

THE
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SAINT LOUIS PRIORY

SEPTEMBER 6TH was D Day. That was the day the boys were expected to arrive. The period before that was full of toil. The architects just managed to complete their task the day before the boys arrived. If it hadn't been for two Ampleforth Old Boys, Randal Marlin, studying at Princeton and Frank van den Berg, studying at Boston, we might not have got everything in order. There were the desks to screw together for the classrooms in the converted barn. There were the tables to be set up in the boys refectory, the converted garage. Lockers for the shower room, on account of a strike, did not arrive until weeks later. However, the main thing, the classrooms, looked splendid.

The first Sunday of term the Archbishop of Saint Louis was present at our inaugural High Mass, members of our first class served on the altar and many parents and friends attended. Some monks from a neighbouring monastery helped us to sing it. The Cathedral organist, Dr Mario Salvador, played the organ. The Archbishop preached.

The average day at the Saint Louis Priory begins as all monastic days do with Matins. The boys arrive at 8.40, in time for the sung Conventual Mass. Fr Ian and I set out to train all the boys to sing the Plainsong. I must admit that even before we began I was not hopeful and when we discovered what our 'raw material' was like we almost despaired, but I am happy to relate by half-term they were singing Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agnus Dei creditably and liking it. Some day I may describe how it was done.

The boys study until lunch time, with a break for milk and crackers, and study again after lunch until 3.15, then they play the usual American games, as difficult to describe to English people as cricket is to a Frenchman, except for soccer, which is the same in both countries, and basketball, which is taken very seriously over here. Unfortunately hockey is a girl's game. At ten to five the bus which brought them out of the city makes vain and frantic efforts to leave. Fr Ian, like a whipper-in, gathers the pack and they finally leave. The monks sing vespers before supper, which is at half-past six; compline is at half-past eight and so to bed.

At first the boys found us strange and we found them strange, but it did not take very long before the former were very happy to be at the Priory and the latter felt everything was under control. The boys had

the usual retreat. They played five football 'matches' and even won two, a remarkable feat. They had their dance and a subsequent jumble sale to pay for it. They had their Fathers and Sons Dinner, a great success, and off they went for the Christmas holidays, which are lamentably short, as the boys return on the 3rd.

It might be of interest to record that Fr Timothy, who has organized the school very smoothly, teaches the boys Latin and some Greek, Fr Luke does the English, Fr Ian the Mathematics and one class of French and another of Religious Instruction, besides being in command of their athletic programme, and Fr Columba teaches History, Religious Instruction and some Spanish.

Meanwhile the Community had been in close touch with the architects, preparing for the building programme. If all goes well this should occupy many years to come. The first problem to solve was the amount of building area required, so we had to analyse precisely the amount of space for the monastery, church and school and be sure of the precise number of football fields, etc. Then it was necessary to decide the site of the various elements, the monastery and church as one unit, the school as another but not too far away, some elements shared by both, especially the church and the refectories. We are now on floor plans and elevation for a part of the monastery, refectory and kitchen, church and some school buildings, including we hope a gym. Some of these must be ready for use by September 1958 because both monastery and school will have grown considerably, we hope, by then.

In order to finance such a project in America institutions such as ours appeal to friends who organize drives. The amount of work put in by our supporters, often very busy men, is very great. We expect that the money will be sufficient for our needs.

It is gratifying that already there are a number of eager young men who hope to offer themselves as monks for this Foundation, and we ask the prayers of all our readers not only that all our schemes may flourish, but especially that the small monastic family of Saint Louis Priory may flourish exceedingly.

COLUMBA CARY-ELWES, O.S.B.

THE WATERFRONT¹

IN speaking to people who have received a good education, I have always found them extremely interested in—though almost entirely ignorant of—the problems of the so-called 'working class'. They had, of course, seen tenements, but they had never seriously considered the difficulties that must arise in attempting to live in them; they had heard a lot—far too much, perhaps—about the activities of the 'Teddy Boys', but it had never occurred to them that their behaviour is often the result of a misdirected childhood, where they had received no proper parental care or guidance and, worse still, no real interest or affection.

It is therefore these people chiefly that I have in mind as I write this article, and my object is to put before them some of the problems and difficulties a priest meets in a working-class area of any reasonably large seaport, and how he attempts to cope with them.

One of the biggest difficulties is that, where there is a vast majority of seafarers, there is bound to be a lack of stability—at least among the men-folk, most of whom spend a considerable portion of their working life on one or other of the deep-sea routes, and may well be away from home for three to six months at a time, sometimes even for as long as a year. There is hardly a family in a Liverpool parish I know that has not at least one of its members employed either at sea or in the docks. The few who are not so employed probably work in factories or stores in or around the city; there are very few among them who are fortunate enough to have learnt a trade.

For one reason or another, nearly all the families seem to live from hand to mouth, and it is not at all uncommon to find the children's new clothes, which were worn with pride on Sunday, put into pawn for the rest of the week. Hire-purchase, beer, cigarettes and gambling take the toll of what in some cases is no mean wage-packet. This often makes it more or less necessary for the wife to take a part-time job, as, for example, a waitress in a café or a cleaner in a 'pub' or office, and so swell the weekly wage-packet by two or three pounds. This would probably be impossible for the average mother of a reasonably large family were it not encouraged by the State, which kindly, though unwisely, provides dinner centres for the children, and thus takes upon itself the responsibility and privilege which belongs to the parents in catering and providing for them.

There is something curiously cosmopolitan about most seaports: you would hardly describe Cardiff as a typical Welsh city, any more than you would look upon Liverpool as being representative of

¹ Reprinted, by the kind permission of the Editor, from *The Key*, organ of the League of Christ the King.

Lancashire and, although this very fact tends to create many difficulties, it is remarkable how the Arab-Chinese-Indian-Philippino-African-Anglo-Irish seem to mingle into a single 'nation', distinguished and labelled the world over by its dialect.

In most of these cities, the slums—where several families used to live in one house and where the space usually available was one room per family—have now given place to the tenements: these, built mostly between the two wars, are vast blocks often five storeys high, with galleries running from end to end, leading from a common stairway to the dwellings themselves. There seems to be no system in allotting these dwellings, and it is not at all uncommon for an old woman with a weak heart and bad legs to be placed at the end of the top gallery. Happily, the tenement age seems at last to be on the wane, and the most recent corporation dwellings are more in the style of flats, thus giving each family much more privacy, a better sense of security and more peace.

Those who are responsible for the planning of these buildings in the heart of a city seem to have overlooked the fact that children must play, and that if they cannot expend their energy in the ordinary healthy activities such as football, cricket, etc. they will find other occupations such as gambling, house-breaking and various forms of hooliganism. Not long ago a boy of fourteen was stabbed in the back by one of his mates in the heat of an argument; he died before a doctor could be called. In the area in which I work there is a notice forbidding ball games of any kind around the buildings; the blitz site on which we used to play our football matches has now been turned into a city car park, and the nearest blade of grass is about three miles away.

This gives a general picture of the surroundings in which the majority of our fellow-countrymen are born, brought up, play, work and die. For their amusement and entertainment they have the everlasting radio, the TV., the cinema and endless football matches, for which they are happy to dig far too deep into their pockets and, as a result, frequently have to go without the essentials of life. Small wonder, then, that these children, who never see their parents read anything more serious than the worst sort of daily paper and the comic, and who seldom see them anyway, except in the early morning and late at night, grow up with little idea of discipline and tend to seek the much more exciting life of crime. They use the language that they have been accustomed to hearing from their parents since their earliest childhood, and they tend to grow up with little or no respect for people older than themselves. Indeed, why should they? For their elders have seldom treated them as children. Those who are serving their time of probation for stealing or some other similar offence are often better off, for they know that at least they have one person—their probation officer—who is prepared to take a genuine interest in their welfare and is anxious to be treated as a friend.

What, then, can be done to better this grim situation? How can a priest set about his task of bringing these souls to Christ, for that surely must be his aim? In Liverpool he will find that he starts with a great advantage, for, although many of his flock may seldom go to Mass or the Sacraments, they would be quite ready to suffer much inconvenience to uphold the Catholic Faith, and not infrequently use their fists in the local 'pub' in defence of his good name. So, too, with the children, who have a far higher regard for and healthier fear of the priest than they have of the police.

The first essential method is the age-old remedy of visiting: getting to know the people—entering into their lives—sharing their problems and difficulties, and advising them, not only in spiritual matters, but in what they ought to give the baby who has a bad cold, or how best to set about applying for a better job, etc.

The next method follows out of this and concerns the children, because surely it is through them, and by means of them alone, that we can hope to change the outlook of a future generation. For the girls, there are several organizations which help to foster in them their natural desire of giving. These include the weekly meetings of the Children of Mary and, for the younger members, the Guild of St Agnes; for those who are prepared to give still more there is the excellent Legion of Mary. For the boys, the Young Christian Worker movement seems to answer the problem, since it not only brings them together for a weekly meeting, and teaches them the elements of discipline, but it also binds them into a single unit and enables them to get to know a priest and treat him as their friend. The meetings are conducted by the members, and it is surprising how much they learn about our Lord from the Gospel Enquiry, and begin to see Him as a Person and themselves as His Apostles. All of this inspires them to undertake some unselfish activity in the parish: they visit the spastic children and play with them once a week; they take it in turns to visit any sick in the parish; and do messages for the old people. At the same times these activities are carefully balanced by such as may appeal to boys: outings to other branches of the Y.C.W., cycle rides to places of interest, the annual camp, competitions and prizes, etc. which encourage them and, more important, unite them, not merely to each other, but to their priests and their parish church and, therefore, to our Lord Himself.

Clearly, any form of leadership must come from among the workers themselves—that is the whole principle behind Mgr Cardijn's teaching; nevertheless, it is equally true that they look to the professional class for their example, and value the genuine sympathy and understanding of their doctor, dentist, lawyer or factory manager almost as much as they do that of the priest. There are, however, more direct ways in which a professional man can take an active share in this lay-apostolate. These

include such organizations as the Catholic Advisory Bureau or the Society of St Vincent de Paul. It is quite obvious that the quiet efficiency, the gentle yet firm advice that they exercise in dealing with the various cases they undertake, is of untold value to a priest in such a district, and gives the family the encouragement and assurance they so badly need from the class of people they tend to regard as out of sympathy with their difficulties and struggles.

To be aware of the problem is surely a beginning to its solution; to pray daily for the success of those who strive to solve it is to share in that Apostolate, which is clearly the duty and responsibility of every Catholic in this country.

THEODORE YOUNG, O.S.B.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLICS IN THE NORTH RIDING IN PENAL TIMES

It is not easy to estimate the numbers of Catholics in England between 1560 and 1829. The sweeping general estimates of contemporaries—especially where they are most plausibly detailed—cannot bear much weight. 'Political Arithmetick'—the science of statistics—was only born in the second half of the seventeenth century, and was still in its swaddling clothes by the end of the penal period. General estimates were based on local impressions and hearsay only.

Yet there is evidence that, in one quarter at least, crude statistical methods were employed in penal times to calculate the numbers of Catholics and their rate of increase relative to the size of the population. In the early eighteenth century the old Tudor and Stuart governmental machinery for the repression of Popery was in its decrepitude and its most effective organs were gone. The Penal Code with all its detailed severities remained on the Statute Books, effectively barring the way to office for Catholics and making Catholic life furtive and sometimes unpleasant. But, after the scares of 1679–89, public opinion seems to have reacted strongly against the execution of the worst barbarities of the laws. Informers could still lay informations against Catholics, but it became very hard to secure a conviction. The judges insisted on proofs in a way which showed that they had no serious intention of enforcing the penalties of the laws.

The old system of Recusancy fines, which underwent a considerable evolution between 1560 and 1660, and had become very effective, died a natural death between 1660 and 1688. When the Privy Council ceased to urge on the Quarter Sessions, for political and revenue purposes, to keep effective the system of presenting, proclaiming and convicting local recusants, the Quarter Sessions' activity against Catholics faded away gradually. The Jacobite scares of the first half of the eighteenth century led to a rather forced and artificial revival of Quarter Sessions activity even down to the licensing of journeys by Catholics for distances over five miles. But the records seem to show that neither the Council nor the Justices seriously thought the mass of English Catholics to be a political menace. The East Riding Clerk of the Peace was delated to the Council in London for his sheer inactivity in this matter of reviving penal measures in 1715. But there was little strong local support for the delation and the same Clerk enjoyed his office for many years afterwards.

There remained the ecclesiastical courts. But these were weakened

gravely. In themselves they had only very slight coercive powers—though their major weapon, excommunication, still, at law, had some unpleasant effects. But the great effective bulwark of ecclesiastical coercive jurisdiction, the Courts of High Commission, had vanished in 1641. Public opinion was now intolerant of any real exercise of ecclesiastical discipline. Rural poor fornicators and adulterers were still, in the eighteenth century, here and there, to be seen doing penances at church doors or reading out declarations of penitence after services on Sundays. But this was a last fragment of a dying system.

There is plenty of evidence that militant Protestant opinion was very dissatisfied with this state of affairs. Luckily the more militant anti-popery circles were opposed on principle to sacerdotalism amongst the High Church party and looked to local governmental action and to propaganda. There were long discussions in Parliament in the 1720s on methods of imposing new taxes on Catholics, but the results—about which we know, as yet, far too little—had a nuisance value, but were not very effective. There were even schemes to add new Penal laws to hasten on the break-up of Catholic estates.

Amongst the Bishopthorpe MSS of the archbishops of York there is much interesting evidence of ecclesiastical efforts to find a way out of this impasse—to find new ways of repressing Catholicism in the north. Reading between the lines one can see a tension between Protestant alarm at every sign of increasing Catholic numbers in this or that place, the anti-sacerdotal temper of the age, High Church feeling, and the consciousness of the archbishops that they were both of a piece with Yorkshire genteel society and linked with the ministries in London.

Nevertheless, anxiety and principles prevailed constantly over other feelings and the eighteenth century archbishops seem to have been constantly active. Thus, in 1706, 1735, 1743, 1767 and 1780 there were extraordinary Visitations of the diocese of York—and, on possibly more than one of those occasions, of the entire Northern Province—with specially composed questionnaires circulated amongst incumbents, the purpose of which was to get an exact statistical knowledge of Catholicism, people, priests, Mass centres, schools, rate of increase, conversions. There is other evidence that in 1729, 1733 and perhaps later, in 1765, there were other 'sweeps' by the archbishops. Whereas, in earlier times, the *comperta* of bishops' and archdeacons' visitations had led to rather ineffective summonses to court at York Minster, now we find the archbishops using a new method—the summoning to Bishopthorpe of Catholic gentry in queues and pressure put on them to moderate the activity of themselves and their priests—or even to dismiss their priests if too active.

Thus, in 1729 the Hon. Charles Fairfax of Gilling and his chaplain Fr Rokeby, were summoned to Bishopthorpe to account for evidence of

largely increased Catholic numbers at Gilling, Scawton and Helmsley and a series of conversions. As a result of this Fr Rokeby had to leave England. In 1733 there was a serious proposal of restarting ecclesiastical court procedure in Yorkshire, summoning Catholics to the Consistory Court in York. The Catholics gathered their forces and appealed to their natural allies—their Protestant relations and friends. Lord Fauconberg went to see the archbishop and the Protestant Lord Irwin insisted on going with him. The Protestant Earl of Carlisle, related to so many of the Catholic gentry and already head of a family which had long and effectively protected them, brought his guns to bear on the archbishop. The archbishop caved in. He explained that the citation scheme was not serious. He was, as Fauconberg says repeatedly, 'most obliging'. He even drove round to call on Fauconberg. He could not call off certain proceedings already unleashed against priests but prophesied that they would produce little effect for extraordinary evidence was needed.

In 1765 the archbishop noted his list of Catholic gentry he had summoned to Bishopthorpe . . .

'Sr Henry Lawson came 30th May . . . Mr Knatchbull his Jesuit which he promises to send away . . . Mr Cholmeley of Brandsby came here 24th May, I spoke to him of the prudence necc: in Papists and etc. . .'

Then the archbishop had the 1767 Visitation and began to note down his thoughts on it:

'Table of Papists—

Dawes Archbp	Blackburn	Herring	Drummond
1706	1735	1743	1767
3081	3526	5012	6584'

These were figures for Catholics in the diocese of York. Calculation was not aided by the fact that traditional official Catholic statistics ignored those under 16 years of age. The 1735 Visitation ignored those under 13, while the 1743 one only counted them by families. The archbishop then made a valiant effort to calculate the population of the diocese—oddly relying on militia returns. Then he sadly surveyed the earlier returns and concluded:

'Lists of 1706, 1735, 1743 seem to be very imperfect and those of 1767 perfect so that the increase is not as great as it may seem, possibly not above one third.'

Finally, he reached the comforting conclusion that the population had been greatly increasing during the century, so that the Catholic increase might well be no more than a natural one and leave them actually a lesser proportion of the whole population.

When we look at these figures for the whole diocese of York we can legitimately wonder, as the archbishop did, how far they were really accurate. A great mass of statistical evidence of Catholicism in Yorkshire does exist for the period before the eighteenth century. But its value is equally dubious.

It is impossible to assemble complete figures for Yorkshire before 1660. The ecclesiastical visitations are regular from 1560 but the returns leave large gaps and are often obviously merely formal. The Quarter Sessions records are in a worse case. The North Riding ones begin in 1605. York and the Ainsty begin in 1560. The West Riding begins in 1611 and the East Riding not until the Commonwealth. Here the returns, where they exist, are mostly even more formal and incomplete.

But, if we take the North Riding we can get some idea of the figures which records give us. The North Riding Quarter Session returns for 1641 are extremely full and quite unusual—the result of a deliberate drive from London. The number of Catholics over the age of sixteen presented for the eleven wapentakes of the Riding was about 1500—if we count children, the figure should possibly be about 2000.

In 1674 there was another governmental drive and the numbers presented in the Riding, again over sixteen, was 1798—possibly representing, counting children, some 2200. In 1699 there was a drive, but we only have the figures for six of the eleven wapentakes—1154 over sixteen. If we compare these 1699 figures with those for 1641 we get :

	1641	1699
Gilling West	219	199
Bulmer	91	138
Birdforth	89	78
Ryedale	113	133
Langbaurgh	408	558
Whitby Strand	no return	50

In 1716, during the Jacobite scare, there was a drive and a return of North Riding Catholics simply by heads of households :

Gilling West	67
Bulmer	42
Birdforth and Allerton	44
Ryedale	4 (The form of this shows that it was not meant to be comprehensive)
Langbaurgh	130
Hang West	49
Hang East	16

This return covers, in a fashion, ten of the eleven wapentakes, and numbers 350 Catholic families.

The only one of the early eighteenth century archiepiscopal 'Sweeps' which is at all comprehensive for the North Riding in the extant documents, is that of 1743. It only covers six wapentakes thoroughly and finds in these 293 Catholic families, plus sixty-two other Catholic individuals. The terms of the enquiry excluded children.

This brief survey of the kind of statistical evidence of Catholicism we have shows how tantalizing it is. Quite apart from the vagaries of incumbents and local juries, the records are almost always incomplete in themselves. The overall impression they give does stand—that, between 1641 and 1743, there were some 2000 Catholics in the North Riding. But fluctuations in numbers remain a mystery, apart from the great likelihood that there was no serious decline in Yorkshire as a whole at east up to 1780.

HUGH AVELING, O.S.B.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE PARISH MASS BOOK by a group of priest members of the Society of St Gregory. 1s. 6d.

This little book may be useful to any priest who wishes to start the Dialogue or Sung Mass in his congregation. It has an Introduction, brief and to the point, on what the Mass is. It then explains the two ways in which the people may show outwardly the fact of their participation in the Sacrifice. The main part gives much of the text of the Mass (some in an English paraphrase), all the Latin responses and the other parts said by the congregation at a Dialogue Mass (these marked, though not always ideally, for pauses), and the music, in modern notation, of the Common (Kyrie and Gloria VIII, Credo III, Sanctus and Agnus Dei XVIII).

The reviewer has found it a most useful aid in teaching a small congregation to take its part in both the Dialogue Mass and the *Missa Cantata*. It is well produced and easily used and contains prayers suitable for use as Thanksgiving for Holy Communion. It omits to direct the congregation when to kneel, sit or stand, tacitly acquiescing in its almost adamant reluctance to rubrical order. This discretion marks the booklet as a whole. It offers sound, authorized, but not too ambitious, ways in which the active participation of Catholics in the Mass may be effected, a necessary preliminary to full (and rubrical) assistance at *Missa Cantata*, an ideal impossible only if attempted too rapidly. The Dialogue Mass may prove to be a less potent means by which the congregation may share vocally in Mass than one might have expected. It can be (and in experience has been) an invaluable first step towards the sung liturgy. By it the people learns to overcome its fear of opening its mouth, and to use Latin words without awkwardness. These two principal obstacles to singing the Common having been overcome, it may find, when in due course this has been attempted, that the Sung Mass is but its natural way of solemnizing the celebration of the Mass. Much antecedent and concomitant instruction, both about what to do and about what it signifies, is essential. But it is possible in this way to help to revive an unaffected habit of liturgy.

P.D.H.

SAINT IGNATIUS LOYOLA: The Pilgrim Years by James Brodrick, S.J. (Burns Oates) 30s.

This is the first volume of a new large-scale life of St Ignatius. Older lives, whatever their charms, have been rendered obsolete by the bulk of new work done in the last twenty years on the Basque origins of the Saint, on the early history of the Society, and on the Counter-Reformation in general. Not the least of the merits of Fr Brodrick's book is that it makes available to us in England much of this new material.

The close detail of the opening section gives a powerful impression of the very medieval background of St Ignatius' early life and thought. There is an interesting excursus on the influence of *Amadis de Gaul* and other romantic novels. It is a pity that we are not also given like excursions on the literature of crusading and pilgrimage in the early sixteenth century. It is all too commonly assumed that these ideas had lost their force.

The treatment of the origins of the *Exercises* is, in this volume, only incidental to the account of the Montserrat and Manresa episodes and a later volume will certainly deal with the formation of the *Exercises*, their early use and importance. Fr Brodrick is concerned to give a balanced picture of the slow development of the Saint's religious ideas. In this he is embarrassed by a shortage of biographical material. He feels it necessary to rebut vigorously the arguments of those who, he suggests, would claim that Ignatius slavishly modelled the *Exercises* on the *Ejercitatorio* of Abbot Cisneros. He freely admits that Ignatius was instructed at Montserrat, that he

must have read the *Ejercitatorio* and have been deeply influenced by it. But he cannot see that this was more than one of a number of major influences moulding the developing thought of the Saint. In this he seems undoubtedly to be right.

Amongst other interesting things are a vivid description of the early sixteenth century University of Paris and an excursus on St Ignatius' revulsion from the work of Erasmus.

Fr Brodrick writes in an old tradition—in a very leisurely fashion and a very personal fashion, which contrasts sharply with the far more impersonal and objective style of modern historians as a class.

H.A.

THE CHRISTIAN VISION edited by Mary Ellen Evans (Blackfriars Publications) 18s.

This is a selection of more than fifty articles from the first ten years of the *Life of the Spirit*, the English Dominican monthly review. The purpose of the review was and is to provide English laymen with spiritual reading of native provenance and congruity. The Christian Vision therefore will be found English, but not exclusively so—there are articles by Claudel and Fr de Lubac; it will be found Dominican, but not exclusively so—there are contributions by St Aelred and St Bede; it will be found scholastically arranged in five parts, but nowhere does the vocabulary of scientific theology obtrude. Part I is called God, Man, and the World; it is about how we can know God—in symbolic mystery. Part II is called the Freedom of Love; it is about acts of union with God—prayer, charity. Part III is called the Sacrament of the World; it is about daily Christian life, that is, the infused moral virtues in general; Part IV is called Vocation of the Word; it applies the virtues to particular states of life. Part V, called Love Perfected, recounts the holy lives of certain Christians in illustration of the rest of the book. It will be seen that the book is no mere flower garden, for enjoyment here and there, but intends to set before the reader the vision of a 'whole', our own destiny worked out in this world and consummated in the next, in Christ Jesus Our Lord.

J.C.R.

SHANE LESLIE'S GHOST BOOK (Hollis and Carter) 12s. 6d.

Ghost stories, whether of fiction or of fact, have always a certain attraction. If they are confessedly fiction and told with the artistry of an M. R. James, they are aesthetically more satisfying because the author has no difficulty in making them complete. A collection of allegedly factual stories such as Shane Leslie's book does indeed command our attention, because it challenges belief and demands some attempt at explanation. Many of the stories, however, are inevitably incomplete and sometimes they fail to carry much conviction. The best of the present collection may challenge comparison with any whether of fiction or of fact, while the worst are simply what they claim to be—accounts of apparitions or manifestations, for the apparent inconsequence or irrelevance of which the author cannot be taken to task.

After a short introduction the book is divided into two sections: 'On Ghosts and Poltergeists' and 'Catholic Ghost Stories'. The second part is from every point of view the better, partly because the stories are better and partly because there are fewer attempts to develop what appears to be the author's thesis that psychical research has something to offer to the cause of religion. This thesis is nowhere properly developed, the author's style is allusive and avoids precise statement and his opening words are disarming: 'This volume is the drift and silt of a lifelong interest in ghosts. It is suggestive, not conclusive.' Nevertheless, the suggestions are sufficiently arresting to call for comment.

In any context the use of the word 'scientific' is dangerous. It has many meanings and often none at all. It may simply be synonymous with 'accurate' or 'careful', or it may imply partial or substantial dependence on the discoveries about the properties of matter which have been made by natural science. The word is used

frequently with reference to psychical research in the book under review. One would have welcomed a precise definition of its meaning and bearing in the context. With such a definition as a guide one might have been able to understand more clearly such remarks as: 'Gifted and successful mediums are few, but those who have been willing to submit themselves to the tests of psychical research have acknowledged a scientific basis' (p. 5); or again: 'The inquiry into the Psychical follows any inquiry into telepathy (accepted by some scientists). Telepathy is a more personal or spiritualized form of the powers which have yielded television and the whole plane of wireless communication. They are inexplicable but regular in cause and effect' (p. 27). The author is clearly sincere in his belief in the validity of some psychical research and honest in rejecting a lot of it (although his appeal to Price's book on Borley Rectory as a classic 'collated with painstaking industry' is unfortunate in view of recent investigations on the subject). What is distressing in a book for the general public which claims to put forward a possible Catholic point of view is the lack of any clear statement of first principles. What is the ordinary reader to make of the suggestion: 'That if psychical research makes the web invisible or comprehensible, Religion completes the tapestry by revealing the weft. Some inquiries could never achieve one without the other', or of the suggestion that the Curé of Ars and St Thérèse of Lisieux were saintly mediums? One is left with the impression that, however much psychical research may try to draw the mystique of science around its name, it is to-day pretty much what it was in Johnson's day when he went to investigate the Cock Lane Ghost, that is, simply asking a man whether he really saw the ghost and trying to discover by obvious methods whether he is lying. When it proceeds much beyond that, it is nearer to witchcraft than to science. In these further regions theology has something constructive to say and in a book which attempts to relate Catholicism and ghostly apparitions one is surprised to find no discussion of the theology of visions nor of the warnings concerning them of such visionaries as St John of the Cross and St Teresa.

The strength of the book, then, is in the stories, which are good entertainment; many in the second half are also edifying. The book is well produced and handsomely printed and I detected only one misprint. N.P.B.

SILENCE IN HEAVEN. A Book of the Monastic Life. Text by Thomas Merton with *Ninety Photographs and many Texts from Religious Writings* (Thames and Hudson) 35s.

Seen first in the French edition and in a French monastery, this beautifully produced volume was more easily acceptable than viewed now with greater attention and in more matter-of-fact circumstances.

Three questions come to mind. Is it a good thing, is it indeed possible, to impart the spirit of the monastic life through the medium of photography? Have these photographs proved to be 'most representative of all that is best in monastic life'? Has Thomas Merton's scholarly introduction made it any easier for the reader to appreciate the essence of that same life?

The monastery is the *dominici scola servitii* and the monk is called to work his way back to God by the labour of obedience, obedience to the will of his superiors, which is for him the Will of God. It is a pity that this simple concept is rather lost in the somewhat abstruse preamble in which Thomas Merton is more concerned with the divinely mysterious grace of vocation.

Obedience to superiors may, and for some communities often does, mean leaving the cloister for a considerable time—a fact not altogether unforeseen by St Benedict. It is worth remembering that from the time of St Gregory, who embraced the Rule within living memory of St Benedict, monks have been missionaries without ever losing their monastic character.

If, however, this book, for the actual production of which there can be nothing but praise, serves to bring more to a closer understanding of, if not indeed to a first-hand acquaintance with, the religious life, thereby not only fostering vocations to it but also actually sharing the peace of God in the silent communion of prayer, then undoubtedly it will have achieved a most worthy object. P.G.O'B.

MEDITATIONS OF A BELIEVER by Marcel Légaut (Eyre and Spottiswoode) 15s.

THE LAST WEEK by A Dominican Tertiary (Blackfriars) 4s. 6d.

M. Légaut offers problems and ideas that are, or have been, particularly his own. The essentially personal character of *Meditations of a Believer* may be better appreciated if we know something of the author's background and frame of mind. Evidently his experiences during the war led him to seek afresh the real meaning of life on earth, which, he says, must be based on the teaching of the Gospels and on a proper understanding of the complexities that make up the life of each human being. M. Légaut abandoned the city for the more solitary life of a peasant and a shepherd in a remote department of France. He lives there with his wife and six children, and apparently many seek him out to gain inspiration and strength to continue living in what he would call their artificial yet probably inescapable surroundings in the modern world. Perhaps some will find that many of his ideas are not of much value to themselves. Certainly they are disconnected for the most part, which may irritate. Yet this, together with a lack of smoothness, is due not so much to the translator as to the author's way of thinking which is certainly uncommon and will strike the reader as being foreign—as indeed it is. This, however, always has its advantages. Here, the manner of his approach to the problem of why and how we are to love God is refreshing and unusual. Silence, generosity and trust in God are themes that appear frequently and form the background for the whole. The book is easy to use because the chapters are short and we come to the point immediately.

In the small meditation book for Holy Week, we are naturally far more tied down. *The Last Week* has detailed and picturesque accounts of events leading up to the Passion and Death of Our Lord which are good, though once more we are afflicted with unnecessary, such as—'This is the third time that . . . is mentioned in the Gospels'. The reader will probably find that a good deal must be read before any inspiring thought occurs, nevertheless for anyone who wishes to get a very full, if crowded, mental picture before he begins to pray, this might be ideal. At the end of this book we have, at last, some fresh thoughts for the Stations of the Cross and they are, moreover, pleasantly written and very short.

P.F.C.

ANGLICAN ORDERS by Anthony Stephenson, S. J. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

The questions of Anglican Orders is not one of major importance for Catholics. Pope Leo XIII finally judged Anglican Orders invalid—confirming the invariable practice of the Church from the time of the Reformation. Even if the Church had declared the Orders valid, that would have made no essential difference to the status of the Church of England as a schismatic and heretical body.

But the question is one which disturbs High Anglicans greatly. They regard their ministry as the Catholic priesthood and hence see our judgement as a grave slur on themselves. Moreover, they often hold a doctrine of the nature of the Church which implies that the possession of valid Orders in itself is enough to constitute a religious body a branch of the Catholic Church. Hence a whole Anglican literature has been built up on the question of Orders. Very many High Anglicans argue primarily from religious experience. They maintain that their ministries have been so productive

of spiritual fruits that their Orders must be valid. This is not a cogent argument. When an Anglican goes to confession or communion in good faith we have every reason for supposing that he may well receive forgiveness of his sins and graces—not sacramentally, but *ex opere operantis*.

