimming	.. .. .	N. F. Martin
Captain of Shooting	.. .. .	P. E. N. McCraith
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	G. C. Hartigan
Librarians	M. T. Clanchy, E. P. Arning, T. J. Cullen, H. J. Arbuthnott, T. R. Harman, J. I. Daniel, R. E. Robinson, A. G. Gibson, D. C. Chamier, M. C. Dunworth	

THE following left the School in April 1954:—

W. T. J. Bellasis, C. C. P. Brown, M. A. Bulger, M. H. Cramer, V. E. Dillon, H. W. E. Kingsbury, M. D. B. O'Regan, D. P. Palengat, A. K. T. Prugar, A. Rooke Ley, J. J. Russell, D. E. C. Seward, A. N. V. Slinger, J. V. Sturup, A. J. S. Taylor.

THE following came to the School in April 1954:—

J. I. Flanagan, H. R. Haydon, M. R. Leigh, N. J. D. Marsden, D. R. Hodgson, T. S. McCann, M. B. Petre, S. B. Tusting, A. Weaver.

MR J. McDONNELL, from Dover College, has joined the Modern Languages Staff.

MR C. J. ACHESON, who left us last December, has been appointed joint Headmaster of Portsmouth Priory School, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

WE offer our congratulations to Mr and Mrs J. S. Pickin on the birth of their sixth child, and first son, and to Mr and Mrs J. McDonnell on the birth of a son.

MR G. S. TOWNSLEY has left the Music Staff.

THE LIBRARIAN gladly acknowledges the following gifts:—

The European Inheritance edited by Sir Ernest Barker and others, from Major C. Jennings; *The Queen's Beasts* from Mr Fellowes; *Invisible Cargo* and other publications from The Shell Petroleum Company; Dart's *Interpretation of Music* from J. Kenworthy-Browne; *Letters of Pope Innocent III* from C. J. Middleton-Stewart; Barrett's *The Sunlit Land* and Sutton's *Mathematics in Action* from S. R. Fletcher and P. J. Watkins; to say nothing of sundry other offers and promises, and a generous gift of a number of books, pictures and *objets d'art* from Miss Hines, the sister of six Old Boys.

WE witness a newcomer among publications at Ampleforth, the *Rubaiyat*. It came out once in each of the last two terms, and rapidly established warm relations with the *Ampleforth News*. It has, apparently, long been needed. For years schoolmasters have been writing the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL for themselves, and schoolboys the *Ampleforth News*. No one has catered for more sophisticated readers. This situation is now at an end. Moreover *Rubaiyat* began at once to delight its producers in a measure never achieved by the other productions. Of course, one could criticize. It was an obvious line to mock at cricket, condemn modern art, disagree with a certain literary critic. Perhaps it is the censors who are nervous of attacks on the less vulnerable targets. Without the inhibitions of its elder sisters, *Rubaiyat* offers scope for all who are in earnest about being funny. We withhold a warmer greeting so as not to confer on it any undesired respectability.

AMONG a number of films shown at the end of the term was the Ciné Flash, *A Ceremonial Parade*, made during the Inspection by the Minister of Defence, by what the *Yorkshire Post* called 'The College Film Unit'.

MUSIC

Theatre, Tuesday, 13th July, 8 p.m.

Sonata	A Major, two Movements	Mozart
	Allegro Molto	
	Presto	
Violin Solos	La Legère	Fiocco
	La Gitana	Kreisler
	Serenade from <i>Hassan</i>	Delius
Piano Solos		
Sonata	A Major	César Franck
	Allegretto ben moderato	
	Allegro	
	Recitativo-Fantasia	
	Allegro poco mosso	

Violin: HERBERT SPENCER
Piano: GEOFFREY TOWNSLEY

Anyone who came to this recital expecting to be overwhelmed was to be disappointed. The keynote of the evening was quietness and intimacy and the quality of force was notably and pleasantly absent. Both players were clearly at their best in setting out to please rather than to impress.

The Mozart was played with a beautifully calm accurate clarity that demonstrated quite strikingly that Mozart writes simply, and completely successfully, to entertain. The performance was restrained and the listeners felt in no danger of being struck by the lightning that plays through this music, but rather had the impression of being shown a small and beautifully reproduced photograph of a smiling landscape.

Mr Spencer then tossed off some pleasant trifles with pleasant unconcern; indeed, after the Mozart, the earnest desperation which such trifles sometimes call forth in their performers would have been quite out of place.

Mr Townsley chose as a piano solo the Myra Hess arrangement of Bach's 'Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring'. In contrast with the vast available repertory of impressive piano music which is easier than it sounds, this simple-sounding piece is actually of considerable difficulty, and Mr Townsley deserves high praise for the musicianly skill, care, and nice judgment of touch which made it sound so easy and peaceful.

The bit of 'Spanishery' that followed could hardly avoid sounding trivial; but it was played perhaps a little too laconically; there was even a suggestion of a somewhat British determination not to be upset by dago music.

The César Franck Sonata (surely among the best written music for this instrumental combination?) was played with the right mixture of intimacy and remoteness, and the listener was given, not the bath of chromaticism he sometimes gets but a distant view of misty magnificence which lent an enchantment all too rare.

No one can make a more graceful and effective farewell than a music master. This was Mr Townsley's farewell, and he has left us with a very pleasant last memory of him.

ORDINATION CONCERT

Theatre, Sunday, 18th July, 8 p.m.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

Symphony: 'The Drum Roll', last movement *Haydn*

THE ORCHESTRA

Piano Solo: Nocturne F Minor *Chopin*

I. ZALUSKI

Duo for Violin and Viola, one movement *Pleyel*

N. S. JOHNSON-FERGUSON and P. R. EVANS

Wind Quintet: K.V. 452, one movement *Mozart*

Flute: R. WHITFIELD

Horn: MR MARTIN

Clarinet: T. J. CULLEN

Bassoon: MR DOWLING

Piano: MR PERRY

'Cello Solo: Le Cygne *Saint-Saens*

P. J. WATKINS and MR DOWLING

Three Part Songs (a) Old Abram Brown *Britten*

(b) The Woodland Dark *Purcell*

(c) Let the Fifes and the Clarions *Purcell*

Concerto for Two Pianos: K.V.365, three movements *Mozart*

E. P. ARNING and T. J. CULLEN

To say that this was the 'left overs' from the Exhibition Concert is, in view of the latter's excellence, to pay a compliment. The main criticism might be that not enough was left over for the orchestra, considering how much enjoyment it gave in both its pieces, especially the Mozart Concerto. The two pianists played not only competently but with zest and the orchestra supported them.

As to the rest, none of it orchestral save the opening piece, there was certainly variety, perhaps too much for a well balanced programme. Zaluski's solo was able but rather cold. The duo for violin and viola was also well played and the music pleasing. Perhaps more passion was wanted here also; one could have forgiven an occasional faulty note for the sake of greater overall tension. To some extent this was more evident in the Mozart Wind Quintet—for an oddly attractive combination of instruments, all of which were well handled. Watkins' solo was very enjoyable, perhaps a little too short, and the music chosen, though in more than one way appropriate for a 'leaving' solo, not of remarkable character.

It was good to see that singing is not always to be lacking in our concerts. The first song gave amusement to those who did not find it painful (we blame the composer principally). The others were welcome and we hope that those who can sing will return with more of this kind of thing on future occasions. The higher standards of our music tempt us to severer criticism than has been customary. This was a good concert and it showed that we may expect better.

H.E.L.

THE EXHIBITION

THIS was enjoyed in warm and, except for the first night of the play, fine weather. Notable successes were the Concert and the Gilling Garden Party. The Play also was excellent. This year the Corps of Drums beat retreat after the Concert—very competently, and the Country Dancers reappeared again to give good performances.

At the Prize Giving the Headmaster opened his speech with a tribute to Fr Paul. He referred, among other things, to Fr Paul's high regard for scholarship. That was why he had been so keen on the winning of scholarships. And it was accompanied by constant effort to help those less able boys for whom scholarship was difficult or impossible.

The Headmaster gave a satisfactory report on the School. He went on to remark that good results at school were wasted unless scholars continued to work hard and to behave with good sense after leaving school, especially at the Universities. He said also that as Headmaster he would not be committed to a policy. If he had any it was that while he would rejoice at successes of the School in any field, he would always consider its achievements in study as of major importance.

Fr Abbot also spoke of Fr Paul and stressed that he had never failed to recognize the spiritual purposes of education as primary. Fr Abbot then announced the possibility of work on the Abbey Church beginning again in the near future.

The following received prizes:—

	SIXTH FORM
GROUP I	
Scholarship Set	R. O. Miles J. E. Kirby R. E. S. Robinson C. S. R. Honeywill J. I. Daniel D. A. Poole Hon. P. M. Pakenham A. Whitfield M. C. P. Dunworth E. P. Arning N. P. J. Fellowes
Latin—3rd Year	
Latin—2nd Year	
Latin—1st Year	
Greek—3rd Year	
Greek—2nd Year	
Greek—1st Year	
History—2nd and 3rd Year	
History—1st Year	
GROUP II	
Scholarship Set History	C. Middleton-Stewart C. C. Cowell M. T. Clanchy D. H. Morris L. Fitzherbert P. A. B. Llewellyn H. J. Arbutnott C. T. Allmand F. C. D. Delouche N. F. Martin F. H. B. Searfe D. J. Ingle D. M. Leahy
History—2nd Year	
History—1st Year	
Latin	
French—2nd Year	
French—1st Year	
Spanish—2nd Year	
Spanish—1st Year	
Geography—2nd Year	
Geography—1st Year	

GROUP III

Mathematics—3rd Year	D. P. Morland
Mathematics—2nd Year	D. H. Noton

GROUP IV

Physics—2nd Year	P. R. del Tufo
Chemistry—2nd Year	C. K. Connolly
Chemistry—1st Year	S. R. Fletcher
Biology—2nd Year	P. J. Watkins
Biology—1st Year	H. J. R. Beveridge
Mathematics—2nd Year	P. R. Evans
Mathematics—1st Year	N. R. Grey

SPECIALISED SCIENCE

Physics	D. H. Noton
Chemistry	D. H. Noton

ALTERNATIVE ORDINARY SUBJECTS

E.P.E.	J. I. Daniel
Biology	N. P. J. Fellowes
Services	B. P. Dewe Mathews

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

R. O. Miles, H. J. R. Beveridge, D. A. Allen, N. P. J. Fellowes,
M. T. Clanchy, T. J. Cullen, H. W. Lawson, M. H. Stapleton, J. L. Cutbill,
A. O. Maczek, N. S. Johnson-Ferguson, A. B. Smith.

UPPER V

Latin	R. Macmillan	Elem. Mathematics	J. S. E. Fordyce
French <i>ex aequo</i>	P. M. Lewis	Add. Mathematics	D. G. Morgan Jones
	J. Lawrence	Biology	M. H. Stapleton
English	J. Quinlan	Gen. Science	M. H. Stapleton
History	T. D. Moloney		

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

T. D. Moloney, J. P. G. Manassei, D. S. Black

MIDDLE AND LOWER V

Latin	J. A. G. Halliday	Greek	C. F. H. Morland
French	J. A. G. Halliday	Spanish	M. Rinvoluceri
English	M. B. Blakstad	History	T. Firth
Geography	N. Macleod	Elem. Mathematics	N. C. Meyer
Add. Mathematics	C. F. H. Morland	Physics	P. L. Havard
Chemistry	P. L. Havard	Gen. Science	W. C. Smith

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

P. J. Wilson, R. Zoltowski, R. P. Kelly, M. J. Dunkerly

LOWER REMOVE

Latin	J. A. Roach	French	P. Byrne Quinn
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RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

J. M. Loyd

UPPER IV

Latin	J. M. M. Spencer	Greek	J. M. M. Spencer
French	J. L. Skene	English	A. P. J. Brennan
History	C. A. Bright	Geography	M. A. C. Petre
Mathematics	J. M. M. Spencer	Physics	C. R. Holmes
Chemistry	P. C. Ryan	Biology	R. Blake James

MIDDLE IV

Latin	J. Hancox	English	A. P. Peel
French	J. J. M. Komanicki	Mathematics	A. J. Ainscough

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

C. A. Bright, C. J. Hales, A. P. Peel

SPECIAL PRIZES

MUSIC

Piano—Senior	T. J. Cullen	} <i>Ex aequo</i>	Violin	P. R. Evans
	P. M. Lewis		'Cello	P. J. Watkins
Piano—Junior	I. Zaluski		Turner Theory	E. P. Arning
Orchestra	R. G. Macfarlane-Reid			
<i>Prox. Accessit</i>	J. B. Whitehall			

ART

1st Prize	C. S. R. Honeywill	2nd Prize	H. D. Lumsden
Improvement	M. M. Tylor		

QUIRKE DEBATING

R. O. Miles

HEADMASTER'S CLASSICAL IMPROVEMENT . . . J. P. P. Nason

THEOLOGICAL ESSAY . . . D. C. Chamier

HEADMASTER'S LITERARY

Sixth Form . . . E. P. Arning . . . Fifth Form . . . R. Kelly

Fourth Form . . . D. G. Curtis

Prox. Accessit . . . D. P. O'Brien

POETRY PRIZE . . . A. Edye

HAMNETT ESSAY . . . C. Middleton Stewart

NIHILL ESSAY . . . H. O. Hugh Smith

GOODMAN CHEMISTRY . . . *ex aequo* { H. J. R. Beveridge
C. K. Connolly

MILBURN MATHEMATICAL . . . C. F. H. Morland
J. L. Skene

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Sixth Form . . . R. E. S. Robinson . . . Fifth Form . . . B. J. Mahon

Fourth Form . . . J. L. Skene

HANDWRITING

Senior *ex aequo* { P. L. Williams . . . Junior . . . J. E. S. Armstrong
A. J. B. Lyons

EXHIBITION OF PRINTED BOOKS

The theme this year was 'The History of Printing', for a school library perhaps an ambitious enterprise, but the results well justified the attempt. Only for the very earliest period did the Library need to borrow its illustrations: these were graciously lent by the Duke of Norfolk, and proved, of course, to be the highlight of the Exhibition. Among them was the second edition, published at Bologna in 1483, of Robert Volturius' remarkable treatise, 'On the Nature of War'; it was illustrated, lavishly for so early a book, with woodcuts of the most terrifying engines of destruction. Less alarming was the very handsome 'Lives of the Fathers' by St Jerome, printed at Nuremberg in the same year by Anthony Koburger, and retaining in its abbreviations and lettering many of the conventions of manuscripts.