But other High Anglicans argue that Pope Leo XIII and the Church have misjudged Anglican Orders, even by Catholic principles. They admit freely that the founding generations of the Church of England were heretical, heretical especially in their views on the ministry and the Sacrifice of the Mass. Cranmer and the Elizabethan apologists for Anglicanism made no bones about their detestation of the Catholic idea of the priesthood, and their hope was that they could extirpate the Mass from England and found a Christian ministry of the Gospel of a distinctively Protestant kind. The Elizabethan episcopal visitations of the diocese of York distinguish sharply between those clergy who were *pontificales*—priests ordained by the Catholic rite—and 'ministers'—men ordained by the new Anglican rite. This is all admitted. But, says the High Anglican apologist, by the Providence of God, Cranmer and his fellows nevertheless produced a rite which, on Catholic principles, must still produce Catholic priests. Either because Cranmer was not really a full Protestant but a Catholic reformer concerned to return to New Testament Catholicism, or because the Government insisted on the rite retaining ambiguously Catholic features so as to ease on the conversion of England, his rite remained susceptible of a Catholic interpretation. The High Anglican then points out that Catholic minimum requirements for the validity of a sacrament are really very few. The minister must use a Catholic rite and intend seriously to do what the Church does. He need not believe what the Church does. His private heresy is, so to speak, overruled by the intention and action of the Church and her sacrament, of which he is, for the occasion, really the instrument. Thus, they hold, we cannot logically judge their Orders invalid.

It is this second Anglican line which Fr Stephenson attacks. His particular opponent is one of the ablest of modern High Anglican theologians and writers, Dr Mascall of Christ Church, Oxford.

The result is interesting but rather confusing. It has rather the impression of an overheard dialogue where the eavesdropper arrived late when the debate was in full swing. We should like to hear both protagonists speaking at more leisure and when not tied down to debating points. This is particularly true of Dr Mascall's parts.
H.A.

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANITY by *Marrin D'Arcy* (Penguin Special) 2s. 6d.

This book is not intended to be a complete criticism of the entire Communist teaching. Fr D'Arcy is concerned with certain ideas in Marxist philosophy and politics such as morality, the authority of the state, liberty and necessity. The first half of the book is devoted to an explanation of Communism. There is a chapter on the sources and origins of Marx's thought and another on the contribution of Lenin and Stalin. The final four chapters are on Christianity and Communism. Among other things Fr D'Arcy discusses cases where Christian practice is open to criticism for its apparent failure, and he also attempts to find the appeal in Communism for intellectual converts. There are some useful criticisms of Communism and a reminder of the opportunity open to Christians and its urgency.

The volume abounds with quotations, yet there is only one page reference to a work quoted. An index would have been welcome. The reader is left with the impression that many points have been made and not driven home as far as possible, but this could not be managed in a book of only 190 pages. There is little new in this volume; it is a restatement, and a restatement well made, as one would expect from the pen of a distinguished writer.
E.C.H.

DRAMA AND EDUCATION by *Philip A. Coggin* (Thames and Hudson) 21s.

This is a well documented book describing the story of drama as education. However, its real worth is that it does not stop there, but examines the effect of drama on adults, youths, and children, both in the rôle of actor, and of audience. For children he is in favour of the 'modern' idea, used by the Greeks, of creative drama, which is a form of improvisation on a given subject. The presence of an audience at this age he considers unimportant, even harmful. For youths, on the other hand, a desire for an audience is felt, and he advocates the performance of formal drama as a way of sublating the emotions and developing team spirit. Here he agrees with Cicero when he says, 'Drama is the imitation of Life, the mirror of manners, and the image of Truth'. But he warns us that not only must the subject matter be carefully chosen but that if 'the dramatist or producer tries to impose his views by authority or cunning, or when joy is not in the creation but in the exhibition, then drama is unnatural, sterile or harmful'. The main value of formal drama is in the extent to which it fertilizes the spirit, whereas that of comedy he feels, with G. B. Shaw, to lie 'in the chastening of morals with ridicule'. As for adult actors he points out that drama can make great contributions to the harmonious development of the individual personality, although he admits with Johnson that at times 'they are no better than creatures set upon tables and joint stools to make farces and produce laughter like dancing dogs'. He admits that as a class they have to cut themselves off from society, but goes on to point out that they can only reach completion by returning to it. He is strongly in favour of the return to the Arena stage because it fosters the vital link of common feeling between actor and audience. The function of drama as education is probably best summed up in the author's own words, that it 'helps the personality to self-realization by educating the emotions, stimulating the intellect, and co-ordinating movement and gesture to the wishes of the mind and spirit'.

M.D.P.

SHORT NOTICES

FATHER DAMIEN by *Robert Louis Stevenson* 6d.

CARING FOR THE ELDERLY by *Thomas Rudd, M.D., M.R.C.P.* 4d.

THE CHURCH OF SILENCE by *F. Cavalli, S.J.* 4d.

(All published by the C.T.S.)

The Catholic Truth Society, which in the seventy or more years of its existence must surely have done more than any in this country to support the work of the Church by the printed word, continues to supply well written and very inexpensive tracts.

Father Damien is the famous, white-hot, open letter of Stevenson to Dr Hyde, printed now with an introduction by Mgr G. A. Tomlinson. The re-issue of this forcible document, on which comment is unnecessary, is opportune now that the cause of Damien is being taken in hand with renewed interest.

Caring for the Elderly is a short but well documented plea for both official and voluntary care for our rapidly ageing and, in a greater or less degree, helpless elders. It stresses the need for giving personal attention, for companionship, for the meeting of their spiritual needs, as well as for supplying essential medical remedies. This problem is given timely advertisement. The possibility and the necessity of its being met by the action of Catholics both in organizations and individually is clearly indicated. It is with unsurprised pleasure that one reads the strong recommendation of this in the Foreword made by the characteristic charity of the late Cardinal Griffin.

The Church of Silence keeps before our minds the existence of an even graver, and far less soluble problem, the plight of our brethren in the persecuted Church, especially those of the Oriental Rites. It is a translation of a survey in *La Civiltà*

Cattolica, the translation and editing being the work of the Sword of the Spirit which publishes it jointly with the Catholic Truth Society. This survey, at the moment happily outdated in part by the now apparently improved conditions for the Church in Poland, as well as open to modification through recent events in Hungary, is a catalogue of the attacks made on the Catholic Church in Eastern Europe, with a short Editorial note on the treatment of the Orthodox and Protestant bodies. It is a terrible list of losses and, although the record of fortitude and fidelity to the Church gives strength to the hope of its ultimate survival, a hope now confirmed more strikingly by the faith of the Poles and the Hungarians, it is nevertheless quite clear that we witness an onslaught of extraordinary cunning and ferocity, aiming to destroy soul rather than body and defeatable only by the power of the spirit. This pamphlet is a summary of part of the evidence against the possibility of securing peace on earth while there exist Governments dedicated openly to the spread of atheism by the use of all means, however immoral.

THE PERSEVERANTES HANDBOOK (for private circulation).

This pamphlet sets out the ideals and rules of a group of lay Catholics united by the practice of the private recitation of part or all of the Divine Office. This group has been in existence for four years. All its members are busy people, drawn from various walks of life. They do not form a rigid organization or bind themselves under obligation to say the Office, and they recognize that their 'dispersed choir' has its value only as integrated with the liturgical and moral life of the Church. They simply unite to form an explicit group devoted to the carrying out of this formal, official, worship of the Mystical Body of Christ. The group has grown rapidly and extensively and has the approval of His Lordship the Bishop of Northampton, in which Diocese it originated. It is the practice of members to say the Office in Latin and indeed their preference to do so, but the use of a vernacular version is not opposed.

Anyone who pursues this excellent practice but is unaware of the existence of the group will find their Handbook helpful and inspiring. For this or any other information on the subject he should communicate with Barhams Manor, Higham, Colchester.

MAP OF MONASTIC BRITAIN: North Sheet (2nd Edition) Ordnance Survey 1955.

This map covers Britain from about the Ampleforth area to the north of Scotland. A study of it is in itself an education in something foreign. Scots monasticism had all the institutions known in England, but with differences of timing and degree which throw into relief, in turn, the English development and help us to see it in a new light. As usual, this map is an excellent one and most useful to anyone with an interest in medieval history.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- MAN TAKES A DRINK. Facts and figures about Alcohol by John C. Ford, S.J. Preface by André L. Simon, President of the Wine and Food Society (Burns Oates).
- THE LIVING BREAD by Thomas Merton (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
- CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS XXI (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.
- THE MIND IN LOVE. Dante's Philosophy by Kenelm Foster, O.P., M.A. Aquinas Paper, No. 25 (Blackfriars) 2s.
- THE CONTAINED ECONOMY by W. Stark, M.A., Dr Rer. Pol., Dr Jur. Aquinas Paper, No. 26 (Blackfriars) 2s.
- JEAN PIERRE DE CROUSA. (1663-1750) by Jacqueline E. de la Harpe
- UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY, Vol. XLVII, \$3.00.
- ENGLISH IN THE LITURGY. A Symposium by J. McDonald, D.D. etc. (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.

- THOUGHTS OF THE CURÉ D'ARS FOR EVERY DAY compiled and arranged by W.M.B. (Burns Oates) 2s.
- THE SALVATION OF THE UNBELIEVER by Riccardo Lombardi, S.J. (Burns Oates) 30s.
- THE SPRINGS OF MORALITY. A Catholic Symposium edited by John M. Todd (Burns Oates) 30s.
- THE SACRAMENTS ARE OURS by Rev. H. Tardif tr. Dom Aldhelm Dean (Challoner Publications) paper 6s. 6d., cloth 8s. 6d.
- THE SPIRITUAL DOCTRINE OF DOM MARMION by M. M. Philipon, O.P., M.S.T., tr. by Dom Matthew Dillon (Sands) 15s.
- THE CHOICE OF GOD by Dom Hubert van Zeller (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
- THE CHURCH AND ISRAEL by J. van der Ploeg, O. P. (Blackfriars Publications) 4s. 6d.
- CHRISTMAS AND THE SAINTS by Hertha Pauli 12s. 6d.
- FRANCIS AND CLARE by Helen Walker Homan 12s. 6d.
- MY ESKIMOS. A priest in the Arctic by Roger Bullard, O.M.I. 12s. 6d.
- CHAMPIONS OF SPORT AND SPIRIT by Ed. Fitzgerald. 12s. 6d.
- (all Vision Books. Fabrar, Straus and Cudaly, New York. Burns Oates, London.)
- WAR AND CHRISTIANITY TO-DAY by Francis Stratmann, O.P. (Blackfriars) 12s.
- LIFE AND LITURGY by Louis Bouyer (Sheed and Ward) 18s.
- MISSION TO PARADISE. The Life and Times of Father Junípero Serra by Kenneth M. King (Burns Oates) 18s.
- THE MAID OF ORLEANS by Sven Stolpe, tr. from Swedish by Eric Lewenhaupt (Burns Oates) 25s.
- THE EDUCATION OF THE NOVICE by Ambrose Farrell, O.P., Henry St John, O.P., Dr F. B. Elksch (Blackfriars) 4s. 6d.
- CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS NO. XXII (Salesian Press) 2s. 6d.
- THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION by Paul Tillich (Thames and Hudson) 12s. 6d.
- MEMORY TO MEMORY by Sir Arnold Lunn (Hollis and Carter) 21s.
- THE TAILOR'S FRIENDS by Linwood Sleight (Faber and Faber) 12s. 6d.
- THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE by Mgr Suenens, Preface by Abp Montini (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
- STORIES OF THE SAINTS by Norman Painting (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.
- A BOOK OF FAMILY PRAYERS by Hubert McEvoy, S.J. (Oliver and Boyd) 5s.
- THE SACRIFICE OF THE CHURCH. The meaning of the Mass by J. A. Jungmann, S.J., tr. by Clifford Howell, S.J. (Challoner Publications) paper 5s., cloth 7s. 6d.
- THE MEANING OF CHRISTIAN PERFECTION by Jordan Aumann, O.P. and David L. Greenstock (Blackfriars) 12s. 6d.
- WARWICK STREET CHURCH by R. C. Fuller 2s. 6d.
- AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SPIRITUAL LIFE by Reginald Buckler, O.P. (Blackfriars) 11s.
- ST MARGARET MARY ALACOQUE by Margaret Trouncer, M.A.(Oxon), (C.T.S.) 4d.
- THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS by Kevin Smyth, S.J. (C.T.S.) 4d.
- OCCULT PHENOMENA IN THE LIGHT OF THEOLOGY by Abbot Weisinger, O.C.R. (Burns Oates) 25s.
- METHODS OF MENTAL PRAYER by Cardinal Lercaro (Burns Oates) 30s.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following publications:

The Downside Review, Les Cahiers de Saint-André, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Pax, The Wish Stream, The Venerable, The Edmundian, St Peter's Net, The Ushaw Magazine.

The Wykehamist, The Worth Record, The Pocklingtonian, The Georgian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Denstonian, The Mitre, The Peterite, The Raven, The Worksopian, The Lorettonian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Racliffian, The Douai Magazine, The Avisford Record, The Beaumont Review, The Saint Louis Priory Journal, Bootham, The Cantuarian, The Cottonian, The Priors, The Shirburnian, The Sedburghian, Novo, The Cornelian.

OBITUARIES

JOSEPH PIKE

It was a great sorrow to those at Ampleforth who knew him well to hear of Joseph Pike's death last July.

His connection with Ampleforth was a long one as he came to school in 1894 and was a frequent visitor until the last few years.

He was a remarkably companionable person, always full of fun and his popularity in his schooldays was enhanced by his athletic qualities. He was a member of the 1st XI at both football and cricket, and a notable performer on the track. Before he left he became Captain of the School.

Joe, to use the name by which everyone knew him, was the most promising and successful pupil of the well-known artist, Mr Boddy, who was then art master at Ampleforth. This promise was fulfilled in after life and there was always a demand for his pencil sketches, which appeared frequently in the *Illustrated London News*, *The Sphere* and other periodicals. Some of his work was hung in the Royal Academy. One piece of work which gave him great pleasure was the drawings he did of Prinknash Abbey; he also did some drawings of Ampleforth, which after he died were found in a folder on which he had written 'One of my failures; I tried too hard'.

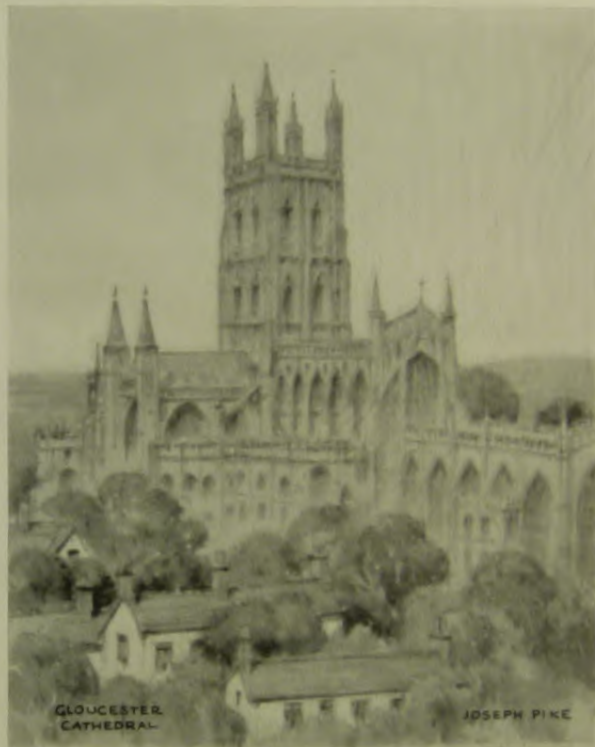
Soon after he left School in 1901, when he found that he had no vocation to the priesthood, in order to make up for what he had lost, he resolved to go to Mass every day of his life, a practice he steadfastly maintained except when incapacitated by ill health.

Surely Joe Pike never had an enemy; he was the very soul of charity, kindness and goodwill and his life and his truly Christian virtues were an inspiration to all who knew him. May he rest in peace.

DR ALAN VIDAL

Although seen here less frequently of late, Dr Vidal was for many years a figure in the Ampleforth scene familiar to everyone and his absence is felt by all who knew him. He was born in 1880, one of several sons of the Anglican Vicar of Creeting in Suffolk, and was educated at Framlingham and Edinburgh University, where he qualified in medicine in 1905. He immediately joined the R.A.M.C. and in the course of time this took him to India and South Africa.

He was in France shortly after the outbreak of the 1914 war and, with many others, was taken prisoner in the first month of the war. In fact he might have eluded capture but he felt it to be his duty to stay to look after wounded comrades. Eventually, in company with some



thousands of allied prisoners, he was taken to Wittenberg, where, conditions of feeding and sanitation being extremely bad, cholera and typhus broke out. Of the six doctors among the prisoners three succumbed and no medical or nursing aid was forthcoming from the captors. Major Vidal and the others struggled as best they could to tend the sick and dying in the most appalling insanitary conditions which provided one of the most notorious scandals of the war.

Eventually he was repatriated in 1916 and was awarded the D.S.O. for his conspicuous devotion to duty. After working for some years elsewhere he came to practice at Ampleforth in 1927 and became the 'School Doctor' in the following year. Many will recall both his skill and his care in his professional capacity and his kindness which was experienced by many people in many ways. As a boy one sensed at once that he was giving a personal attention to the case. He always tended to err on the safe side in prescribing treatment, and his close attention to cases that defied ready diagnosis on several occasions saved his patients from serious or even fatal developments.

He showed his real interest in many activities of the School, mostly in the sphere of sport, and, in the earlier years, he was a keen follower of the Hunt. But he would take an interested look round the School Library on an occasion, revealing a perhaps unsuspected side to his character. Shooting, whether partridge and pheasant in Yorkshire or in Africa nobler quarry, was, with fishing, perhaps his keenest interest, and these he pursued almost to the end. His latter years were saddened by the death of John, his younger son, in a motor accident. In his last months his health was severely impaired and he died on 25th November 1956 after a short illness. We offer our sympathy to his relatives and our prayers for his soul.

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NOTES

WE offer our respectful congratulations indeed to His Grace, Archbishop William Godfrey, on his appointment to the See of Westminster; but we do so with some regret. Unmixed blessings are few, and this appointment is not one, for all in the Northern Province who have had contact with him will regret his departure, including our brethren in our parishes, all of whom have felt his kindly interest and encouragement.



WE offer congratulations to Br Michael Phillips who made his Solemn Profession on 10th December.



As we go to press it has become known that Fr Damian Webb is to go from the monastery to undertake parish work. He leaves a big vacancy in various sides of school activity as well as at Kirbymoorside where he has been working in the last year or more, and he is missed in both fields. We offer him our best wishes for success at Workington.



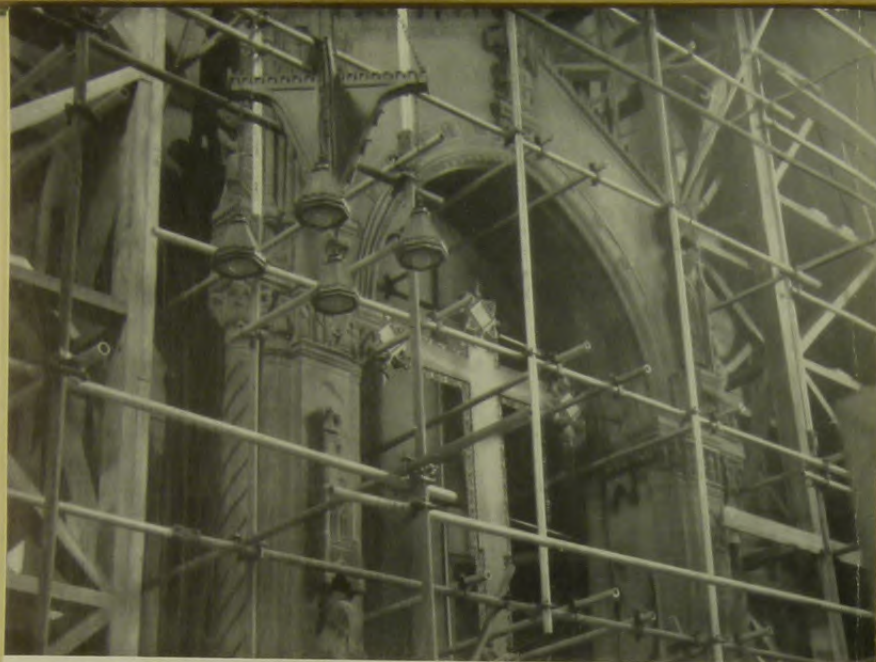
AN interim report on the state of building operations may be of interest. Since September St Hugh's House has enjoyed its temporary accommodation in the middle of the Quadrangle, and the temporary classrooms below the Range have been in use. Work on the temporary church went on during last term and it was ready in time to be used for the examinations at the end. The new House in the Aumit field (next to and south of St Oswald's Cottage) is now at the upper level of the upper windows and work proceeds. The Old Abbey Church still stands, but soon, we are told, the first blow will fall. As the laurel bushes have been removed, and a crane taller than any of the buildings has been menacing it for some time, we are inclined to credit this. The temporary church has needed further attention given to its floor, but by the time these Notes are read it will be in regular use.

At this juncture we might salute the Old Church which has stood for just short of a century and is remembered, most particularly by those who knew it before the new part was added, as their picture of Ampleforth Abbey Church. Even after long service it has borne witness to the piety of its makers and prompts the prayer that we and our successors may do as well as they did. The architects were the brothers

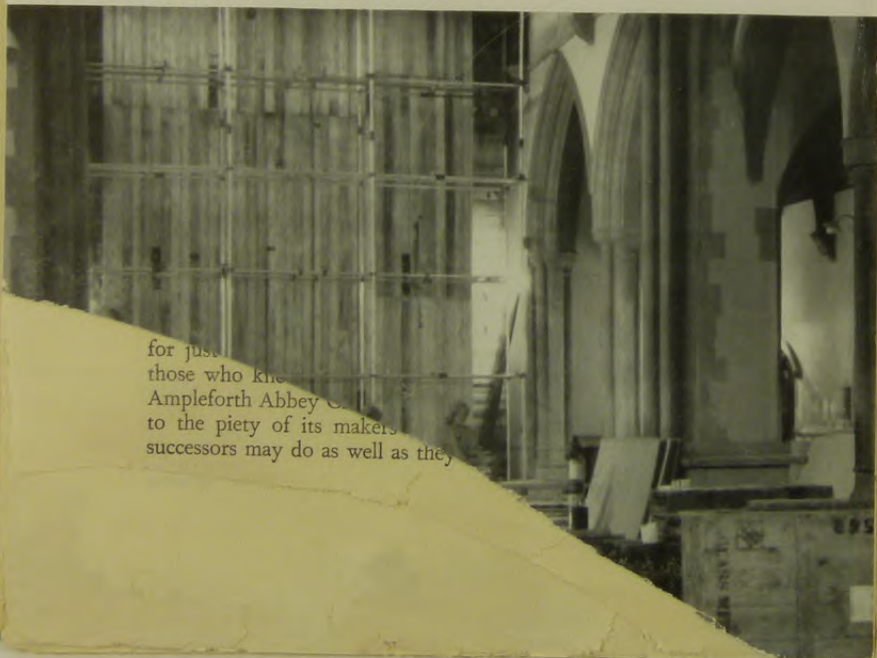
Hansom, Charles and Joseph, the latter the inventor of the Hansom Cab. It was opened in 1857 and in its heyday was richly ornate in its furnishings, proclaiming itself both internally and externally as a Catholic church. It is hoped that some of its features may be preserved, although that perhaps of most interest, a stone mullion from Byland Abbey, which held the window near the Relic Altar, may prove to be in too poor condition for this. This church was loved by its own generation, but with the growth of Ampleforth its days were numbered and it did well to last through the age that turned its back on Victorianism to one that is wistfully regretful of those less troubled days. Mock Gothic is becoming period stuff and there were pleasing features in this building, now to go for ever.

It is with great regret that we have to announce that owing to two sharp increases in the cost of printing the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL we have had no alternative but to increase its price—for the first time since 1920.

Starting therefore with this February 1957 issue the price per copy will be 3s. 6d. and the annual subscription (including postage—also recently increased) will be 10s. 6d.



[Photo : Walker



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Ampleforth Abbey
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OLD BOYS' NEWS

PRAYERS are asked for G. J. Crean (1901) who died on 1st December.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :

Hugh Meynell to Paula Faine Gibbons at the Church of St Mary and St John, Wolverhampton, on 23rd June.

Capt. Paul L. Stackhouse to Margaret Elliot at St Columba's, Annan, on 29th September.

Capt. Peter Charles Manning Mocatta, The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, to Helen Elfrida Kerr at St Austin's Church, Grassendale, on 3rd November.

Sir Anthony Cope to Angela Rose Elizabeth Wright at St James's, Spanish Place, on 8th November.

Noel Anthony Sayers to Elizabeth Woodley-Smith at Holy Trinity Church, Vancouver, on 1st December.

Lieut-Comdr John P. David, R.N., to Patricia Anne Newton at the Church of Our Lady, St Marychurch, Torquay, on 22nd December.

Capt. Jonathan Phillips, Royal Fusiliers, to Susan Graham Randall at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on 22nd December.

Major Derek Warren to Beverly Duckett at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 2nd February 1957.

AND to the following on their engagement :

Richard Fitzherbert Melville Wright to Margaret Elspeth Ferguson. Zbigniew Dudzinski to Barbara Berdowska.

Charles Peter Horgan to Caroline Elizabeth Boddington.

William Hugh Lancelot Porter to Elizabeth Hilary Oddie.

J. C. EDWARDS (1942) took vows in the Society of Jesus in September.

J. A. HEYES (1951) was ordained deacon at Ushaw College in September.

BRIGADIER N. J. CHAMBERLAIN was appointed C.B.E. in the New Year's Honours.

MAJOR R. S. RICHMOND (1935), who was for some years in the Arab Legion, is working for an Interpretership in Arabic at the Middle East Centre of Arabic Studies in the Lebanon. He has met M. Cubitt (1938) in the Iraq Petroleum Company, and G. Q. B. Stewart (1944) in Shell.

LIEUT-COL T. P. H. MCKELVEY (1931) has gone to Singapore with his family and is Senior Medical Specialist at the British Military Hospital.

R. J. G. BINNY, N. E. Corbally-Stourton and B. M. X. Wauchope passed out of Sandhurst in December.

T. J. SMILEY (1943) and W. J. F. Ward (1951) have been called to the Bar.

J. A. KELLY (1949) has qualified M.R.C.V.S. in Dublin, and is now working in Beverley.

OXFORD. Among the Freshmen were : J. C. Tylor, *University* : M. T. Clanchy, R. O. Miles, *Merton* : C. M. J. Moore, *The Queen's* : R. E. S. Robinson, *New College* : J. V. Sturup, *Lincoln* : A. J. Riley, *Christ Church* : A. G. Randag, *St John's* : A. C. B. M. David, *Jesus* : M. P. Hickey, D. J. Ingle, M. L. S. Wynne, *St Edmund Hall* : DD. Edward Corbould, Dunstan Adams, Henry Wansborough, Colin Havard, Felix Knollys, *St Benet's Hall*. There were sixty-nine Amplefordians in residence, including five Senior Members. David Peake is Master of the Christ Church and New College Beagles, and Ian Wightwick President of the Law Society.

CAMBRIDGE. Among the Freshmen last term were : O. V. D. Evans, V. A. J. Maller, *Clare* : C. C. Manners, *Corpus* : C. J. van der Lande, *Queens'* : Lord James Crichton-Stuart, *Trinity*. There were thirty-seven Amplefordians in residence.

LONDON. R. J. M. Irvine, *Barts* : A. H. A. Krasinski, *King's College*.

LIVERPOOL. A. G. L. Fazackerley, D. Gray.

EDINBURGH. C. J. R. Pickles.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. K. W. Fogarty.

LONDONDERRY, Magee University College. J. Ferriss.

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING. P. D. Kelly.

Two books by Old Boys have been published recently, Linwood Sleight's second novel, *The Tailor's Friends* ; and a book of poems, *Borderland*, by Michael Cubitt.

PETER MORRIN (1948), who qualified last year, is now at the City Hospital in Boston, Mass.

DR J. P. HAWE is spending a year as a Resident in the Children's Hospital in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

N. A. SAYERS (1951) is now in Vancouver, and is working for the British-American Oil Company. C. P. Horgan (1948) is with C.I.L., a chemical firm, in Montreal. D. W. Moylan (1948) has joined a firm of lawyers in Winnipeg.

A. D. WILSON (1945) has been working for the past year as a News Assistant with the B.B.C. Midland News.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Irish Area was held in Dublin in October, and was attended by nearly forty members. The Yorkshire Area Dinner was revived this year, and attracted a record number of nearly sixty. The Liverpool Area Dinner was held in January, as was the Annual Dinner of the Ampleforth Society in London.

THE OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB TOUR AUGUST 1956

The Tour was very well supported this year. Nineteen people played during the week, and in the course of some varied cricket the Club acquitted itself perhaps not too badly. If 'levitas' was often with us, 'gravitas' was not absent. Some of the batting was very good, Br Simon and Bradley both made over 200 runs during the week, and of the bowlers none worked harder than Evans and John Bamford. Mr Hall umpired for us with his usual grave impartiality.

The first match against the Old Rossallians began very impressively. It was perhaps cricket in the abstract; one had a feeling soon after lunch that things were heading for a draw, but there was some fine batting nevertheless. Bradley and Br Simon both made 50, the one with some tremendous blows, the other as though illustrating a manual of batsmanship. Nor did they lack support, for after his startling entry through the rhododendrons Lord Stafford was able to declare at 208 for 5. Of the Rossallians' fielding one remembers very well the agile catch on the boundary that dismissed Bradley. Their innings followed the same pattern as our own. Glen made a fine 50 and Attenborough a quick 30 when he was baffled by a subtle ball from Fr Denis. In spite of a good innings by Gilliat, the Old Rossallians fell steadily behind the clock and finished with 157 for 5 wickets, three of which were taken by Br Simon.

The Club played the Blue Mantles on the Monday. They batted first. Linney was caught by Evans off Grey at 21, which was a useful wicket to capture, but Fakin and Townsend who followed, both made fifties. The Blue Mantles declared at 193 for 7 wickets, of which Robertson, who bowled very well, took four. Our innings was again built round the batting of Br Simon who went in first and made 61. At about six o'clock with the score at 159 for 9, King was joined by Evans, who took the field after timely refreshment. The situation rested almost entirely on the Presidential shoulders to be, and they bore the burden well. So well in fact that just before half-past six Defeat had averted her face, and Victory smiled coyly, if

prematurely, at the excited spectators. In the last over only thirteen runs were needed; with Evans' helpful presence and several significant strokes of his own, King made 11 of them. It was a very exciting draw.

The match at Rottingdean was nearly a disaster for us; batting first we lost 4 wickets for 15 runs, all taken by Rowling who bowled remarkably well. Fortunately the tide was turned by Gray who ignored the terrifying nature of the bowling and punished the loose ball. King rounded off the innings with three 4's in a row which made our total 153 for 8. Br Simon again demonstrated his versatility by taking 6 wickets for 28. Rottingdean were all out for 90.

The Club played the Sussex Martlets at Priory Park, Chichester. When we arrived the weather was rather gloomy and the ground too wet for play before lunch. After lunch the Martlets batted first, and from the beginning went along at a convincing rate, though neither batsman was really happy against Evans, who was bowling very well. At 79 Toyer was caught in the deep off Sutton's bowling and at 107 Beams was well stumped by Campbell, who then stumped J. E. Rickitts and caught M. R. Rickitts in quick succession. Mitchell, who came in at number five, then bustled the score along with some towering blows. The Martlets declared at 165 for 7. Our innings began with a hideous reverse. Br Simon was out in the first over and Campbell in the second. However, Bradley and J. Dick took root determinedly until Dick was out at 44. But Mounsey and Bradley revived our hopes, and were scoring fast when Bradley was out. His innings of 64 was very valuable and not in any way confined by the situation. Unfortunately, perhaps fortunately, the clock overtook us with the score at 132 for 8.

The Club did not do well in the match against Ifield. Our innings was only distinguished by Lord Stafford's score of 40 and we were all out for 115, which score was passed by the Ifield batsmen in little over an hour. Their opening pair, who batted very well, made 107 between them.