From these excellent illustrations of early printing we passed on to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and could admire the work of the Elzevir Press at Leyden; then to the eighteenth and the Comedies of Terence in fine Baskerville type; and finally, through the coloured aquatint illustrations of the early nineteenth century and the dreary, tasteless products of the Victorian era, to the excellences of our own day: the Nonesuch Shakespeare and the many lovely productions of the Oxford University Press.

Our journey was enlivened by the well-written commentaries which M. T. Clanchy and D. C. Chamier prepared for each of the periods of printing illustrated. They are to be congratulated on the worth-while subject and the high standard of an exhibition for which they were chiefly responsible. One should add, I think, that, without the labours of the Librarian, Fr Timothy, the best exhibits would not have been as interesting or attractive as they were. W.A.D.



SCIENTIFIC CONVERSAZIONE

During the Sunday morning the Scientific Club and Natural History Society held another of their biennial *Conversazioni*. The programme is given below and shows a pleasing diversity and some display of originality as well. Certainly the crowds in every room bore striking witness to the popularity of the event: there was considerable difficulty in getting near many of the exhibits, for the audience or spectators seemed hypnotized and would not move away. There were some 'hardy biennials' but they were well selected and one had the impression that many of the items were better displayed and more competently demonstrated and explained. To praise some is not to belittle others but for one reason or another special mention might be made of the following: the idea of the minnows racing down parallel tubes under electrical stimulus was most original (can any Old Boy guess whose idea it was?) but minnows would not volunteer and their substitutes were long-distance men rather than sprinters: equally one of the most effective chemical demonstrations—the home-made ionization chamber—proved to be too bashful before such a large crowd despite the coaxing of C. K. Connolly. Considerable ingenuity was shown again by F. C. Greene with his new electrical game which outwitted its opponents, maddeningly, however carefully they tried to win against it.

D. H. Noton and C. P. Rushforth made alive a rather arid 'probability estimate' of π by arranging for visible and automatic counting of the number of times a small weight landed in a certain way after random throwing. By the end of the morning their value, the accuracy of which increased as the number of throws increased, was approaching 3.14.

Honourable mention must be given to the lucid explanation of polarization given by A. O. Maczek and our thanks are due here to Messrs Polaroid for the loan of a quantity of their products. On 'thin films', P. J. Watkins and D. A. Allan made good use of the possibilities and explained well the fascinating colours that they give: more remarkable was the soap bubble of about five inches diameter which ultimately persisted for 135 hours. How extraordinary this was will be understood when it is stated that well over ninety per cent of its area was colourless, or—as it is often called—'black'. Perhaps the greatest attraction was the Harmonic Pendulum which traced out a vast number of fascinating wave patterns justifying completely the beauty of Symmetry. This experiment has never before worked with such success. In conclusion we are grateful to the Mond Nickel Company for the loan of two excellent exhibits (22, 23), illustrating the production and use of Nickel and its alloys. The whole programme was a success and thanks are due to all who organized it and demonstrated. The *Conversazione* is always something to which we look forward.

LIST OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND EXHIBITS

Botany and Zoology

- 1-4. Aquaria
Siamese Fighting Fish, bubble nest and fry R. B. BLAKE JAMES
Pond system with local fauna and flora D. M. BARBER, K. D. KEARNEY
Marine life with original filtration plant M. J. CROSSLEY
Angel Fish and community tank D. S. BLACK
- 5-7. Social Insects
The Honey Bee G. C. HARTIGAN
Red Ants and Bumble Bee nest P. C. RYAN
8. Microprojector showing brine shrimps and circulation of blood
W. J. RYAN, N. S. TYSON
9. Development of the chick A. HAWE, P. E. POOLE
10. Microbes by the million C. L. CAMPBELL, A. G. CAMPBELL
11. What the earth is made of R. L. ASHTON, T. M. CORLEY
12. 'Fish racing' H. J. BEVERIDGE, C. P. CRICHTON-STUART

CHEMISTRY

13. Photochemical reduction of Thionine P. R. DEL TUFO
14. Chemical chameleons P. G. MOORHEAD
15. Reactions producing voluminous residues. Silica garden
R. J. IRVINE, N. WHITING
16. Explosion of Hydrogen-Oxygen mixtures P. R. EVANS, J. C. TYLOR
17. Explosive decomposition of Nitrogen azo-imide
J. P. WORTLEY, C. A. CONNOLLY
18. Cloud chambers showing alpha ray tracks C. K. CONNOLLY, D. J. INGLE
19. Oxidation of Fructose J. M. KENWORTHY-BROWNE
20. Slow oxidation of iodide ions by Hydrogen peroxide
M. L. MARRON, C. S. MACMILLAN
21. Silicones (a) Relaxing solid
(b) Water repellancy A. J. RILEY
22. Refining of Nickel by Carbonyl process S. L. SELLARS, M. J. WRIGHT
23. Use of Nimonic alloys in 'Proteus' Turbo-jet E. BYRNE-QUINN, P. J. COYLE

PHYSICS

24. The colours of thin films P. J. WATKINS, D. A. ALLAN
 25. Polarization of light A. O. MACZEK, S. R. FLETCHER, K. C. SULIMIRSKI
 26. 'Kazanama', an electrically played game
 Designed and constructed by F. C. GREENE
 Assisted by N. R. GREY
 27. The Stroboscope H. F. SALTER, D. G. WILSON
 28. The spheroidal state of liquids P. L. HAVARD, R. P. O'DONOVAN
 29. Surface tension of liquids N. J. LEONARD, C. R. MORLEY
 30. Harmonic Pendulum J. L. CUTBILL, D. P. MORLAND
 31. Determination of π
 Designed and constructed by D. H. NOTON, C. P. RUSHFORTH
 32. Electrified water jets J. D. CUMMING, I. P. STITT
 33. Cathode ray oscilloscopes
 Constructed and demonstrated by O. V. EVANS, V. A. MALLER
 34. Experiments with Alternating Current A. H. KRASINSKI, R. DIETRICH
 35. Stationary waves—Melde's experiment
 N. J. CARR-SAUNDERS, M. D. O'BRIEN

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

The Photographic Exhibition was a pleasing one. And despite the ciceronic gloom of the Classics Room, and the memory of a more colourful display upstairs, the pictures showed a degree of photography far beyond what can only be described as 'the box-camera stage'. However, before going further, it would be as well to say that although a sense of subject-matter characterized the photographs individually, when taken as a whole they did exhibit certain restrictions not only in subject but also in treatment. Thus one could not help wishing for something a little different from the accurate and tasteful records of summer holidays which, although excellent in themselves, formed the majority of the pictures.

It was with relief, therefore, that one came to 'Spring Sparkle', in which P. J. Watkins, though dealing in a straightforward way with a not unusual subject, had managed to give it both distinction and interest; while R. S. Royston's picture of sunset in a mediterranean harbour, by virtue of its technical excellence and comparative originality, proved another outstanding photograph. It was unfortunate that C. J. Pickles' work was spoilt by poor processing and a bad choice of film and that T. D. Moloney's titles were at times a little painful, for both showed potential capabilities.

Since space will only permit generalities, it must be remarked that there was a noticeable lack of portraiture, which, although perhaps the most difficult branch of photography, would certainly be worth investigation. However, in all fairness, praise must be given to and a lesson drawn from T. D. Moloney's 'Lost in Contemplation' which was one of the most ambitious pictures exhibited. Thus, while recognizing the general high standard of photography, one might suggest that the extra touch of originality which distinguishes the really outstanding photograph was not as evident as one might have expected, and next year, for it is to be hoped that the Exhibition will be repeated, let us have some portraits.

P.M.L.

CONCERT

- GOD SAVE THE QUEEN
 Symphony : No. 6 C Major, 1st movement Adagio-Allegro *Schubert*
 ORCHESTRA
 Violin Sonata in one movement *E. P. Arning*
 HERBERT SPENCER and GERALD DOWLING
 Symphony : No. 6 C Major, 2nd movement Andante *Schubert*
 ORCHESTRA
 Concerto for two Pianos and Orchestra, 1st movement *Mozart*
 Soloists : T. J. CULLEN and E. P. ARNING
 Interval
 Concertino for Clarinet and Piano *Weber*
 R. G. MACFARLANE-REID and HORACE PERRY
 Concerto for Viola and Orchestra *Handel*
 Soloist : P. R. EVANS
 Piano Duet : Three pieces for Two Pianos *A. Benjamin*
 1. From San Domingo
 2. Mattie Rag
 3. Jamaican Rumba
 L. N. VAN DEN BERG and P. M. LEWIS
 Symphony : No. VIII, Introduction and Fugue *Boyce*
 ORCHESTRA

The Concert saw a break in tradition : for once the choir was not represented and the audience was offered an evening of pure instrumental music. To some this seemed to promise comparative boredom, but it is to the credit of all concerned that, by adroit selection of the items and excellent playing on the part of the performers, the Concert was the best that Ampleforth has produced for many years.

This was not due to lack of ambition ; in the first movement of Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos, T. J. Cullen and E. P. Arning, ably supported by the Orchestra, showed that they were in no way daunted by the difficulties. The two movements from Schubert's C Major Symphony were played competently and the Boyce was a most exhilarating performance. The strings maintained a consistently high standard and only the woodwind, if one must criticize, was weak.

Soloists often appear more successful than ensembles, and although here there was no exception, the fact was less evident than usual. There was a welcome second performance of E. P. Arning's Violin Sonata ; despite its immaturity and the difficulties of the violin part, the composition is a pleasing one.

P. R. Evans and R. G. Macfarlane-Reid have made great progress this year. Both attempted advanced concerto works needing a high degree of skill and both were successful in giving performances not only accurate and pleasing in sound but also significant as music well phrased and assured—a notable achievement. L. N. van den Berg and P. M. Lewis rapped on the piano very nicely in their weird duets and entertained the audience.

R.E.

THE MISER

By

MOLIÈRE

<i>Harpagon</i> , father of Cléante and Elise	T. P. HODGSON
<i>Cléante</i> , in love with Marianne	C. R. CARY ELWES
<i>Elise</i> , in love with Valère	P. J. BOYLE
<i>Valère</i> , son of Seigneur Anselme	M. T. CLANCHY
<i>Marianne</i> , daughter of Seigneur Anselme	D. M. G. BIRD
<i>Seigneur Anselme</i> , an Italian Nobleman	R. J. WAPLINGTON
<i>Frosine</i> , an adventuress	H. C. S. NORTHCOTE
<i>Master Jacques</i> , cook and coachman to Harpagon	K. J. RYAN
<i>La Merluche</i> , servant to Harpagon	A. T. K. MARNAN
<i>Master Simon</i> , an intermediary	C. D. GUIVER
<i>La Flèche</i> , valet to Cléante	J. T. G. ROGERSON
<i>A Judge</i>	E. C. BANNEN
<i>Clerk to the Judge</i>	C. D. GUIVER

Stage Electricians

V. A. J. MALLER, T. F. PATTESON

T. P. Hodgson, playing Harpagon in this well-balanced translation of Molière's *Avare* sometimes gave the impression that he wanted to laugh at his own oddities, but that Molière (and the producers, respecting their author's text) would not let him. It would have been a great deal to expect of him had one hoped to see his children really tremble at his approach, supported as they were by the blowsy, good-humoured vulgarity of Frosine in whom every Harpagon since 1668 must surely have met his match.

But in that moment of his 'hallucination' we did feel Hodgson pull at our heart-strings and feel that, if not tragedy, at least here was pathos. Yet our enjoyment of the play was a happy, laughing enjoyment, as is right and proper for the happy occasion of the Exhibition, rather than that uplifting of the mind and the emotions which high tragedy brings, or should bring, with it. This is not to belittle Hodgson's performance. He did convey the nastiness in the character which is prepared to sacrifice his children's happiness and welfare to his own whim, and the detail of his performance deserves high praise. At the end of the play we had, as he found his beloved money again, a superb moment of insanely chuckling glee which carried us back to his brilliant rendering of the soliloquy after the loss of the cash box. Here Hodgson showed us clearly enough the heart of Harpagon who remains *alone* to gloat over the treasure he has regained, and for which he thinks son, daughter, friends and marriage well lost.