At Middleton nearly every batsman did well. Bradley and Lord Stafford started briskly, until Lord Stafford tried for one outside the off stump and was caught at cover. Br Simon again distinguished himself with a fine 75 and Wynne also batted very well. The Club declared at 251 for 6, which seemed quite a safe position. However, the Middleton batsmen regarded the matter with modest confidence and justifiably. They had scored 199 for 4, at the rate of 2 runs a minute when Fuente, who made 98, was out. They then lost 3 wickets quickly, but Lush and Brearley saw them home and had taken the score to 253 when stumps were drawn. It was a remarkably fine day's cricket, with 500 runs scored and a result not out of sight when Middleton began to go for the runs.

A. D. J. Ashpool's XI was played on the Eastbourne College ground. Our opponents batted first and lost 3 wickets quite quickly, but Esdale and Wright, who put on 80 in an hour took the score to 184 when the innings was declared. In spite of a good innings of 62 by Wynne, we were all out for 125 just before half-past six, as the sun disappeared behind Beachy Head.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Club, held in August during our tour in Sussex, Edmund H. King was elected as President of the Club in place of the late A. F. M. Wright. H. Mounsey was elected as Treasurer, Lord Stafford as Secretary, J. G. Bamford as Assistant Secretary and E. Ruddin, C.B.E., as a Vice-President.

The Club held its first Annual Dinner on 10th December, at the Criterion Restaurant, London. Twenty-five members were present, and a happy evening was enjoyed by all.

SCHOOL NOTES

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

Fr William Price (*Head Master*)

Monastic Staff

Fr Paulinus Massey	Fr Benet Perceval
Fr Patrick Barry	Fr Damian Webb
Fr Sebastian Lambert	Fr Leonard Jackson
Fr Oswald Vanheems	Fr Kevin Mason
Fr George Forbes	Fr Philip Holdsworth
Fr Anthony Ainscough	Fr John Macauley
Fr Peter Utley	Fr Martin Haigh
Fr Bernard Boyan	Fr Basil Hume
Fr Hubert Stephenson	Fr Brendan Smith
Fr Austin Rennick	Fr Julian Rochford
Fr Cuthbert Rabnett	Fr Hugh Aveling
Fr James Forbes	Fr Benedict Webb
Fr Jerome Lambert	Fr Justin Caldwell
Fr Barnabas Sandeman	Br Gregory O'Brien
Fr Denis Waddilove	
Fr Walter Maxwell-Stuart	The Rev. Fr H. B. Louis

Lay Staff

H. G. Perry	E. J. Wright
L. E. Eyres	J. B. Dalton
R. A. Goodman	W. A. Davidson
W. H. Shewring	J. H. Whyte
T. Charles-Edwards	L. F. E. Borland
S. T. Reyner	B. Vazquez
E. A. L. Cossart	J. McDonnell
B. Richardson	E. A. Haughton
F. S. Danks	W. P. McKechnie
G. de Serionne	K. F. Mallinder
J. H. Macmillan	P. J. E. Sheahan
J. E. Pickin	C. Martin
J. C. Dobbie	C. Walker
G. T. Heath	J. J. Bunting
P. S. H. Weare	I. B. Macbean
P. O'RSmiley	J. P. Dizer
G. S. Dowling	D. K. Criddle



THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	D. A. Poole
School Monitors	H. J. S. Young,	D. G. Wilson,	R. A. Peake,	M. Meyer,	R. H. de R. Channer,
	M. J. Masterton-	Smith,	J. H. Bridgeman,	A. F. Green,	F. W. G. Cazalet,
	J. P. Mackenzie-Mair,	D. G. Wright,	R. J. K. Salter,	C. D. Cochrane,	T. F. Patteson
Captain of Rugby	...	...	...	...	A. F. Green
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	...	M. Meyer
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	C. R. W. L. Richards	
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	...	A. R. Fitzherbert
Librarians	M. F. Rinvolucris,	J. M. Spencer,	M. D. Cunningham,	J. A. Craven,	N. S. Tyson,
	M. G. Montgomery,	C. R. Balfour,	B. A. Radcliffe		



THE following left the School in December 1956 :

P. R. Bland, J. H. O. Bridgeman, F. W. G. Cazalet, R. H. de R. Channer, C. A. L. Clennell, C. D. P. Cochrane, F. C. F. Delouche, J. F. Fawcett, A. R. Fitzherbert, J. C. Fletcher, A. T. Fogarty, A. F. Green, J. M. P. Horsley, N. S. Johnson-Ferguson, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, D. Morrogh-Bernard, D. N. Noton, R. A. Peake, D. A. Poole, S. A. M. Reynolds, C. R. W. L. Richards, R. J. K. Salter, F. D. Scotson, L. C. Tate, D. G. Wilson.



THE following boys came to the School in January 1957 :

M. E. G. Abney Hastings, R. M. Andrews, D. A. P. Bell, S. A. B. Blackwell, D. L. Corcoran, J. A. C. Dempsey, M. J. Dempster, R. M. Fitzgerald-Hart, J. R. Gillman, P. G. Green, M. F. Haydon, D. A. A. Hill, P. Maguaran, D. A. O'Donnell, B. W. Price, J. A. C. Read, P. H. Riggall, M. C. Sharp, D. P. Smith, R. T. Worsley.



THE Editor regrets that the record in the last number of the Journal of the names of candidates who passed the General Certificate of Education at Advanced Level omitted to notice the names of P. R. Balme, C. R. W. Morley, I. P. A. Stitt and M. C. Wilson who passed in Group III Mathematics, which counts as two subjects.

We congratulate the following who have won awards at the Universities:

Classics. D. A. Poole, a Meyricke Exhibition at Jesus College, Oxford.

History. T. J. Firth, a Summers Scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford.

F. W. G. Cazalet, an Open Scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

C. A. L. Clennell, an Open Minor Scholarship at St John's College, Cambridge.

Modern Languages. F. H. B. Scarfe, an Open Scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford.

F. C. F. Delouche, an Open Exhibition, at Pembroke College, Cambridge.

Science. D. H. Noton, an Open Minor Scholarship at King's College, Cambridge.

MANY Old Boys will remember Miss McKinley who, after many years at Ampleforth, left us at the end of the last School Year. She was first of all at the Preparatory School before the war until 1940, when she was called up for nursing duties. She returned in 1946 and from then was at Bolton House until she left. We offer her our good wishes in her retirement.

A NUMBER of speakers kindly came to address the Sixth Form during the term. Wing Commander R. Grant Ferris, M.P., spoke on the History of the House of Commons. In the course of this he stressed the importance of Catholics taking as much part as they could in public life.

Mr A. C. Sandison of the Staff Department, the Bank of England, gave an entertaining talk on the history and functions of the Bank, its manner of operation and the qualifications and qualities required of its staff.

Father Walsh of the Society of African Missions gave a lecture on the problems created when young people come from missionary countries to this country for university education.

The last talk was by Wing Commander G. Morley Mower, who spoke on Catholic Action in the Services with special reference to the work of the Legion of Mary.

We should like to thank all these speakers for coming to us.

ANOTHER careers course was held during the Christmas holidays in which sixteen boys visited a number of industrial concerns in the Liverpool area. The pattern of the course was very similar to that of last year which was held in London. The purpose of these visits is to give a number of boys an insight into the realities of commerce and industry and to get a glimpse at the organization and administration which underlies success whether in production or trading or both. The concerns visited were the Head Offices of Martins Bank Ltd, and the Royal Insurance Company, Messrs John Holt (West African Merchants), Threlfall's Brewery Ltd, Imperial Chemicals Industries Ltd (Alkali Division, Northwich), Pilkington Brothers Glassworks (St Helens), Dunlop Rubber Company (Speke) and Lever Brothers, Port Sunlight (Soap Manufacture).

Much consideration was shown by all the concerns towards making the visits instructive and interesting and this was greatly appreciated. We are extremely grateful to all those whose kindness made this course a success. This includes a large number of our Old Boys who made many of the arrangements and themselves put up nearly all the boys in their own homes, besides inviting them as their guests to the annual dinner held by the Liverpool Area of the Ampleforth Society. We thank them for their generosity and practical help.

THE CINEMA

THE recession in the cinema trade has not been without its advantages as far as the Cinema Box is concerned, and in recent months a fair amount of equipment has been bought from closed cinemas. Over twelve months ago our low intensity hand-fed arcs were replaced by high intensity automatic feed models, which give a greatly improved light and simplify operation. They also, however, put something of a strain on the metal rectifier because of their increased current consumption, and in the summer we were fortunate to come across a mercury arc rectifier of current design at a very reasonable price; this is now installed and is giving excellent results. In all these operations we have once again been helped at every stage by Mr Frank Nelson of Leeds, to whom, once again, we would like to express our sincerest thanks.

Other improvements include the replacement of one of our standard turntables with a three speed model and the acquisition of a tape recorder. This last item has proved most useful in recording rehearsals of plays and music, as well as for making some more permanent records. Towards the end of the Summer Term a fifty-minute sound picture of *Ampleforth* 1956 was produced and played to the School at the end of the term.

Owing to our conservative instincts in the matter of screen size, this term's programme has had to include a fair number of re-issues and *Ruggles of Red Gap* and *The Winslow Boy* have once again been seen on the Ampleforth screen; more modern reproductions have included *The Sea Around Us*, *The Glenn Miller Story*, *The Colditz Story* and *Romeo and Juliet*. The only lecture of the term was by Mr John H. Jackson who left us very well informed on the subject of *The Abominable Snowman* to say nothing of the life of the Sherpas among whom he lived when looking for that mysterious individual. The Cinema Operators, who have once again earned the gratitude of the School by their untiring and generous service in the cause of its entertainment, were: I. P. A. Stitt, G. Dudzinski, P. Burke, B. W. Abbott and J. O. Beattie.

THE PLAY

CHRISTMAS THEATRE at Ampleforth is, by tradition, a talent spotting contest for the important Exhibition season. I understand rehearsal time is short, that numerous smaller difficulties are encountered, and that the Christmas play is of a quality inferior to the dramatic work presented at the Exhibition.

This year the producers plunged an inexperienced cast into *A Twentieth Century Story of Cinderella*. This was an all-American tale which I had been previously permitted to read. I found the text entertaining and lively, and the play well constructed. On the night of the performance I had the feeling that the audience would have profited from a glimpse at the text. An important part of the dialogue was lost, and in consequence, the whole point of a witty, brief, and pungent criticism of our times was missed.

The play was produced within a two-roomed functional set. The main office was pleasingly furnished, and a satisfactory view of New York's skyline was visible through a large window. The smaller room had a somewhat limited acting area which I thought, acted as a drag on the speed of production. The lighting and effects were well conceived and executed by T. F. Patteson, J. M. Vanheems, and A. H. Osborne.

Of the cast there can be no doubt that N. P. C. Cavanagh and G. C. Smyth deserve the greatest praise for acting and diction. The villains of the piece, E. J. Field, M. J. Farrell, A. L. S. Harris, and G. K. Armstrong, provided good support, but youth told against them. M. J. Barry and S. J. A. Flavel in their small parts spoke well. D. R. Hodgson added a rich and popular American flavour.

It may appear to your readers that this production was an unqualified success. The cast seems to have acted well, and yet the audience missed the point. Your critic must blame the producers for this curious state of affairs. The producers took two considerable, but justifiable risks. The first risk was the cutting of a scene because of technical difficulties; and although this did not affect the sense of the play, it did make things a little more difficult for the audience. The second risk was the use of American accents. This was unexpected and put an additional strain on a young cast. Thus the general tension of production lapsed from time to time.

A critic must be honest in giving his opinion. Pray remember this if I appear churlish in what I have said. The play was well worth trying, and is a notable piece of theatre in its original form. I think the producers aimed too high with so young a cast; but where there is a sound tradition of dramatics it is good and useful to attempt the difficult from time to time, instead of seeking audience popularity. In a school play it is the cast, not the audience, which gains from these efforts; and this season's play should prove to the producers that there is plenty of talent with which to attack a rich and classical Exhibition play.

G. R.

MUSIC

RECITAL OF ITALIAN BAROQUE MUSIC

TUESDAY, 9th October 1956, THE THEATRE, 8 p.m.

C. J. WALKER (Violin)

G. S. DOWLING (Piano)

In this first of the term's concerts in the series 'Music at First Hand' there was a real division in the programme. Vivaldi's Concerto in G Minor and Corelli's Sonata in A Major were beautifully played and kept a large audience enthralled. The performers blended well, Mr Walker's style being especially pleasing. He is obviously very much at home, playing Baroque music. Perhaps the finest playing of the evening came in the opening Allegro of the Vivaldi Concerto.

In the second half of the programme, Locatelli's Sonata Da Camera and Veracini's Concert-Sonata were less well played and less satisfying as music. Both composers had been violin virtuosi of the highest class; they have their place as such in the history of music. Their compositions, however, have always been regarded as inferior to those of Vivaldi and Corelli.

COPÉRTO.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

Overture	FANFARE FOR EIGHT TRUMPETS Messiah	<i>Handel</i>
Piano Solo	STRING ENSEMBLE Prelude in G Minor J. T. S. R. KING	<i>Rachmaninoff</i>
Flute Quartet	1st Movement K. 285 R. WHITFIELD CLIFFORD WALKER MARGARET READ RAYMOND GALE	<i>Mozart</i>
Piano Solo	Grande Polonaise Brillante I. ZALUSKI	<i>Chopin</i>
Music for Wind Instruments	Praeludium WIND ENSEMBLE	<i>Jarnefelt</i>
Symphony	The Unfinished : 1st Movement ORCHESTRA	<i>Schubert</i>
Choral Music	Unto Us is Born a Son Personent Hodie Worthy is the Lamb (<i>Messiah</i>)	<i>Carol</i> <i>Carol</i> <i>Handel</i>
AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE CHORAL SOCIETY AND GILLING CASTLE CHOIR (Chorus Master, Mr M. P. Lorigan)		

THE Christmas Concert took place on 16th December, and a glance at the programme shows that an important development has taken place in the history of Ampleforth music. A Choral Society, essential in a school of any size, has been born at last. Hitherto the task of forming such a Society on an adequate scale has proved too much owing to the lack of treble voices. Now happily Gilling Castle has provided the trebles needed to balance some sixty tenors and basses from the Upper School. The result is impressive. Weeks of patient rehearsal on both sides of the valley bore fruit in a performance of the chorus 'Worthy is the Lamb' taken from Handel's *Messiah*. That the audience demanded a second performance there and then shows that the new Choral Society had a most successful début.

Not less important was the performance of the first movement of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony by the reconstituted School Orchestra. Last year it was felt that there was not enough talent in the School to warrant any full orchestral activity. This year, with new blood, especially amongst the strings, from Junior House boys now in the Upper School, this was no longer the case. The Schubert must rank as one of the best performances ever produced by an Ampleforth Orchestra.

The wind section of the Orchestra has built up a good reputation, thanks to a number of players of exceptional ability. Jarnefelt's Praeludium

enhanced this reputation, as did the performance of the first movement of Mozart's Flute Quartet. One has come to expect polish from Whitfield and his flute; but the work should have been played a little faster for complete satisfaction.

The two piano solos suffered through unfortunate choice of pieces. King was over-ambitious in choosing Rachmaninoff's very difficult Prelude in G Minor, and so lost some of the rhythm and clarity which characterizes it. Zaluski played well, apart from one or two lapses of memory, but why choose so uninteresting a work as Chopin's Grande Polonaise Brillante?

The Concert was a success. Many felt that it was the best that they had ever heard in the theatre. The most heartening aspects of the evening were, of course, the performances of Handel's chorus and Schubert's symphony, and we offer our congratulations to all responsible.

COPÉRTO.

MUSIC SOCIETY

Our warmest thanks are due to N. S. Johnson-Ferguson for the construction of two large cabinets designed to hold a thousand records each—a skilful, beautiful piece of work.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the beginning of the term, J. Halliday was appointed Leader of the Government, H. Stafford-Northcote Leader of the Opposition, and H. J. Young Secretary. The first two Leaders were quickly despatched and were succeeded for varying durations by D. Wilson, T. Firth and W. Dillon.

By the standards of tradition the quality of debating was low. This can be attributed chiefly to the regrettable lack of interest shown by the majority of the Sixth Form, who seem unaware that they have a certain responsibility for the maintenance of a high standard of debate. Good debates depend first on full houses, and secondly on there being a large number of speakers—neither of which was often forthcoming. The House relied too much on tried performers, who could not always come up to expectations, and there was a dearth of maiden speakers.

For all that, there were some good debates; notably those on the adequacy of the Conservative Government, on British youth, and on the reliability of the Press. Both Wilson and Firth emerged as highly serious speakers who could be relied upon for hard commonsense and logic, although they sometimes went in danger of losing the attention of the House. Perhaps the most able debater was Dillon, as he showed particularly in the penultimate debate; he alone seemed able to adapt his method to suit the type of debate. Northcote, for instance, however admirable as a bombastic tub-thumper, was usually ineffective on the more serious motions. Still, on occasions, he, more than anyone, was capable of swinging the House, and it was a pity that he was ousted from office so soon. A. Green spoke every Sunday, and always produced sound, and often original arguments. T. Glover was a regular speaker from the floor, although the House did not always take kindly to his paternal attitude. When he restrained himself from moralizing, A. Knight talked good sense cogently and intelligently. One particularly disappointing feature of this session was the non-appearance of any recent products of the Junior Debating Society, among whom, one is assured, there is considerable talent.

Other than those already mentioned there were no regular speakers, but the following spoke rarely enough to show that they ought to have been: J. A. G. Halliday, D. Poole, C. Cochrane, P. Masters, R. Vincent, T. McCann, F. Scotson, P. Mollet, M. Dunworth, and S. Dyer.

Motions debated were:

'This House considers that the official British attitude towards Mrs Ponomareva is correct.' Won 33—12 with 5 abstentions.

'This House considers that the only future choice for the British Electorate lies between the Liberal and Communist parties.' Lost 10—32 with 2 abstentions.

'This House deplores the present irresponsibility of British youth.' Lost 17—52 with 2 abstentions.

'This House considers that the Services remain an ideal profession for gentleman.' Won 40—30.

'This House has full confidence in Her Majesty's Government.' Won 56—13 with 3 abstentions.

'This House considers that the salvation of England lies in the return of the rule of the aristocracy.' Won 18—17 with 2 abstentions.

'This House refuses to believe that the Press lies between the public and the truth.' Won 31—25.

'This House believes that it is love that makes the world go round.' Lost 22—38 with 4 abstentions.

'This House considers that screen entertainment is ruining our culture.' Lost 11—37 with 6 abstentions.

H.J.Y.

The Society had the benefit of hearing Mr Borland and Mr Davidson speak on more than one occasion for which it offers them its thanks, and hopes that they will return often in the future to help it in its deliberations. It also had the benefit of a hard working secretary in H. J. Young whose minutes, if not always wholly acceptable, often introduced a lively note, and provided the House with its best items in private business. He was (in other respects) a factor of stability in the Society's activities. Finally, a word of thanks is due to Br Leander who retired from the office of Vice-President after helping to launch this session. The Society owes him a good deal for his loyal attention to its better interests.

P.D.H.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The autumn session opened with the House defeating by a narrow margin the motion that holidays abroad are better than those spent at home. The party-bench speakers, all established members of the Society, were well supported by members from the cross-benches who added to the arguments already propounded rather than merely repeating them—a tendency which grew instead of decreasing as the term wore on, but which may be excused because of the large number of new members who wished to undergo as soon as possible the ordeal of a maiden speech.

The next debate, in which the House preferred the country to the town in all its aspects, was conspicuous for the number of abstentions. It is worth recording that since then the House has been much more decisive in its voting and the number of abstentions has steadily declined even at times to zero.

There have been two discussions this term, both of them very successful. In the first, when the theatre was judged to have greater value than either the cinema or the television, Mr M. J. Whitehall summed up and amused the House by his glib and witty rhetoric.

After acknowledging the fact that we are more indebted to Art than to Science, the members turned their attention to politics and the world situation. This was a surprisingly good debate. Political views were expressed in no uncertain terms. Decorum was maintained but no punches were pulled in supporting the Prime Minister's decisive actions in the Middle East. The vigorous expression of opinions was maintained two weeks later when it was confessed that England owes its present position to our forefathers.

In the realm of things more tangible, it was held that the world had derived more benefit from metal than from wood. The leaders in this debate were both guests, Messrs N. MacLeod and R. J. K. Salter. To them we offer our sincere thanks as also to Messrs T. J. Firth, W. A. Dillon and D. G. Wright, who took part in the final debate which again showed the conservative spirit of the House in calling for the de-nationalization of the railways. The excellence of our guests' speeches should do much to preserve, if not better, the high standard of those of our members.

The Committee: D. O. Thunder (E) *Secretary*, J. J. E. Brennan (W), P. M. Goslett (W), C. A. G. Watson (A), A. I. J. Brain (H).

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term officials for the coming session were elected. W. Welstead was re-elected secretary and C. A. Connolly treasurer, the committee consisted of D. M. Barber, J. R. Wayman and T. R. Gallagher. The President, Fr Anthony, gave the first lecture on 'Whales'. Fr Edmund then kindly gave a lecture on 'Orchards, and Difficulties in Management of an Orchard'. The next meeting was a Quiz with Fr Damian in the chair and a panel of experts to answer members' questions. R. B. Blake-James next lectured on 'Creatures of the Caverns'. At the last meeting of the term two films were shown, *House Painter*, a life history of the Burnett Moth in Kodachrome and *A Divided World*, which vividly portrayed the struggle for existence.

W.W.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society has had a very successful term consisting of seven lectures and an outing; at all of which there were good attendances.

The first lecture was given by Fr Damian and entitled 'Back to Portugal'. This was followed later in the term by another lecture also

about Portugal. Both lectures the members of the Society found extremely interesting and were very much impressed by his many coloured slides. There were also two very good, clear and concise lectures given on Current Affairs: Mr Wright on the Suez Canal and Mr Borland on the American Presidential Elections. Mr T. F. Patteson, a member of the Society, gave a very amusing and enlightening lecture on his experiences in Singapore. Professor Wilson, from the Imperial College of Science and Technology, gave a most interesting and at the same time amusing lecture on Geology, entitled 'With a Hammer in my Hand'. To all these lecturers the Society is deeply indebted.

The Film Meeting was held with the Scientific Club when the film *The Man with a Thousand Heads* was shown. The Outing was held on the Feast of All Monks, and was a great success. The party consisted of the President, our new Vice-President, Br Rupert Everest, and thirty-three members of the Society.

N.M.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

I. P. A. Stitt was elected Secretary for the Session, and gave the first lecture, 'Science in the Navy'. Members were surprised at the extent to which the Navy makes use of science and scientists of all kinds, and were shown a number of excellent illustrations. C. A. Rimmer for his lecture on 'The Manufacture of Iron and Steel' showed some very good film-strips lent by the British Iron and Steel Federation, but did not make enough use of his material. A film from Shell on 'Oil Tankers' was introduced by J. T. G. Rogerson. On All Saints' a visit was made to the new Ferrybridge 'B' Power Station, now nearing completion. This will have twice the output and nearly twice the efficiency of the 'A' Station, which members also saw, and is a most impressive piece of engineering and planning. T. F. Patteson's lecture on 'Rockets and Guided Missiles' was one of the best-delivered lectures the Club has heard from a boy for some time. He gave a very clear and full account, and in a short time managed to present a vast amount of information about a topical subject. The Geographical Society joined with the Club to see once more *Man With a Thousand Hands*, on the construction of the dam and power station for the aluminium plant at Kitimat.

On 29th October the Club had its 400th Meeting. Eighty members, guests and visitors gathered to listen to Mr Parkin, of the Department of Glass Technology at Sheffield University, give a very skilfully condensed lecture on 'The Glass Industry'. A film followed the lecture, and then for half-an-hour Mr Moxon, also from Sheffield University, gave a fascinating demonstration of glass-blowing. His explanations, during the heating-up intervals when he was free from the necessity for blowing, were valuable; and the ease with which he carried out his work roused

the envy of amateur glass-blowers in his audience. The Club is greatly indebted to these two experts who helped to make the 400th Meeting so memorable. On behalf of the Head Master, Fr Patrick congratulated the Club on maintaining the traditions established by Fr Hugh de Normanville, who founded it in 1915. After various votes of thanks a move was made to St Dunstan's Common-room for suitable refreshments, thereby maintaining another tradition of the Club's centennial Meetings.

I.P.A.S.

LINGUA FRANCA

In the second year of its existence the Society held nine very successful meetings. Mr Scarfe read us extracts from the diary of his holiday in Spain. Mr N. J. Leonard enlightened us on the subject of 'Gustave Doré'. Mr McDonnell took us to the West Indies to spend an evening with 'The last of the Buccaneers'. Once again the Society welcomed Mr M. D. Cunningham; he delivered a lavishly illustrated and most amusing account of a 'Cycle Tour of Portugal'. Mr Delouche gave a graphic description of the German persecution of Dutch Jews; on the same evening Mr Bridgeman gave a talk on the 'Fishing Fjords of Norway'.

The Society saw two film shows. The first was a Spanish programme; due to an unfortunate misunderstanding this had to be shown in two instalments. The second programme was especially noteworthy for an excellent film entitled: *Food for Paris Markets*. We also held a very enjoyable Brains Trust; the success of this meeting was mainly due to the large number of interesting questions submitted. The term concluded in the traditional manner with a 'European Record Recital', arranged and presented by I. Zaluski.

The Committee would like to express their heartfelt thanks to all those who helped to make this term a success. Our gratitude goes out particularly to the Acting Vice-President, Mr McDonnell, and to the operators of the projector and the epidiascope.

R.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

This term has been for the Historical Bench both enjoyable and successful. Due to the demand for membership the maximum number in the Society has been limited to sixty-five.

The President started off the term with an entertaining answer to the question, 'Is History Bunk?' Mr Borland's 'Middle East' more than satisfied the crowds he drew. Fr James' lecture on 'Porcelain' was another highlight. There were also a number of boy speakers, including S. K. O'Malley who spoke on 'Coins', G. F. Chamberlain on the

'Cathedral at Aachen', P. M. Slater on 'Hiding Places' and the secretary on 'The Earl of Chatham'. The term's programme also included two films: *The Liberation of Rome* and *A Century in Stone*.

The terminal outing took place on 1st November. The Society visited Bolton Abbey and Broughton Hall, where Captain Stephen Tempest very kindly provided tea.

The term was rounded off by a hilarious historical Twenty Questions.

P.J.S.

A.C.Y.F.C.

This has been a most successful term for the Club. There have been many interesting and amusing lectures including one by W. J. Ryan, which was the first one ever to be given by a member of the Club. Towards the end of the term four films were shown and these also were very popular. The attendances this term have averaged over forty which is a remarkable achievement. The Club's other activities have included an outing on All Saints' which was most enjoyable and also the rearing of two pigs, which, despite popular expectation, realized a profit. A most successful term's entertainment.

G.J.

LEONARDO SOCIETY

The term started well with a very good lecture by Mr Cossart on the 'History of Landscape Painting'. He was followed by Mr John Jacob, the Assistant Curator of the York Art Gallery, the first of three guest lecturers who most kindly consented to address the Society. This was an informal talk in the art room on the Italian Drawings on loan from the Arts Council. With great skill Mr Jacob brought out the underlying continuity and the gradual development in this varied collection of drawings. A few weeks later Mr Leon Underwood of the Royal College of Art, an eminent sculptor, most kindly travelled from London to lecture on 'The Alternating Rhythms from Abstraction to Realism in the History of Drawing'. Despite its forbidding title this drew a large and appreciative audience who will remember the lecture for many things and particularly for a magnificent leap which Mr Underwood took from the stage to the auditorium. Finally, Sir Herbert Read, the well-known critic, gave the last lecture of the term on 'Henry Moore'. We were honoured to have him with us again and it was a fitting climax to a most successful and interesting series of lectures.

Lectures, accompanied with short films, were also given by P. P. Read, M. F. G. Rinvolucru and J. F. A. Young and a Quiz was held under the able direction of F. W. G. Cazalet, the senior member of the Society.

A.M.H.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FIRST FIFTEEN

This has been a strange season and in many ways a disappointing one. The first five matches were won, the next five lost and the last against the Blackheath Schools brought an overwhelming victory and the most spectacular play of the XV. On form the team was very good and it scored some admirable tries, but the high hopes which we had at the beginning of the term were very far from being fulfilled, at the end. What went wrong? It would be nice to know the answer and no doubt spectators at those last matches could all provide their reasons. The forwards were certainly not to blame, for it was in keeping with this topsy-turvy season that when the forwards had made themselves into a good and efficient scrumming machine, the threequarters ceased to score tries. The forwards had been much inferior to a heavy Headingley pack, but 27 points were scored against the opposition and the ball had been hooked not more than three times from the tight, and yet weeks later the same forwards dominated St Peter's and lost. Nor can one say that there was a lack of talent in the threequarters, save perhaps on the wing where there was insufficient pace. The reason seems to be this: the XV had been trained to make use of the speed of the mid-field triangle and to aim at open play with constant change of direction and inter-passing. One has to be very good to do this and perhaps the ideal was beyond the capabilities of the players. Moreover, when the ball was wet, as against Sedbergh, or when the tackling was good, and the tackling of St Peter's and Durham was very good, then the XV was easily put off its stride and seemed unable to cope with the wet ball tactics of its opponents, much less adopt those tactics themselves. The long kick ahead or the short diagonal kick from the fly-half was the basic attack of our opponents—only one school managed to score a try from an orthodox threequarter movement against us—and perhaps the season has taught us that when the going is difficult and the defence good, then these are the effective, if unspectacular, ways of scoring tries.

Many good things were done and there were some excellent movements which we shall remember. D. A. Poole in full flight for the line with his head back and his legs moving at pace, not to mention his excellent handling of a ball, and his partner at scrum-half, A. Murphy, who after an uncertain start, seldom sent out a bad pass. These two were good players and among the best that we have produced at Ampleforth. N. C. Villiers on his day was a powerful runner and kicked the only dropped goal of the season—and what a beauty it was. B. J. Morris had much to learn, but he is learning fast and if he maintains the form which he showed late in the term, we can expect him to be a real force next year. The most improved players among the forwards were J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, who became a very good hooker, and H. Lorimer, a fast and rampaging forward. And one should not forget R. Lorimer, whom we lost through injury after the second set game, but who fought his way back to fitness and showed us what we had missed. He is a fine forward and was the best on the field in the Tonbridge match. The Hon. S. P. Scott and M. A. King had their days and A. F. Green, the Captain, was technically the best of the lot.

It was consoling that the season ended well, for the Blackheath game was a triumph. It is true that the opposition was not strong, but the ground was hard and dry. The forwards dominated the opposition and fed the backs, and they in their turn, with a dry ball and a firm foot-hold, proceeded to score eight tries. Only two were converted, and one could say more about that too.

The first school match is always something of a test. With a good win over Headingley (27—11) the Ampleforth XV went confidently to Spinkhill, and yet one wondered whether the forwards would be able to supply the threequarters with a sufficient amount of the ball. This had been the problem against a heavy Headingley pack. Except in the line-out, the Ampleforth forwards played well—they were particularly good in the loose—and a succession of very quick heels brought a number of tries. Ampleforth went quickly into the attack after a break by D. A. Poole. A tight scrum followed. The ball was heeled quickly and A. Murphy went away on the blind side and passed to R. J. Salter on the right-wing. Salter rounded his opposite number and passed back to Murphy for a try. Soon after the ball travelled along the line to J. Scott Lewis on the right-wing for another try. Scott Lewis played well in this game, showing how effective strong, determined running can be. Then Mount St Mary's hit back and a succession of raids into the Ampleforth 25 might have brought them a try but for some good defensive kicking, especially by A. Green. There was one more try before half-time, and a good one, too, resulting from good work between N. C. Villiers and Scott Lewis. The Mount had a weak defender at centre and this enabled Villiers to make ground on several occasions.