Perhaps Hodgson could not overcome the happy atmosphere that pervaded the production. One could not believe that such nice people as Valère, Elise and Cléante appeared to be could possibly be truly corrupted by Harpagon's avarice, which is where the tragedy in Molière's comedy lies. One could not truly give one's assent to the expressions of hypocrisy from Valère, of cynicism from Cléante and of disrespect (and even worse perhaps) from Elise. So if one seems to chide Harpagon for not being quite nasty enough, it is rather that one chides the whole production. For it was a happy production, and one sensed a happy cast enjoying themselves as much as we.

The diction was all but beyond criticism even of one who is demanding in this matter. Not a line was lost all evening, nor was the prompter once invoked.

If one may say a word or two of individual praise, then after Hodgson's Harpagon, who clearly, and properly, dominated the action whenever he was on the stage, one would pick out the Cléante of C. R. Cary-Elwes. He had admirable attack, spoke his lines with understanding, knew something of timing and was not afraid to make use of facial expression, as in his admirable 'inventory' scene with la Flèche. His gestures were a little repetitive perhaps, but his baiting of his father in the scene with Marianne could hardly have been bettered. M. T. Clanchy's Valère had a dignity which foreshadowed the discovery of his noble parentage; his attitude to the rest of the world was easily reconcilable with such a nature subjected to such vicissitudes. Frosine is a part which can hardly go wrong, though mere high spirits will not do. H. C. S. Northcote had the figure for the part of the buxom, ingratiating adventuress, but understood and conveyed her cheerful opportunism too. The servants, K. J. Ryan as Master Jacques with his honest, open-faced blundering, J. T. G. Rogerson as la Flèche, slightly sinister as the real thief should be, and A. T. K. Marnan as la Merluche were joined by E. C. Bannen as the Judge and C. D. Guiver as his clerk in providing the touch of burlesque which finally does away with the tragic interpretation of Molière's play without allowing his comedy to degenerate into farce. The preparation of the supper stands out especially in the text, and so it did here too as did Molière's poking of fun at the Law. Molière's young ladies nearly all have a hard row to hoe, but P. J. Boyle as Elise and D. M. G. Bird as Marianne did more than look charming and carried off lines that are difficult for the most talented of actresses. R. J. Waplington gave us a good, upstanding and sufficiently magnificent Seigneur Anselme, and if he was hard put to it to convince one that Valère was his son, one would hazard the guess that Molière was in the same predicament. Master Simon (C. D. Guiver) hardly gets the chance to express his personality, but he effectively added his spoke to the wheel. The producers deserve commendation for their excellent casting.

The electricians gave us an intelligently planned lighting plot and made good use of the flexible switch-board at their disposal.

The dressing again reflected the general high standard of the production. Harpagon all in black, of course; but the rest gave scope for plenty of good, bright, cheerful colour, and no opportunity was missed. Here again the general note of gaiety was sounded and it chimed with all the rest of the production.

In their design for the setting the producers had given full rein to their imaginations, influenced rather more strongly, one felt, by Cléante's taste than by Harpagon's. At the far end of a tall dark corridor the Arms of France hung resplendent against a black background while the walls of the room were adorned with magnificent red and purple and gold hangings, changed half way through the action of the piece for red and green and gold ones. But it would be ungracious to cavil at the bold use of bright and striking colour both in lighting and in costumes. Harpagon's room must have been a dull place and would have provided a dreary setting for a brightly moving action. The setting put the audience in the right mood, which is what a setting should do. It kept one always in mind that this was comedy and not tragedy and, by reflecting the cheerful, happy attitude of the 'young people' was in harmony with a dénouement which left them the victors.

This production did more than carry on an old and fine acting tradition; it added to it something new, the first of Molière's plays to be produced on the Ampleforth stage, and an interpretation which had something special, something of its very own, whether a harmony between producers and author, between producers and cast, or what else, who can say? It is that 'something' which makes a play a 'success' and gives so much enjoyment to those who see it. We all enjoyed it and we thank producers, cast, electricians, author and translator for a memorable and happy evening; and may there be many such others.

CRICKET

THE FIRST ELEVEN

WHEN one has a horse capable of winning the Derby but which only gets a place there is a natural sense of disappointment. This was a disappointing season in rather the same way. What might so easily have been an outstanding side only really found its full form and realized its potentialities in the last match. It started well and seemed to promise great things, it failed in the middle and finished triumphantly.

The bowling was excellent. Sullivan had the makings of a first-class bowler; Swift, on many occasions, was capable of going through a side; Morton, inaccurate at times, at his best bowled his off-breaks cleverly, varying his flight and turning the ball considerably; Evans, though he did not see so much of the ball as the others, improved from last year and took a number of valuable wickets. There was no weakness here and usually this attack was supported by fielding which, if not always of a high standard, was usually good enough.

Obviously Kirby was the outstanding batsman, and one of the most consistent we have had. He scored over 600 runs in eleven innings and that on wickets which were not always favourable to the batsman. He learnt to attack—to turn good balls into bad ones by moving to them—to punish the loose balls and to defend with a bat which few bowlers succeeded in passing. There are few strokes he does not play and his determination and concentration are remarkable for a schoolboy.

It was this last quality which was probably the undoing of many of the other batsmen. Technically there were at least four others who should have got runs regularly, and yet once Kirby was gone there was an air of being on the defensive. Just as they seemed to be well set their concentration would relax, and cricket is a hard master who rarely gives a second chance. Against the M.C.C., when Kirby was out for the first time without scoring, the remainder succeeded in scoring enough runs for a declaration; but a week later, in a similar situation, a total of 48 told its own story.

It was only in the Yorkshire Gentlemen's match, the last of the season, that the batting showed its real strength. To beat that team by an innings and 73 runs was an achievement of which any side could be proud.

Kirby was chosen to play for the Rest against the Southern Schools. He awarded Colours to D. F. Halliday (who should become a very good wicket keeper), and to J. M. Morton, D. P. Evans, J. H. Sullivan and D. F. Swift.

On the last day Father Abbot presented the following prizes:—

'Downey' Cup for the Best Cricketer	J. E. Kirby
'Wyse' Bat for the Best Batsman	J. E. Kirby
Highest Score	J. E. Kirby
'Younghusband' Cup for the Best Bowler	J. H. Sullivan
Bat for the Best Fielder	D. F. Halliday

AMPLEFORTH v. CRANWELL

The first match of the season although it ended in a draw was an encouraging start. The Ampleforth total of 202 depended very largely on Kirby's unbeaten century. It was not a chanceless innings but revealed his great concentration and was supported by useful contributions from Dougal, Morton, Green and Swift. Cranwell accepted the challenge to score 203 in 170 minutes but the Ampleforth bowlers gave nothing away and claimed 5 wickets for 60. Briggs, however, prevented a complete break through and steered his side out of danger.



Reading from left
to right

Back Row

C. M. J. Moore
D. F. Swift
A. F. Green
M. G. G. Dougal
T. J. Perry
B. M. X. Wauchoppe

Front Row

M. J. Evans
D. P. Halliday
J. E. Kirby (Capt.)
J. M. Morton
J. H. Sullivan

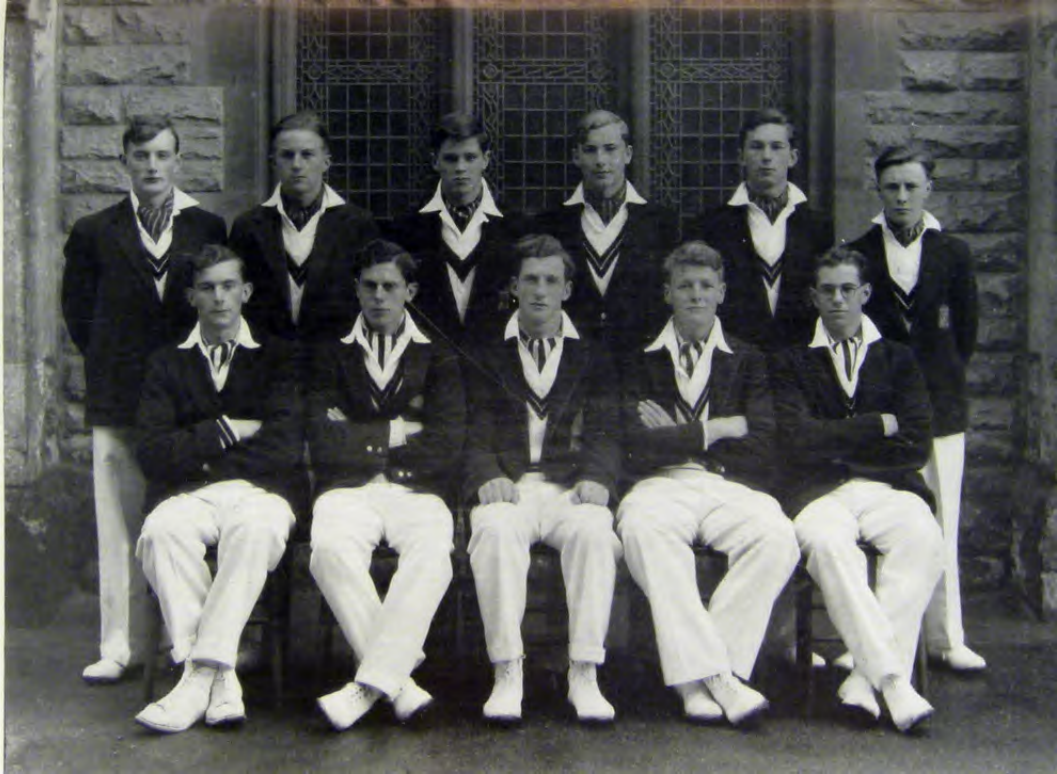
*Reading from left
to right*

Back Row

C. M. J. Moore
D. F. Swift
A. F. Green
M. G. G. Dougal
T. J. Perry
B. M. X. Wauchope

Front Row

M. J. Evans
D. F. P. Halliday
J. E. Kirby (Capt.)
J. M. Morton
J. H. Sullivan



AMPLEFORTH		CRANWELL	
J. E. Kirby not out	121	Reed b Swift	0
M. Dougal c Pereira b Briggs	11	Porter b Evans	0
J. Morton lbw b Collins	17	Holdway b Swift	14
B. Wauchope b Pereira	3	Collins c Kirby b Morton	28
D. Halliday b Collins	1	Briggs not out	43
C. Moore run out	4	Kerr st Halliday b Morton	6
A. Green c Pereira b Collins	17	Herd b Sullivan	5
J. Sullivan c Pereira b Walters	6	Pereira b Swift	6
G. Morris lbw b Briggs	0	Aylett not out	3
D. Swift c and b Collins	11	Walters did not bat	
D. Evans lbw b Collins	0	Wilkinson did not bat	
Extras	11	Extras	5
Total	202	Total (for 7 wkts)	110

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Collins	20	3	49	5	Swift	12	1	25	3
Briggs	16	1	42	2	Morton	14	1	35	2
Pereira	15	0	56	1	Evans	12	2	28	1
Walters	14	4	27	1	Sullivan	8	3	17	1

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS, CATTERICK

RAIN slightly delayed the start and made the wicket and outfield very slow, but there was no sign of difficulty in the pitch, and the Signals, having won the toss, batted. Their opening pair found the steady bowling of Evans and Swift difficult to get away; and in fact, despite evident efforts to increase the rate of scoring even at the cost of three run-outs, the Signals took 140 minutes over their runs. The XI deserve credit for keeping batsmen of this calibre so quiet. The first bowlers especially gave nothing away, and Evans bowled his in-swingers with skill; a little more variation would greatly enhance their value.

The Signals' declaration left the XI to get their runs one a minute; it was no small feat to do so against bowlers of skill and cunning, on a drying wicket which made an occasional ball kick sharply. Kirby and Dougal laid a solid foundation of 46 runs in forty-three minutes, which rate continued till Green was out at 68. He was quickly followed by Halliday and Moore. Wauchope stayed for a little while Kirby scored, but it was not until Morton arrived that runs came from both batsmen. Then Kirby himself was out. He had made 50 out of 63, and 86 out of 111 in ninety-five minutes. But more important than this, he had revealed himself as a batsman who could subdue, not merely defy, good bowling, a thing he never was last year. Here he was using his feet to slow and fast bowlers alike, and a powerful six—it landed somewhat near the water-jump—off a no-ball was proof enough of quick reaction. Once or twice he was not completely across to the ball going away on the off, and thus he was at length out.

His going was the crucial moment; 29 runs were needed in thirty-five minutes. Nothing daunted Morton and Smith assaulted the bowling, and though Morton was soon out, Swift started hitting the ball all over the bat in a way which defied rational field-setting. Obviously invigorated by this, he released two noble slashes through the covers, after which one more over was enough to produce victory. And a notable victory it was, especially for Kirby's innings and for the way in which the later batsmen maintained the impetus of attack after his departure. Truly there was some luck, but there is a proverb about that; and the absence of any timorous cowering behind a defensive bat was most refreshing.