There were some good tries in the second half, but on the whole it was not an inspiring game. The Mount forwards never gave up the struggle, but on several occasions a heel from the tight might have got them going; they preferred, however, to keep the ball in their scrum and hope for a penalty for off-side. This worked twice, but it was an unproductive form of retaliation. Two tries in this half deserve mention. Early in the second half, N. Villiers again broke through the middle and was brought down within inches of the line. Four forwards were up with him and from a very quick heel Murphy got the ball away to Poole, who crossed the line with no defender in sight. Another try from Scott Lewis, bringing his total for the match up to four, and a characteristic solo effort from Poole added to the score. The place kicking had been bad.

Ampleforth had been allowed to exploit the weaknesses in the Mount St Mary's defence but they were allowed no such opportunity against Giggleswick. Giggleswick defended very well: their tackling was

noteworthy throughout what must have been for them a difficult game, for they lacked penetration and had their threequarters been as good as their forwards they might well have won. As it was, their only try was from a forward rush. As far as Ampleforth was concerned it was a disappointing game. They were often at 'sixes and sevens' and yet for a few sparkling moments showed what a good side they could be.

Ampleforth opened at full throttle, rushed up to the line, nearly scored twice and returned to the half-way line 3 points up after a penalty goal kicked by B. J. Morris. Then Giggleswick took over and after a try and a penalty led by 8 points to 3, while Ampleforth dithered and seemed thrown off their balance. Ampleforth then roused themselves: Villiers and Murphy were nearly over and then Poole cut right through, beat five men and scored under the posts. An undistinguished half from Ampleforth's point of view came to an end with the scores level.

Playing downhill with the wind slightly behind them and the going perfect, Ampleforth started once again like a fine side. From the kick-off M. A. King caught the ball, burst through, passed inside to Green who cross-kicked high under the posts. A quick heel from the loose scrum, down the line to the right-wing and Salter scored.

The pressure was maintained for ten minutes and Murphy scored under the posts after a blind-side break. Then the old indecision returned and Giggleswick hustled the threequarters into every conceivable fault. Giggleswick pressed and for the second time were awarded a penalty for 'foot-up' to bring them within three points of Ampleforth (14—11). Although Ampleforth were on top for the concluding quarter and Villiers scored in the corner to make the final score 17—11, they were never really convincing.

DENSTONE
Won 9—0

The two teams had scarcely had time to come to grips with each other when Poole, from the first Ampleforth heel, made a fine burst from the Denstone 25. This took him diagonally right through the defence to score near the posts. An easy conversion was missed. Unfortunately the first tackle on Scott Lewis brought a return of his ankle injury and thereafter he was not very effective in attack. As there was already a weakness on the other wing, this caused each member of the midfield triangle to attempt too much on his own, thereby spoiling somewhat the rhythm of the Ampleforth attack.

The two sets of forwards were well matched and sufficiently skilful to ensure there was plenty of movement in the game. H. Lorimer was perhaps the best of the Ampleforth pack which was shrewdly led by Green. The Denstone backs, though they passed and kicked well, did not show the same penetrative ability as Poole, Villiers and Morris.

After Poole's early try, play was even during the remainder of the first half, but Green increased the Ampleforth lead with a penalty goal. In the second half one felt that the slight Ampleforth superiority would bring another try, but in the event the only addition to the score was a very fine dropped goal by Villiers from just over thirty yards out.

STONYHURST
Won 6—5

This was an exciting game, but not a skilful one. There was little to choose between the two packs of forwards, except perhaps in the loose where the Ampleforth forwards were the masters. Ampleforth had the better threequarter line, but they made many mistakes; many passes went astray and too often the passes were mistimed. Stonyhurst covered and tackled well and their Captain and scrum-half was very dangerous when he decided to break away on his own. Both teams had to play for some part of the game with a man short. An injury to A. Green when the game was still at an indecisive stage might have been dangerous, but an injury to a Stonyhurst wing, when the Ampleforth XV were attacking hard, proved to be fatal, for it was then that Ampleforth scored the try that was to win them the game.

Stonyhurst scored first. From a long kick they were in the Ampleforth 25 and a succession of panic passes and a charged-down kick let them in for a try that was converted. This woke the Ampleforth XV up, they swept into the Stonyhurst half and A. Green kicked an easy penalty to make the score 5—3 at half-time. It was soon after the resumption of play that the Stonyhurst injury occurred. A quick heel from the loose sent D. Poole away and the ball was passed to Morris, who drew Dyer's wing, leaving the latter a clear run of ten yards to the line. The kick failed. In some ways it had been a disappointing game, for, apart from foolish mistakes, I. Scott Lewis had clearly not recovered from the injury which he had sustained in the Denstone match. There was little speed on either wing. The centres were not at

ease and, although they ran fast enough, they seemed incapable of penetrating the Stonyhurst defence. In fact the match was nearly lost, for in the dying minutes of the game one Stonyhurst attack followed another and on one occasion at least they were unfortunate not to score.

SEDBERGH
Lost 5—16

Sedbergh, playing downhill, kicked off and the first scrum which formed just outside the Ampleforth 25 showed that our opponents held a marked advantage in weight. On such a wet and muddy day this was of paramount importance. Play was in the Ampleforth 25 for the first five minutes until Iveson, Poole and Murphy cleared with some good kicks. Again Sedbergh pressed and Ampleforth cleared. Sedbergh relying on their good forwards made no attempt to heel until close to the Ampleforth line, whereas Ampleforth stuck to their dry ball policy of heeling all the time. This was rewarded after nineteen minutes. Murphy's quick pass from a loose scrum on the half-way line gave Poole a chance to cut through a gap and pass to Villiers. Villiers raced up to Grundy at full-back and passed to Morris who, with Dyer in support, beat the covering defence and scored near the posts. It was a classic movement. Green added the goal points.

It was obviously important at least to hold that valuable lead for the rest of the half. It would be a great moral advantage to begin the second half 5 points up with the slope to help. Sad to say this was not to be and it was particularly sad that having held the lead until the thirty-five minutes had elapsed it should be lost in the last five minutes of a half which lasted forty-two minutes. Such however is the luck of the game and Sedbergh made good use of it to score twice; once an intercepted pass near the Ampleforth line and then an elusive blind side dash by Ogg, the scrum-half, who kicked both goals.

Ogg kicked a penalty goal early in the second half which really settled the issue. Ampleforth, however, came back strongly and for some time play was well in the Sedbergh half, but the defence was too strong. Sedbergh's advantage forward meant that the Ampleforth pack had to use all their energy in holding their opponents and as a result they faded at the end of each half—Sedbergh got a push-over try at the end of the second half. Another result was that since each scrum moved several yards towards the Ampleforth line, our backs, who in any case were standing rather shallow, were much hampered by the Sedbergh wing-forwards. Poole, in fact, took many of his passes standing still and the line rarely got moving well.

The Sedbergh backs, who did not look particularly dangerous put in some well-placed kicks which often exposed Iveson's positioning and slowness. Unfortunately most Ampleforth kicks went into the safe hands of Grundy, who made many long touches.

There is no doubt that on the day and probably on any day Sedbergh were the better side and they adapted their play more successfully to the conditions. Special mention should be made of Mackenzie-Mair who often out-hooked his opposite number even while retreating and against the loose head. As so often in the past Ampleforth lost because they conceded an advantage in weight which they could not afford.

ST PETER'S
Lost 6—13

This was an extraordinary game. Seldom can the final score have borne so little relation to the actual run of the play. Ampleforth dominated from the kick-off and launched attack after attack. The forwards did their work magnificently, the backs handled well and ran fast, with Poole and Villiers always looking dangerous. When Green missed two easy penalties in the first quarter

no one seemed particularly worried. In fact the only scores in the first half were a rather lucky try and a penalty to Ampleforth and a penalty to St Peter's.

The second half began as convincingly as the first and yet Ampleforth still still could not finish properly and their most determined attacks were broken by the untiring defence. When only fifteen minutes were left, with St Peter's still hanging on, Scott Lewis was over in the corner and, running to put the ball down under the posts, he dropped it and another 5 points had evaporated. This was the turning point. Ampleforth had held all the aces and thrown them away one after the other. St Peter's attacked and scored almost immediately with a 'push-over' try to lead 8-6. Ampleforth, now giving their last resources of energy, threw everything into a final attack. Morris diving for the line lost the ball in the air as he stretched forward. Three minutes of play remained and rubbing salt into the wound, St Peter's scored a second 'push-over' try which J. Kirby converted to make the final score 6-13.

One could sympathize with the Fourth Form boy who thought it was a 'rotten swizz', but admire at the same time the refusal of St Peter's to give away in the most difficult circumstances. They took their chances while Ampleforth threw them away—and ultimately that is what counts.

TONBRIDGE
Lost 6-15

The XV gave a poor display against Tonbridge. Changes in the threequarter line did not produce the desired effect. A. R. Thomas, the 2nd XV stand-off half, partnered A. Murphy. Poole moved to the centre and

Morris played on the right-wing. Thomas was not as lively as he had been in the House matches and he stood too shallow. The centres were unable to manoeuvre on the wet ground and so once again the line did not get going and never really looked dangerous. The forwards played well enough. Mackenzie-Mair out-hooked his opposite number and the pack dominated in the loose. The Tonbridge halves were left free to dominate the mid-field play.

R. Lorimer, the outstanding forward on the field, gathered the ball from the kick-off and ran through the whole Tonbridge side but was judged to have passed forward to his brother who was backing him up. It was an impressive start. Ampleforth continued to press, but from inside the Ampleforth half the Tonbridge stand-off placed a diagonal kick just over the line. The left-wing, a very fast runner, beat the Ampleforth defence for the touch-down. A penalty soon followed and Tonbridge were 6 points up. This roused the Ampleforth team and two quick tries were scored. There were several quick heels and from one excellent heel Murphy sent Poole over. Then came the best score of the game. Thomas broke through and passed left: the ball was returned and Thomas passed to Richards on his right and eventually the ball reached Morris on the right-wing for a try. At this point H. Lorimer was injured and had to go off.

Shortly after the resumption of play in the second half another diagonal kick brought a second try by the Tonbridge left-wing. The seven Ampleforth forwards batted on well and heeled the ball, but none of the threequarters could do anything right. Tonbridge then scored two quick tries. The first came from a 'push-over' following a scrum on the line and the second from a good blind-side movement which caught the Ampleforth defence on the wrong foot. Conditions had now become very difficult and both sides did well to keep the game alive.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOLS XV
Won 26-12

In their last match the team found their best form. The following account appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* on 22/12/56:

'In a fast and exciting game Ampleforth gained an impressive victory over Blackheath Schools at the Rectory Field yesterday by 7 tries and a goal to 4 penalty goals.

Ampleforth with the advantage of having played together all season looked a dangerous side and were always in command. Blackheath on the other hand were seriously weakened by Kent school trials which deprived them of at least half their strongest players. Ampleforth's threequarters, brilliantly served by their half-backs Murphy and Poole, did much as they pleased with the Blackheath defence and only the good positional play of full-back Howell (Eastbourne) prevented Ampleforth increasing their total substantially. He kicked all Blackheath's points with 4 penalty goals. A feature of Ampleforth's victory was the play of Thomas at full-back who twice joined in threequarter movements and scored excellent tries on both occasions. Murphy at scrum-half, who has been chosen for London Irish Schools XV, was specially effective in the first half, when his passing was the model of accuracy despite close attention from the wing-forwards. Poole was the mainspring of Ampleforth's success, preferring to feed his threequarters rather than use the touch-line.

The Ampleforth forwards were a solid combination with the hooking of Mackenzie-Mair a feature, though there was not such wide disparity between either pack as there was between the backs.

Dyer, Ampleforth's left-wing, scored three tries following perfectly executed threequarter movements, two of them before half-time, when Ampleforth led 15-6. Morris, Scott Lewis and Villiers scored other Ampleforth tries.'

The following team was chosen for the last school match: J. Young; B. Morris, D. A. Poole, N. Villiers, I. Scott Lewis; A. Thomas, A. A. Murphy; M. King, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, H. R. Lorimer, C. Richards, Hon. S. Scott, A. R. Umney, R. Lorimer, A. F. Green.

The following also played during the season: S. Dyer, A. R. Iveson, A. S. B. Knight, M. J. Masterton-Smith, S. O'Connor Parsons, R. J. Salter and D. G. Wright.

A. F. Green awarded Colours to the following during the term: J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, H. Lorimer and A. R. Umney. After the Blackheath match Colours were awarded to R. Lorimer and N. Villiers.

SECOND FIFTEEN

THE 2nd XV started the season as a relatively inexperienced side. This was to be expected, for there remained only two members of last year's team. After the first three matches, however, the forwards successfully overcame this initial disadvantage. Under the sound leadership of J. E. Massey, one of last year's Colours, they played intelligently and impressively, frequently dominating their opponents especially in the line-out. It was here that D. G. Wright excelled and his injury deprived the team of one of its most energetic members. Also among the forwards, A. P. Brennan is to be congratulated for his consistently high standard of hooking. These were two of a large, heavy and vigorous pack who made good use of their physical superiority, supplying the backs with an abundant share of the ball.

The backs never achieved the proficiency of the forwards. Given the initiative, they lacked the final penetrating drive. Though they moved the ball about crisply and extensively they failed to acquire the necessary alertness to enable them to realize their opportunities.

The defensive ability was little tested by teams which relied almost exclusively on the kick ahead and the forward rush. J. F. Young served the team impeccably at full-back until his promotion. When, as against Sedbergh and Sir William Turner's, there was tackling to be done, the team proved at times sadly deficient. This was a serious fault in an otherwise competent side.

The following played for the 2nd XV: M. Meyer; J. Fletcher, C. Cochrane, A. R. Iveson, W. Holmes, A. R. Thomas, L. Hrabkiewicz, C. Daniel, A. Brennan, C. Clennell, A. Osborne, J. Burlison, J. E. Massey, F. Radcliffe, S. O'C. Parsons.

Parsons, Wright, D. G., Hrabkiewicz, Cochrane, Daniel, Clennell, Burlison and Brennan were awarded their 2nd XV Colours.

The following also played: R. B. K. Gallagher and M. D. Cunningham.

RESULTS

v. H.M.S. <i>Ceres</i>	Won	12—3
v. Barnard Castle 2nd XV	Won	19—3
v. Ripon G.S. 1st XV	Won	17—3
v. Sir W. Turner's School	Lost	3—17
v. Pocklington G.S. 1st XV	Lost	9—11
v. Sedbergh 2nd XV	Lost	6—17
v. St Peter's 2nd XV	Lost	5—6
v. Durham 2nd XV	Won	33—0

THE COLTS

RESULTS

v. Durham	Away	Won	28—8
v. Pocklington	Home	Won	30—0
v. Barnard Castle	Away	Won	24—6
v. St Peter's	Home	Won	25—0
v. Sedbergh	Away	Lost	0—14
v. Giggleswick	Away	Won	14—0
v. Stonyhurst	Kirkstall	Won	8—6

The Colts pack was differently constituted, at least positionally, in every one of the seven matches; and it is therefore not surprising that for a long time the forwards did not settle down into a unity. By a perverse irony, when they eventually formed themselves into a lively pack which did all that was required of it in the second half of the Stonyhurst match, the back division had a very poor day and hardly did enough to warrant an Ampleforth victory.

This was a good Colts team which never produced its potential best, except in the second half against St Peter's in difficult playing conditions. The chief weakness was a slowness in reaction, which was shown up by Sedbergh, who were quicker on to the loose ball and more relentless in backing up. Exempt from this criticism were Butcher, who is a lively fly-half with a fine football sense, and Collins, always busy amongst the forwards. Unsworth, too, was a good scrum-half, who might prove to be an even better wing-forward. Sparling, until his bad day against Stonyhurst, was an impressive full-back. Habbershaw, in the centre, did not make full use of his considerable talents, but was a valuable place-kicker. Boardmen led the team and set with quiet efficiency. One was sorry that, for no clear reason, some of the matches did not produce a high standard of football and were therefore perhaps the less enjoyable for the players.

It was found impossible to fill some places in the Set with players of Colts Set standard, and this was disappointing in view of the present numbers in the School.

The Colts team was: W. A. Sparling; M. R. Leigh, G. R. Habbershaw, J. M. Muir, D. F. Burns; A. E. Butcher, G. V. Unsworth; J. N. Bishop, C. C. Burn, J. J. Brennan, J. F. Boardman, J. E. Collins, D. R. Stubbs, P. S. Yearsley, J. A. Bush. By the end of the season the following had been awarded their Stockings: Boardman, Butcher, Collins, Sparling, Unsworth, Habbershaw, Leigh, Brennan, Bush.

HOUSE MATCHES

The first round of the House matches produced a really good game between St Oswald's and St Dunstan's. The most notable feature was excellent handling of the wet ball by both sides. St Dunstan's were unlucky to lose because they led for most of the game and played well together. Murphy, in particular, played magnificently behind a pack which worked hard.

St Dunstan's attacked for most of the first half and led 6—0 with 2 penalties kicked by Byrne-Quinn. They started the second half splendidly, scored almost immediately and then pressed again. Then Mackenzie-Mair kicked a penalty which got St Oswald's under way and they began to look a side for the first time. From then on St Oswald's slowly gained the ascendancy forward and, as a result, their threes began to move more smoothly. Some good rucker ended in a try scored by Holmes, with ten minutes to go, and then a goal put them in front with only three minutes left. Almost on time St Dunstan's had a last chance with a penalty but the kick went to the left and St Oswald's moved on into the next round.

The other three games resulted in convincing wins for St Thomas's St Bede's and St Aidan's, so the semi-finals should be interesting games—if we have them. At the moment it is freezing hard and the prospects do not look too bright.

SEMI-FINALS

ST AIDAN'S v. ST THOMAS'S: 15—0

St Thomas's pressed from the start and Butcher, Villiers and Sparling initiated dangerous movements. But St Aidan's settled down after five minutes and Umney beat the defence to open the score. Green and King were prominent in backing up the St Aidan's threequarters. Two more tries were scored in the first half and neither converted. In the forwards honours were equal, though St Thomas's got a greater share of the ball in the line-out. St Thomas's policy of kicking for touch seemed unnecessarily cautious. As it was, St Aidan's backs, well served by Scotson, looked more dangerous and produced some very good moves, including the best try of the day when Poole began a movement from near the right-hand touchline. The ball moved across the field through many hands until Leigh had a clear run to score in the left-hand corner. The final score was 15—0.

ST BEDE'S v. ST OSWALD'S: 24—0

St Bede's gave St Oswald's very little chance, for they struck their best form and dominated except for ten minutes in the second half. St Oswald's held on in the forwards but their threes again seemed to have few ideas and no turn of speed. St Bede's forwards, with R. Lorimer outstanding, gave their threes plenty of the ball particularly from the loose, which led to a number of tries. Thomas scored a good try, Curran made a very good opportunist try when he took a fly-kick on the half-volley and passed to Dyer; Morris engineered 2 tries and got a neat drop kick—these were the highlights of what was the best game to watch in the series.

FINAL

ST AIDAN'S 3, ST BEDE'S 8

The Final was a very hard game but not the game one had hoped for. St Bede's and St Aidan's were so clearly the best sides that this might have been a memorable game. St Bede's policy of working the touchline proved successful, but limited the scope of their attack. Their threequarters, rather surprisingly, looked more dangerous than St Aidan's and, as they saw a lot of the ball, a more ambitious programme might have led to a more open game and a higher score.

The first half was almost entirely St Bede's. They scored twice and both were good tries. After ten minutes Morris made a break in the centre and put Macleod over for Lorimer to convert. Towards the end of the first half Dyer scored in the corner, after a half-break by Thomas and a clever move by Curran.

The second half saw St Aidan's gradually coming more into the picture, but Poole was very well marked and Habbershaw and Umney were never allowed to get very far. Green landed an excellent penalty from the touchline to add to the excitement. As the closing minutes arrived St Aidan's relied more and more on the kick ahead and only some very good play by Mayer, who excelled himself, saved the day for St Bede's. This seemed a just result for St Bede's had proved themselves a better balanced side.

LEAGUES

The standard of football played in the Leagues was higher than recent years. The Senior League was won by St Bede's who were unbeaten throughout. They were a well-balanced and skilful side.

The Junior Leagues for 1st and 2nd XVs were won by St Aidan's who were also unbeaten. They were clearly the strongest side but were strongly challenged in the 2nd XV League by the runners-up, St Hugh's, who made an impressive 'first appearance'.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

The partial retirement of Captain A. L. Ainscough, T.D., has necessitated some change of command. Lieutenant S. Trafford has assumed command of No. 2 Company and at the same time Lieutenant G. Hughes has joined the Contingent and acts as second in command to No. 3 Company. We welcome him back again to the Contingent and are glad to have the benefit of the experience gained during his years in the Royal Artillery.

For many years Fr Anthony piloted No. 2 Company, which despite its designation is second to none. His sense of duty, loyalty and efficiency are qualities which are taken for granted but he will be remembered by all those who have come directly under his care for the personal interest and touch with which he treated all in his Company and indeed the whole Contingent during the annual camps. It is good to record that he will continue to look after the shooting and in this way the Corps will retain the influence which he has exercised over it for the past twenty years.

The responsibility for Certificate 'A' training has reverted to each Company from a central control. It is hoped that this move will maintain the upward trend in quality which had been noticed.

The Suez crisis was felt here by the Engineer Section which was temporarily disbanded owing to lack of regular assistance. We hope that when the waters of the canal flow freely again and the Royal Engineers return to Ripon the section will again come into being and will attract many as before.

The West Yorkshire Regiment continued its help with the training of an Instructors Cadre and a Weapon Training Squad. The Signals Platoon, under Lieutenant R. Everest, is well established and has a firm liaison with the Officers Training Wing, Royal Signals, Catterick. In the R.A.F. Section useful work has been done and many have completed their training on the primary glider.

We are most grateful to the West Yorkshire Regiment, the Royal Signals and the Royal Air Force at Dishforth for their regular and valuable help.

It is within each Company that the main work of the Corps is done. It is here that Military Training is carried out and it is here too that the strength and the weakness of the Contingent may be seen. Without self-complacency it may be truly said that the standard of instruction given by the N.C.O.s and the control exercised by them is all that it should be.

The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under-Officers: J. E. Massey, C. R. Richards, D. G. Wright, H. J. Young.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: R. H. Channer, A. F. Green, R. J. Salter.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants: B. W. Abbott, J. H. Bridgeman, S. Dyer, J. F. Fawcett, J. F. Young.

To be Sergeants: P. R. Balme, M. Blakstad, P. R. Bland, C. G. Cary-Elwes, C. A. Clennell, C. D. Cochrane, J. D. Cumming, M. W. Festing, A. R. Fitzherbert, J. C. Fletcher, R. B. Gallagher, C. R. Holmes, C. F. Morland, M. J. Masterton-Smith, A. A. Murphy, D. H. Noton, B. A. O'Brien, A. D. Pender-Cudlip, D. M. Scanlan, F. H. Scarfe, F. D. Scotson, J. M. Spencer, N. S. Tyson, A. R. Umney, R. Whitfield, M. C. Wilson.

To be Corporals: A. J. Ainscough, R. D. Ambrose, H. R. Anderson, P. G. Batho, G. A. Belcher, C. Bereng, A. P. Brennan, E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, R. G. Burton, A. K. Carlson, C. L. Clarke, C. B. Cooke, K. P. Dowson, M. J. Farrell, J. I. Flanagan, A. Franchetti, J. A. Halliday, D. A. Harold-Barry, H. R. Haydon, L. Hrabkiewicz, D. J. Hughes-Onslow, J. M. Hunter, J. T. King, A. S. Knight, J. G. Lumsden, J. M. Muir, T. McCann, S. K. O'Malley, M. J. Peart, A. P. Peel, M. A. Petre, P. Phelan, F. C. Ratcliffe, S. A. Reynolds, M. F. Rinvoluceri, C. G. Smyth, M. G. Stacpoole, H. A. Stobart, A. S. Tarnowski, S. B. Tusting, A. M. Villiers, J. M. Walker, P. L. Wood.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examination held on 19th October 1956 the following passed:

R. A. Chamberlain, P. B. Conroy, J. Gilbert, J. Hickman, J. L. Mackernan, A. R. Rawsthorne, P. J. Robinson, A. J. Scholefield.

At the examination held on 3rd December 1956 the following passed:

G. K. Armstrong, J. F. Bowes Lyon, P. A. Bowring, S. E. Brewster, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, V. A. Cooper, A. J. Cornford, C. B. Crabbe, R. G. Defoe, S. J. Flavel, I. F. Hodgson, M. J. Krier, R. C. Lynch, G. C. Madden Simpson, P. J. Nixey, D. O. Richards, A. C. Shepherd, J. F. van Bergens, N. L. Waddington.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examination held on 7th December 1956 the following passed:

J. A. Badenoch, P. J. Batten, D. W. Eccles, J. F. Everington, M. Falkiner, P. Goslett, J. F. Greenwood, J. K. Horridge, A. W. John, J. C. Marjoribanks-Egerton, P. M. Slater, W. A. Sparling.

SCHOOL SHOOTING

The following matches were fired during the term:

NATIONAL SMALL-BORE CONDITIONS

1ST VIII			
<i>Against</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
Elizabeth College	Lost	768	778
Victoria College	Won	768	759
Downside	Lost	765	773
Allhallows	Lost	765	778
Framlingham	Lost	765	769
The Leys	Lost	765	773
Eton	Lost	765	776
Sherborne	Won	771	760
Winchester	Won	771	758
Rossall	Won	769	760
Blundells	Lost	764	792
Sebright	Won	764	758

2ND VIII			
<i>Against</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
Downside	Lost	752	757
Allhallows	Lost	752	766
Framlingham	Won	752	736
The Leys	Won	752	750
Winchester	Won	749	729

In the National Small-Bore Competition the following score was obtained:
1st VIII, 759, placed 19th.

CLASSIFICATION CUP COMPETITION
HOUSE SHOOTING

<i>House</i>	<i>Total Score</i>	<i>No. of Firers</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Order of Merit</i>
St Aidan's	4316	66	65.40	5
St Bede's	4336	67	64.7	6
St Cuthbert's	3883	55	70.6	1
St Dunstan's	4251	62	68.6	2
St Edward's	3860	59	65.42	4
St Hugh's	1986	33	60.2	9
St Oswald's	4135	65	63.6	7
St Thomas's	3602	55	65.5	3
St Wilfrid's	3731	59	63.2	8

<i>House</i>	<i>Gp</i>	<i>App.</i>	<i>Snap</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Order of Merit</i>
St Aidan's	60	190	224	474	2
St Bede's	58	186	222	466	4
St Cuthbert's	70	189	218	477	1
St Dunstan's	55	194	214	463	5
St Edward's	45	186	211	442	8
St Hugh's	44	173	214	431	9
St Oswald's	55	179	219	453	7
St Thomas's	65	185	218	468	3
St Wilfrid's	65	178	219	462	6

BOXING

The season started well with an excellent talk by Mr H. E. Payne from Middlesbrough (and formerly of St Richard's School) on 'The Elements of Boxing'. Dr J. Hume, an old boy, and Mr R. Waddell, an old boy of Newcastle Royal Grammar School, both of whom have represented English Universities, provided demonstrations. The purpose was to show the basic skills to the new boys and to introduce the idea of class instruction methods to the House Captains and their assistants. Much hard work was done on the latter during the term by all concerned and the Novices Competition showed the success of their efforts. The standard was well above the average and there were few boys who did not show the basic elements of footwork, punching and defence. P. R. Meyer was outstanding and awarded the tankard for the Best Boxer; the Runner-up was J. P. R. Stephens. Others showed promise, especially T. G. K. Berry, and J. J. Jephcott; T. F. Mahony, R. J. Gerrard and P. J. Moor also deserve mention. St Aidan's won all their bouts and so gained the cup with 12 points. St Cuthbert's came second with 10 and St Dunstan's, St Hugh's and St Oswald's tied for third place with 9.

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR TEAM v. ST RICHARD'S SCHOOL

As usual it was found difficult to find boxers of the same age and weight as the opposing team but in due course nine bouts were arranged. Unfortunately, one of the visiting team was absent on the day, 8th December, and most of the others had to change partners owing to differences shown by the weigh-in. In consequence T. F. Mahony, T. G. K. Berry and M. D. Ferriss did not box. But the remaining six contests were all fairly close, though Lambert and Bowen did well to hold off strong opponents. Meyer would have won more easily if he had had match experience comparable to his partner's. Jephcott was rather slow in his leads and counters but they were more effective than his opponent's. Corbett had an easier bout and had the advantage of height. So also did Kuklinski but he seemed unable to use it to the same effect. The final result was therefore a draw, with three bouts to each side.

The full results were:

Brodie (St Richard's) beat A. F. Lambert (Ampleforth).
P. R. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Leadbitter (St Richard's).
J. J. Jephcott (Ampleforth) beat Taylor (St Richard's).
N. T. Corbett (Ampleforth) beat Marsten (St Richard's).
Curtis (for St Richard's) beat H. J. J. Bowen (Ampleforth).
Capaldi (St Richard's) beat T. Kuklinski (Ampleforth).

We thank Mr H. E. Payne and the judges for officiating at the match.

THE BEAGLES

The exceptionally wet summer and consequently late harvest made the start to this season about the latest on record. Hounds had their first outing on 3rd October, and a week later came the Opening Meet at Coulton Lane End, there being still uncut corn in the valley.

A change was made this season in that the Master, A. R. Fitzherbert, hunted hounds on the Wednesdays and Holidays, Jack Welch continuing with Saturdays. The whippers-in were R. Whitfield, E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, and M. W. Festing, and J. H. Bridgeman acted as Field Master with C. F. Morland as his deputy.

As if to atone for the lack of summer the weather remained perfect, at least for hunting, throughout the term: mild, still days, with usually a fine scent. Sport benefited accordingly, and there was a succession of good days, hounds seldom returning to kennels unrewarded. For the first time for many years no days were lost through fog, frost or snow. Hunting a level pack of eight to nine couple of reliable hounds, the Master took full advantage of these conditions and there were very few days that were not interesting or enjoyable. A brace was killed on each of the two Holidays, and there were only three Wednesdays when hounds did not kill, often at the end of a good hunt.

The best day of the term was that at Rudland Chapel on the second holiday, 13th November. Fitzherbert was hunting hounds, and he drew the moor on the left of the road, where a hare was soon found. Hounds hunted her twice round Poverty Hill, but then they checked at the edge of the wood, and here owing to some confusion the line was completely lost.

A long draw followed, but a hare, which was to give a very fine hunt, was finally found on the moor east of the road. Hounds ran very straight up and across to Harland Moor. The hare was viewed coming back down into the fields below Harland Moor, and hounds were not far behind. But they had some difficulty in long heather and in the fields, and the hare was well ahead when she returned to the moor. Hounds worked their way up the moor, and put her up from where she had clapped at the edge of the burnt heather. She ran straight back down the moor and into the fields making no gain on hounds. Here there was a slight check, but hounds were soon back on the line, and they killed in full view of the field just above Harland Beck.

Another hare was put up on the way back to Rudland, she began by running towards the Chapel but turned north before reaching the road, and ran back on to Harland. At the top of the moor she swung left, and went down towards Ouse Gill. Here hounds checked, but they were soon put on the line by the Master, as the hare had been viewed going up to the old mine workings. They hunted the line up on to Rudland Rigg, crossed the track, put her up from where she had clapped, and killed in the open, once more in full view of the field. This like the former run had lasted forty minutes.

A hare was again found very close to the kill, and a run of about thirty minutes over Rudland Moor to Ouse Gill followed. Then as it was getting late, and the Farndale Foxhounds were in the vicinity, and because the Master was unaware that a beaten hare was only just in front of hounds, he very sensibly called off, so bringing to an end an excellent day's sport.

SEA SCOUTS

THE most common criticism of school life—monotony—could hardly be applied to the Christmas Term of 1946. Indeed the great crane which silently presided over the last week of the term proclaimed the beginning of the new Church and seemed to summarise the series of changes which had marked the term. These changes are recorded in other pages of the JOURNAL; two only concern us here: on his appointment as House Master to St Hugh's, Fr Benedict gave up his leadership of the Sea Scouts. He has worked most enthusiastically for the Troop for the last seven years. For five years he helped with the Sea Scouts and was in charge of them for the last two but for all this time he was Quarter Master and so all the Troops owe him a debt of gratitude particularly for his work in re-organizing the Stores. Fr Kieran has become Assistant Procurator and so he too has had to leave the Troop. To

both of them we offer our thanks for all their work and encouragement. Br Cyril is now helping Fr John, who has taken over from Fr Benedict; we hope that both will have the success of their predecessors.

The total number of the Troop was fifty this term, of whom twenty-five were recruits. They were ably led by the Troop Leader K. P. M. Dowson who was loyally supported by the Patrol Leaders, P. G. Batho, W. J. M. Ryan, N. G. Carver, M. J. Dewhurst, C. N. Balme, A. E. Mayer, A. Weaver, S. B. Tusting, and P. J. Morrissey. Towards the end of the term P. G. Batho was elected Assistant Troop Leader and E. J. Field and J. F. Everington took over the Quarter Master from W. J. M. Ryan who in turn took over Number One Patrol from P. G. Batho.

The grumblings against the summer were soon forgotten in the perfect weather of last term. There was not a single wet Wednesday and we became accustomed to bright sunshine and plenty of wind week after week. There was a lot of sailing and the high standard, often in high winds, shows how good the tuition must have been last year. Both the original *Fireflies* were brought back to the Troop Room and given thorough overhaul. They are beginning to feel their age and some of the plywood had to be renewed. They were painted light blue and light green. The usual upkeep work continued at the Lakes, and the lagging of several steam pipes for the new classroom gave us the chance of lagging the hot water boiler at the Lakes; for which we have at last succeeded in getting the four burner Primuses to work. The kindling was carried out most satisfactorily throughout the term and it may interest some of those who have done this in the past to learn that the first wood that will be used for kindling next term will be the wood frame from the organ from the old church.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

At the beginning of the School Year the following appointments were made:

Head Monitor: C. J. Martin Murphy.

Captain of Rugby: S. E. Tyrrell.

Vice-Captain: D. A. Pratt.

Monitors: P. A. Duncan, R. H. Jackson, J. R. Allison, A. C. Chambers, T. J. Lewis, T. A. L. Huskinson, D. P. Skidmore, D. F. H. Wardle, P. H. C. Maxwell, M. F. M. Wright, D. N. C. MacLaren, J. E. Miller, J. I. A. Robertson, C. D. Blackiston.

The following boys entered the Junior House from Gilling and elsewhere:

J. S. de W. Waller, R. J. Haworth, V. C. O'Reilly, A. B. Capes, B. W. Read, A. W. P. Du Vivier, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, A. P. F. Kinross, J. L. Jones, S. Smyth, N. R. Balfour, H. R. Schulte, R. Q. Honeywill, C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes, A. J. Dudzinski, H. G. Roche, R. E. Wilkins, P. Hickman, M. D. Stanton, A. D. Sinclair, B. M. Brennan, T. R. Clapton, N. D. H. Sanders, M. Hickman, D. B. Phelan, O. J. Wingate, H. A. M. MacLaren, J. H. C. Loch, A. P. Q. F. Brown, L. G. Allgood, M. A. Sienkowski, P. A. Strutt, W. H. Forbes, A. P. Beatty, G. D. Du Pré Moore, P. C. D. Barry, D. A. Johnston, P. R. J. Corbett, T. P. Crossland, W. J. Gilbey, N. D. De Fresnes, P. J. Hendrix, T. M. Roose, B. D. Pinkney, J. L. McCann, I. F. Mitchell, J. J. Molony, A. J. Wood, S. P. King, M. V. Ryan.

When the House assembled in September two events had taken place which affected the Junior House. The first was the appointment of Fr Walter Maxwell-Stuart to be House Master of St Cuthbert's on the retirement of Fr Sebastian Lambert.

It is difficult to express adequately appreciation of a resident Master who for ten years has devoted his talents towards the welfare of the House. An attempt could quite easily savour of an obituary notice, which would be

untrue for Fr Walter's mark on the Junior House is indelible.

The interest of the House, with all that this implies and the sacrifice it entails, was his first concern and this was expressed in many and varied forms. Many boys will remember their days in the Junior House with Fr Walter and the Beagle Hunt, the Garden, the High Jump, or the ordinary games, but many more will be grateful for just having him about the place and a room where they could be at ease. A small 'Sheraton' clock expressed our good wishes for his future happiness and our gratitude.

We welcome the return of Fr Edmund Hatton in the place of Fr Walter.

The Junior House Scouts have now been taken over by Br Geoffrey Lynch.

The second event which cannot go unnoticed was the beginning of the levelling out of the two fields immediately in front of the Junior House to serve as a 'Bounds' and, beyond 'Bog Lane', a cricket field.

A 'Bounds' has been considered most desirable for the general well-being of the House and especially for the games. It is here that 'Practice and Games', as distinct from Official Games, can take place and raise the standard of all activities. However, the wet summer dashed all hopes of having the area sown this 'Back End', and at the moment strange looking machines, belonging to Messrs Elliott of York, lie idle in the mud waiting for the spring and a further week's work.

PREPARATIONS elsewhere in the College for the new classrooms and church resulted in the delivery of a quantity of soil and turf so that the terrace is now almost complete and a beech hedge planted. Many willing hands made this task an easy one.

In response to the Lord Mayor's appeal for Hungarian Relief about a dozen

entertained 'The Rest' with a topical play about Colonel Nasser, a concert, some conjuring and a good deal of pleasant banter which was most enjoyable and the sum of twelve pounds was somehow realized. It was a great success showing much skill and ingenuity.

TOWARDS the end of term the musical professors gave a short concert to the Junior House which was much appreciated, and on 11th December the following programme was played by Junior House boys during the Christmas Concert:

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

TWO PIECES FOR ORCHESTRA

Menuetto *Haydn*
March *Handel*

Junior House Orchestra
Leader: J. E. Miller

SOLO VIOLIN

Litany *Beethoven*
R. J. Hawarth

SOLO CLARINET

From Concerto *Mozart*
P. A. Duncan

SOLO CELLO

Waltz *Weber*
T. J. Lewis

SOLO PIANO

March *Bach*
G. M. Farrow

DUET FOR TWO VIOLINS

Allegro *Pleyel*
H. R. Schulte and Mr Walker

DUET FOR OBOE AND PIANO

Sarabande *Corelli*
J. L. Jones and S. Smyth

SOLO PIANO

Sonatina *Clementi*
A. C. Chambers

SOLO VIOLIN

Sonata *Pleyel*
D. B. Phelan

SOLO CLARINET

Adagio *Tartini*
S. E. Tyrrell

SOLO PIANO

Sonata *Beethoven*
S. Smyth

DUET FOR TWO VIOLINS

Rondo—Menuetto *Hasse*
A. B. B. Capes and B. M. Brennan

FINALE

Good King Wenceslas
Everyone, accompanied by Strings

THE customary Carol Service was held and the Head Master gave Benediction, and later had Christmas Pudding with the House.

THESE notes would not be complete without our sincere thanks to Fr Richard Sutherland who preached the October retreat. We are very grateful to him for his excellent discourses.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

During their time in the Junior House boys have the opportunity of putting into practice what has been gleaned during their preparatory school days, in an atmosphere somewhat different for now they are called upon to play among people all of whom are of their own age strength and ability.

The first set is therefore composed mostly of the second year and it does happen that those who have been 'Stars' during the previous season, when playing with boys younger than themselves, do not shine so brightly when up against people a year older.

This happens especially in the first set which is composed of those who show some promise as footballers irrespective of their favourite positions. From these a team is chosen on the same principle. In fruitful years there are thirty footballers in the first set and fifteen have to represent the House in matches, sometimes playing in unaccustomed places.

This was a fruitful year and a good year viewed from results, which must be of secondary though of great importance. The team is an expression of the skill displayed in the set games and is not 'Built'. How can it be with fifty of the House leaving each year? Even if it could many think it desirable for this age group that as many as possible who show keenness and aptitude should have a chance of showing their skill.

The strength of the team lay in the forwards, who were never tired of getting there for a loose scrum to heel the ball to threequarters who were got moving quickly and who more often than not showed determination to go for the line or to be solid in defence. The first set games were evenly matched and of a high standard. It became clear eventually that for matches, Tyrrell would be stand-off half, that Honeywill, Pender-Cudlip, Brown, Martin Murphy, FitzGerald, Waller, Pratt and Forrest were the best forwards and that Balfour, Jones, Boardman, Clapton, Stanton, Wright, Himsforth, Duncan, Brennan, both MacLarens and Blackiston could all be called upon to play a good game somewhere.

The matches against Fyling Hall, St Martin's, Barnard Castle and Coatham were won fairly easily, though against St Martin's on their ground the score was 9 points each and when Barnard Castle came here they won 9-6 with a penalty kick in the last minute. Both matches against Pocklington were lost by a margin of six and three points after very good, hard and skilful games.

An 'A' XV defeated St Peter's Junior School rather easily in both matches.

Colours which mean, it is hoped, that the recipients have a good chance of one day playing for Ampleforth in representative teams, were awarded to Pratt, Honeywill, Brown, Pender-Cudlip, FitzGerald, Waller, Tyrrell, Captain of the team, was awarded his Colours last season.

Weather permitting during the coming term, there will be opportunity for further exploitation of the quality of many of the first year in the 'A' matches.

THE SCOUTS

At the beginning of the Autumn Term Br Geoffrey took over from Fr Edmund as Scoutmaster and Br Herbert joined in place of Fr Justin. The Troop owes a great debt of gratitude to Fr Edmund for his work over the past years as well as to Fr Justin for his valuable assistance.

As was to be expected after a disappointing camp in exceptionally wet weather the number of old members of the Troop who elected to continue with Scouting was small. However, seven returned of which four were appointed Patrol Leaders. J. E. Miller, acting as Troop Leader, took charge of the Woodpeckers; E. P. V. McSheehy of the Badgers; G. M. Farrow of the Squirrels; M. J. Loughran of the Owls. B. W. Scotson, M. A. Ramshaw and A. W. P. Lesniowski were elected Seconds.

Thirteen members of the first year joined and were enrolled in the course of the term.

Work at the Mole Catcher's Cottage proceeded as in past years and certain alterations to the 'estate' and buildings were carried out with the help of many willing Rovers. A start was made on the rebuilding of two of the Patrol huts.

A wide game with tea at Nunnington was organized on All Saints' and on the last Wednesday of the term a Christmas Concert was produced. A notable feature of this event was the excellent tea and the large number of items put on by the patrols.

The Patrol Competition was won by the Badgers who showed continued efficiency and keenness throughout the term.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

Head Captain: J. B. P. Squire.

Captain of Games: A. L. Bucknall.

Captains: S. F. P. Halliday, D. W. Tarleton, P. T. L. Leach, C. J. Vickers, A. L. Bucknall, T. A. T. Chance, S. J. Fraser.

Secretaries: M. K. Goldsmith, I. H. L. Greenlees, H. J. B. FitzGerald, T. J. Price.

Sacristans: J. F. Cunliffe, Hon. K. M. Fraser, C. J. Coverdale, O. J. McCarthy, P. H. Marsh.

The Anteroom: P. T. Curran, M. G. G. Moorhouse.

Bookmen: H. R. Preston, G. F. Williams, R. F. Poole, D. H. Woods, A. D. O. Jenkins.

Librarians: C. J. Bird, P. Howarth.

The Art Room: Hon. D. J. Vaughan, F. E. Hawe.

The Carpentry Shop: P. E. G. Cary-Elwes, P. A. Boyd.

Office-Men: G. O. C. Swayne, P. J. Marsden.

MAJOR T. E. BLAKE JAMES, T.D., joined the Staff at the beginning of the term.

THE following boys joined the School in September:

J. W. Blake James, R. J. Blenkinsopp, A. A. Clifton, M. H. Coghlan, P. R. Collingridge, P. K. Corrigan, A. D. de Chazal, G. L. de Chazal, R. O. Fellowes, St. J. A. Flaherty, A. N. Fresson, M. S. Graves, D. Q. Holder, M. F. Holmes, M. M. Judd, S. M. J. Leach, T. Lennon, R. J. Leonard, A. S. Lukas, J. M. Moor, J. Morris, R. L. Nairac, P. R. Nelson, J. R. Nicholson, J. A. Nuttall, A. J. O'Brien, M. M. Parker, A. J. P. Ramsay, P. A. C. Rietchel, G. P. Roche, C. J. A. Ryan, T. J. P. Ryan, M. G. Spencer, J. D. Stevenson, D. R. H. Tufnell, J. P. Witham, M. P. Witham.

IN contrast to the duller and wettest August on record, the summer holidays ended with a week of sunshine and blue skies. On the fateful day, 20th September, the Gilling Special had every window open to the breeze and those who scorned a lift from the station were only too glad to drop their cases and revive themselves with glasses of cold milk. And so the weather continued for nearly a month. Wet days there were. Days of high wind and driving rain. But both wind and rain were warm, and it was not until the middle of October that the battle was finally won and winter took control. During this first month, too, another and more serious battle was raging. The Castle was besieged on all sides by hordes of bloodthirsty invaders. On the rigger fields, in the dormitories and even in the classrooms they pressed home their attacks with persistence and courage. Every weak point was exploited, every unprotected area attacked with deadly accuracy. As each wave of invaders was repelled by the lethal spray of our guns, the gaps in their ranks were filled by a seemingly inexhaustible supply of reserves. The battle raged by day and by night for several weeks. Any weapon which came to hand was used against the enemy; exercise books, rulers, face flannels, rigger jerseys, and even detachable parts of the habit were all used to good effect. With the onset of winter, however, the enemy lost heart and retreated, leaving behind only a few stragglers who were summarily dealt with by the victorious garrison. Throughout the battle the Nursing Staff displayed the highest devotion to duty. The wounded received every attention and morale was maintained at a high level.

DURING the whole of this welcome Indian Summer the rigger fields remained soft enough for normal games. They had been treated with fertilizer after the Summer Term and the heavy rain in

August did the rest. The thick carpet of grass, so soft and green, held the dew and prevented the ground becoming hard. Later the grass had to be cut because, even in such fine weather, the ball was too wet and slippery for accurate passing.

As soon as the trunks had been unpacked and boots were available the sets were busy practising: the first set getting down to the business of team-building for the first school match: 'Harlequins' v. 'Barbarians', sorting themselves out and preparing for their mighty encounter in the middle of the term. For others the skating rink was the chief attraction, especially during the morning breaks and the short afternoons.

A good programme of films was shown during the term. *The Black Shield of Falworth*, *Bambi*, *West of Zanzibar*, *Captains Courageous*, *The Big Heart* and *A Day at the Races* appeared to be the most popular. Of the rest, *Monsieur Hulot's Holiday* and *Shane*, both excellent films, have a limited appeal to a youthful audience, and the more terrifying scenes in *The Ghost Train* were altogether too much for quite a number of boys.

FIREWORKS this year were held on the Sunday before Guy Fawkes, and many parents who were up for the week-end were able to enjoy the display which they had so kindly helped to provide. All the old favourites were on view: Giant Thunder Flashes, Rockets, Catherine Wheels, Roman Candles, Jumping Jacks and the rest, and also one spectacular newcomer, the Flying Saucer. We are indebted to all those who gave the fireworks and also to those who undertook the hazardous task of setting them off.

On the Feast of St Cecilia there was a half-holiday. In the afternoon the Harlequins avenged themselves for their past defeats by beating the Barbarians by 9 points to 3. In the evening Fr Damian talked to us about Portugal and showed us his latest collection of slides,

made from his own coloured photographs. We thank him for all the trouble he took to make this such an enjoyable evening. Each year he spends most of his summer holidays in that country and he has a most happy knack of conveying his own love of its people. We look forward eagerly to hearing about his further experiences next year.

THE Concert in honour of St Cecilia was held on the Sunday following her feast. The large gathering of parents and friends was entertained by a programme of music, recitation and singing which seemed to include almost every member of the School. All those who took part in it, or were in any way responsible for organizing it must be congratulated on a most enjoyable evening. A certain number of the instrumentalists played pieces which seemed rather brief for a concert of this sort. Perhaps another, less formal, concert at the end of the term would provide a better setting for those who are in the early stages of learning their instruments.

The following programme was given:

STRING ENSEMBLE

Country Gardens
While Shepherds Watched
Good King Wenceslas

PIANO SOLOS

Soldiers on Parade P. T. Curran
The Ash Grove P. A. Boyd
Sailing J. R. Nicholson
Arabesque D. W. Tarleton

PIANO

Kitty's Waltz
P. K. Corrigan and P. R. Collingridge
Snake Charmer

Polka P. A. Boyd and P. T. Curran
Plaisir d'amour and Polish Dance F. E. Hawe

Dance of the Shepherd Girls
J. F. Cunliffe and P. T. Curran

VIOLIN SOLO

Entr'acte from Rosamunde
R. F. Poole

QUARTET

A Nursery Rhyme R. F. Poole
Valse (Carse) P. J. Corrigan
Minuet (*Haydn*)
J. B. Squire and D. W. Tarleton

HARMONIC VERSE

Spoken by members of Form IA
The Old Lady and the Fly *Traditional*
As I was going down Teak Street
Lancashire Poem

PIANO SOLOS

Dancing Fairy T. K. Brennan
Happy Song G. F. Williams
Pastourelle S. R. Brennan

RECORDER SOLOS

Descant P. T. Curran, M. F. Holmes,
R. J. Leonard, C. J. Vickers
Treble P. A. Boyd, G. F. Williams

VIOLIN SOLOS

Waltz in G (*Carse*) J. B. Squire
Gavotte (*Handel*) P. J. Corrigan

PIANO SOLOS

Soldier's March (*Schumann*)
P. E. G. Cary-Elwes
Ringeltanz (*Gade*) G. O. C. Swayne

'CELLOS

Study in C (*Trew*) D. W. Tarleton,
F. E. Hawe, D. H. Woods

TRIO

A Martial Tune (*Carse*) R. F. Poole,
P. J. Corrigan, D. W. Tarleton

THE SINGERS

The Wandering Miller (*Das Wandern*)
Op. 25, *Schubert*
Pie Jesu (from the Requiem)
Gabriel Fauré
Swing a Lady *Appalachian Folk Song*
Fiat Cor Meum Immaculatum
Ampleforth Traditional Air

We are indebted to Mr and Mrs L. B. Pinkney for the gift of a fine metal plaque of the Last Supper. The plaque was cast at a local works and now rests

on the mantelpiece of the Fairfax dormitory.

In the Spelling Competition organized by a number of Northern Preparatory Schools, Gillling won the section for boys under the age of eleven. In the Chancery Handwriting Competition, which is open to all Preparatory Schools in England, W. P. Morris tied for 2nd place in the 'under 10' group. F. E. Hawe tied for 3rd place in the 'over 10' group.

Two other episodes which stand out in one's memory of the term were the visit paid by a covey of partridge to the front of the house and an impromptu meeting between the beagles and a local pack of foxhounds. On the latter occasion, we are told, it was sometime before things were sorted out, and rather longer before the respective huntsmen had cooled down again!

As the end of the term drew near excitement began to rise at the thought of all the good things Matron and her Staff were preparing for the Officials' Teas and the Feast.

For each of these special occasions just the very things everyone likes were provided, and in huge quantities, including sixpences and threepenny bits in the Christmas puddings. During this time, too, the Special Singers were busy rehearsing, not only the Christmas Carols for the Feast, but also their part in *The Messiah* at Ampleforth. Earlier in the term they had been asked to join the newly-formed Ampleforth Choral Society in this work, and their Conductor, Mr Lorgan, was now bringing them up to concert pitch. An account of this first venture into full choral singing may be read elsewhere in the Journal, so we may leave it to a competent judge of music to say what he thought of it. During the last week the Anteroom was decorated with hand-painted Christmas cards. These, together with a number of artistically designed Cribbs which appeared in different parts of the house, were a reminder of the tremendous interest and

enthusiasm shown in Art. A large number of boys spend much of their free time in the Art Room and the results are most pleasing. After packing and the suspense of waiting for the new form order, there remained only the Feast. All the traditional carols were sung. Ia followed up their success at the Concert with more Harmonic Verse and the Head Captain in a few well-chosen words conveyed the thanks of all to Matron and her Staff for the magnificently laden tables. Finally, after Fr Hilary had added a few parting words 'Auld Lang Syne' was sung without a single cup or glass being broken!

The following boys made their First Holy Communion on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception: M. S. Graves, A. S. Lukas, J. M. Moor, R. L. Nairac, C. J. A. Ryan.

As the Journal goes to Press we have received a gift of *The Oxford Junior Encyclopaedia*. This is in twelve volumes with an additional volume as an index. We are greatly indebted to the donors for this most useful addition to the Library. They wish to remain anonymous.

RUGBY

FIRST FIFTEEN RESULTS

v. St Olaves	A	W	52-0
v. Glenhow	H	D	11-11
v. Malsis Hall	H	W	9-3
v. Lisvane	H	W	51-0
v. St Martin's	H	D	3-3
v. Malsis Hall	A	L	3-6
v. Glenhow	A	L	9-3
v. St Martin's	A	L	22-0

SECOND FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow	H	W	24-13
v. St Olave's	H	W	17-0
v. Lisvane	A	W	33-11

The 1st XV scored 132 points against 51. The 2nd XV scored 74 against 11. Such statistics suggest a successful first half to the rugger season. Admittedly

over 100 of the 1st XV's points were scored against two weak teams. The last three matches were lost but this falling off, if such it can be called, was in part due to casualties. Bucknall the Captain and some others were out of the team for the last two matches and this certainly made a lot of difference.

After an overwhelming victory over St Olave's we held Glenhow to a draw. A carefully, if generously, selected side from Malsis Hall again provided a good match. In this the Gilling team perhaps looked its best. The forwards provided a good share of the ball and the backs combined well to score three good tries. Another big victory over Lisvane was followed by the hardest match of all against a bigger and older St Martin's team. In the first few minutes FitzGerald cut through the centre, and gave an inside pass to Bucknall who handed on to another forward, Williams, who scored. St Martin's soon countered with a try. For the rest of the first half and the whole of the second a ding-dong battle raged. Though there were several near misses and many thrills for the spectators neither side could penetrate the keen defence of the other and a draw was a fair result. Most credit in this game should go to the forwards who played with great determination and dash. In the return match with Malsis Hall a strengthened side just had the edge of us and brought our first defeat for two years. Without Bucknall the team played well in the second game with Glenhow but could not quite hold them. Again without Bucknall and three others we were overpowered in the return match with St Martin's.

This is a very promising team with probably more speed and scoring power than any we have seen at Gilling. But there is a real weakness in defence, which must be remedied. All were able to tackle but too many were inclined 'to leave it to the other fellow'. Bucknall is an outstanding player at wing-forward, ubiquitous in both attack and defence, but if the others had all done their own job of tackling his absence would not

have made as much difference as it did. After Bucknall, Cunliffe and Jenkins were the best of a good hard-working pack. They know the essentials of the game but one would like to see them showing more initiative in exploiting the break-through and the foot-rush. Poole, at scrum-half, improved steadily throughout the term and sent out a swift, long service. It was unfortunate that he had not a really satisfactory partner. Both Fraser and Squire played well in the centre but neither was at his best at stand-off. Fraser is a competent player but he must learn to time his passes if he is to get his threequarters moving. FitzGerald looks a devastating player when the opposition is weak but he must learn to stand up to and master keen marking. Another general weakness of the team which one hopes will be remedied was the kicking—both place-kicking and tactical kicking. At least two more matches would have been won

if we had had someone who could kick the ball over the crossbar from in front of the posts.

The 'Colours' were: A. Bucknall, S. Fraser, J. Cunliffe, A. Jenkins, R. Poole, J. Squire and H. FitzGerald.

The following also played in the 1st XV, F. Holmes, R. Freeland, D. Donnelon, P. Leach, M. McCann, T. Price, G. Williams, T. Chance, C. Vickers, M. Moorhouse, F. Hawe, D. Tarleton.

The 2nd XV won all three of their matches.

The set-games throughout the term—always the best indication of the state of the rugger in the school—were keenly played. The match between the Harlequins and Barbarians aroused its usual enthusiasm. A keen game resulted in a win of 9 points to 3 for Harlequins. C. Wright, T. Ryan and P. McKenna scored for the Harlequins and J. Witham scored for the Barbarians.

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part II

MISSION

EVERYONE realizes that the world is becoming more and more a paradise for technicians. In fact 'education' is becoming quite a problem, owing to the fact that industry does not seem to need educated men and women, in the wide sense, but rather those who are technically competent. This is not an essay on education, but the problem colours the whole approach to my subject, which is the living of the Faith in the world to-day. Recently I had to see a girl who is engaged to be married to a non-Catholic. She was a bit worried, because her fiancé, when she mentioned religion, said he only had one interest in life, and that was the development of a certain type of plastic. (On questioning, I found she thought he was also interested in her !)

Science broadly, physics, politics, sports, bee-keeping, history, or being a soldier . . . in other words every kind of life, and every part of life go to making up the Catholic outlook. It will be the death-knell of Christianity if we become perfect technicians only. Life is something bigger than a particular study. Life is a whole, when we are at school or afterwards.

But it is extremely difficult to get a whole picture. Very often as we go on in school we specialize more and more. In the world outside this tendency continues. Our Faith generally is one of those subjects which is 'dropped' . . . I do not say forgotten. It remains (sufficiently, many think) in Sunday Mass and occasional Sacraments. If asked what we are, we are Catholics. If asked to defend our beliefs, we are technically incompetent to do so.

Christ, in a rather terrifying passage, said: 'He who does not bind with me, scatters'. Again: 'He who is not for me, is against me'. Oh, but I am for Christ, we may declare, indignantly. Really? . . . well what does that mean exactly? Are we collecting with Christ? Are we being positive in getting to know Him, doing definite work for other souls . . . and for our own? Or 'just going to Mass'?

I am not suggesting that it is everything to be technically competent to answer questions on religion. This should be the development in R.I. classes. Is it? Anyhow, when we burst on the world, go into industry or the University or the Army or Law, we go on learning, studying

becoming more qualified . . . and we will have to go on till we die. On our death bed, we will still be learning . . . probably.

But learning the faith does not keep pace with this. In school somehow it is essential to build up an independent urge in each boy to learn and live his faith, as a must, immensely important to him personally, as something he uses to live with, in order to live fully, and to help others who have not his advantage to gain it, and so live more fully themselves.

Grasping the atmosphere of the modern day rather before the rest of the world, the Church brought from her storehouse the new treasure of Catholic Action. It had been overlaid in the store, almost since the early days, gradually being forgotten. But it meets the modern need, the need for more specialized development, keener training, more lively awareness of the Christian responsibility. This adult religion of ours demands an adult approach when we become adult.

Notice, I say demands. It is a demanding process, just as any development is. It takes time, energy, courage. To assist in keeping up the spirit, it has been found of practical value to work in groups. This is not just 'a good idea'. It has been found almost essential to canalise the effort, to make it productive. Surely in these days of conservation of energy and so on, the force of this can be appreciated?

We have different temperaments. Some of us are 'lone wolves'. We may do much on our own. But we are within the grouping of the Church, and the Church is strongly backing an even closer grouping, because she knows its value to the individual and to her. We have grown up in the group of a Catholic home, a Catholic school, even of a house within a school.

It is not necessary to emphasize the crisis of to-day. But it is necessary to face it. There are few things easier than to lose the faith. There are few things more difficult than to spread the faith. For both reasons, selfish and generous, Catholic action and its group methods have come into being.

I was asked to write about the *League of Christ the King*. I have chosen to write more generally, because it is not the *League of Christ the King* which matters, it is Christ the King Himself, His reality, His impact on our life, our direct service of Him. The *League* was founded by Public School boys who saw the necessity of serving Him, and wanted to do so more and more fully when they left school. It was therefore brought into being for your 'type'. If you want to know more about it, we will gladly tell you. But it is important only in so far as it helps the soldiers of Christ to fight for their King. The age of technicians is also the age of atomic energy. It would be a pity if we fell behind in our ability to canalise the doctrinal, moral and sacramental energy of Christ.

The outlook that is fostered by *L.O.C.K.* or any other Catholic

Action movement is that of 'collecting with Christ'. It is positive. In other words, as applied to readers of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, every Old Amplefordian should be an active force for good in his own sphere of life. Basically from the view of the priest in the world, these movements breed a keener understanding of the necessity of week-day Mass and Communion . . . a thing terribly lacking often. Who serves the 7.30 on weekdays? Well some old lady, perhaps. What a scandal! Where are the men? *L.O.C.K.* tries to have a weekly Mass rota. For those going to a new place of work where there is no Catholic influence, a recent example at an Atomic Research Establishment shows that two who have some group training can start a movement which will spread and give a backing to Catholic principles of employment, safety and morality. For those going into the Forces, as so many do, religion can fail. The group members have had high praise from Chaplains in all the Services for their active co-operation. Two years ago an 'actionist' left one of our Universities, and on arriving at another overseas, began introducing *L.O.C.K.* methods, so that to-day there is a large and influential movement growing up. Another, lecturing at a University, has been given charge of all Catholic Action in the Diocese, which previously had nothing of that sort at all.

In the ordinary parish in the past months of going round I have had frequent remarks from the secular clergy upon the tremendous influence for the Faith of 'those young men of yours . . . some of them wear bowlers!' For some priests they instruct converts, for others help 'new Catholics' to feel at home; make friends with 'lapsing' Public School boys, and break down that terrible gap which often exists between the educated laity and the clergy. Recently, a very poor parish priest in the West of England told me his parish had half a dozen landed Catholic families in it, and not one had helped him in any way since he had been there! Why not? I am sure it is not malice; it is this gap of understanding, which the apostolic outlook can remove.

'Groups' and so on are not the only answer, but they are one, and an answer which works.

MICHAEL HOLLINGS.

FRAY LUIS DE GRANADA

GRANADA! The fairy palace of the Alhambra, from the windows of which one can look over the former Moorish quarter of the city, the Albaicín; a queer jumble of tiny houses that stand out dazzlingly white against the clear blue of the Andalusian sky. In the background of the picture loom the lofty snow-capped peaks of the Sierra Nevada. The scene is familiar enough to-day to thousands of tourists. But our story starts long ago, when the memory of the colourful court at the Alhambra of the last Moslem rulers of the kingdom of Granada was still fresh in men's minds. To be precise, our story opens nearly four hundred and fifty years ago, at the time when the Count of Tendilla, a Spanish governor placed in charge of the city after the reconquest by the Catholic kings, occupied the palace. The Count of Tendilla is at this moment leaning out of one of the windows of the Alhambra watching in the open space below it a couple of urchins, engaged in heated conversation and actually on the point of coming to blows.

In a hard voice he enquired what was the cause of this disturbance. It was then that one of the boys, standing forward, respectfully explained to the great nobleman, without a trace of shyness and in a clear and simple manner, that his companion had taunted him with being the son of a poor washer-woman. He was not ashamed of the fact; his present attitude was prompted solely by a desire to maintain his mother's good name. The governor was deeply impressed both by the boy's personality and by his high standard of intelligence. He decided to take the matter up and look into it. Subsequent enquiries revealed the fact that, his father being dead, the boy's mother to keep the wolf from the door took in the washing from the nearby Dominican priory of Santa Cruz. By earning a few coppers as an altar-server, the boy was himself helping her. A bright boy and a most deserving case! The great nobleman was ready to do something for the orphan boy. He invited the lad to enter his household as a page to his own two sons. His main duties were to accompany them every day to school, carrying their books; at the same time to profit himself from the teaching given them by the best tutors in Granada. Thus it was that Luis Sarría—later to become famous as Fray Luis de Granada—obtained his first schooling. Tradition has it that amongst his early teachers was a famous humanist scholar of the Spanish Renaissance, who died in Granada in 1526, Pedro Mártir de Angleria. It is quite likely that this may have been so and that the first seeds of what later became Fray Luis de Granada's own ripe humanistic culture were sown at this time.