ROYAL SIGNALS		AMPLEFORTH	
Capt. Lewis-Barclay c Sullivan		J. E. Kirby c Butler b Spencer	86
b Morton	57	M. Dougal st Hales b Mohan	6
Capt. Spencer run out	14	A. Green b James	5
O.C. James c Halliday b Evans	20	D. Halliday c Phillips b Spencer	3
Major Collins c and b Morton	0	C. Moore b James	0
Sig. Mohan run out	12	B. Wauchope b Mohan	0
Major Evans not out	17	J. Morton c James b Spencer	11
Lt-Col Maydon run out	0	A. Smith not out	5
Major Hales c Moore b Evans	14	D. Swift not out	18
2nd Lt Walmesley	} did not bat	J. Sullivan did not bat	
Lt Butler		D. Evans did not bat	
2nd Lt Phillips		Extras	6
Extras	5		
Total (for 7 wks dec.)	139	Total (for 7 wks)	140

	BOWLING					BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Evans	12	2	28	2	Mohan	6	1	24	2
Morton	12	1	38	2	James	11	0	47	2
Swift	10	7	9	0	Spencer	11.4	2	34	3
Kirby	2	0	12	0	Phillips	7	2	33	0
Sullivan	11	2	47	0					

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

It is surely true that in no game can the fortunes change so quickly as in cricket; one ball can alter the whole situation and a side can move from a losing to a winning position. The match at Exhibition had all the ingredients of an exciting and excellent game, marred only in the final minutes by the batting side presenting the match to the Free Foresters.

The School rapidly seized the initiative and captured the first 3 wickets for 30 runs. At one end Captain Seaton moved slowly and chancelessly to his 50, but at the other, with Morton bowling at his best, the batsmen were always in trouble. The last 7 wickets fell for 20 runs. The Free Foresters had taken 160 minutes for 117 runs and the School seemed in a strong position.

The Ampleforth innings was an eventful one. Like the Free Foresters they lost three wickets cheaply and then with an hour to go, and half-way to the total, Kirby was caught. A run a minute on a wicket which was not always true meant that no time could be wasted. Moore batting with assurance and Halliday, hitting the bad ball hard and twice lifting it for 6, moved the score rapidly on until an unfortunate incident occurred which changed the course of the game. Moore was hit over the eye, trying to sweep a ball to leg, and had to retire.

Swift returned to the pavilion with the next ball and Halliday and Green soon joined him there. The winning position began to look a distinctly dangerous one with only 90 runs on the board for 7 wickets and one batsman, looking more like a defeated pugilist, in the pavilion.

Ten runs later with Sullivan and Evans out the strategic position was obvious to all. Six balls to go, 18 runs to get and Moore with one eye at the bowling end; defensive action was imperative. Smith decided otherwise and was easily caught off the third ball. The cry for 'brighter cricket' is well justified, but if that is to be equated with the erroneous dictum 'It is better to lose a match than draw it' then the game will lose half its interest.

FREE FORESTERS		AMPLEFORTH	
C. A. Weston b Swift	0	J. E. Kirby c Ellerton b Martin	33
L. C. Lewis-Barclay lbw b Swift	3	M. Dougal c Weston b Martin	3
Capt. G. S. Seaton b Swift	68	B. Wauchope b Martin	0
P. N. Terry st Halliday b Morton	9	J. Morton c Fisher b Martin	3
N. J. Wilson c Kirby b Swift	13	C. Moore not out	20
J. M. Hutton c Kirby b Morton	3	A. Green lbw b Fisher	4
R. R. Fisher c and b Morton	7	D. Halliday c Martin b Terry	19
P. G. Cumming c Sullivan b Morton	2	J. Sullivan b Martin	1
R. F. Kirby c and b Morton	2	A. Smith c Martin b Terry	7
J. Ellerton st Halliday b Morton	6	D. Swift b Terry	0
R. H. Martin not out	4	D. Evans run out	1
Extras	0	Extras	8
Total	117	Total	99

	BOWLING					BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Swift	20	10	27	4	Martin	13	5	27	5
Evans	9	4	16	0	Hutton	9	0	27	0
Sullivan	10	0	41	0	Fisher	6	0	19	1
Morton	14.4	3	33	6	Terry	4.3	0	18	3

AMPLEFORTH v. O.A.C.C.

The match was played in contrasting weather; it began on Saturday morning in bright June sunshine and finished on Sunday evening in a cold unhappy drizzle. For a day and a half the advantage had lain with the School, but at the close no one could say who was the more likely to have won.

The School won the toss and batted first on a slow, almost spongy wicket. After the opening bowlers had been relieved without achieving any success there seemed to be no reason why Kirby and Dougal should not be together at luncheon. However, with the score at 74 Dougal obligingly trod on his wicket. This was the Club's only success before the interval at which the score had reached 113 for 1.

After luncheon the Old Boys struck back and took three quick wickets. But Kirby was still there and, having been dropped on the square leg boundary at 70, he went on to make 105 for which he was deservedly applauded. The School were all out for the formidable total of 221.

Chiefly due to a fine innings by Dick the O.A.C.C. had made 115 for 3 by about 6.20. His early partners had a unhappy knack of returning (or being returned) to the pavilion just as they appeared to be set; it was suggested with some force that the best way to dismiss an obstinate Old Amplefordian was to make him run four and then bowl him a straight one, the School bowlers being extremely good at the latter, the Old Boys very bad at the former. Be that as it may, between 6.20 and 7.00 (a barbarous hour for playing cricket) the Old Boys lost 7 wickets and were all out for 139.

Next day the School went for runs quickly and in the first hour and threequarters made another 124 runs for 7 wickets. Kirby helped himself to another 50, in which he was generously assisted by square leg who was good enough to drop him again. This was the more unfortunate since, on a heavy, overcast morning, not even the most agile contortionist could suggest that he was dazzled by the sunshine. This left the Old Boys with 206 runs to make. But now steady, persistent, soaking rain intervened.

At 4.30 the Old Boys set out on a hopeless task. The cricket became more light-hearted, and at 6.15 Reynolds struck the ball splendidly over square-leg's head for 6, to make the score 120 for 2. Perhaps he was showing Kirby how to do it without embarrassing the fielders? Thus the match ended.

In their next match the team beat a rather weak Adastrian side. The Adastrians were 6 for 25 at lunch but a steady 54 from Wimberley made the total more presentable. Kirby never looked like getting out, so Ampleforth never looked like having much difficulty in getting the runs, and the game was over soon after tea.

AMPLEFORTH		2nd innings	
1st innings		2nd innings	
J. E. Kirby lbw b Lord Stafford	105	c Reynolds b Gray	50
M. Dougal hit-wkt b Reynolds	17	c Lord Stafford b Bamford	0
J. M. Morton c Bamford b Gray	11	b Gray	15
B. Wauchope b Bamford	1	lbw b Bamford	8
D. F. Halliday b Bamford	0	not out	13
C. Moore b Lord Stafford	18	c Dick b Gray	14
J. Sullivan not out	20	c Faber b Bamford	2
A. Smith c Millar b Faber	13	lbw b Bamford	13
A. Green b Faber	0		
D. P. Evans b Faber	3	} did not bat	
D. Swift c and b Faber	4		
Extras	29	Extras	9
Total	221	Total (for 7 wkts)	124

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Bamford	18	2	52	2	Bamford	13.3	2	47	4
Gray	13	3	27	1	Gray	12	2	41	3
Stafford	9	3	24	2					
Reynolds	10	1	32	1					
Faber	3.5	0	19	4					

1st innings		2nd innings	
J. Dick b Swift	60	c and b Swift	25
S. Bradley b Sullivan	9	c and b Kirby	36
M. Reynolds c Kirby b Swift	22	not out	26
M. Mounsey b Swift	3	not out	32
J. Bamford lbw b Morton	26		
Lord Stafford b Swift	1	} did not bat	
K. Gray b Morton	4		
N. Bruce b Swift	0		
R. Wright st Halliday b Morton	8		
A. Millar b Swift	1		
J. Faber not out	3		
Extras	2	Extras	2
Totals	139	Total (for 2 wkts)	121

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Sullivan	12	2	27	1	Swift	7	0	28	1
Swift	14	3	47	6	Kirby	5	0	33	1
Morton	11.3	0	32	3					

AMPLEFORTH v. ADASTRIANS

ADASTRIANS		AMPLEFORTH	
Wing Cdr Bax b Evans	5	Kirby c Young b Mechan	54
Wing Cdr Young b Sullivan	10	Dougal lbw b Claxton	1
Sq.-Ldr Mechan st Halliday b Sullivan	0	Morton c Young b Mechan	7
Sq.-Ldr Wimberley st Halliday b Morton	54	Moore c and b Claxton	4
Fl.-Lt Marshall b Morton	0	Sullivan c Perry b Mechan	5
Sq.-Ldr Wamer b Morton	0	Halliday c Perry b Mechan	5
Sq.-Ldr Tyne b Morton	0	Wauchope not out	7
Group Capt. Gray c Kirby b Morton	20	Smith not out	3
Fl.-Lt Claxton lbw b Swift	0	Green	} did not bat
Fl.-Lt Foster b Swift	0	Evans	
T. Perry (sub) not out	1	Swift	
Extras	2	Extras	7
Total	92	Total (for 6 wkts)	93

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Evans	5	0	7	1	Claxton	15.2	3	33	2
Morton	13	2	43	5	Foster	3	0	18	0
Sullivan	14	4	36	2	Mechan	12	3	35	4
Swift	4	1	4	2					

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

ALTHOUGH heavy rain fell all morning a start was made at 2.50. The School won the toss and batted on a soft wicket but were soon in trouble. Kirby was bowled in the second over. Here was the team's first opportunity to show what they could do without his help. At first the M.C.C. hung on to the initiative; the wicket was slower than those of previous weeks and the batsmen were constantly in difficulties. Five wickets were down for 31 runs when Wauchope, under the cloud of a series of low scores, joined Sullivan. These two gradually settled down and at the same time missed few opportunities of scoring, Sullivan chiefly with off drives and Wauchope with his characteristic leg sweep. At 70 Sullivan was bowled and Wauchope, visibly concentrating, was left to carry the burden of the innings alone. He was helped by Swift who was helped by good fortune and the score was taken to 127 for 9 when Kirby declared.

The M.C.C. were left with ninety-five minutes to get the runs. The opening pair started briskly and the early batsmen tried to force the pace. After Brennan had left the M.C.C. fell further and further behind the clock and were unable to take any liberties with an extremely accurate attack. The wicket particularly at Swift's end was not entirely trustworthy and the bowlers were on top throughout. Sullivan bowled unchanged and has seldom bowled better. At the close of play the M.C.C. were 44 for 7 and might not have avoided defeat if a catch near the end had been held.

This was a performance of which the School could be proud, made more impressive due to the early loss of Kirby.

AMPLEFORTH				M.C.C.			
J. E. Kirby b Gray	0	A. Ivey b Swift	10				
M. Dougal c Thornton b Gray	2	R. Vaulkhard c Evans b Swift	9				
C. Moore b Thornton	8	R. Durrans c and b Swift	3				
T. Perry b Thornton	11	D. V. Brennan b Sullivan	3				
J. M. Morton c Ivey b Thornton	8	M. Thornton c and b Sullivan	5				
J. Sullivan b Thornton	23	D. Rounthwaite b Swift	2				
B. Wauchope not out	42	R. Allen b Sullivan	5				
D. F. Halliday c Allen b Gray	6	P. Reynard not out	10				
A. Green c Vaulkhard b Thornton	1	W. Andrews not out	0				
D. Swift b Reynard	17	K. Gray did not bat					
D. P. Evans not out	4	C. Anson did not bat					
Extras	5	Extras	3				
Total (for 9 wks dec.)	127	Total (for 7 wks)	50				

	BOWLING					BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thornton	22	7	48	5	Swift	11	3	22	4
Gray	16	5	37	3	Sullivan	15	8	17	3
Reynard	2	0	8	1	Morton	4	0	8	0

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

IT is not easy to find much to praise in the performance of the XI in this extraordinary match. A glance at the scores would suggest a villainous pitch, and indeed it did not play altogether easily. It seemed from the pavilion that the ball sometimes kept disconcertingly low and was also inclined to come through at different speeds; it is also true that both sides were short of practice with a week's rain, but this does not excuse some very poor cricket.

Ampleforth won the toss and batted first. In the second over Kirby unwisely tried to cut a wide ball of full length and dragged it on to his stumps. Thereupon the innings became calmed, and after fifty minutes there were only 10 runs on the board. The Sedbergh bowling in general was very steady, and there was therefore the less excuse for not profiting from a mediocre left-arm bowler. After Moore had played on, Wauchope and Dougal added 20 runs, but on Dougal's dismissal there followed a dreary procession of batsmen to and from the wicket. Wauchope alone put up any resistance, until he was seventh out with the score at only 42. The end came soon afterwards, leaving Sedbergh a few minutes batting before lunch. After lunch Sullivan bowled excellently—one of the day's few consolations—and he had taken 3 wickets before the score reached 25. But there was no hope of saving the match, and Sedbergh had won before three o'clock for the loss of 1 more wicket. They continued their innings, and were all out for 96, Swift taking 4 wickets, not always with his best balls. Apart from Smith, Sedbergh looked a moderate batting side on the day. Sullivan was the best bowler for Ampleforth. Morton also bowled well and Swift effectively. The fielding was not always of the highest standard.

Kirby and Wauchope began the Ampleforth second innings with the intention of making a sufficient number of quick runs to be able to send Sedbergh in to bat again, and 25 good runs were on the board in ten minutes. But the pace was being forced too much, and after hitting three fine boundaries Kirby was caught at short leg. Wauchope followed immediately afterwards. Injudicious is too charitable a word by far to describe the series of disastrous shots which very soon led to a score of

32 for 6. After tea Dougal and Sullivan brought some sense back to the innings, if no flow of runs. Dougal was unlucky to be caught off a ball that popped when the score was 54. Green did not survive long, and then Sullivan and Swift stayed together for the half-hour until stumps were drawn.