EARLY CAREER

Luis Sarría was just twenty when, entering the religious state, he became Luis de Granada. This was in 1524. The Dominicans of the Priory of Santa Cruz were, as we already know, old friends of his. And it is pleasing to record that, on joining their novitiate, he was granted special permission to share the convent meal with his widowed and almost penniless mother. The satisfaction given by the young novice in all respects to his religious superiors is shown by the fact that in 1529 they sent him to Valladolid. This was a clear mark of approval. The former Dominican House of General Studies is, as a building, one of the main sights of Valladolid to-day. All who have visited the city must remember San Gregorio, with its famous courtyard, the arches of which are surmounted by lavishly decorated balconies. But the building is simply an empty frame from which the picture of life, known by Fray Luis during the five years he spent there, has long since vanished. It is now a national museum. In those days San Gregorio was one of the most important theological training schools in all Spain, at a time too when the fervour of what we now call the Counter-Reformation was merged with the intellectual awakening of the Renaissance. For in Spain there was no religious reaction, as in other lands beyond the Pyrenees, to a pagan Renaissance. The two religious and intellectual movements practically coincided, producing a Christian Renaissance. At San Gregorio Fray Luis had as a fellow student and close friend Bartholomew Carranza, the future archbishop of Toledo, and as a beloved teacher Melchor Cano, one of the most brilliant of that distinguished band of Spanish theologians who later played their part in the discussions at the Council of Trent. Here, too, his own personality as a Dominican Friar, as a preacher and as a writer, was firmly moulded. The rest of his life story is that of the magnificent outburst of apostolic activity which followed the long period of training that ended with his return to his native Granada in 1534.

Right in the heart of the mountains of Córdoba, five or six miles from the high road, up curving country lanes and rough hill tracks, there stood in 1534 the crumbling walls with windows like eyeless sockets of the deserted Dominican priory of Escalaceli—that is, Scala Coeli. In the fifteenth century Escalaceli had been the spear-point of a successful reforming movement within the Order, aiming at returning to a stricter observance of the rule; on this account the place had associations endearing it to Dominicans throughout Spain. But now the roofless buildings were tenantless, except for wandering flocks of sheep, herded here from time to time by mountain shepherds. Fray Luis de Granada was entrusted by his superiors with the task practically of refounding Escalaceli. Here he spent the next ten years of his life

governing as Prior his community of friars and preaching to peasant congregations in country churches scattered up and down the mountain valleys. Sometimes he would come down for the same purpose to the great city of Córdoba itself, once the proud capital of Moslem Spain; with its Roman bridge flung across the Guadalquivir and its great Mosque—one of the largest in the world—constructed partly out of the débris of earlier Visigothic Christian churches and restored to Christian worship, as a cathedral, in 1236.

His apostolic labours brought the Dominican Prior into contact with outstanding personalities in southern Spain, like the Marquis of Priego and the Count of Feria, two Andalusian noblemen who set a fine example amongst their fellows of striving to lead a higher interior religious life, while outwardly still continuing to fulfil the social obligations of their stations in the world. But his closest friend at this time was a man after his own heart, a secular priest, Blessed John of Avila, who in our own times has been declared a patron of the Spanish clergy—to whom he has been held up as a shining model. A close bond of friendship united the two men, both engaged in the same task, the evangelisation of the small towns and villages of Andalusia. Fray Luis de Granada chose Blessed John of Avila to be his spiritual director; and when his friend died he wrote his biography. For when not in the pulpit the Dominican Prior was busy writing in his cell, always pursuing the same object, the greater glory of God and the good of souls. These two parallel activities he continued, even later when enfeebled by ill health and old age, right up to the end of his life.

WRITINGS

One of the most famous of his books, his *Libro de Oración y Meditación*, was composed at Escalaceli; dictated, so tradition has it, to two young friars on the banks of a stream—still known as the 'arroyo de Fray Luis'—running near the priory. It has had, like most of his other writings, a considerable vogue and has profoundly influenced through its popularity the outlook of religious-minded people in Spanish-speaking lands. But although written solely for an apostolic purpose—perhaps, indeed, because of its genuine accent of sincerity—this book, the earliest preserved edition of which is one published at Salamanca in 1554—has become one of the classics of Spanish prose in the Golden Age. What is more, it seems ageless; for it can still be read with ease and pleasure to-day, since despite the passing of years its literary flavour has not grown archaic. Amongst other valuable treasures preserved in the Abbey Library at Ampleforth is an English translation of this book,

entitled *Prayer and Meditation*, published at Douai in 1612. The title page records that the translation was made by a certain Richard Hopkins from the first French edition of the book which appeared in Paris in 1582. This fact corroborates information coming from entirely different sources to the effect that the book was read and much appreciated by English Catholics of that period.

Of the literary merits of the original Spanish version few are better qualified to speak than the eminent modern Spanish essayist Azorín. In his well-known study, *Los Dos Luises*, in which he compares the work of Luis de Granada with that of his contemporary Luis de León, Azorín writes as follows: 'If we had to define the *Libro de Oración y Meditación*, we should call it a Shakespearian book. Where before have we experienced the same feeling? Perhaps on entering the dim nave of some gothic church where we found ourselves face to face with a funeral catafalque, listening to the awe-inspiring notes of the *Miserere*, intermingled with heavenly arpeggios? Miserere! Alas, poor Yorick! Never has the Spanish tongue struck a more terrible note, while being handled with such deft, angelic skill. For the realism of Luis de Granada differs from the exaggerated and often repulsive caricatures of our picaresque novelists, who cannot claim to be true realists. For those who paint—with evident satisfaction—a deformed and degraded picture of human nature are not realists. Fray Luis de Granada has a light touch, a certain tact and sense of good taste which prevents him from depicting loathsome visions. He is a realist who touches our souls' very depths. He simply paints the inevitable catastrophe of our fleeting daily existence. What he places before our eyes is the fragility of the thread of life.'

Under the guiding hand of its Prior the little community of Escalaceli had reached a stage when it could now well look after itself. So by 1549 we find Luis de Granada transferred from Andalusia to the neighbouring province of Extremadura. Those familiar with Wellington's campaigns in the Peninsular War will certainly remember the storming of Badajoz in 1812. Frowning like rival watchdogs across the river Guadiana, the Spanish fortified town of Badajoz and its Portuguese equivalent Elyas, have for centuries stood within a few miles of each other. It was so in the days of Charles V and Philip II, just as later in those of Wellington. In this frontier city, in surroundings very different from those of his rural retreat in the mountains of Córdoba, Fray Luis de Granada spent some six years of his life, entrusted in the first place with founding an entirely new Dominican priory there; then preaching up and down the province of Extremadura; and finally writing what has since proved the most popular of his books, the one he himself preferred above all others, the *Gua de Pecadores*. 'Badajoz must have a good sky and a good climate', he afterwards jokingly observed, 'for me to have been able to write that book there!'

THE CARDINAL KING

The fame of the Dominican Prior of Badajoz, as a man of God, a wonderful preacher and a persuasive and convincing writer on devotional subjects, soon spread beyond the confines of Extremadura. Across the frontier, in the neighbouring Portuguese province of Alemtejo, it reached the ears of the Cardinal Archbishop of Evora. Cardinal Henry was a member of the Portuguese Royal Family. He was the youngest and, on the death in 1557 of his brother, King John III, sole surviving son of King Manuel the Fortunate, Vasco da Gama's patron. He was, moreover, a man of genuine piety and solid learning, well versed in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Theology and Mathematics. In his influential position he could play the part of a Maecenas and founded in 1559 the University of Evora—one of the many things of traditional value in Portugal suppressed for political purposes by Pombal in the mid-eighteenth century. The building, with the well-proportioned, arches of its fine façade, still stands in the city to-day. Cardinal Henry having heard so much about the Dominican Prior at Badajoz, wished to have him near him at Evora. At his request Fray Luis de Granada was sent in 1555 to Evora. Soon after, the Cardinal secured his transference to the Portuguese province of the Order. The following year, although a Spaniard, Fray Luis was elected Provincial of the Dominicans in Portugal.

The relationship between the two men is thrown into clear relief by the following anecdote. On the day after Fray Luis de Granada's arrival at Evora the Cardinal, entering his guest's room, knelt down and asked him to be good enough to hear his confession. The friar's answer was as follows: 'Your Royal Highness has been archbishop of this city for many years, while I have only just come here. I hardly know how the diocese is ruled and whether there are any public scandals or other besetting sins for which it is the duty of Your Royal Highness, as a pastor of souls, to find a remedy. I therefore beg of you for the time being to choose another confessor, until I have got to know more about the state of affairs here.' The Cardinal took this in good part; and, in point of fact, not many days elapsed before the Dominican friar became his spiritual director, remaining ever afterwards his close friend and trusted adviser. Cardinal Henry brought his new friend into contact with other members of the Portuguese Royal Family; with his elder brother, the dying King John III; and more especially with the latter's wife, Queen Catherine. A sister of the Emperor Charles V, she is remembered as a woman of forceful personality combined at the same time with considerable tact. On her husband's death in 1557, she assumed control of the government of the country as Regent on behalf of her three-year-old grandson, the ill-fated King Sebastian. Like her brother-

in-law, the Cardinal, she too chose the Dominican friar as her spiritual director and counsellor.

At the end of his term of office as Provincial Fray Luis de Granada, having already refused the offer of the archbishopric of Braga, settled down in Lisbon in 1560. Here he was close to the Queen Regent Catherine and to Cardinal Henry, who was now helping her to govern the country. They both frequently sought his advice on delicate and intricate problems of state and would have liked, too, to reward him in one way or another for his valued services. But the Dominican friar persistently refused all personal favours, accepting financial help only in order to get some of his books published. The tenor of his life as a religious was in no way modified by his constant visits to the Royal palace. His cell remained a simple one, almost without chairs. Here, in the intervals between the normal duties of life in a religious community, he spent most of his time writing letters and books, or dictating them to a secretary. As the years went by an unforeseen set of circumstances developed destined to cause acute political tension in Portugal; then it was that Fray Luis's other-worldliness stood him in good stead. Surrounded by flattering courtiers, the young King Sebastian began as an adolescent to view with suspicion his grandmother, the Queen Regent, her friends and those of Cardinal Henry. Aware that something was going wrong, Fray Luis kept away as far as possible from the young king's court. Meantime, his head full of romances of chivalry, young Sebastian began to dream of playing the rôle of a Christian knight-errant doing battle with the Moors in Africa—vain and foolish dreams that were in 1578 to drag his country down to the depths of disaster. In vain did his sagacious old grandmother, while she lived, warn the young hot-head of the folly of his day-dreams. Sebastian's uncle, Philip II of Spain, added his warnings to hers; and the Duke of Alba, the greatest soldier of his age, vainly tried to persuade the young man that from a military point of view his idea of a great expedition into North Africa was unsound. King Sebastian would have his way. In June, 1578, he sailed down the Tagus amidst the pomp of arms with an army bound for Tangier. In August he was lying dead on the fatal battlefield of Alcazar-Quivir, where his army had been utterly routed by the Moors.

Cardinal Henry, as next of kin to the slain Sebastian, now ascended the throne in his own right. He was over seventy, the sole surviving member of his house in the direct male line; he had no heirs. It was plain that his reign could not be a long one and that at his death the succession to the throne of Portugal would be open. The Cardinal-King was not cut out to play the part which circumstances had quite unexpectedly thrust upon him of a big political figure. The fate of Portugal hung upon his decisions and he hesitated. This much we must admit. But Fray Luis de Granada, who of course knew him intimately,

had a high regard for him both as a priest and as a scholar. 'His', he wrote in a biography of his friend that appeared soon after the Cardinal-King's death in 1580, 'was a truly Christian heart.' From such a biographer such praise was worth having.

TREADING THE TIGHT-ROPE

It is common knowledge that Philip II now made good his claim to the vacant throne of Portugal; ordering the Duke of Alba to break down opposition from supporters of an illegitimate scion of the Portuguese Royal Family, Antonio Prior do Crato. Now as a Spaniard, Fray Luis de Granada was a loyal subject of Philip II; a fact which during the short reign of the Cardinal-King and the subsequent invasion of the country by the Duke of Alba—when political passions were at white heat—made his position in Lisbon a most delicate one. He was known to be influential. A word from him would have meant much to Philip II, when preparing the ground for his conquest of Portugal. But Fray Luis de Granada steadfastly refused to say that word or to deviate a hair's breadth from the line of conduct he had laid down for himself, that of steering clear of all suspicion even of political intrigue. Philip II at first resented this. Only later, on coming to Lisbon and meeting Fray Luis personally, did he come to realize the nobility of soul of the Dominican friar. In 1867 a Belgian savant, M. Gachard, while doing some research work in the Royal Archives in Turin, came across a packet of hitherto unpublished letters of Philip II, written from Portugal to his daughters, the Infantas Isabel and Catherine, the younger of whom later married into the Ducal House of Savoy. One of these letters, dated Lisbon, 5th March 1582, contains the following lines: 'As it is getting late I have no time to tell you anything more, apart from the fact that yesterday Fray Luis de Granada preached in the chapel, and did so very well, although he is now an old man and almost toothless'. We learn from other sources that Philip II paid the friar a visit in Lisbon, and as there was no chair in his cell sat down on the bed, while the two men talked for about an hour together. The Duke of Alba, a great friend and admirer of Fray Luis de Granada, had probably been largely instrumental in smoothing out the differences that had earlier arisen between them. Alba had given tangible proof of this admiration by publishing at his own expense a magnificent edition in fourteen volumes of the works of the Dominican friar. He presented a copy of this edition to the library of the Escorial, where it is known that Philip II dipped into it from time to time. To the list of distinguished contemporaries who benefited from the friar's spiritual guidance we may add the name of the famous Duke of Alba. He died assisted by Fray Luis de Granada.

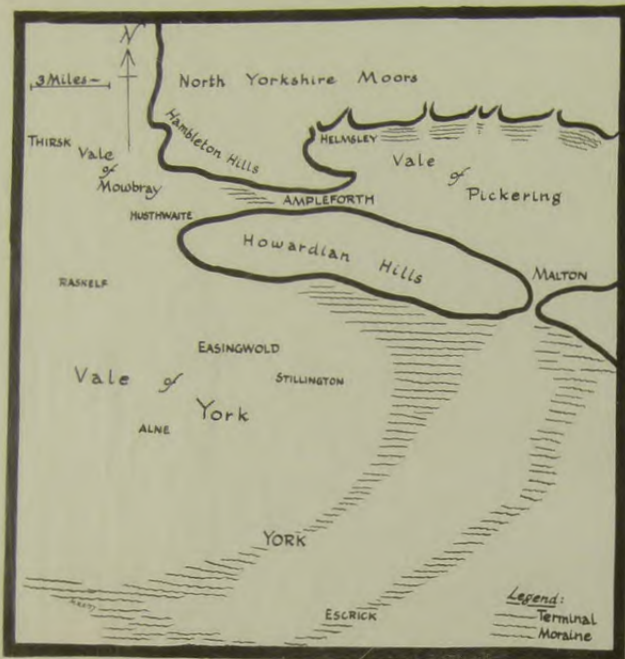
END AND INFLUENCE

Physically Fray Luis was now beginning to break up. 'With one eye', he remarked to a friend, 'I cannot see at all; with the other only a very little.' But meanwhile, amidst a chorus of general approval, he was nearing the completion of his work in this world. As a devotional writer his reputation was widely and solidly established. St Theresa of Avila was not only a frequent reader of his books, but also wrote to him from time to time. One of her letters opens thus: 'Amongst many persons who love Your Reverence in God, for having written books full of such useful and solid doctrine, I am one'. St Charles Borromeo, although he never actually met Fray Luis, was also one of his frequent correspondents. So deeply impressed was he by the spiritual depth and wisdom revealed in his writings that he brought them to the notice of Pope Gregory XIII. From Milan he wrote as follows: 'Most Holy Father—Amongst all those writers of whom I have any knowledge, who have in our own days dealt with spiritual matters, it may truly be said that there is no one who has written so many or such splendid and useful books as Fray Luis de Granada'. The final seal of official approval was set on the ageing Dominican's work when he received from Pope Gregory XIII himself the following paternal message, dated Rome, 21st July 1582: 'Your long-sustained efforts to draw men away from vice and guide them towards a more perfect state of life have always been highly acceptable to Us, and moreover of real benefit to those eager for salvation. You have preached many sermons and published many books full of sound doctrine and solid piety; you still continue to do so, tirelessly striving wherever you are—and even elsewhere, where you cannot be present—to win as many souls as you can. For yourself you have won from God many a crown, as a reward for the spirit of charity pervading all your work. Go on, therefore, with what you are doing; concentrate all your energies on completing what you have begun—for We understand you have some new writings in hand; publish them as a means of giving health to the sick, strength to the weak, pleasure to those who are spiritually both strong and healthy, and for the greater glory of the Church Militant and Triumphant.'

Fray Luis de Granada wrote his principal works in Spanish, Portuguese and Latin. Apart from those already mentioned, the most important is his *Introducción al Símbolo de la Fe*, first published at Salamanca in 1582. This is considered his masterpiece and one of the great books of international literature. His minor works are, of course, extremely numerous. When the Dominican friar died in his bare cell in Lisbon in 1588, his fame, though wide, was only a mere fraction of what it was later to become. His influence on the leading minds in the Catholic revival in early seventeenth century France was considerable. 'Your

breviary', wrote St Francis de Sales, 'should be the works of Granada—all of them, beginning with the *Gula de Pecadores*.' Cardinals Duperron and de Bérulle, St Vincent de Paul and St Louise de Marillac, all of them acknowledged their debt to him. In the Classical Age of French Literature, the *Gula de Pecadores* alone, translated into French ran through seventy-seven editions. Nor have his writings ceased to be published since. A Spanish Dominican of our own days, Luis Getino, has counted as many as 6,000 editions of the works of Fray Luis de Granada in different languages. There can, indeed, be no doubt that apart from his influence in other lands the part he has played through his writings in moulding the religious outlook of people in Spanish-speaking countries has been a deep one.

H. B. LOUIS, M.A., D.LITT., PH.D.



A GIFT OF THE ICE

FOR everyone but the Geologist the many thousands of years of an Ice Age is a very long time. There are people who consider that we to-day live in a period of time wedged between two such glaciations, and it happens that the Ampleforth Country was considerably modified by the effects of the last ice sheet. These effects may be traced from the shape of the countryside to the way in which the land is farmed.

THE ADVANCE AND RETREAT OF THE ICE

Ice sheets are formed in large snowfields, such as Greenland to-day, where snowfall is heavy and thaws slight. A change in climate brought these conditions to the British Isles about a million years ago. The great glaciers formed from the snowfields of the Lake District and the Southern Uplands flowed down into the Vale of York and along the East Coast respectively. The advance of the ice had a devastating effect on the landscape. Soil, vegetation and any loose or soft rock was scraped up and bulldozed along at the front of the glacier. Some of this material was overrun by the ice, pulverised and converted into a blanket of clay holding an infinite number of partly shattered stones. Such clays are found extensively near Coxwold and Kilburn, and stones can be heard clinking and seen flying as a harrow moves across the field.

The material pushed along by the ice and not overrun was finally left when the glacier began to retreat. An example of the terminal moraine, as it is called, is to be found in the Ampleforth Valley. Here is a large irregular line of rounded hillocks stretching from Ampleforth Station to Byland Abbey. It may be, in fact, that these hills are two moraines side by side, as there were at least three separate periods of glaciation in the Ampleforth Country, and the last two were of very similar extent. An older moraine can be found on the northern edge of the Vale of Pickering, and a smaller, dissimilar and more recent one near Hushwaite. Two large examples, at York and Escrick, were left by the main ice sheets of which an Ampleforth glacier was only an offshoot.

The melt of the ice, supplemented by snow melt from the ice-free Moors, released great torrents of water escaping to the sea or large lakes. If the waters flowed over flat ground they split up into many small streams, and sandbanks and pebble beds were formed in their shifting courses. A good example of these types of deposit is to be found in front of the Ampleforth Moraine. Here receding to the east between Ampleforth Station and Gilling the beds change from boulders to pebbles to sands and finally to a boulder-free clay. On the other hand deep channels were formed near the ice-edge and hills and these quickly eroded

away their valley sides leaving behind near-cliff sides and wide boulder-strewn valley floors. There are valleys such as this behind Kilburn.

Lakes were formed by these melt waters which would overflow at that point and cut a gorge; a typical series of such lakes was made between Kilburn and Hushwaite, and a second, similar, but more shallow, group of lakes was formed later to the west in lower ground. Some lakes survived to historical times while others slowly disappeared in the slow course of nature after the melt waters had ceased to flow.

THE RETURN OF PLANTS AND PEOPLE

The departure of the ice left a barren landscape. Large valleys were to be found without a stream or one with only minute dimensions. The lakes steadily silted up, and there were large areas of marsh formed on the flat clay lowlands. The warmer climate encouraged plant growth and slowly the landscape took on a different appearance. Many of the lakes dried out to leave a rich dark loam soil formed in the period of marshland. Locally there are many instances of such soils on a small scale, as between Coxwold and Byland Abbey and River Lake above Oldstead. Often the last stage of draining has been the work of man rather than nature. In this respect—the reclaiming of marshy land—the work of the monks of Byland Abbey has long passed almost unrecognized. These lake beds offer excellent arable land once the problem of their drainage has been solved.

The gravel beds produce a moderate soil when colonised by plants, and these are to be found at the western end of the Howardian Hills, which was once the scene of cascading melt waters on the edge of the ice sheet. The cold clays also encouraged vegetation and formed their own distinctive, but not unproductive, stiff, stony soil. The Moors, not having been covered by ice, would have maintained much of their original soil, but generally this is light, brashy and poor. In patches peat was forming, which is still cut and dried in the summer for winter fuel. There are sandy soils beside in the region especially near Easingwold, and some clays without stones, as in the Ampleforth Valley. The Ice Age has left behind a large variety of soils. This variety is made more complex by the small area in which they are all to be found, and their interspersions among non-glaciated country.

The return of a more hospitable climate and abundant vegetation lured man back into the region from his long hibernation in Southern Europe. Whether he had visited these parts previously is unknown, but by no means impossible. Once settled a livelihood was first won by hunting game and gathering wild fruits. Slowly farming began firstly by primitive herding and with the dawn of local history the beginnings of crop farming can be seen. Here is the first forerunner of the present rural economy.

MAN AND THE LAND

The importance to the landscape of this great diversity of soils is to be found in the simple variety of farming methods practised over a comparatively small area. Each different type of land uses reflects a different association with the ice sheet. Modern scientific methods of farming can do much to improve land and particularly soils by the application of chemicals and manure. Such effects are improvements of the land, and cannot be considered as changing it, though they may permit a change in the use to which the land is put. This tends to mask some of the dividing characteristics of the resources of the land.

The local husbandry can only be described as General Mixed Farming. On the less productive land Forestry has been of ever increasing importance to the region in recent years. Woodlands in fact are confined to the poor brashy soils of the Moors and Howardian Hills. Tom Smith's Cross and Fairfax Lakes and many of the steep sides of local valleys, probably faulted, have been planted recently. The contrasting effect of the gravel deposits on this country is well demonstrated above Coxwold. This is good arable land, which would presumably be otherwise indifferent and have been handed over to the forester. Here corn and fodder crops are grown successfully. The soils of the Hills are also notably improved when they are based on a stronger limestone as is the case to the east of Gilling and Oswaldkirk where a variety of crops is harvested with a considerably improved yield.

The clays, when well drained, which normally means being on a slope, can provide moderate arable land. These soils can be improved by treatment, but should never be considered as highly productive. This is the most extensive type of soil, and may vary from field to field. If the field is well drained it will produce a crop of roots, grain or grass. On the other hand if poorly drained it may well be left for grazing. Recent attempts to improve such pasture by ley farming have met with some success. There is a problem of clay which is prevalent, and this is slipping, or solifluction, on steep slopes. There are many instances of this on the Ampleforth moraine and Bathing Wood Hill. It is a process which once begun is hard to stop.

The farmer of the clay lands tends to concentrate his resources on stock rearing. Crops, which cover often a surprisingly large area of the farm, are grown mainly for winter feed and fattening, but there may be an important cash interest besides earned by the surplus of livestock needs. Store cattle are always important on these farms, and the numbers of pigs have increased quite exceptionally since the war. Sheep do not fare well on the cold damp clays. Dairy cattle have also increased greatly recently. The development of modern transport organization enables milk to reach the industrial towns of the West Riding quickly and in good condition.

In contrast to the heavy clays, the light sandy loams of the Vale of York are soils which respond well to treatment. These flat lands, once a lake bed and still frequently flooded, generally provide good arable

farming. Crops are normally grown for sale. Corn is important and yields can be good, but root crops fare better. Of these sugar beet and potatoes are most prominent. Stock fattening and, near York, Dairy farming, are also important.

Very good soils are scarce, but not unknown. They are to be found on the sites of old silted and drained lake beds. These dark loams are ploughed up whenever possible and yield an abundant reward over the few fields to which they extend.

It would be wrong to attempt to claim that the agriculture of the Ampleforth Country is of the highest class. Generally the land is of moderate fertility, and there are large stretches which are bad besides the few, small, good patches. Farming methods have tended to lag behind the times, though there has been a marked advance in recent years in mechanisation and approach. The present scene reveals a landscape where land use on the whole is prudent and productive, but, although there is little regardless wastage of land, there is some room for improvement.

The country is not blessed with a sympathetic climate, and suffers particularly from exposure to cold winds. This may delay the budding in spring on the Hills by up to three weeks, and the first killing frosts of autumn occur often some weeks sooner than those in the Vale. This is a handicap that has to be carried against naturally more productive land in any market competition. A further consideration is the drift of population from the land to industry, which continues slowly. But many of these problems are offset to some extent for the farmer by the additional security of official incentives.

The indirect effects of glaciation are many and a few examples may show the extent to which it has moulded the countryside. The clays are often good for brick baking, and disused brick pits are numerous; the Brick Fields and Watergate Pond are two typical examples. Clay is still worked for a small kiln near Alne. In a more specialised vein the fine sands of Raskelf were much used in centuries long past for glass making. Flat clay country makes for a damp and cold building site, and villages, such as Stillington, tend to be sited on mounds where the fear of damp can be at least alleviated. The boulders of the gravel beds carried from regions of harder rocks provide otherwise unobtainable hard stones for foundations, and have been used for roads since Roman times.

The character of the country away from the Moors has been determined by the recent deposits left in the Ice Age, which are often over ninety feet thick, and in particular those of the last period of glaciation. This refers not only to the features of relief but also to the general structure of the local economy. It would not be entirely absurd to assert that the effects of the Ice Age have brought this small area at least a greater prosperity than would have been the case had the climate always remained warm, damp, dull and depressing.

RUPERT EVEREST, O.S.B.

BOOK REVIEWS

HISTORY

THE MAID OF ORLEANS by *Sven Stolpe* (Burns Oates) 25s.

'This book is based on old and modern literature, but not on the study of archives . . . My book may be said to be an attempt to create a picture of Joan of Arc as a mystic out of the material left by Cordier and others.' These observations by the author in his *Postscript* are unfortunately true.

Many modern spiritual biographers show an awareness of the need for telling the whole truth and nothing but the truth even about the saints. Thus when Sven Stolpe insists to the point of tiresomeness that much pious nonsense has been written about the Maid, he is merely stating the obvious. Legends, many of them contemporary, are interwoven with historical fact and must be simply accepted as an occupational hazard attendant upon any serious study of Joan's life. Yet Joan's biographers are very well served by the accidental fact that she was tried by a medieval court which kept a record of its proceedings. Those records have been edited by scholars like Quicherat, Champion and Doncoeur, and they are, of course, indispensable to the serious biographer.

Stolpe has apparently used the minutes of the original trial and those of the 'Rehabilitation' with equal confidence, which is at least unwise unless one is fully aware of the problems which are involved in using the latter. He rarely tells us where he has found his facts, and our willingness to trust his unsupported word is not helped by such renderings as 'Depart, it is time to go' for *Va, et advenne que pourra* or by remarks like 'They all [the Assessors at the trial] have an easy conscience' (the account of the trial gushes out in the historic present).

There is no need to delay over relatively small details; for by far the most serious defect of this book lies in its author's conviction that the best way of arriving at the truth is to study the works of writers like Jacques Cordier and Anatole France with a view to putting Catholic flesh on the broken and desiccated bones left by French rationalism. In other words, play safe and let the iconoclasts do your critical hack-work for you. This frame of mind, with its appalling implication that only unfettered rationalism can be truly critical, is precisely what we expect Catholic scholars to attack militantly. It is perhaps something more than symbolic that Stolpe admires the 'genuine enthusiasm' of Lucien Fabre and dismisses the work of Doncoeur as 'insignificant and tendentious'.

Spiritual biography, however, demands not merely a critical approach to the facts but also some knowledge of the principles of spiritual theology. The central thesis of this book, asserted over and over again, is that Joan was a mystic. Right up to the last page one hopes to find that much abused word defined. It is a vain hope, and one is forcibly reminded that without such definition the word 'mystic' can be made to cover a variety of experiences, from St Theresa's extasies to César Franck's organ chorales.

If this book were just another work of simple piety, some of the criticism here might seem pedantic; but both the blurb and the tone of the writing make it perfectly clear that the book is offered as a critical study. As such it must be judged, and as such it disappoints deeply.

GABRIEL DALY, O.S.A.

THE MARIAN REACTION IN THE DIOCESE OF YORK. PART I, THE CLERGY by *A. G. Dickens* (St Anthony's Hall Publications, York, No. II) 3s. 6d.

The standard work on the legal proceedings in English dioceses required for the restoration of Catholicism in Queen Mary's reign, was Frere's *Marian Reaction*,

written in the late 1890s. The recent discovery of a mass of Marian records of the diocese of York, unknown to Frere, gives Professor Dickens a chance to write a short study of the Marian restoration of Catholicism in the diocese which supersedes Frere's.

Professor Dickens' practical conclusions are that, to judge from these new documents, there were more deprivations of clergy in 1554-6 in Yorkshire than Frere had thought—some fifty or sixty. The majority of these deprivations were for attempted marriage in Edward VI's reign. The vast majority of the accused hastily submitted, did penance, separated from their partners and were allowed to continue their ministry. There is very little trace of organized and definite Protestantism amongst the clergy.

It is a pity that the author did not complete his statistical survey by using Cardinal Pole's MS Legatine Register, which deals with the cases of some half dozen or so other Yorkshire priests who do not appear in the York records.

But if Professor Dickens' practical conclusions are unexceptionable, his further general conclusions are far from being satisfactory. He has long been the avowed enemy of 'Sentimentalists'—that is, of historians of the Reformation period who allow their religious sympathies to interfere with their historical objectivity. Hence he has tilted at Catholics who have held that Yorkshire Catholic recusancy was a large phenomenon, continuous from 1534 onwards, that it was particularly barbarously persecuted, that early Elizabethan Anglicanism was hardly a positive religion at all and that its clergy were ignorant and debased. Also, before the last war, Professor Dickens tilted at another form of 'sentimentality'—the 'inverted sentimentality', the hard-boiled secularist cynicism of those who held that the religious ejected by Henry VIII were well treated and found easy jobs.

It is, of course, an admirable thing to criticise perversions of history. But historical bias is a very subtle thing and one may detect in Professor Dickens' own work an unconscious bias, a 'sentimentality' of his own. There is a tendency to discount religious motives and overstress economic, to give sixteenth century English priests the minds of modern High Anglican clergy. There is also a very evident Anglican bias. At its simplest, it shows in the use of strange, rather abusive, circumlocutions in place of the word 'Catholic'—'romanist', 'orthodox'. It shows in the astonishing dogmatic statement (p. 16) that

'the Roman rejection of English orders does not date from the jurisdiction of Mary's Legate a Latere'.

This statement is based simply on Frere and on the fact that the great bulk of deprivations were for attempted marriage and not for invalid orders. This ignores the clear cases of reordinations which Frere admitted, but avoided. It ignores Mary's rejection of Edwardine orders in her Injunctions—copied out in the York Sede Vacante register. It ignores the evidence in Pole's Legatine register—as, for instance, the faculties granted to the archbishop of Tuam to absolve clerics from all irregularities—

'non obstantibus in suis ordinibus etiam ab hereticis et schismaticis secundum formam tamen ecclesie consecratis episcopis dummodo in eorundem ordinum receptione similiter intentio et forma ecclesie sit servata per eos susceptus . . .'
(iv/58v.)

It brushes aside as explainable away, in some way not indicated, the one case of deprivation for reception of Edwardine orders in the York documents. It does not mention the fact that so few had been ordained by the Edwardine ordinals that the problem of orders can have bulked very little amongst the many great problems confronting Pole.

Religious controversy amongst historians is—if we may dare to be so unfashionable—no bad thing. But let it be open. If there has been or is 'Catholic

history', there equally has been and is 'Anglican history'. Hamilton Thompson's sad words on the obstinate survival of the Anglican myth of a medieval English Church essentially Anglican ought to be borne in mind by both sides. Perhaps also, occasionally, both sides could unite to oppose the arch-enemy—the modern historian who boasts that he is beyond all bias and who, all unconsciously, reads history in terms of a secularist, positivistic view of life which he holds on faith.

HUGH AVELING, O.S.B.

PHILOSOPHY

REASON AND LIFE by Julián Marías, translated by K. S. Reid and E. Sarmiento (Hollis & Carter) 35s.

By the complete outsider philosophy is often considered as a purely academic matter. Señor Julián Marías reminds us that practically everybody is at one time or another confronted with questions of a general order which are puzzling and urge us to try and find a solution. Instead of placing us at once face to face with the abstract, he would start from what one might call an existentialist position. This is sound pedagogically, in presenting us with an 'Introduction to Philosophy', although the subject soon becomes complicated—almost inevitably so.

The author states that his thought has some relationship with that of his master, Ortega y Gasset. We know that the latter, maybe owing to the stimulus originating in Krause, brought back an objectivism, which he called *perspectivismo*, and criticised received opinions, shaking the traditionalists' analyses.

It is impossible in a few lines to give a summary of the questions which the work puts before the prospective philosophy student. But this perhaps, among many other things, might be mentioned: about that most important problem, that of logic as it is viewed in some quarters to-day, the author does not claim to give a solution. We find logic placed on two planes, that of abstract thought, which 'does not study the form of real thought, which has its own, more complex, form, and postulates a logic which has not yet been formulated, or even adumbrated'. This raises the questions: historicism? absolute values?—while following with interest all erudite researches in the field of the logic of the second plane, it will always be advisable not to lose sight of the fact that man's slightest impulse, whatever his historic conditions, has its inherent abstract logic—it will add penetration in depth to the findings. *Reason and Life* is an introduction to the philosophy which has Husserl and Lévy-Bruhl in its ancestral line.

The book reads well in its English translation.

E. A. COSSART.

THE REVOLUTION IN PHILOSOPHY by Ayer, Kneale, etc (Macmillan) 10s. 6d.

Several Third Programme talks with the addition of some other papers and an introduction by Gilbert Ryle make up this relatively short (125 pages) collection of articles. It deals historically and critically with the changes that English philosophy has suffered in the first half of the twentieth century. It can be recommended as a competent and readable survey, useful alike to the interested outsider curious to know what it is all about, to the newcomer struggling with his first philosophy, and to the older hand grateful for a guide from within a field that he wishes to revisit. A listing of the contents gives an idea of its scope. After Professor Ryle's Introduction we have Wollheim on Bradley, Kneale on Frege and *Mathematical Logic* (the toughest section), Pears on *Logical Atomism: Russell and Wittgenstein*, Paul on G. E. Moore, Ayer on *The Vienna Circle*, Paul again on *Wittgenstein*, and finally Strawson and Warnock, in the last two papers, analyse and sum up the contemporary developments in this philosophical movement in England and America. The writing is, as one might expect, unruffled throughout, and the expression of view disarmingly candid. One could hardly desire a more thoroughly unpartisan display of erudition or opinion

and it is not necessary to share the interests or preferences of the several authors in order to experience the engaging character of what they have thought and written.

A number of conclusions emerges. Thinkers in this tradition, one may now speak of it as such, have the genuine temper of the philosopher, undogmatic, aporetic. They claim and have intellectual integrity and, strongly in intention and largely in fact, a freedom from party bias. They have an avowed insistence on logical rigour, inspired and greatly aided by the fairly recent discoveries and technical improvements in logic. Less and less do they rule metaphysics out of court in an *a priori* way. Let it prove its rights. Professor Ayer reads very differently now on this than he did twenty years ago, and shows some embarrassment in treating of the principle of verification. The charges that they are concerned exclusively with trivialities or decline to engage in extended speculation are false or at least ill-conceived. In fact the 'revolution' is complete, bringing us back to where we were, having picked up en route a pre-occupation with linguistic analysis.

There is thus the gain of a new sharpness in the critique of metaphysics. Such revolutions are known in the history of philosophy, witness William of Ockham, but there is some justice in the claim that this one is more thorough than its predecessors.

Less satisfactorily it transpires also that this style of philosophy has developed to a great extent in either ignorance or disregard of other contemporary ways of thinking. Or if there are such debts this book does not record their acknowledgement. Nevertheless from two sources, continental rather than native, useful suggestions might have been accepted. From Existentialists wider and deeper reaches of human experience might have been recognized. From scholastic philosophers might have been learned a logic that had anticipated many of their successes in analysis. From each of these in a different way might have been discovered the necessity, not merely the possibility, of metaphysics. Nor would these associations have made inevitable the abandonment of logic with the former or the risk of staleness with the latter.

There are two dangers menacing their enterprise, the more so for not being generally recognized. One is the insularity just mentioned. More and more encounters of the kind that Fr Copleston had some years ago on the Third Programme with Russell and with Ayer are needed, and also symposia, with a publication of the papers. The other danger, which would be somewhat reduced by such exchanges, is the arbitrary restriction of the approach to a linguistic one. It may be that this has shown and will show results. But it seems needlessly narrow, not the best way to get the results, and in any case not by any means the main philosophical enquiry. At the moment these and scholastic thinkers could meet in the field of logic. They could talk to each other a little. Why don't they? Partly because much current scholastic thinking is, unnaturally, either rationalistic or existentialist in tone and has pressed the claims of metaphysics too immediately instead of presenting them as arising necessarily in the course of speculation about the universe. It is in the field of the philosophy of nature and in the marking of its distinction from those of the natural sciences that, primarily, it seems, there should be possible both discussion and even some agreement.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

WITTGENSTEIN AND THE CULT OF LANGUAGE by D. J. B. Hawkins. Aquinas Paper, No. 27 (Blackfriars Publications) 1s. 6d.

This is a disappointing pamphlet. Dr Hawkins comes to the conclusion that Wittgenstein contributed little to the development of philosophy, but he fails to explain why Wittgenstein has had such enormous influence. Is it possible that he has not understood Wittgenstein very well? In the light of Miss Anscombe's contributions to the *Tablet* of 1954 (17th April and 15th May) it seems highly probable.

On page 5 alone there are three questionable statements. In the first place, did Wittgenstein really reject the human soul, or only the soul (or mind) 'as conceived by modern superficial psychology'? Miss Anscombe thought only the latter. Secondly, did Wittgenstein reject the notions of metaphysics, or only certain notions of certain metaphysicians? Finally, did Wittgenstein say that the correctness of solipsism cannot be said, or that what solipsism means cannot be said?

Dr Hawkins considers Wittgenstein to be very Cartesian and very Humian. Miss Anscombe has shown how very un-Humian he was. Cartesian he was in his ideal of clearness, but in one respect he broke away from the Cartesian tradition, namely in his refusal to doubt the existence of the external world. Philosophy since Descartes has been hindered not only by the ideal of absolute clarity but also by the idea that you cannot do much philosophy until you have proved the existence of the external world. A large part of Wittgenstein's second book was written to show that modern philosophers are wrong on this second point. It is not necessary to prove that the external world exists. We know it exists. Wittgenstein has probably done more than anyone else to free modern philosophy from an unnecessary preoccupation with epistemology. Is this not an important contribution to the development of philosophy? Philosophers can now start where Aristotle and St Thomas started, instead of feeling that they ought to start where the Cartesians and so many Neo-Thomists started.

BONIFACE HUNT, O.S.B.

THE MIND IN LOVE: DANTE'S PHILOSOPHY by Kenelm Foster, O.P., M.A. Aquinas Paper, No. 25 (Blackfriars Publications) 2s.

La haute vulgarisation is more than the scholar's generosity; it is his highest function. Gifts are of profit to the degree in which they are shared and, in the case of scholarship at least, the sharing is uniquely rewarded. There is no gratitude like that of the mind to a scholar who, from realms to us inaccessible, brings back light to show us whole provinces of knowledge and experience that we could never have dreamed of.

These reflections are prompted by a first reading of Dante. It is beyond dispute that no educated man should have failed to read at least the *Divine Comedy*. But the poem is certainly not self-explanatory and, without one's own equivalent of Virgil as a guide, one will quite certainly miss an enormous deal of the wealth it offers. Consequently, such works as the object of this review are to be warmly welcomed. Fr Foster has distilled into 22 pages the fruit of so much thought and scholarship that it would be absurd even to begin to describe what they contain, given the lengths of this review. I confine myself to recommending it without reserve.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

THE SPIRITUAL LIFE

METHODS OF MENTAL PRAYER by Cardinal Lercaro (Burns Oates) 30s.

This is a formidable book, a full study and exposition of the teaching on and method of prayer of the chief schools of spirituality which have arisen since the sixteenth century, expanding them and supporting its statements with a wealth of reference and quotation, together with a good bibliography and index.

The author is animated by one desire, to promote the practice of mental prayer, especially among clerics and priests. Failure in this exercise he thinks, is due too often to lack of method and so, as he says, 'there is nothing in this book which does not pertain to method'. He has, therefore, brought together in one volume the methods of prayer only to be found scattered in separate works and, having set them out, rounds them off in a synthesis.

The fullest account is that of St Ignatius, for the others either derive from it or resemble it in substance. The practical character of the harnessing of the 'three powers'

of intellect, memory (more familiar to us as the imagination) and the will, in the exercise of meditation, the reflection on self—and the detailed resolutions, are clearly seen to be the Ignatian contribution to the subject. The method of St Francis of Sales seems hardly more than a simplified version of Ignatius.

That of St Alphonsus Liguori is less complicated than Ignatius' in its use of the powers of the mind but gives a greater place to petition. The Sulpician method and that of St John Baptist de la Salle, which is derived from St Sulpice, stresses the attitude of creaturehood and is centred on Our Lord Jesus Christ and so has a more affective character.

The last school given is, rather surprisingly, the Carmelite, for they are of an earlier age and if this chapter shows the reformed Carmelites adopting the new techniques of prayer it is with a difference, a difference arising precisely from the older Carmelite tradition. Firstly, the Carmelite insistence on a remote preparation of reading and the practice of the presence of God throughout the day, and then the fact that, while the schemata given of Ignatian, Salesian, Sulpician and de la Salle meditation occupy a whole page each of close print with multiple divisions and subdivisions, that of the Carmelite method takes up only eight lines of print, and thirdly the playing down of the part of the imagination, all reveal that this last is substantially that of the older school of pre-sixteenth century prayer. This brings one to notice that other schools of prayer, Benedictine, Dominican and Franciscan are not treated as being practical to-day. And indeed it is understandable that those modern forms of religious life which approximate to the Ignatian should find the Ignatian method of prayer suited to their life. But there are many to-day who still follow the older tradition, whose life is centred on a regular prayer life of the Divine Office in common with the Mass as its centre and where the practice of the presence of God is an integral element of their tradition. Monks, friars and nuns, Benedictine, Cistercian, Dominican and Franciscan follow the old method, of *lectio, meditatio, oratio, contemplatio*. Reading leads to reflection, reflection to prayer and prayer to contemplation; they do not need elaborate preparation to enter God's presence because attention to His presence, to the special presence of the Blessed Trinity and of Christ to the soul in grace is part of their daily life. They do not need the elaborate scheme of the imaginative process because their minds are filled with truths of God and Christ by their meditative reading. And there is a great deal to be said in favour of their emphasis on short and frequent prayer rather than prolonged (and it seems now historically established that St Ignatius himself fought all his life against the inclusion of one hour of mental prayer in the rules as being too long). Nor are the older methods unsuited to the secular priest. Meditative reading and the practice of the presence of God and of Christ would bring him the same results in a simpler prayer as of old.

The book claims complete objectivity and achieves it in the clear and accurate exposition of the new methods, obviously the fruit of very wide reading including authors of a very different tradition, but there is a subjective pre-supposition that contemplation in the old sense of passivity to the Holy Spirit and the higher states of prayer are not the normal development of the way of prayer. For the author the prayer of simplicity or the state of acquired contemplation is the normal end: 'the prayer of simplicity is for the perfect'. And this is in spite of the author's knowledge of such works as that of P  re Garrigou-Lagrange who draws up a formidable list of Fathers of the Church, Saints and spiritual writers (some of them followers of St Ignatius) who strongly assert the opposite and see in the higher states of passive prayer the full development of faith and charity.

Nonetheless, in spite of this defect the book is a most useful and fruitful one—no other will give us so full and complete an account of the 'modern methods' which are used by many to-day. May its call to prayer not go unanswered.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SPIRITUAL LIFE by *Reginald Buckler, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications) 11s.

This book was originally published in 1911 under the title *Spiritual Considerations*. In this new edition the editors have done well to change the title, for the essays do indeed constitute an introduction in the fullest sense: they lead the reader unerringly right to the core of the spiritual life, explain it simply and shew clearly the way to eternal union with God. '... the whole work of a spiritual life is the bringing of all our natural powers—memory, intellect, heart, will—and each one of our senses and members little by little under the governance of the spirit of God, that God alone may rule in his own kingdom, and all within us may be subject to Him' (p. 38).

The work of perfection, then, is the one great object in life; but it may take a lifetime to achieve, since holiness is not something which just happens but is a process of growth, the development of a life of mutual love between God and man. Man, therefore, has to rise from nature to nature's God. He can do this only under the influence of grace, and God's grace demands the combined action of heart with mind. There must always be the practical desire for union with God, for 'the lack of desire is the ill of all ills'. All things created must be appreciated as emanations of God's goodness, *Benedicite omnia opera Domini Domino*. The teaching of the Church in all matters, great and small, must be seen as the expression of His Will. Our lives in the context He has chosen for them must be constantly referred to Him and offered back to Him in the persevering effort to attain perfection through love of Him and of our neighbour. It is a wide field that Father Buckler covers, but he does so always with a penetrating simplicity that will benefit every reader, lay and religious alike.

Because of the usually high standard of Blackfriars publications, it is surprising to find one or two sad little misprints: on p. 16, second paragraph, the second sentence reads as a statement instead of a question; on p. 73 read 'brass' for 'grass'; on p. 111 'preferring' lacks an r.

GREGORY O'BRIEN, O.S.B.

THE SPIRITUAL DOCTRINE OF DOM MARMION by *M. M. Philipon, O.P., M.S.T.*, translated by *Dom Dillon (Sands)* 15s.

Fr Philipon's book may be called the *Sancta Sophia* of Dom Marmion. But whereas Serenus Cressy digested and made lucid the naturally diffuse style of Father Baker, Fr Philipon has restored to the Abbot the clarity natural to him but lost by his disciples. Marmion's three great books, *Christ, the Life of the Soul*; *Christ in His Mysteries* and *Christ the Ideal of the Monk* were never written by him but compiled by the loving hands of disciples anxious to overlook no word of the Master. Thus by inserting all the variations on the same theme the Abbot used in different conferences and retreats, they overloaded these books while omitting his livelier and more racy turns of expression, so that the straightforward development of his thought was lost and a foreign heaviness introduced. Many a reader who has actually heard Abbot Marmion must echo the words of the nuns of Maredret: 'these are the ideas of Father Abbot but you have not recaptured his living, spontaneous style'.

In spite of this, these books have spread the influence of Dom Marmion far further than his preaching and retreat work could do so that Fr Philipon can say: 'in writing the history of spirituality in the twentieth century it is natural to begin with Dom Marmion', Why? Because of the need for the primary truth he preached—'to sum up all in Christ'. Much of what he said is commonplace to us to-day, but because he said it. It was not commonplace when he said it. He was not alone, there were others, but his was the widest influence. He restored to their due place and unity, a science of prayer and asceticism too remote from dogmas, a theology divorced both from the Scriptures and from practical life, by his teaching on the place of Christ.

The fullness of dogma he expressed in the words and ideas of the inspired theologians of the New Testament, St John and St Paul, especially the latter. He showed us the full riches of what we have now as sons of God in the fellowship of Christ. The title of his first book gives it to us—*Christ, the life of the Soul*. He is Christocentric; some do not like the word, but his Christ is that of St Paul and his teaching largely expressed in the very words of St Paul.

He saw the monastic life as the perfection of the Christian life and grasped the Gospel-inspired simplicity of the Rule centred on Christ. Christ in the Abbot, the brethren, guests and poor. The place of obedience and its paramount importance in the spiritual life was surely awakened in him as a secular priest by his reading of St Paul.

The book is well arranged in sections, opening with an eighty-page sketch of Dom Marmion's life showing the development of his spiritual outlook in the events of his life from curate in Ireland to Abbot of Maredsous. The next two sections summarize the teaching of *Christ the Life of Soul* and of *Christ the Ideal of the Monk*. The fourth section summarizes the posthumous work *Christ the Ideal of the Priest*, and a last briefer one his teaching on Our Lady. This is a truly valuable book. Its picture of Dom Marmion stands out more clearly than that in the full *Life* by Dom Thibaut; the succinct but full account of his teaching is easier to grasp than the diffuse exposition of the separate books. I would recommend any who have been put off by the character of the latter to read this book of Dom Philipon and then go back, enlightened, to profit by their fullness.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

SHORT NOTICES

LUNCH WITH A STRANGER by *David E. Walker* (Allan Wingate) 13s. 6d.

It was an invitation to lunch at the R.A.C. in 1938 that led to the author's accepting work with the Secret Service. From Switzerland, where he had made contact with an ex-Gestapo agent, he had to move at a moment's notice to Roumania. There he continued his work, having to set up his own organization, and covering his activities with more normal work as a Reuter's correspondent. Roumania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia successively fell to the Nazis, and from each capital his were the last press messages sent to this country. After a brief imprisonment in Italy—'an exceedingly comfortable six weeks'—he returned to this country, and joined Special Operations Executive. The author modestly says, 'It was in the belligerent field that S.O.E. scored its great success, but it had also found other ways of employing its second eleven'. It was in Lisbon that his work now lay, and there he recruited a team responsible for the dissemination of rumours and deceptions, aimed at, and achieving, as the archives have shown, a disruptive influence on the German High Command. After D-Day there was no longer need for the Lisbon set-up, and he was posted to the 9th U.S. Army, escaping capture in the Ardennes, and eventually reaching a devastated and demoralized Berlin for the Potsdam Conference.

The life of a foreign correspondent can rarely follow a well-ordered pattern, as readers of two previous books by the same author will know. *Death at my Heels* and *I Go Where I'm Sent* have covered some of the same ground, but here we are told something of the kind of work that makes spy stories possible. It has the virtue of being authentic, though of course much has had to be left unsaid. This account of seven years in the life of a foreign correspondent who was also a Secret Service Agent is full of incident, tense, entertaining and at times horrifying. If events do not always seem to follow a tidy pattern—well, that is how they also appeared at the time, and this is life, not fiction.

E.O.V.

THE SPLENDOUR OF THE CHURCH by *Henri de Lubac, S.J., tr. by Michael Mason* (Sheed and Ward) 18s.

The translator of this book has done us a great service. Père de Lubac's book is a series of meditations on the Catholic Church. It is a difficult book to read, often requiring close attention and much more theological knowledge than the average well-educated English Catholic lay person possesses. It is a very personal book in the sense that it is very much of a piece with its background—the modern French Catholic revival. Text and footnotes teem with lively and provocative remarks which only one completely in the swim of the French revival and its enormous literature could fully appreciate. It is a book which is not infrequently patchy in quality—bearing all the marks of having been put together too hastily.

Nevertheless, with all its warts, the book is alive and moving. It does succeed in giving a patient reader a vivid sense of the mystery and 'givenness' of the Church, does immensely deepen our often very superficial notions about her.

H.A.

WARWICK STREET CHURCH by *R. C. Fuller*. 2s. 6d.

Fr Fuller has written a short account worthy of this venerable refuge of London Catholicism. Formerly the chapel of the Bavarian Ambassador, the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption has direct links with Penal Times and became a much frequented church in the nineteenth century, in the course of which it grew also to be, as it still remains, a centre of great devotion to Our Lady. The story of the building and its varied changes, of the many personages, Catholic and otherwise (e.g. The Duke of Wellington and Her late Majesty Queen Mary) associated with it, as well as of its priests, some of them indubitable 'characters', is well related. Those who know Warwick Street Church may be surprised to find how much more of interest there is to its history than they had suspected. Those who do not will certainly be well advised to read this little pamphlet. For those who know it, St Peter's, Seel Street, Liverpool, offers many parallels of style, atmosphere and function. Also it was built in 1788, the date of the building of the present Warwick Street Church.

P.D.H.

CATHOLIC TRUTH (C.T.S.) 6d.

Catholic Truth, the quarterly magazine of the Catholic Truth Society, is a useful and readable publication containing both articles and book reviews. The Spring Number for this year includes an article on Reading the Bible by Sebastian Bullough, O.P., and a critical discussion by J. J. Dwyer of the second volume of Sir Winston Churchill's *History of the English Speaking Peoples*. The Book Notes consists of reviews of religious books, again critical and informative in character. We recommend this publication to all.

P.D.H.

ST MARGARET MARY ALACOQUE by *Margaret Trouncer, M.A. (Oxon.)* (C.T.S.) 4d.

In this life of *St Margaret Mary Alacoque* by Margaret Trouncer we find a brief and well written account of one who was the modern apostle of Devotion to the Sacred Heart, and herself among the great Saints. Her years in this world were ones of suffering, humility and love. To her could be applied those words of Our Lady, 'He hath regarded the humility of his handmaid'. On the feast of St John the Evangelist, 1673 she had her first vision of the Sacred Heart. This date is the 500th anniversary of the revelation which St Gertrude, the Benedictine contemplative, had when she saw 'the limitless ocean of the divinity, in the breast of Christ'. Devotion to the Sacred Heart goes back to the time of Christ, for He Himself recommends it saying, 'Learn of Me, because I am meek and humble of heart'. This little booklet should be read by both priests and people, as it will deepen their interest in and devotion to the Sacred Heart.

J.C.

A HIGHLAND QUEST by *Clarita Milroy* (Burns Oates) 15s.

This novel is a bequest by the late Mrs Milroy to Catholic children—a pleasant and exciting story of Catholic children on a holiday in Scotland which led to a quest for a modern Holy Grail. However, it is just the book for giving to the non-Catholic child also. It teaches a great deal unobtrusively.

H.A.

CRIPPLED VICTORY by *Josephine Burton* (Sheed and Ward) 8s. 6d.

THE TAILOR'S FRIENDS by *Linwood Sleigh* (Faber and Faber) 12s. 6d.

MARTYRS IN THE CANON by *Teresa Lloyd*; MORE APOSTLES AND EVANGELISTS by *Teresa Lloyd* (Herder) 3s. 6d. each.

Mrs Burton tells the story of her gallant and courageous fight for her spastic son very simply. It is good to know that her efforts have been so fully rewarded. Her son has just won a University scholarship from Downside.

Mr Sleigh's novel for children is a fascinating book. The weird Celtic 'little people' are brought into relief on a background of very ordinary things. Not the least value of the book will be its force as an antidote to the blank rationalism surrounding the modern child. This is, again, pre-eminently a book to give to one's non-Catholic child friends and relations.

Teresa Lloyd's small books would be useful in a Catholic school as part of a library for the over elevens.

H.A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE NEW TESTAMENT tr. by *Mgr Knox* (Burns Oates) 1956 ed.

THE CEREMONIAL OF HOLY WEEK by *Dr Ward, S.J.* (C.T.S.) 1s. 6d.

THE DIRECTION OF NUNS by *Albert Plé, O.P., etc.* (Blackfriars) 16s. 6d.

THE INNER SEARCH by *Hubert van Zeller* (Sheed and Ward) 15s.

A CATECHISM FOR ADULTS by *Ian Hislop, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 5s.

CATHOLIC SERMONS OF CARDINAL NEWMAN, edited at the *Birmingham Oratory* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

PURPLE TIMES by *Michael Hollings* (Burns Oates) 6s.

CANTERBURY BOOKS 1—3 (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d each..

ST JOHN'S PROLOGUE by *M. E. Boismard, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 12s.

WITH CHRIST TO CALVARY. Lenten Meditations by *David L. Greenstock* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

SCIENCE AND SOCIETY by *P. E. Hodgson*. 4d.

THE LITURGY OF HOLY SATURDAY. 9d. (Both C.T.S.)

EDUCATION. AN INTRODUCTORY SURVEY by *W. O. Lester Smith* (Pelican-Penguin Books) 3s. 6d.

GOING TO MASS by *F. H. Drinkwater*. 4d.

THE COMMUNION OF SAINTS by *Ruth Mary Head*. 4d.

THE ANGLICAN CRISIS. THE CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA by *Walton Hannah*. 4d.

THE WITNESSES OF JEHOVAH by *Rev. Francis J. Ripley, C.M.S.* 4d.

CATHOLIC TRUTH. Vol. 4, No. 1. 6d.

A GUIDE TO LOURDES by *Rev. Aidan Pickering, M.A.* (All C.T.S.) 6d.

THE RESTORED ORDER OF HOLY WEEK. THE SIMPLE RITE, tr. by *J. B. O'Connell* (Burns Oates).

THE CEREMONIES OF HOLY WEEK. SOLEMN RITE AND SIMPLE RITE, a commentary by *J. B. O'Connell* (Burns Oates).

OUR LADY CAME TO FATIMA by *Ruth Fox Hume*.

EDMUND CAMPION. HERO OF GOD'S UNDERGROUND by *Harold C. Gardiner, S.J.*

MODERN CRUSADERS by *John Travers Moore, Rosemarion V. Staudacher*.

THE BIBLE STORY, THE PROMISED LORD AND HIS COMING by *Catherine Beebe* (All

Fattar, Straus, and Cudaly, Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

LAY PEOPLE IN THE CHURCH by *Ives Congar, O.P.* (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 27s. 6d.

GEORG BRANDES UND ARTHUR SCHNITZLER. EIN BRIEFWECHSEL VON KURT BERGEL (University of California Press) \$3.00.

MANY ARE ONE by *Leo Trese* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following publications :

The Downside Review, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Pax, Les Cahiers de Saint André, The Oscotian, The Wish Stream, The Ushaw Magazine, The Dog Watch, St Peter's Net.

The Wykehamist, The Priorian, The Lorettonian, The Shirburnian, The Sedberghian, Novo, The Cornelian, St John's Gazette, The Worth Record, The Riponian, The John Adams Journal, The Barnardian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Denstonian, The Peterite, The Worksopian, The Corbie, The Beaumont Review, The Georgian, The Raven, The Ratcliffian, The Penryn Review, The Giggleswick Chronicle, Prior Park Magazine, Kearsney College Chronicle.

NOTES

ON 12th May 1607 the community of St Gregory the Great, now at Downside, began the choral recitation of the divine office. Its conventual life, therefore, has now reached the three and a half century mark. This is a matter of rejoicing and thanksgiving for the Downside Community in the first place, but also for all the English Benedictine Congregation. We gladly, therefore, send to our brethren our congratulations and good wishes, not forgetting the prayer that they may continue to flourish in the pursuit of the monastic and apostolic ideals of the Congregation.

FATHER ALEXIUS CHAMBERLAIN, whom physical disability drove from Parbold, is now at St Mary's, Bamber Bridge, where he continues his work as *Economus*, besides assisting in the pulpit and in the confessional. Father Augustine Callaghan has returned to a former post—Harrington. Father Alban Rimmer and Father Kentigern Devlin have exchanged places, and the former is now at Bamber Bridge, the latter at St Benedict's, Warrington. Fr Nicholas Walford has left Gilling Castle for St Oswald's, Padgate, and Br Gregory O'Brien has crossed the Valley to take his place. We offer our good wishes to all in their new work.

IN the later part of last term began the assault on the old church. Much had to be 'picked' to bits, but most of it was demolished with a tethered missile wielded by the elegant crane. This provided reliable diversion for all in the warm days towards the end of March and the biting days of early May. Nevertheless, it was rather sad to see the painstaking work of a century ago so mercilessly dismantled. One seeks comfort in the expectation of seeing the new building rise, both roomier and not falling short in fitness for its purpose.

EXTRACT from *The Tablet*, Saturday, 25th July 1857¹:

OPENING OF A NEW MONASTIC CHURCH AT ST LAWRENCE'S COLLEGE, AMPLEFORTH, NR YORK

The members and friends of St Lawrence's have, at last, seen the crowning of their wishes and the substantial termination of many long-borne anxieties. During the last two years there has been in course of

¹ The Editor would like to make acknowledgment to the Rev. the Librarian of Ushaw College for kindly transcribing this extract.



THE END OF A CENTURY

Photo: Walker

Photo: Davidson Photographics

TRANSITIONAL ST LAWRENCE'S



erection at St Lawrence's College a beautiful Gothic monastic church. 15th July saw it solemnly opened.

St Lawrence's, or Ampleforth, College is a Benedictine monastery, one of the three belonging to the English Benedictine congregation, occupied by a community of twenty-three monks, novices and lay-brothers, and presided over by the Very Rev. R. W. Cooper, as Prior. The monastery is pleasantly and healthfully situated under Hambleton Hills, about twenty miles north of York. In connexion with the monastery is a college providing accommodation for seventy students, who are instructed in all the branches of a useful and polite education, prepared for commercial pursuits, or trained for the monastic and Missionary life by the member of the community. The monastery and college have been progressing and extending since their foundation in the year 1802.

Members of St Lawrence's, old and young, those who had witnessed and borne a part in the struggles of its infancy, those who have seen the whole course of its eventful history of alternate trial and prosperity, and those who have known their *Alma Mater* only in her happy days, old students and well-wishers, gathered together to bear a part in the great event which all have looked forward to with hopeful anxiety, and which all attended with that pleasure and satisfaction which decided signs of vigorous life and future promise always inspire. The solemnity which attracted so many to Ampleforth was gratifying and moving under more aspects than one. There was, first, the gathering of Brethren—'Corona Fratrum'—children of St Benedict, Brethren under one rule, gathered under one roof and able to interchange their feelings of fraternal charity, and draw closer the bonds which bind them together in one religious body. There was a strong proof of vigorous life; much to bring to mind recollections of past ages, when England loved better and knew more of her Monks than her kings and statesmen; much to inspire hope, much to draw fervent wishes from an earnest heart that the English Benedictines may one day press their claim to England as their birthright, their inheritance, the portion of Christ's vineyard specially entrusted to their care; much to create, at least the fancy, that the English Benedictines of the present day are made of the same 'stuff' as the monks of old, and, when it pleases God, will be able to accomplish as much for England as their ancestors—for within the new church there were assembled at least sixty professed members of the English Benedictine congregation, a gathering such as, perhaps, has never been witnessed since the Reformation.

The company present, numbering sixty or seventy, exclusive of the congregation admitted to the opening, included the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, Dr Briggs, the Right Rev. Dr Morris, Bishop of Troy; and the Right Rev. Dr Brown, Lord Bishop of Newport;

the Very Rev. P. Burchall, President of the English Benedictine Congregation. Revds P. Heptonstall, D.D., and J. Greenough, Provincials. Very Revds N. Sweeny and A. Hankinson, Priors of Downside and Douay; upwards of thirty more members of the Order, with a number of Secular Clergy and gentlemen from the neighbourhood and different parts of England.