It is not ungenerous to the victorious Sedbergh team to say that on this day Ampleforth were their own worst enemies. They showed few of the cricket virtues.

AMPLEFORTH				SEDBERGH			
J. E. Kirby b Miller	1	W. Meagen b Sullivan	11				
M. Dougal lbw b James	11	J. Smith b Swift	38				
C. Moore b D. Smith	0	D. Russell lbw b Sullivan	0				
B. Wauchope b D. Smith	12	D. Smith b Sullivan	1				
T. Perry run out	4	N. Stephenson b Morton	4				
J. M. Morton b James	1	H. Weir c Evans b Swift	6				
J. H. Sullivan b James	2	R. Sangwin b Kirby	16				
D. F. Halliday b D. Smith	3	D. Stoddart b Swift	0				
A. Green b D. Smith	4	P. Hogarth c Evans b Swift	3				
D. Swift b Miller	0	G. James not out	6				
D. P. Evans not out	0	J. Miller b Kirby	6				
Extras	10	Extras	5				
Total	48	Total	96				

	BOWLING					BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	10.2	5	8	4	Swift	6	2	19	4
Miller	6	4	4	2	Sullivan	12	5	26	3
James	7	4	6	3	Morton	9	1	26	1
					Kirby	0.5	0	6	2

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

LAST over, one wicket to fall, one run to win. The familiar 'net' situation had the excitement of reality. Kirby set his field deliberately. Two inconclusive balls increased the delicious agony. Then Nicholas turned Sullivan's third ball and Bootham had beaten Ampleforth for the first time since 1926.

Unfortunately, the game did not live up to its end and the rather uncertain pitch cannot excuse a feeble display of cricket. The pace before lunch was very slow; Ampleforth made only 31 in seventy-five minutes for the loss of Kirby and Wauchope. In the early afternoon the sun appeared and took the chill off the innings. For a quarter of an hour Sullivan and Perry scored freely and well, but when they were out, like repentant ascetics who have tasted the pleasures of good wine, the Ampleforth batsmen turned their backs on temptation. Guildler's half volleys and unpretentious long hops were defied with unimaginative dead bats. Later batsmen rightly appreciated that attack might succeed where defence had failed, but good strategy was marred by bad tactics; in spite of casualties they persevered with a right flanking attack. These agricultural methods failed, but due credit must be given to the intelligent field placing which reduced many possible boundaries to singles. The Bootham bowling was steady but not lethal as the score suggests.

For half an hour before tea the red cap of Ampleforth seemed to be climbing back onto its pedestal; Sullivan and Evans dismissed 6 batsmen for only 29. After the interval however, the Bootham batsmen who can at first have seen no prospect of making the runs, played straight and carefully, and took what runs they were offered—a generous ration. Slowly the impossible became possible and then probable,

but with four runs still wanted, Sullivan bowled Halliday and anything could have happened. One run behind Nicholas hit a catch; if it had been held Ampleforth would have won. It was not held and the scores were levelled. Bootham deserved their long awaited victory.

AMPLEFORTH				BOOTHAM			
J. E. Kirby c Nicholas b Garrod	10	P. Brown b Sullivan	3	B. Wauchope lbw b Entwisle	3	R. Haslegrave b Evans	3
T. Perry lbw b Pullan	19	C. Priestman c Kirby b Swift	12	J. H. Sullivan c Entwisle b Pullan	22	A. Brown lbw b Evans	4
C. Moore lbw b Pullan	11	N. Pullan b Sullivan	0	J. M. Morton c Nicholas b Garrod	5	J. Pearce c Green b Evans	2
M. Dougal c P. Brown b Entwisle	5	J. Dent lbw b Evans	0	A. Green st Nicholas b Pullan	17	N. Entwisle b Sullivan	26
D. F. Halliday c Nicholas b Entwisle	1	A. Halliday lbw b Sullivan	17	D. Swift c P. Brown b Pullan	12	A. Nicholas not out	34
D. P. Evans not out	1	J. Garrod not out	2	Extras	6	Extras	10
Total	112	Total (for 9 wkts)	113				

BOWLING				BOWLING				
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Garrod	17	9	21	2	Sullivan	14	3	8
Pullan	22	1	50	5	Evans	12	2	28
N. Entwisle	12	2	29	3	Swift	7	1	26

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

AFTER failing against Sedbergh and Bootham it was good to see the side batting and fielding with determination again. In many ways this was probably the best game of the season and there was much good cricket played by both sides.

Only the opening phase was unimpressive both in batting and fielding: St Peter's were allowed to put on 50 valuable runs without losing a wicket but giving more than one chance. The bowlers, who had been accurate despite the steady drizzle, were rewarded in the last ten minutes before lunch as 3 wickets fell for a total of 63.

After lunch with two good batsmen in, with the bowling and fielding firm and aggressive, some of the best cricket took place. Kirby, of St Peter's—a boy who has still three years of school cricket before him—did not give a chance until he hit a catch to Kirby, of Ampleforth, but by this time the partnership had added 79. The score was then 142 for 4. On a pitch which was never difficult St Peter's declared at 213 for 9. It was cricket worth watching and of a high standard; one's only regret was that there was certainly no hope of Ampleforth equalling the score in the time available.

By tea Ampleforth were faced with 170 to make in ninety minutes having scored 49 in the forty-five minutes before tea for the loss of 3 wickets. After the interval, in a partnership which lasted up to 127, Kirby and Sullivan batted with evident enjoyment. Kirby, edging the ball at the start of his innings, soon showed what an accomplished batsman he is; Sullivan, slow at first, fulfilled his supporting rôle admirably and, after Kirby had gone, his innings blossomed out.

There were only twenty-five minutes of play left when Kirby was well stumped. It was now only a question of making the score book look nicer at the close of play. Unfortunately, in the last ten minutes, 2 wickets fell and then Green played out time with Dougal, who had batted steadily for some time, at the other end.

It was a game full of good cricket and a most enjoyable match.

ST PETER'S				AMPLEFORTH			
Nelson b Morton	33	J. E. Kirby st Johnson b Burrows	75	D. A. Macpherson c Dougal b Swift	21	J. M. Morton lbw b Wilstrop	7
R. G. Bough lbw b Swift	1	B. Wauchope b Wilstrop	9	P. B. Mitchinson c and b Sullivan	30	T. Perry b Burrows	0
D. Kirby c Kirby b Sullivan	60	J. H. Sullivan, c Macpherson b Wilstrop	38	F. B. Hudson c Evans b Sullivan	36	M. Dougal not out	4
D. C. Holmes b Sullivan	2	C. Moore c and b Wilstrop	0	P. B. Clayton c Swift b Sullivan	7	A. Green not out	1
R. N. Johnson c Dougal b Sullivan	1	D. F. Halliday	1	M. W. Wilstrop not out	4	D. Swift	1
A. Burrows did not bat	18	D. P. Evans	10	Extras	18	Extras	10
Total (for 9 wkts dec.)	213	Total (for 6 wkts)	144				

BOWLING				BOWLING				
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.	
Sullivan	20	4	59	6	Wilstrop	15	1	53
Morton	11	1	51	1	Burrows	17	5	38
Swift	10	2	30	2				

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS C.C.

AMPLEFORTH COMBINED XI

OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS				AMPLEFORTH COMBINED XI			
W. N. Lawrence b Evans	10	Rev. J. D. Waddilove b G. Evans	1	R. B. Mitchell run out	38	Rev. A. M. Haigh c Aiken b Batstone	45
J. J. McInervey c Wauchope b Boyes	22	Rev. S. Trafford b Mitchell	34	C. J. Hawke run out	19	J. E. Kirby b Mitchell	0
D. H. C. Surriddge lbw b Swift	29	K. W. Gray c Groves b Mitchell	7	G. Beck lbw b Swift	20	J. M. Morton lbw b Batstone	37
D. I. Aitken b Swift	0	B. X. Wauchope b Batstone	4	A. P. Walshe lbw b Swift	0	D. F. Swift b Batstone	0
R. E. Groves c Kirby b Morton	8	G. S. Boyes b Batstone	0	D. F. Graham Evans not out	3	D. P. Evans b Batstone	0
J. F. Batstone b Swift	7	F. M. Fisher not out	1	Extras	6	Extras	1
Total	162	Total	130				

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN'S C.C.

A TWO-DAY match against the Yorkshire Gentlemen on the last week-end of the term is a new and popular arrangement of an old fixture. Play was impossible until 12.30 on the first day because of overnight rain, but in an hour before lunch Kirby and Dougal batted very well making 61 on a slow wicket and outfield. Unfortunately, Kirby was out on the last ball before lunch and since one had become so used to the Ampleforth innings this year looking like a one-course meal, one expected to be hungry. Morton's departure followed by Dougal's did little to

encourage optimism, but then came Perry. His innings changed the whole character of the game and when he left after a brave, brisk and forceful 41, Ampleforth was on top and stayed there. Sullivan at the other end saw less of the bowling and was less happy in his timing, but he warmed to his work and found an enterprising partner in Spencer, captain of Colts, playing his maiden innings in the 1st XI. Both scored freely, combining attacking strokes and discretion; they raised the score to 195 by teatime when Kirby declared. Altogether it was a most encouraging display. Kirby, as one expects, was masterly and Sullivan too looked good; but the most pleasing feature was the good cricket sense shown by the three young players Dougal, Perry and Spencer; if they can reproduce this form next year the nucleus of a good batting side is there.

When the Yorkshire Gentlemen started their innings after tea one hoped the School might dismiss two or three of them before stumps were drawn; the possibility of dismissing the whole side was hardly worth considering. But Sullivan and Evans tore the innings open and the scoreboard read 4 wickets for 1 run. What a devastating start! Full of determination they pressed home the advantage until after sixty-five minutes Sullivan took the last wicket and the side was out for 33. The Yorkshire Gentlemen had to bat again and in the last twenty minutes lost Moss for the addition of 4 runs.

A side of experienced cricketers cannot be bundled out twice for so small a score, but fate was against them. More heavy rain during the night delayed the start on Sunday, and when the innings was resumed at 2.15 a hot sun and light breeze combined to make the pitch difficult. Even so Gillespie and Terry batted with the greatest concentration and it was 3 o'clock before Swift, whose presence the previous day had been an unessential luxury, dismissed Gillespie with his slower ball. Not to be outdone Sullivan added four more scalps while Swift removed Kaye. R. Elmhirst then joined Terry who had been batting well and together they tried to attack the bowling. In this they were partially successful, but nothing was given away and they had to fight for every run. Then Morton, who had been champing at the bit, was given his chance and seized it at once by breaking the partnership with his first ball. Blandford-Lawrence stayed to see Terry's half century but it was only a matter of time now and Morton took the last 2 wickets. Terry carried his bat for 53 runs—a fine fighting innings. Thus the School won by an innings and 73 runs—a grand climax to the season and one which must have given great satisfaction to Kirby to crown the end of his second year of captaincy.

AMPLEFORTH	
<i>1st innings</i>	
J. E. Kirby c and b Terry	38
M. Dougal b Terry	22
J. M. Morton lbw b Terry	0
J. H. Sullivan not out	45
T. Perry c Gillespie b Kaye	41
T. Spencer not out	38
B. Wauchope	} did not bat
C. Moore	
D. F. Halliday	
D. F. Swift	
D. P. Evans	
Extras	10
Total (for 4 wkts dec.)	194

YORKSHIRE		GENTLEMEN	
<i>1st innings</i>		<i>2nd innings</i>	
R. F. Moss lbw b Sullivan	1	b Sullivan	1
J. M. Hutton b Evans	0	b Sullivan	0
P. N. Terry lbw b Sullivan	0	not out	52
K. W. Gray b Sullivan	0	b Sullivan	3
D. W. Gillespie not out	18	c Evans b Swift	6
M. A. Kaye c Perry b Evans	4	b Swift	0
Van Straubenzie lbw b Sullivan	1	lbw b Sullivan	0
P. G. Cumming c Dougal b Evans	2	lbw b Sullivan	0
R. Elmhirst c and b Sullivan	5	c Dougal b Morton	17
P. B.-Lawrence c Perry b Evans	0	c Swift b Morton	5
J. Wrigley b Sullivan	2	b Morton	0
Extras	0	Extras	4
Total	33	Total	88

BOWLING				BOWLING					
<i>1st innings</i>				<i>2nd innings</i>					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Sullivan	7.5	3	14	6	Sullivan	17	10	29	5
Evans	8	1	19	4	Swift	6	1	18	2
					Evans	11	4	17	0
					Morton	5	0	12	3

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

BATTING					
	<i>Innings</i>	<i>Times Not Out</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Average</i>
Kirby	13	2	650	121*	59.09
Sullivan	12	2	171	45*	17.10
Perry	6	0	75	41	12.50
Dougal	13	3	113	22	11.30
Moore	12	2	91	20*	9.10
Wauchope	12	2	89	42*	8.90
Swift	7	0	62	18*	8.86
Morton	12	0	93	17	7.75
Green	8	1	49	17	7.00
Halliday	9	1	51	19	6.38
Evans	6	3	9	4*	3.00

Also batted: T. Spencer 38*

BOWLING					
	<i>Overs</i>	<i>Maidens</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wickets</i>	<i>Average</i>
Sullivan	160.1	54	360	36	10.00
Swift	106	29	252	25	10.08
Morton	112.4	14	343	28	12.25
Evans	106.4	22	272	12	22.66
Kirby	17	2	73	1	73.00

THE SECOND ELEVEN

RESULTS

- v. COATHAM 1ST XI. Lost.
Ampleforth 96 (Vincent 37).
Coatham 99 for 5 (Endall 2 for 13).
- v. RIPON G.S. 1ST XI. Lost.
Ampleforth 103 (Fazackerley 20).
Ripon 104 for 3.
- v. DURHAM 2ND XI. Drawn.
Ampleforth 164 for 9 dec. (Smith 59).
Durham 73 for 8 (Endall 4 for 12).
- v. POCKLINGTON 1ST XI. Lost.
Ampleforth 92 (Perry 49).
Pocklington 93 for 2.
- v. BARNARD CASTLE 1ST XI. Lost.
Ampleforth 12.
Barnard Castle 13 for 0.
- v. BOOTHAM 2ND XI. Won.
Bootham 32 (Wynne 5 for 7, Endall 3 for 10).
Ampleforth 33 for 1.
- v. ST PETER'S 2ND XI. Drawn.
St Peter's 116 (Endall 4 for 33).
Ampleforth 54 for 4.

HOUSE MATCHES

THE easiest way to write of the House matches is to follow the fortunes of the two Houses who reached the final—St Bede's and St Oswald's.

St Bede's just won their match against St Dunstan's. Their first 3 wickets fell for no runs, including Kirby's, but in the end they succeeded in making 99, chiefly due to an innings of 40 by E. P. Chibber. The bowling honours went J. Sullivan who took 8 for 19, St Dunstan's were at one time 50 for 4 but as soon as Sullivan was out they collapsed. One should mention here an exciting game between St Edward's and St Cuthbert's which was taking place at the same time. The game was dominated by the innings of T. Perry (99) and M. Dougal (56). Amid great enthusiasm St Edward's drew near the necessary total and, with both scorers carried away by excitement, a tie resulted.

St Bede's then met St Thomas's. Again they batted first, and lost Kirby, beautifully stumped on the leg side by Halliday, before he had scored. For a second time Chibber came to the rescue and the innings closed at just under 100 runs. This proved sufficient, for S. Parsons in his first House match took 7 for 18. T. Spencer batted well and alone seemed capable of holding the side together until he was out to a fine catch in the gully.

In the third round St Bede's allowed a weak batting side to make too many runs. St Wilfrid's were eventually dismissed for 110, but Kirby was now back on

form and in a devastating mood. He scored 100 out of 113 and ended his innings with a six into the swimming bath to complete his century and win the match. Clearly St Bede's were the best balanced side in this division and it was a fair result that they should once again reach the final.

In the other division the performances of St Oswald's were less convincing, for they were lucky to win their first round match against St Aidan's. St Oswald's only got 63 against the accurate bowling of A. Hawe who took 7 wickets. St Aidan's, now in winning position, allowed themselves to be deceived by D. Massey's bowling and with some weak batting failed by 10 runs.

They looked a better side in their next match when they piled up 200 runs (P. Vincent 60) and then bowled St Edward's out for 60. But against St Cuthbert's they again fared badly and only scored 60 themselves. St Cuthbert's seemed in command with 5 wickets in hand and 15 runs to get, but a complete collapse followed. It was D. Swift's match for not only did he capture most of the wickets but by some assorted strokes, some of them orthodox, he made 38 valuable runs.

The final was an excellent game, spoilt unfortunately in the vital last hour by rain which had been threatening all day. It might have opened disastrously for St Bede's as Kirby lifted a full toss off the first ball within reach of silly mid-on. But that was the last chance he gave until at 75 he trod on his wicket hitting a six. St Bede's were all out for 108.

C. J. Middleton-Stewart and C. S. Honeywill opened well; R. David batted energetically, but soon the wickets began to fall until a fifth wicket partnership of 30 brought St Oswald's right back into the picture again. The drizzle turned to rain and spoilt what chance there was of a finish. The final score was 94 for 7.

The Junior House matches were considerably interrupted by rain. St Oswald's and St Dunstan's tied in one division and it was decided that the former should play in the final against St Thomas's. St Oswald's won and therefore share the cup with St Dunstan's, but the whole competition was rather inconclusive as a number of boys had left by the day of the final.

The Summer Games Cup was won by St Wilfrid's.

THE COLTS

RESULTS

- v. DURHAM. (Won.) Ampleforth 184 for 2 declared (Morris 88, Spencer 72 not out).
Durham 49 (Villiers 9 for 22).
- v. BARNARD CASTLE. (Lost.) Barnard Castle 124 for 9 declared (Fraser 3 for 21).
Ampleforth 74 (Spencer 32).
- v. SEDBERGH. (Lost.) Ampleforth 91. Sedbergh 92 for 4. (Fraser 3 for 20).
- v. ST PETER'S. (Drawn.) Ampleforth 174 for 0 declared (Spencer 102 not out, Stacpoole 66 not out). St Peter's 77 for 6 (Lorimer 3 for 7).

THE extremes to be found in the match scores reflect a wide fluctuation of standard in the set through the term. All began well: there was a welcome spirit of aggressiveness in all departments, noticeably lacking in recent years, and in this period there was a resounding victory against Durham, in which Morris played a fine innings, well supported by Spencer, and in which Villiers took nine wickets by lively fast bowling, though flattered by the batsmen.

The almost continuous rain and cold of this summer, and the consequent loss of practice time were largely responsible for the deterioration, but even so, the failure to redeem early promise was sad. The team made a very poor showing against Barnard Castle, when ragged bowling was followed by feeble batting; and were

then decisively beaten by Sedbergh, though this time they did not play badly. Then in the last match Spencer and Stacpoole made a remarkable opening partnership of 174, by sensibly aggressive batting against moderate bowling, and above all by outstanding calling and running.

Morris was the best of the batsmen: he moves well into the line of the ball, a basic but rare virtue. His right hand needs control, and usually gets it. Spencer improved greatly during the season; he has learnt concentration in a long innings, and acquired valuable experience by his captaincy. He still plays his drives with a stiff right knee. Stacpoole seized his chance against St Peter's, and has made many runs in games. Of the others, King, who should have been the chief all-rounder, had a disappointing season, Sumner batted well against Sedbergh, and Lorimer is gradually developing discretion in his hitting. Poole was unfortunate to be injured. The bowling lacked the sustained hostility that wins matches. Villiers needs vastly more smoothness if he is to make good use of his great natural assets. This will entail much industry and patience. Parsons was steady but without great penetration; and Sumner, with a smoother action and a little more flight, should be a useful bowler. But special credit goes to Fraser and Lorimer; Fraser achieved real control during the term, and Lorimer at the end bowled well against St Peter's. It was pleasant to see hard practice bearing fruit.

The team was: T. V. Spencer (*Capt.*), D. A. Poole, B. J. Morris, The Master of Lovat, H. M. Stacpoole, C. J. Hales, M. A. King, R. Lorimer, A. Murphy, S. O'C. Parsons, M. F. Sumner. Morris, Lovat and Stacpoole were given their colours. G. L. Jackson, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, A. R. Umney and N. C. Villiers also played.

TENNIS

TENNIS at Ampleforth in 1954 has had a great shadow cast over it by the loss of Fr Richard. He has been coach for several years, and his place will be very hard to fill. His patience and insight, his own high standard and his wit, as a coach, have had most satisfactory results on boys who, being entirely non-cricketers, were not always ideal material. The Tennis Club owes him a great debt of gratitude.

This summer has been a revealing season in Ampleforth tennis. The rate of improvement of the past two or three years has slackened considerably. Chiefly this was noticeable in last year's finalists, Hon. P. M. Pakenham and M. H. Stapleton, but it was evident also in all those whom Fr Richard had coached. The only exception was N. R. Grey, whose determined play showed a great will to improve. A cricketer won the Tournament this year, after a gruelling and very hard fought final. Perhaps the absence of Fr Richard was even more noticeable in the doubles, where good tactics were rare in any game. The final fluctuated considerably: the first two sets went to the pair making least mistakes; the third set was perhaps better tennis, but it was still unexciting.

Perhaps the best tennis of the term was seen in the match against the Branling Club, Newcastle. A team much stronger than usual, including two county players, beat the School quite easily, according to the score, but not without much exciting doubles play and many close sets. It was unfortunate that a second match, against the R.A.F., Dishforth, had to be rained off.

Results: D. F. Swift beat the Hon. P. M. Pakenham 5-7, 8-6, 8-6; the Hon. P. M. Pakenham and M. H. Stapleton beat C. S. Honeywill and C. J. Middleton-Stewart 0-6, 6-3, 6-2.

The following played for the School: Hon. P. M. Pakenham, M. H. Stapleton, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, C. S. Honeywill, N. R. Grey, H. J. Arbuthnott.

SWIMMING

THE season began in a promising way in the indoor bath. This is the first season since before the war that this bath has been used for any length of time; and though it is only a small bath, it was possible for the team to get under way with some useful practice. But it is almost impossible to dive except from the side, and distance swimming is tiresome owing to the number of turns required. However, there was a match against Bootham on 3rd June; but it was lost, in all events.

Shortly after the change over to the outdoor bath, the weather began to turn for the worse. The water became colder and colder until it was too cold even for bathing. Fortunately some heating was then provided and the temperature kept up to 65° F; the swimming revived but by then it was too late to reach a good standard. Of the two later matches, both were lost; that against Newcastle Royal Grammar School, away, on 7th July, rather easily; the return match against Bootham 'A' at home on 15th July, was however, very close. There was only one point difference between the teams before the last event.

In the Inter-House Competition there was a close contest between St Aidan's and St Thomas' until the last event. In this, the 18 x 1 Relay, St Aidan's made a new record of 6 mins 55.8 secs and with the extra points thus gained by it, obtained a clear lead of points over St Thomas'. The other Houses followed in the order—St Oswald's, St Bede's, St Dunstan's, St Edward's, St Wilfrid's, St Cuthbert's. St Aidan's also won the diving and did a good time for the Breast-Back Relay.

In the individual Championships the notable event was the Senior Free-style in which P. M. Wright equalled the record with 66.5 secs. The full results were as follows:—

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

<i>Senior Free-style</i>	P. M. Wright
<i>Back-stroke</i>	N. P. Fellowes
<i>Breast-stroke</i>	N. F. Martin
<i>Individual Plain Diving</i>	A. F. Green
<i>Junior Free-style</i>	C. R. Richards
<i>Back-stroke</i>	J. B. Bradley
<i>Breast-stroke</i>	P. Byrne-Quinn

THE COMBINED CADET FORCE

TO keep chronological order, we should first record our success in the 'Country Life' Competition. We came 2nd to Taunton who beat our score by only 2 points. Our team with 895 points, scored only 17 less than possible. All scored half-inch groups, and possibles in the Snap and Landscape targets. Our second team was the best of the 2nd team's, scoring 854 points and coming 18th on their own merits. All members of this team also scored half-inch groups and obtained possibles on the landscape targets. This is a very high standard of shooting and, to the writers of these notes, is the vindication of the policy by which all members of the School shoot as much as is possible, even though the teams are chosen from the Rifle Club whose members shoot much more than the remainder. Our congratulations must go to R.S.M. Hennessy who coached them so ably.

On the training side, time and weather did not make much possible, but with the assistance of N.C.O's from the West Yorkshire Regiment Depot all who were about to leave were put through a L.M.G. classification test on the 30 yards range.

The 'Nulli Secundus' Competition for the best N.C.O. of the year was adjudicated by Captain P. Wise, Grenadier Guards. This year's winner was Drum-Major (later promoted Under-Officer) R. H. Sheil.

We had two visits of an unusual though welcome nature. The Pipe Band of the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, who were with their Battalion in Camp in the North Riding, came and gave us a demonstration which stirred even a hardened Sassenach; our thanks are due to Lieut-Col Noble for bringing the band to us. Later on in the term Major John Greenish brought a troop of his Regiment, the Life Guards, so that we could see their equipment and understand something of their role in action. He gave a clear talk and an effective demonstration.

At Bisley our hopes ran higher than perhaps ever before. Six out of the eight were old hands of at least one year's experience and some with as much as three and even four years. Yet for no apparent reason our performance was a very poor one. We should have been capable of scoring 500-510 points with certainty and with good fortune perhaps another 10 or more. Yet with conditions that could not be considered unfavourable we only scored 481, and this was due to a general low performance rather than to the failure of one or more individuals. This put us about two-thirds of the way down the list of ninety schools competing. The top score in our team was by C.S.M. A. G. Randag with 65-70. And he qualified as 73rd in the Public Schools Hundred. Our congratulations should go to Allhallows who won the Ashburton Shield with the astounding record score of 524-560, including one possible at both distances. In the Public Schools Veterans Competition our first team scored 224 out of 250 and at 36th out of 69 were only 15 points behind the winners. There was a very good attendance from the Old Boys and the following shot: J. St C. Gainer, Major Mangham, Major Murphy, W. Connolly, S. Bradley, F. Wadsworth, A. Millar, M. Pitel, J. Grotian, I. Petrie, B. Cubitt, A. Porter, M. Bulger, W. Ward, and Father Peter. Mr Tom Faber who has looked after this with such care and enthusiasm for several years has handed his office over to John Gainer. We take this opportunity for thanking him for all that he has done.

THE INSPECTION

On Thursday, 17th June, the Contingent had its Annual Inspection and on this occasion it and Ampleforth had the great honour of a visit by the Minister of Defence, Field Marshal the Rt Hon. the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C. It was the feast of Corpus Christi and after Pontifical Mass the Contingent was on parade. The day was reasonably fine and the sun inclined for once to shine. The Minister flew from London with his private Secretary, Mr Hanna. He landed at Dishforth, where he was met by the Station Commander, Group Captain G. Piper, the Contingent Commander, and Major-General P. H. de Haviland, Chief of Staff Northern Command, representing the Commander-in-Chief who very kindly put his personal car at the Field Marshal's disposal. Accompanied by an escort he drove to Ampleforth where he was welcomed by Sir William Worsley, the Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding, Father Abbot and the Headmaster.

The route from the College entrance was lined by the Contingent and a Guard of Honour of a hundred was mounted in front of the Monastery under Captain A. M. Haigh. The Minister met several local Military Commanders and members of the School Staff and inspected buildings. A board giving the names of the Captains of School Cricket, was put up in the Big Passage to commemorate his visit. The parade went through without a hitch and after the inspection of the line was commanded by Under-Officer C. J. Middleton-Stewart. The Minister presented shooting and other prizes including the medals to members of the 'Country Life' teams. He then made an impressive speech on the purpose of character training, and the need



[Photo: Yorkshire Post

The Minister of Defence, Field Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, inspecting the Line, accompanied by The Lord Lieutenant, Sir William Worsley, Bart.



for leadership in these days of the common man. He was presented by the Contingent Commander with a coffee table made by Mr Robert Thompson of Kilburn on which was the following inscription:—

QUA DIE
DUX ILLE FERREUS
GALLORUM ROBUR
PROELIO ACERBISSIMO DEVICIT
EADEM DIE
ALEXANDER NOSTER TUNISIENSIS
AMPLEFORDIENSIVM CORDA
SUMMA SIBI NECESSITUDINE
DEVINXIT
AMPLEFORTH
18TH JUNE 1954

Of which the following is a translation: 'On the same day as the famous Iron Duke in a most bitter battle smashed the chosen might of France, Alexander of Tunis bound to himself by the closest ties the hearts of Amplefordians'.

After lunch the Minister returned to Dishforth and so to London. Ampleforth owes him a great debt of gratitude for the trouble that he took to visit us and is well aware of the signal honour that he paid us thereby.

The following promotions were made during the term:—

To be Under-Officers: G. J. Bull, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, P. E. McCraith.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: F. Galen, A. E. Marron, R. O. Miles, J. A. Wortley.

To be Drum Major: P. St C. Gainer.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeants: R. V. Bamford, P. J. Coyle, N. F. Martin.

To be Sergeants: J. E. Anstey, E. Byrne-Quinn, C. K. Connolly, B. P. Dewe Mathews, O. V. Evans, J. S. Fordyce, D. F. Halliday, J. M. Kenworthy-Browne, T. C. Morris, J. P. Nason, T. J. Perry, D. F. Swift, L. N. van den Berg, J. B. Whitehall, M. J. Wright.

To be Corporals: P. G. Atherton, D. A. Allan, A. W. Bean, M. J. Coyle, A. P. Dewe Mathews, F. R. de Guingand, Viscount Encombe, N. P. Fellowes, C. D. Guiver, B. P. Keogh, P. A. Llewellyn, P. G. Lowsley-Williams, V. A. Maller, R. R. Marlin, T. D. Molony, P. G. Moorhead, C. I. McGonigal, D. L. Nairac, A. H. Northcote, H. A. Peake, C. J. Pickles, T. B. Read, T. V. Spencer, J. C. Tylor, A. Whitfield, P. M. Wright.

CERTIFICATE 'A'

At the examination held on 9th July the following Cadet passed Part II and is appointed Lance-Corporal: J. D. Quinlan.

At the examination held on 9th July the following passed Part I:—

B. W. Abbott, A. J. Ainscough, H. R. Anderson, J. E. S. Armstrong, Sir J. Backhouse, P. R. Balme, D. M. Barber, G. A. Belcher, R. B. Blake James, M. B. Blakstad, P. J. Boyle, A. P. Brennan, C. A. Bright, E. H. Brodherston-Ratcliffe, C. R. Cary-Elwes, C. L. Clarke, C. B. Cooke, F. J. Crichton-Stuart, J. D. Cumming, M. D. Cunningham, F. G. Dearlove, C. A. del Tufo, S. Dyer,

R. H. Fanshawe, M. W. Festing, R. B. Gallagher, T. C. Glover, D. H. Glynn, R. F. Gordon, J. A. Halliday, J. Hancox, D. A. Harold-Barry, C. R. Holmes, G. L. Jackson, K. D. Kearney, J. T. King, A. S. Knight, J. J. Komarnicki, C. J. Krasinski, A. M. Lawson, N. J. Leonard, The Master of Lovat, P. B. Lucas, J. P. Marshall, J. E. Massey, P. N. Mollet, C. F. Morland, C. R. Morley, B. J. Morris, B. O'Brien, D. P. O'Brien, R. K. O'Toole, J. M. Peart, A. P. Peel, F. C. Radcliffe, C. A. Rimmer, J. T. Rogerson, P. C. Ryan, P. J. Smyth, J. M. Spencer, I. P. Stitt, H. A. Stobart, C. N. Sutherland, B. C. Sweeney, A. R. Umney, N. C. Villiers, T. A. Wardale, R. Whitfield, P. J. Wilson.

SHOOTING

The following are the results of .303 postal matches held during the term.

	<i>Result</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
Glenalmond	Won	501	500
Rossall	Won	501	496
Framlingham	Won	510	509
Allhallows	Won	501	488
Victoria College	Won	501	498

The following is the result of a shoulder-to-shoulder .303 match at Bellerby against Sedbergh.

1st VIII	Won	475	466
Cadet Pair	Won	120	114
9th Man	Lost	55	60

HOUSE SHOOTING

The following is the result of the .303 inter-House Shooting Competition.

<i>House</i>	<i>Score</i>		<i>Total</i>	<i>Order of Merit</i>
	<i>Large Target</i>	<i>Small Target</i>		
St Aidan's	162	185	347	2
St Bede's	165	173	338	3
St Cuthbert's	167	184	351	1
St Dunstan's	122	123	245	8
St Edward's	149	155	304	6
St Oswald's	147	149	296	7
St Thomas's	157	165	322	5
St Wilfrid's	163	168	331	4

THE ANDERSON CUP COMPETITION

Winner, A. G. Randag, St Aidan's House.

THE BEAGLES

There was a good attendance for the Puppy Show on 1st May, when six and a half couple came before the Judges, Lieut-Col L. Y. Gibson, Master of the Newcastle and District Beagles, and Denis Sturgeon, Huntsman to the Middleton and Middleton East. There was rain in the morning and after tea, but the afternoon kept fine.

The general standard was rather below average, but it was clear that there would be enough of the right sort to put on for next season.

In the Class for Dogs Joker, walked by Mr Hodgson, was the winner, with Jackdaw (E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe) second.

Janet (Mrs Halton) was the winning Bitch, and Daydream (Mr Smith) second. And in the Class for Couples Jennifer and Javelin won the cup for A. P. Robinson.

The Master then thanked the Judges and all friends of the Hunt, and after Mrs Egerton, of Sheriff Hutton, had presented the prizes there was a parade of the Pack in the Ring and tea in the Castle.

The Great Yorkshire Show was held on 15th July, and this year, for the first time, it was possible for all the Officials to be present. Five couple of hounds were taken, and again we were most successful. Of the doghounds Poacher was third in his Class and first with Playmate in the Couples. He was also Reserve Champion, being placed before a hound he had beaten in a previous Class.

In the afternoon Janet began our run of success by winning the Unentered Class, the Couples Class (with Fancy), and the Reserve Championship. In the latter she was beaten by Freedom, who was also the winner of the Entered Class and the Cup for the Best Hound in the Show.

Only two and a half couple were taken to Peterborough the following week, and we were well satisfied with a Reserve Championship, a First, two Seconds and a Third. These successes were obtained as follows:

Entered Dog	2nd Finder
Unentered Bitch	1st Janet
Entered Bitch	3rd Freedom
Bitch Two Couple	2nd Freedom, Fancy, Dimple, Janet
Reserve Champion	Janet

Again it was most satisfactory that all the Officials were present and also others from the School.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE HOUSE reassembled to find that much necessary work had been done during the holidays, Fr Peter's room and the sickroom having been painted out, in addition to the dormitories.

THE officials were the same, with the addition of A. J. King and J. D. M. Sayers as Captain and Vice-Captain of Cricket.

ATHLETIC training occupied the first week of the term, the House being divided into three teams, the Captains being J. Macmillan, C. Burn and M. Gibson. The competition was so arranged that practically all of those who ran could score points for their team. A number of promising runners showed up in the heats, and the finals provided some well-run races. Results were as follows:—

100 Yards	
1st, J. E. Collins	
2nd, J. F. Boardman	
3rd, F. J. Madden	
400 Yards	
1st, J. E. Collins	
2nd, J. F. Boardman	
3rd, J. D. Sayers	
880 Yards	
1st, J. D. Sayers	
2nd, J. E. Collins	
3rd, G. V. Unsworth	

The competition ended with the relay race for all members of each of the teams. The Blues, already ahead on points, won the race and the competition, with the Whites second and the Reds third.

SOON after this came the examination for scholarships to the Upper School. Five awards were won, the successful candidates being C. C. Burn, M. G. Montgomery, A. J. King, S. Sarmiento and P. C. Cafferkey.

APART from a week or ten days at the beginning, the weather this term must surely have been the worst on record; the sun was rarely seen, and the days generally were cold as well as wet.

Gormire Day was no exception, except that the rain held off till the evening. This was the first Gormire Day for the whole House, owing to last year's Coronation holiday.

THE Exhibition followed, that week-end. The state of the ground prevented the usual tea in the garden on the Saturday, and this took place on the walk outside the House. Prize Giving was on the Sunday morning and was preceded by two short pieces by the Junior House Orchestra and a trumpet solo by J. Macmillan. After the Headmaster's Speech Father Abbot presented the prizes as follows:—

LOWER IV

Latin	J. Macmillan
Greek	J. Macmillan
French	J. Macmillan
English	S. Sarmiento
History	S. Sarmiento
Geography	S. Sarmiento
Mathematics	M. G. P. Montgomery
General Science	W. H. Considine

UPPER IIIA

Latin	G. P. M. Brocklehurst
French	C. G. Smyth
English	D. R. Stubbs
History	P. Phelan
Geography	A. Moor
Mathematics	J. M. Horn

UPPER IIIB and IIIC

Latin	P. C. Cafferkey
Greek	C. C. Nicholson
French	W. de Jouffroy d'Abbans
English	J. A. Marlin
History	P. C. Cafferkey
Mathematics	A. N. Stanton

LOWER III

1st Form Prize	P. C. King
2nd Form Prize	D. O. Ainscough

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

1st	J. Macmillan
2nd	C. C. Nicholson
3rd	J. Morris

SPECIAL PRIZES

Piano	S. Sarmiento
Art	A. T. Festing
Headmaster's Literary Handwriting Prize	J. St G. Ryan P. C. Burns
Milburn Mathematical, Junior	S. Sarmiento

The presentation of prizes was followed by the Play, *The Tricking of Malvolio*, a playlet in five scenes from *Twelfth Night*, abridged and produced by Brother Gregory. This was an ambitious undertaking but justified by the excellent performance of the actors.

The Cast was as follows:—

<i>Sir Toby Belch</i>	C. C. Burn
<i>Sir Andrew Aguecheek</i>	R. G. F. Burton
<i>Malvolio</i>	P. M. Kershaw
<i>Fabian</i>	M. P. C. Gibson
<i>Feste</i>	S. K. O'Malley
<i>Lady Olivia</i>	S. Sarmiento
<i>Maria</i>	B. A. J. Radcliffe
<i>Page</i>	F. J. Madden

In the afternoon there was a cricket match at Gilling and the Garden Party.

IN the early part of the term Miss Pym succeeded Miss Hughes as Nurse. We welcome her to the Junior House.

Two new carpets were needed for the Chapel and these were procured during the term. The proceeds of a Conjuring Show, organized and conducted mainly by J. A. Marlin and H. J. Scrope, and the entire profits of a new venture, the *Junior House Gazette*, produced by F. H. Quinlan and G. F. Chamberlain, were a great help in meeting the cost. The initiative and generosity of these four, and of all who helped them, is much appreciated and a real service to the House.

Another improvement to the appearance of the Chapel was the replacement of the old kneelers by Dunlopillo ones covered in red nylon.

THE term was on the whole uneventful. As usual the 'Pet Place' was filled with an assortment of livestock; hawks, owls,

crows and squirrels being secured from nests in the valley and tamed by their captors. And all the normal activities went on as far as the weather allowed.

THE unexpected arrived one night in the form of a surprise fire practice. In spite of the realistic conditions produced by the burning of oily sacks at the foot of the stairs there was no panic and a sad lack of any sense of urgency; the tendency was rather to attempt to wash as usual, or merely to be resigned or censorious about being called too early. And the only personal belonging seen being saved from the 'flames' was a collection of bird's eggs.

TOWARDS the end of the term the House had the honour to be addressed for a few minutes by Sir John Hunt. We much look forward to seeing him again and hearing him lecture next term.

TRAINING for the High Jump Competition took place in the last few weeks of the term and a greater number than usual learnt the Western Roll. In the actual competition, which was won by W. A. Sparling at 4 ft 5 ins, Sayers, Fitzgerald, O'Driscoll, Forbes, Boardman and Collins all cleared over 4 feet.

ON Sunday, 18th July, J. F. Boardman, P. C. Burns, W. de Jouffroy d'Abbans, F. H. Quinlan and A. Forbes were confirmed by His Lordship Bishop Brunner.

THE term ended as usual with the Punch. We were much looking forward to having Fr William presiding for the first time as Headmaster. Unfortunately, he was unable to be present. We are most grateful for the efforts he made, at great inconvenience to himself, to be with us.

THE Head Monitor, A. E. Fitzgerald, rounded off what has been for him a most successful year of loyal service to the House with a well-delivered speech. After welcoming the guests and thanking

them for the varied ways in which they had contributed to the efficient running of the House, he spoke briefly of the activities of the year. Fr Peter replied, and Fr George, kindly deputising for the Headmaster, presented the prizes as follows:—

The St Audries Cup (Best Record)	J. D. M. Sayers
The Valence Cup (Best Athlete)	J. D. M. Sayers
The 100 Yards	J. E. Collins
The 440 Yards	J. E. Collins
The 880 Yards	J. D. M. Sayers
The Cross Country	J. D. M. Sayers
The Point-to-Point	J. D. M. Sayers
The High Jump	W. A. Sparling
The Boxing Cup	J. D. M. Sayers
The Boxing Cup (Runner-up)	A. W. Gilbey
The Gosling Cup (Shooting)	R. E. Randag
(Runner-up)	A. J. King
The Hall Swimming Prize	A. J. Richards
The Breast Stroke	A. H. Osborne
The Back Stroke	J. F. Boardman
Diving	P. J. Morrissey
Biggest Splash	C. B. Crabbe
Carpentry	A. W. Gilbey
Scout Shield	R. F. Burton (the Badgers) S. K. O'Malley (the Beavers)

CRICKET

It seems inevitable this year that no account can be written without some reference to the weather featuring largely in it. And with the cricket this is of course especially so. The least that can be said is that it requires a considerable effort to recall even one game that was played in what can fairly be called cricket weather. When it did not actually rain it was windy and cold. With conditions as trying as this, Mr Boyes and Mr Henry are to be especially congratulated on the results they achieved in coaching the First Set. Of the ten matches played by the 1st XI six were won, three lost and one drawn.

After losing the first of the 'away' matches, at Barnard Castle, the XI showed its promise at Aysgarth, where the home side declared at 99 for 7. In the eighty minutes that remained 194 runs were made for the loss of 3 wickets. The pace set by Chambers and Sparling was maintained by Brennan and Collins, all of whom made good scores.

At Bramcote King declared at 111 for 7. The game was won in the last over of the day when Sayers held a fine catch to give Sparling his seventh wicket and an average for the innings of 3.7.

At Pocklington we were put in to bat and were all out for 87. Some more good bowling had Pocklington out for 50. Knowles had 4 for 11, and Brennan 5 for 24.

The match against St Olave's was cancelled owing to rain, and the return game was drawn.

Cricket Week opened with 1st and 2nd XI matches against Bramcote. In the 1st XI game the main feature again was the bowling; Sparling, 3 for 4; Brennan, 2 for 15; and Knowles, 5 for 6. The match was won, and next day a rather slow game against Aysgarth ended in a draw. Matches were also played against Scarborough College, Richmond, Pocklington, Coatham and the Old Boys, making this a fuller week than usual.

In last year's account of the cricket the emphasis was mainly on the weakness of the bowling and fielding. The contrast this year was most marked, particularly in the bowling, where Knowles returned an average for the season of 5.7, Sparling 6.0, and Brennan 8.3.

Colours were awarded to A. J. King, P. J. Chambers, W. A. Sparling, J. E. Brennan and G. V. Unsworth.

The cricket prizes were presented at the Punch:—

Batting	P. J. Chambers
Bowling	J. E. Brennan
Fielding	G. V. Unsworth
All-rounder	W. A. Sparling
Improvement	R. Knowles

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE *Officials* for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: W. J. Morland.

Captains: C. R. W. Perceval, A. F. H. Schulte, R. A. Caldwell, W. H. R. Pattinson, A. J. Duckworth, C. H. Randag.

Sacristans: J. C. Ryan, J. R. Knowles, P. A. Scrope, M. S. Schofield.

Secretaries: P. A. B. Mahony, P. J. Robinson, J. Hickman, M. M. Sellars.

Bookmen: W. J. Honeywill, J. J. Phipps, J. P. J. Corbett, R. J. Gerrard.

Librarians: M. J. Barry, J. D. Macdonald.

Custodians of the Anteroom: N. R. E. Lorrinan, J. F. M. O'Brien.

The Art Room: T. A. Greenwood, D. S. Beck.

The Carpentry Shop: T. E. Fox-Taylor, J. S. E. Rea.

B. W. READ joined the School this term.

MRS G. HICKLING retired from the position of Matron at the end of the term. We would like to thank her for all the help she has given us, and wish her success and happiness in her new post.

ON Sunday, 18th July, His Lordship Bishop Brunner visited Gilling and conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on thirty-five boys.

THE weather is rather an important factor in the Summer Term, and this year it can be said to have let us down well and truly.

The first few days of sunshine soon gave way to wind and rain, with the tiresome, yet inevitable business of putting-on and taking-off of shoes at each 'break'. There were, of course, short periods when the sun came forth in all its glory to make us think that summer had at last arrived; but these were few, and wintry conditions soon

followed, to make us think again. Yet there have been few afternoons when cricket has had to be abandoned, or even when it has been seriously curtailed. The cold winds may have numbed the fingers and often made fielding unpleasant, but they never reduced the enthusiasm for the game. If conditions became impossible, there was always the compensation of an extra bathe and, on one occasion, the thrill of a superb thunderstorm.

The first of the eagerly-awaited whole holidays arrived just a month after the beginning of the term. It coincided with a warm, sunny spell of weather, and a most enjoyable day was spent at the various cubbing grounds. For this, as indeed for all the holidays of the term, the fare was excellent in every way, and we have to thank Matron and her staff for looking after us so well. The strawberry crop was late—once more the weather must be blamed—but when it did arrive the supply was full and well sustained. Unfortunately, the first attempt to take advantage of Mrs Gordon Foster's kind invitation to Sleightholmedale was foiled by a deep depression. It rained so hard during the morning that our visit to that most delightful spot had to be postponed until later in the term. But the buses were already drawn up outside, and the food was prepared, so 'Mystery Tours' of the Yorkshire Moors were arranged instead. The Second Form went by way of Sutton Bank to Thirsk, and called at Mr Robert Thompson's workshop at Kilburn. The other Forms were able to admire the beauty of Fadmoor and Hutton-le-Hole. For the second attempt, on the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, the weather was much kinder, and we are indebted to Mrs Gordon-Foster for providing the setting for what is invariably the most popular outing of the year.

THE Exhibition Garden Party was again held on the East Lawn, and was as well attended as ever. There were a few anxious moments in the early afternoon as the rindrops bounced on the bare trestle tops, but by 3 o'clock the sky had cleared, and the rest of the day was bathed in glorious sunshine. For the annual Gryphons match we were not so fortunate. The match had to be abandoned after four overs, and the two teams continued the struggle at ping-pong in the Gallery.

THE morning of the feast of Corpus Christi was spent in the valley watching the inspection of the Ampleforth Combined Cadet Force by Field Marshal Lord Alexander, Minister of Defence. As a full account of this occasion can be read elsewhere in the JOURNAL, it is sufficient to record the immense thrill it gave to all who watched it, and to mention in particular the excellent marching and playing of the band.

Early in July we were visited by Brigadier Sir John Hunt, C.B.E., D.S.O., Leader of the successful British Expedition to Mount Everest. There were rumours that he was coming to the College for a few hours and might be able to look in at Gilling. We would like to thank him for spending so much of his valuable time here, and hope that he will pay us another visit when he comes to the College later in the year. It might amuse readers of these Notes to record the result of a race held in the swimming bath that afternoon: 1st, Vickers; 2nd, Stanton; 3rd Sir J. Hunt!

As the end of the term grew near, the special outings for the Captains and Officials began to be discussed and arranged. It is now almost a tradition that Fairfax Lake should be the setting for these, and that Frs John or Benedict should be asked to the tea in order to provide the sailing. The joy of setting out to picnic and sail while the rest of the School is hard at work is one which mere words can in no way express. We thank them for all the help they have given us.

AND finally Speech Day, with the Concert and Prize Giving, and the large

gathering of parents and friends. The Singers, trained to concert pitch by Mr Lorigan, and obviously enjoying every moment of it, gave us four Folk Songs. Two of these, 'Summer is a-Coming In' and 'The Cuckoo', were accompanied by violins, 'cello and piano, played by members of the College Orchestra. A Pastoral by Pez was ably rendered by recorders, violins and 'cello. For this Tyrrell, Duncan and Jones were well supported by Knowles, Clapton and Read on the recorder, while Ryan, Havard, Beck and Barry supplied the violin section, and Mr Townsley the 'cello.

The Second Form Dancers performed the intricate Eightsome Reel and Hamilton House Reel with grace and rhythm and, once again, the violins, this time aided by Pattison and Randag, gave a pleasant rendering of the difficult 'Afloat' by Adam Carse.

The various prize winners are too numerous to mention. The names of the winners of the Special Prizes are given in their appropriate sections, except for that of A. J. Duckworth who won the Shooting Cup.

In his speech Fr Hilary welcomed the guests and gave his account of the year's achievements. He said he thought it had been a happy and successful year in every way, and thanked Matron, Nurse and the Domestic Staff for their untiring efforts to keep the boys healthy and well fed. He stressed the need for perseverance both in work and play, and thanked the seven Captains for their loyalty to each other, to the Staff, and to the School as a whole.

Fr Abbot said it must be evident from the faces of the boys that this was a happy school. He had no doubt that the Headmaster of Ampleforth's report, shortly to be read, would also show that the year had been a most successful one. He strongly urged every boy to take up some really worthwhile occupation during the holidays: to read some good book, or develop some hobby. They must not be put off by the initial drudgery. This was the price that had to be paid before real satisfaction could be obtained.

Fr Patrick conveyed to the guests Fr William's apologies and keen disappointment at not being present to give his report on the results in the Junior House Entrance Examination. A long-standing engagement, which he had found it impossible to break, was responsible for this. The results, on the whole, had been most satisfactory. In many cases they had been outstanding and, in the case of three boys, really excellent.

It had been decided to award Scholarships to the Junior House to W. J. Morland, C. R. W. Perceval and to D. T. Havard.

After God save the Queen had been sung, there was tea in the Great Chamber and the Hall, and afterwards those whose parents had come by road were borne away to their summer holidays on the most perfect evening of the term.

CRICKET

The wet weather and sickness have made this a disappointing season. Three matches had to be cancelled and two were rained off. The team found it hard to adapt themselves to the soft wicket on which two of the first three matches were played and this seemed to colour their approach to their innings when they had harder wickets. A more aggressive attitude by some of the better bats might well have won the other three matches. As it was they played as if the main object were to stay in rather than to make runs.

The bowling was adequate but not hostile. Caldwell, slow left-arm, was the steadiest and took most wickets but he was apt at times to bowl too much on the leg. Gerrard and Fairbairns improved greatly during the season. Huskinson had one good spell of bowling in the Aysgarth match, taking 4 wickets for 1 run.

Hickman and Blackiston bowled well for the second team, who won their first two matches convincingly and came within striking distance of winning the last although they were depleted of some of the best players by sickness.

The matches against Lisvane were new fixtures and were mainly for the first

form team. It should be a useful fixture for giving experience to the next year's possible team.

Colours were gained by Caldwell and Gerrard. The following played for the 1st XI: Schulte, Mahony, Jackson, Robinson, Huskinson, Tyrrell, Henderson, Phelan, Fairbairns, Wright and Fox-Taylor.

RESULTS

1ST XI

Gilling 26 v. Junior House 'A' 28 for 5.

Lost.

Gilling 65 for 3 dec. v. Bramcote 67 for 4.

Lost.

Gilling 12 v. Glenhow 72. Lost.

Gilling 50 v. Aysgarth 76. Lost.

Gilling 78 v. Glenhow 106 for 7. Lost.

'A' TEAM

Gilling 67 v. Lisvane 46. Won.

Gilling 50 for 9 v. Lisvane 65. Drawn.

2ND XI

Gilling 77 for 7 v. Glenhow 5. Won.

Gilling 49 v. Aysgarth 20. Won.

Gilling 47 v. Glenhow 56. Lost.

SPORTS

The weather made an orderly programme impossible but by judicious use of the 'bright intervals' it was eventually completed on the morning of Speech Day. A keen inter-Section Competition resulted in a victory for the Spartans. Henderson, who won the 100 Yards, the Long Jump and the Throwing the Cricket Ball was awarded the Cup for the Best Athlete.

SWIMMING

Here one may cease to grumble at the weather. If anything it enabled more time than usual to be devoted to the indoor bath. Great progress has been made. There are very few who are not yet 'afloat'. We are grateful to Fr Julian for coming to judge the swimming and diving. He seemed well pleased with the standard achieved and expressed the hope that the progress may be continued after the boys have left Gilling. Duncan was awarded the Cup for the 'Crawl' Competition and O'Brien the prize for the Best Diver. Others who were highly commended for their swimming were Perceval, Beck, Gerrard, Vickers, P. Clapton and P. Barry.

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.

A Mass is said on the first Friday of each month for living and dead Members, and 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 £10 provided there be no arrears; Priests may become Life Members when their total payments reach the sum of £15.

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