The procession formed at nine o'clock, and proceeded through the cloisters, the north transept, and the choir. The long line of Monks in cowl and hood; the number of youths in surplices, the Ministers of the altar, and the three Prelates in full Pontificals, with their attending Ministers, afforded a most imposing spectacle, and one which is not seen every day, nor anywhere but in a monastery. Mass was sung by the Very Rev. P. Burchall, and a panegyric on St Benedict was pronounced by the Very Rev. N. Sweeny, Prior of Downside. Haydn's Imperial Mass was admirably performed by the collegiate choir. A solemn 'Te Deum' terminated the solemnity.

The annual exhibition and distribution of prizes appointed for the same day again called the visitors together, and for two hours they were gratified and pleased with recitations and selections of music as given and performed by the students, of which it is the very least acknowledgment to say that all acquitted themselves with the highest credit, and gave complete satisfaction. In the evening the students performed Shakespeare's *Henry V* and a very amusing farce, entitled *To Paris and Back for £5*. It is difficult to withhold a word of praise where it is so justly merited; but yet, to avoid every appearance of exaggerated flattery and overstrained description, it will, perhaps, be sufficient to say that the students acted well, and frequently gained hearty bursts of applause.

As to the new church itself, it is of the geometrical period, and cruciform. The total length is 94 feet, 40 in the chancel by 27 wide, and 54 in the nave by 53 wide, including the aisle on each side. There are four stained windows, one in the Ladye Chapel, the gift of the students, two in the north transept, and one in the cloisters. Of Gothic furniture, such as reredoses, screens, carved altars &c., the church is still destitute.

The architect is C. Hansom, Esq.; the contractors Messrs Simpson and Malone, of Hull. Without any further description, it may be said the church is admired by all who see it, and readily acknowledged as most successfully planned and adapted for a collegiate and monastic church.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Leo Ruddin (1912), who died on 2nd January; John McCann (1898), brother of Abbot Justin, on 1st February; José Telfener (1905) on 23rd February.

Leo Ruddin was in the school from 1904 until 1912. During the first World War, as Captain in the Cheshire Regiment, he was awarded the Military Cross after the Battle of St Julian in 1917. In 1919, in his final Law examination, he won the Stephen Heelis Prize given by the Manchester Law Society. He practised law in Manchester, and was well known in legal circles.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Captain Christopher Stephen Gaisford-St Lawrence to Penelope Christian Drew at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 5th February.

Dr John Hector Scotson to Sheila Mercalfe Brown at St Vincent's Church, Altrincham, on 3rd March.

William Hugh Lancelot Porter to Elizabeth Hilary Oddie at the Church of Our Lady and St Neot, Liskeard, Cornwall, on 5th March.

Bazil de Las Casas to Annabel Sturridge at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 15th March.

Major Earle William Nicoll, The Black Watch, to Valerie Finch at St John's Church, Banbury, on 16th March.

Joseph Balinski Jundzill to Elisabeth Champetier de Ribes at the Church of Saint-Francois de Sales, Paris, on 23rd March.

Michael Perry to Patricia Anne Cazaly at St Oswald's Church, Oswaldkirk, on 23rd April.

Christopher Cruice-Goodall to Anne Messenger in Sydney, Australia, on 27th April.

Francis van den Berg to Patricia Walsh at St Joseph's, Highgate, on 27th April.

William Morris Hopkins to Mary Eunice Sanders at Westminster Cathedral, on 27th April.



AND to the following on their engagement:

Simon Bradley to Fiona Lomax.

Gerard Pierlot to Mademoiselle Bethy Delogne.

Charles Hay Forbes to Mary O'Sullivan.

Lieutenant Stephen Chard Penny Harwood, R.N. to Julia Grace Scott.

Herbert Anthony John Hollings, M.B.E., D.S.C., to Jennifer Margaret Hutt.

Alec McKechnie to Joan Deirdre Bockett.

John Grey Faber to Myrna Louise Mackenzie.

J. D. P. O'Brien, M.R.C.V.S., to Valerie Pickin.



OFFICER CADET G. D. NEELY received the sword of merit at the passing-out parade at the R.A.F. Station, Jurby, in February.



R. H. DE R. CHANNER and J. F. C. Festing entered the R.M.A., Sandhurst, in January. F. D. Scotson passed into the Royal Navy.



B. M. WAUCHOPE has been appointed to a commission in the 14th/20th Hussars, R. J. G. Binny in the 17th/21st Lancers, and N. E. Corbally Stourton in the Grenadier Guards.



M. F. M. WRIGHT (1906) has been appointed Chairman of the Butterley Company Ltd, and R. W. F. Wilberforce (1922), Vice-Chairman.



T. A. LLEWELLYN (1949) is in Indonesia, and is lecturing in History at the teachers' training faculty of Bandung University.



M. D. DONELAN (1950), after a year in Germany, is now working in the Conservative Research Department.



PETER BLACKLEDGE (1932) has retired from the Malayan Civil Service.



J. D. P. O'BRIEN (1947), who qualified M.R.C.V.S. in Dublin in 1955, is now a veterinary bacteriologist at the Animal Health Trust. His brother, Dr P. W. O'Brien (1945), is in practice in Sheffield.



HUBERT SOLTAN (1950) is doing post-graduate work in biological science at the University of Toronto, and hopes to obtain his Doctorate next year.



F. R. CRUICE-GOODALL (1947) has obtained his A.R.I.B.A.

DR M. S. BENTLEY (1932) has left general practice, and has a staff appointment as surgeon with the Blue Funnel Line.



F. G. VAN DEN BERG (1947) has taken a dental practice in Ealing.



J. H. SCOTSON (1947) has qualified M.B., Ch.B.(Manch.), and has obtained his L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. diplomas.



M. A. BARRACLOUGH (1951) has qualified M.B., B.S. at London (St Thomas's).



R. F. CALDER-SMITH (1952) has recently gone to Malaya for rubber planting, and J. D. Campbell (1953) to Uganda for tobacco farming. J. M. Beveridge (1947), who has been Manager for Shell Petroleum in Haiti, has been transferred to New Zealand. D. F. Boylan (1952) has gone to Canada.



BOOKS by Old Boys published recently include Michael Fogarty's *Christian Democracy in Western Europe 1820—1953*, Fr Columba Cary-Elwes' *China and the Cross*, Vincent Cronin's *The Last Migration*, and David Walker's *Lunch with a Stranger*. Mark Bence-Jones's first novel, *All a Nonsense*, has been published by Peter Davies; a second novel has been accepted, and he is working on a third.



MAJOR F. J. CHARLTON (1932) has been appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland.



COL. J. R. STANTON, D.S.O., has been appointed County Commandant for the North Riding.



T. H. F. FARRELL (1947) has been adopted as Conservative candidate for West Hull.



THE names of some Freshmen at the Universities were omitted from the last JOURNAL: T. P. Wardle is at London, *Imperial College (City and Guilds)*; J. Muir and J. P. Pearce at Durham; J. M. Gorayski at *University College, Dublin*.



IN the London G.C.E., 'A' Level, in December, M. D. O'Brien passed in Physics and in Chemistry, and N. T. Carr-Saunders in Mathematics.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 75TH ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

THE Seventy-fifth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Easter Sunday, 21st April, 1957, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair; about sixty members were present.

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

The Hon. Secretary reported that there were 1,740 members in the Society. Dinners had been held in York, Dublin, Liverpool and London. The Golfing Society had held a Meeting at Ganton, and a match against the School in the Easter Term: in the Halford Hewitt it had had a success in the first round.

Brigadier N. J. Chamberlain had been awarded the C.B.E. in the New Year Honours. E. H. Cullinan had been awarded a George VI Memorial Scholarship for post-graduate work in architecture. There were about seventy and forty Amplefordians respectively at Oxford and Cambridge. Mention was made of a number of books by Old Boys published in recent months.

A number of members took part in a discussion about the finances of the Society. Points dealt with included investment policy, the possibility of payment of subscriptions by covenant, the likelihood of having to increase the annual subscription and the fee for Life Membership. On Fr Abbot's suggestion these matters were left to the General Committee to consider before the next A.G.M. Fr William spoke of the scheme, sponsored by Fr Leatham, the Headmaster of Ratcliffe College, to form a confederation of Catholic Old Boys' Societies, to enable Catholic opinion to be better represented in the life of the country. The Meeting gave its approval to the scheme, and was prepared to send a delegate.

Elections

Vice-Presidents	The Very Rev. Alexius Chamberlain, Mr J. G. Blackledge [o.s.B.]
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 3 years	The Rev. N. P. Barry, o.s.B. Mr T. H. F. Farrell Mr J. M. Stephenson

Extracts from Minutes of the Committee Meeting held after the A.G.M. on 21st April,

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

A SECOND list of Old Boys in Canada, with a number of corrections and additions, has been printed. Anyone interested is invited to write to Fr Oswald for a copy.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

SPRING MEETING

THE Society had a very successful meeting at Ganton in March. Much of its success was due to Fr William's kindness in entertaining those who came up for the week-end. On the Saturday there was a match against the boys. Fortunately the Old Boys won, though the margin of victory was not as large as one had expected, which is all to the credit of the boys.

The A.G.S. Bowl was won on Sunday by Russell, with Flood and Fattorini in, as it were, hot pursuit. The result, in fact, lurked in the folds of the 18th green. Flood's second at this hole, which was intended to find the green, took refuge in the bushes and he was down in six. Fattorini did better in five, and they stood equal with 34 points, until Russell with birdies at the 15th and 16th came up from behind, and got his 4 at the 18th to win by one point.

The Gormire Putter was won by Howard and Sheahan, who made cunning use of long drives and long handicaps, and arrived at the end one point up on everybody. The field was closely packed, however, for most people were either second or third.

THE HALFORD HEWITT

Despite a brisk wind from the left of the first fairway, the Ampleforth team, as it huddled round the starter's hut, could be seen to have an air of 'slottability', if one may add a little to the golfer's already peculiar vocabulary. This change has been long in coming; that it arrived at all is due to the efforts of the handful who keep Ampleforth golf alive, and on this occasion it was helped on perhaps by the reappearance of Bromage in his Venetian bags.

In the top match, Bromage and Inman played Philcox and Lewin and did well to hold on to them as far as the 16th. In the other matches the news filtering across the sand hills was good or fairly good all the

way round. There was a black moment for everybody when a violent hailstorm hit the course. Perhaps our opponents wilted under it a little more than we did. At all events, the last four matches were won, and the Bell that night did not look on us as on those who are going to pack their bags in the morning.

Our chances against Clifton were a little doubtful; the Captain however, said that he was confident, Fattorini explained the principles of golf as well as they can be explained, and the same party gathered by the starter's hut next day. In the top match we were rather heavily out-gunned, but lower down Russell and Strode who played very steadily indeed halved their match. At the 15th Flood and Fattorini were 3 down when Flood holed a very long putt to halve. Unfortunately their opponents' tee shot at the 16th was too accurate to beat. Inman and Bromage played well, if one may judge from their performance at the 9th where they took a remarkable 3. They won at the 18th, but the bottom match went to Clifton.

The side was well supported this year by none more nobly than Everington, who came down and took up the post of reserve. One hopes that next year there will be even more than eleven Amplefordians at dinner at the Bell.

Results—1st round :

AMPLEFORTH v. EASTBOURNE

Inman and Bromage lost to Philcox and Lewin by 3 and 2.
 Russell and Strode beat Griffiths and Fletcher by 3 and 1.
 Flood and Fattorini beat Meanley and Barnes by 3 and 1.
 Whedbee and McKechnie beat Spence and Meaby 1 up.
 Armour and Sheahan beat Spence and Bomer by 5 and 4.

2nd round :

AMPLEFORTH v. CLIFTON

Armour and Sheahan lost to Tayler and Briggs by 7 and 5.
 Russell and Strode halved with Aslett and Maunsell.
 Flood and Fattorini lost to Ramsden and Tayler by 4 and 2.
 Inman and Bromage beat Kinnersley and Smith 1 up.
 Whedbee and McKechnie lost to Darlington and Tarsh by 5 and 4.

BALANCE SHEET

AT 31ST MARCH 1957

1956	1956		
9,752	9,840	General Fund—Balance as per Account	
	100	Scholarship and Special Reserve Fund	
850	790	Balance as per Account	
738	74	Special Reserve New Church Fund	
116	44	Revenue Accounts	
	622	Sundry Creditors	
£11,456	£12,000 15 7		
		General Fund Investments at Cost	
		Investments of Surplus Income	
		Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	
		Income Tax Refund 1956-57	
		Sundry Debtors	
		Cash at Bankers	
		£12,000 15 7	£12,000 15 7

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1957

1956	1956		
9,752	9,372	Balance forward at 1st April 1956	
	163	Amount transferred from Revenue Account	
	2	in accordance with Rule 32	
	215	Profit on Repayment of Defence Bonds	
		Subscriptions from New Life Members	
£9,752	£9,752		
		£10,156 13 7	£10,156 13 7

SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1957

	1956	1956	£	s.	d.
Educational Grants	342	782	830	8	0
Exhibitions	100	488			
Balance at 31st March 1957 as per Balance Sheet	850	—	403	5	3
		22	19	18	0
		£1,292	£1,274	11	3

Balance Forward at 1st April 1956
Amount transferred from Revenue Account in accordance with Rule 32
Profit on Repayment of Defence Bonds
Post Office Savings Bank Interest

REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1957

	1956	1956	£	s.	d.
Members' Journals	479	811	861	2	0
Masses	5	95	107	9	0
Expenses of the General and Area Secretaries	36	376			
Printing, Stationery, Incidentals	12	—	737	13	8
Expenses of the General Treasurer	12	—	587	13	8
Printing, Stationery, Incidentals and Bank Charges	12	—			
Old Boys' Sporting Activities	12	—	150	0	0
Printing, Stationery and Expenses	738	—	150	0	0
Grant towards Lourdes Pilgrimage			150	0	0
Expenses			150	0	0
Balance being Net Income of the Year			£1,353	18	11
			£1,282		

Members' Subscriptions For the Year
Arrears
Income from Investments (Gross)
Balance forward at 1st April 1956
Less Disposal under Rule 32
Less Transfer to Special Reserve for contribution to New Church Fund

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	H. J. S. Young
School Monitors	M. A. Meyer,	M. J. Masterton-Smith,	D. G. Wright,	T. F. Patteson,	T. J. Firth,
	Vincent,	A. Murphy,	J. F. A. Young,	A. R. Thomas,	H. C. Stafford Northcote,
	R. Lorimer,	A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip,	F. C. J. Radcliffe,	J. E. Massey,	N. Macleod
Captain of Rugby	...	...	...	...	A. Murphy
Captain of Athletics	...	...	...	...	R. Lorimer
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	...	M. A. Meyer
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	...	S. Dyer
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	...	R. Whitfield
Librarians	M. F. Rinvoluceri,	M. D. Cunningham,	J. M. Spencer,	J. A. Craven,	N. S. Tyson,
	Montgomery,	C. R. Balfour,	B. A. Radcliffe		

THE following left the School in April:

G. A. G. Belcher, R. H. Bellville, C. A. Connolly, C. P. C. H. Crichton Stuart, W. A. Dillon, M. C. P. Dunworth, T. J. Firth, A. J. Fogarty, N. Macleod, T. F. Patteson, A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip, J. S. E. Rea, F. H. B. Scarfe, J. F. A. Young.

THE following boys entered the School in April:

R. H. L. Carey, P. F. M. Corley, C. C. S. Davies, A. E. Donovan, G. K. King, C. M. Lyon, H. R. G. Nelson, T. J. S. Reid, M. H. L. Rush, A. J. Tweedie, H. A. Young.

WE offer congratulations to the following who gained awards at the Universities in March:

Classics. J. F. A. Young, Open Scholarship, Trinity College Oxford.
C. D. P. Cochrane, Anne Shaw Scholarship, Magdalen College, Oxford.
D. G. M. Wright, Open Exhibition, Pembroke College, Oxford.
History. J. M. B. Peart, Open Exhibition, St John's College, Oxford.
Modern Languages. B. C. Sweeny, Open Scholarship, Christ Church, Oxford.

WE offer congratulations to Mr and Mrs McDonnell on the birth of a son.



WE welcome Mr S. W. Lewis to the English Staff.



THE temporary chapel of St Laurence has now been in regular use for some months. It has the advantage over the old abbey church, as it was in its last years, of the absolute visibility of the sanctuary and choir, here one thing, to all present. The acoustics are adequate, if no more. The furnishings have been carried out well and the presence of several statues, salvaged from the wreck of the old church, helps to give it some sort of continuity with the latter and to diminish from its temporary character. An organ and confessionals have been installed and all the ceremonies formerly attended by the School in the Abbey Church are now carried out in St Laurence's. The first Pontifical Mass was sung there on St Benedict's Day. Although some loss is necessarily felt in the present inability of the School to use the Abbey Church this has been partly compensated for by the practice of the Houses taking turns to have a 'weekend' in the monks' choir.

We congratulate the Procurator, and all his assistants involved in the work, for their successful provision for our spiritual needs during the period of the building of the new church.

The Aumit House (for the sake of those who are not aware, the House being constructed on 'The Bathing Wood Hill') is now well advanced, one part being almost complete, and the other more than half built. If all continues thus, the former should be occupied in September and the latter in January.

Meanwhile there are rumours of the building of some additional accommodation for science classes above the book-room.



'THE AMPLEFORTH COUNTRY'

It is now ten years since *The Ampleforth Country* first appeared. A few of the present Sixth Form are proposing to rewrite it on a different format, eliminating several errors and bringing the facts up-to-date. This is no reflection on the first production which is now completely sold out; but it is felt that each generation should approach the idea from its own angle. The forthcoming publication will therefore be more of a guide book and less of a local history pure and simple than was its predecessor. Publication is tentatively scheduled for October of this year.

THE SHROVE MONDAY ENTERTAINMENT

THERE was much to enjoy in this evening of home-made Variety. Production was good, items succeeded items with great speed; some balance was maintained between the comic, the serious and the musical, though naturally enough comedy predominated; and the economical, but vivid presentation of sketches was impressive. For example, St Edward's, although their lunatic confusion of radio programmes was a hackneyed idea, surmounted the difficulty by excellent timing, lighting and choice of distinctive voices. Similarly St Dunstan's most realistically reproduced the atmosphere of the silent slapstick film by noiseless movement on the part of the actors combined with a flickering light from the cinema projector: the comedy here was delightful, the conception original—though the constant flickering became painful to the eyes after a time.

Turning to the substance of the various items, I found some of them very amusing indeed. I laughed most at St Aidan's, who punned their way through 'Darkest America' with some superbly Blimpish characters. This sketch had all the virtues: vivid personalities, variety of action, speed, audacity and lunacy—and it did not go on too long. St Cuthbert's struck an eerie, but equally crazy, note in their tale of a haunted flat: the sketch, again, had pace, and G. L. Jackson's man-about-town was a perfect foil for T. F. Patteson's devilish landlord. St Thomas's visit to a mental home had some exquisite moments, but it was slightly vulgar and a little protracted, and only employed the talents of three members of the House, albeit those talents were considerable (surely an annual event like this should involve a larger number?). St Hugh's made the most of a rather straightforward episode in a polling-booth: it was acted with vigour, and spoken with clarity, but there is a limit to the humour which can be extracted from the misunderstandings of a deaf woman. Most of these comic sketches offered us the comedy of situation; after a time one felt the need for a comedy of words, a display of wit. Perhaps on a future occasion some enterprising House will give us a scene from Oscar Wilde.

Two serious items provided a relief from hilarity: St Bede's performed a scene from *Hamlet*, and St Wilfrid's a very tense play about sophisticated crooks. Both were competently acted and presented, but neither was very satisfactory: the *Hamlet* was probably unintelligible to anyone who did not know the play, while the other piece, though apparently self-contained, was too obscure to be convincing: one does not mind being mystified or perhaps intrigued, but one would prefer not to be confused and left feeling unintelligent. The choice of a serious item for a light-hearted show is difficult, but possibly music is the answer: a Chopin Nocturne, a song or a duet. If not music, then a famous speech or poem: why not Shaw or Dylan Thomas, Burke or

Churchill? Ampleforth has not yet developed, either in its Debating Society or its plays, a tradition of fine speaking: could it not make a small beginning in this way?

Finally, the musical items. St Oswald's 'Musical Finale' was just right: varied, tuneful, vigorous: I. R. Scott Lewis and D. M. Bird, singing their weeping song 'Singing the Blues', were a delight to watch and hear. The Three Stooges (H. S. C. Northcote, D. J. Connolly and P. W. T. Masters) brought the house down with their little song and dance: bonnets, bustles and beaming faces caught the Old Music Hall style to perfection. C. Cary-Elwes, who looked as though he had stepped straight out of a West End night club, beguiled us with some sweet sounds on his clarinet; and a 'Blues', composed by himself, made a very agreeable impression on a first hearing. The same, unfortunately, cannot be said of the music provided by the 'Theatre Orchestra', directed by I. Zaluski. They valiantly tried to create the sophisticated atmosphere of a modern dance band, but such a difficult task clearly required more rehearsal than was apparent at this performance. Perhaps next time they could choose a more lively piece than 'Moonlight Serenade' to open the Entertainment. A lighthearted show should, after all, start with a bang.

D.

MUSIC

THE LAETARE CONCERT, 1957

Concerto	Oboe and Strings R. M. DAMMANN	<i>Albinoni</i>
Grand Duo Concertant for Clarinet and Piano	P. R. BALME, MR DOWLING	<i>Weber</i>
Solo for Bass	Et in Spiritum Sanctum from B Minor Mass Bass, FR OSWALD	<i>Bach</i>
	Obbligato, MISS LOVELL, BR OSMUND, R. DAMMANN	
Rondino for Wind Octet	THE WIND ENSEMBLE	<i>Beethoven</i>
Piano Solo	Minstrels J. T. S. R. KING	<i>Debussy</i>
Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 for Two Flutes and Violin	MR WALKER, R. WHITFIELD, C. F. H. MORLAND	<i>Bach</i>
Solo	The Trumpet Shall Sound MEMBERS OF THE CHORAL SOCIETY Trumpet, J. MACMILLAN	<i>Handel</i>

THE concert provided a very enjoyable evening's entertainment, with a varied programme and a high standard of performance.

It opened with the first movement of a Concerto for Oboe played by Dammann. For one who is as new to the instrument as Dammann is, this was an excellent performance.

The Duo Concertant by Weber which followed provides a challenge to both clarinet and piano, which was very successfully met; both Balme and Mr Dowling played with vigour and obvious enjoyment, although Balme seemed a little unsure in the upper register.

Fr Oswald then made a welcome return as a soloist. It was, however, unfortunate that the oboists were unable to perform on the softer toned Oboe d'amore which Bach usually used, as they proved too loud for Fr Oswald. A word must be added on the delightful 'cello playing of Miss Lovell.

Then followed the Wind Octet which, although too long, contained some well played passages.

King seems to like setting himself difficult pieces to play, and it would be interesting to see if he could tackle a longer composition with the same enthusiasm and intelligence as he showed on this occasion.

The concert came to a climax with the Brandenburg Concerto and the Bass item from the Messiah. We have come to expect a lot from these two flautists who show so close an understanding of each others playing. Whitfield on this occasion was outstanding in the clearness of his tone. They are fortunate in having the support of such experienced artists as they had to-night.

The final item sung by about twenty members of the Choral Society was most impressive after a diffident start. This is a solo piece and a large body of singers could easily make a confused blur of it, but on this occasion every word was audible. Macmillan, who has given good service on the trumpet over the last few years was able to show his prowess on a Bach trumpet—an impressive conclusion to the concert.

MELPOMENE.

D

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The term started with the appointment of W. Dillon as Leader of the Government, H. Stafford-Northcote as Leader of the Opposition and T. C. G. Glover as Secretary.

Although the attendance at debates was never high, it was consistent and there was always a quorum. The standard of debating was raised as a result of the return of the School Monitors to an active participation in the life of the Society. But the House suffered from an acute lack of young speakers.

Dillon could be relied upon to combine sense with humour and his Irish bias gradually diminished as the term went on. Northcote was always amusing although the House was sometimes bored with his lengthy stories and complete inability to come to the point. Firth, who replaced Northcote for one debate as Leader of the Opposition and who spoke often from the floor was able, not only to deal with the more serious motions with the gravity they deserved, but also to hold the attention of the House. For the last two debates Macleod and H. Young led the Government and Opposition respectively. Macleod amused the House with his cheerful sadism and oratorical ability but Young, although undeniably an able speaker, was too hardbitten a cynic to win much sympathy. A. Knight was an excellent though aggressive speaker. Daniel occasionally gave the House the benefit of the Welsh point of view. P. Masters, who had given proof of his talents earlier, proceeded to use them this term. T. McCann spoke regularly at first, but was perhaps later put off by the House's objection to his Hyde Park manner. Ginone spoke regularly rather than well, although he was able to keep the House amused. The Society was honoured by the presence of a number of guest speakers, notably Sir Herbert Reid and the Rev D. O'Connor, S.M.A. To them, to Father James, who spoke at the first meeting, and to Mr Davidson, who held the office of Vice-President, the Society offers its sincere thanks.

The Spring Term is always difficult for the Society, and on the whole this one has been successful.

Motions debated were:

'This House is Pro-American.' Won 37—23 with 1 abstention.

'This House believes that England owes more to the Celtic fringe than she is prepared to admit.' Won 35—17.

'This House rejoices in the passing of the cat, the birch and the gallows.' Lost 23—9, with 8 abstentions.

'This House deplores the modern trend in the Arts.' Lost 26—23.

'This House believes horse-racing to be the King of Sports.' Lost 21—15 with 2 abstentions.

'This House has confidence in Conservative Policy.' Won 38—18 with 1 abstention.



THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Although this term was very short, the Bench managed to fit in eight meetings. The first two lectures were by boys: D. P. O'Brien on 'The Knights of Malta' and J. C. Glover on the fascinating subject of tracing one's ancestors. This was followed by Fr William who, speaking on current affairs, made some startling prophecies about the near future. We are very grateful to Mr Sawyer of Leeds University for coming up and giving a most interesting and well-illustrated talk on 'The Vikings and their ships', and to Sir John McEwan for his entertaining description of the battle of Flodden. As the term began to draw to a hurried close, T. M. Corley and D. A. Corbould gave two very competent lectures on 'Gothic Architecture' and 'Church Vestments'. For the film meeting, two short, but exceptionally good, war films, *The Siege of Tobruk* and *Naples is a battlefield*, were successfully contrasted with *The Searching Heart*, a French artistic film telling of the imaginary journey of René, duc d'Anjou through brilliantly illuminated manuscripts. The outing this term was to Temple Newsam House and Selby Abbey. Although the attendance at some meetings this term was disappointingly low, the standard of lecturing was high both in interest and delivery. P.J.S.



THE FORUM

The Society, whose continued existence was doubtful at the beginning of term, held three very successful meetings, all well attended. This may have been due partly to the fact that membership was increased to thirty, and partly to the abolition of the reading of minutes in order to allow a longer time for lectures. Following a short business meeting at which Mr N. J. Leonard was elected Secretary in succession to Mr Dunworth, who had resigned through pressure of work, Mr J. Halliday, in his lecture on 'The Russian Novel', gave members a clear picture of the main trends in the Russian novel since the early nineteenth century. This was followed by an illustrated lecture by Mr Mallinder on 'The Pyramids of Egypt', in which the lecturer gave a fluent exposition of the gradually increasing complexity and magnificence of pyramid construction. At the last meeting of the term Fr Austin gave a stimulating talk on 'The Essence of Tragedy' as an introduction to a discussion on that subject. This raised several interesting problems, such as whether Christian tragedy is possible. Unfortunately only a few members felt

brave enough to express their views. A debt of gratitude is owed by The Forum to Fr Brendan, but for whose efforts the Society might well have ceased to exist at the beginning of this term. N.J.L.

LINGUA FRANCA

This term has been undoubtedly the most eventful one since the founding of the Society two years ago. With the membership at the seventy mark, we are at last beginning to hold independent Other Languages Seminars: this time, a programme of German music to appeal especially to German scholars. Early on in the term we held our twenty-fifth meeting, when our President, Fr William, gave us some fascinating reminiscences of his stay in China. Later Mr Criddle recounted some of the most interesting of the 'Rhineland Legends', with reference to their geographical background. Then we had our first outside lecturer, Dr Smith of Leeds University, to tell us about the history of '*El Cid, Spain's Crusading Hero*'. A highlight of the term's programme was a talk in French, by Fr Yves, a Benedictine from Dijon, on his most exciting war experiences, before and after capture by the Germans. The Geographical Society joined us to hear Fr Leonard and Mr Appleby commenting on their film: '*Tour through France*' (by bus, with the Sea Scouts). The Spanish films, of greater cultural interest than usual, included '*Goya in the Prado*'. Finally, our customary Record Recital was given by Messrs Thomas and Cary-Elwes, entitled '*Music from the New World*'; it was really an extremely enjoyable examination of the evolution of North American Jazz. The social activities of the Society were suitably brought to a close by a tea-party at the Fairfax Arms.

The Committee and members are indebted to all these speakers, and also to the other benefactors of the Society: the acting Vice-Presidents for their untiring efforts through the year, the retiring Art and Advt Secretary, and the projectionists. M.D.C.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

A successful term for the Society began with the first lecture by Mr K. Evans and Mr F. Goodall on Le Courbusier's modern chapel at Ronchamp, which gave a revealing insight to the mental intricacies of the modern architect. Few left the lecture without some sense of triumph at having had Modern Architecture and one example so expertly explained.

The Society welcomed Mr Hans Hess once more, and the subject he chose was 'Modern Painting', with special reference to the collection of British Contemporary Oil Paintings then on loan to the school. Mr Hess touched on many points concerning the value of Modern Art, and his lecture will be remembered by those present as the work of an eminent man on a subject which, when approached as he did, is both absorbing and comprehensible.

Lectures, accompanied by slides, were given by J. F. Young and P. Read. The Society is most grateful to those who have helped to bring about an enjoyable term for the Leonardo Society and especially to those who were kind enough to give lectures. T.J.F.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The officials for the term remained the same as in the previous term with the exception of the Middle and Lower Fifth committee member; Mr J. H. Whitworth was elected to fill this position. The first lecture of the term was given by D. W. Eccles who enlightened the Society about 'Bullfighting'. The Secretary lectured on 'British Warblers' and Fr Benedict once again, by popular demand, gave his lecture on 'Blood'. H. van Cutsem gave a most interesting lecture on 'Partridges'. At the last meeting of the Society three films were shown, the first was entitled *Jungle Captive*, and showed the method used in catching a giraffe for the zoo, the second, called *Chameleon*, had some good shots in colour of this reptile and the last, *Darwin was Right*, was of a somewhat lighter nature and showed a chimpanzee's tea party. On the feast of St Benedict the Society had a very successful outing to Filey Brig, where five species of fish and three of sea slugs were caught for the marine aquaria tanks. W.W.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society has had yet another successful, though uneventful term. There were six meetings during the term; five lectures and a film meeting.

The Vice-President, Br Rupert, started off the term with an informative lecture, which sorted out the tangle in the Middle East for the Society. The Society then had an extremely entertaining lecture by Fr James on his recent 'Holiday in America'. Fr James excels in describing places he has visited, and after his lecture, members of the Society must have felt that they too had been to New York. Mr W. Dillon, a committee member, gave a most interesting lecture on the South Pole, illustrated with some excellent photographs. Mr Middleton, a visiting District Commissioner, gave a lecture on Northern Rhodesia, showing an excellent film and pointing out the opening for a career in Northern Rhodesia as a Civil Servant. The film meeting was held on the evening of Field Day in the theatre where the film, *Power for Uganda*, an interesting film on the construction of the Owen Falls Dam, was shown. Because our last meeting could not be held on the fixed date, it was held, by kind invitation of the Lingua Franca, in the theatre, where the President, assisted by Mr N. G. Appleby, gave a most amusing lecture entitled

'Tour de France', at which the Ciné-Flash film of the expedition of 1947 to Lourdes with the Sea Scouts was shown.

The 200th meeting of the Society is now coming, and therefore it was decided not to have an outing this term, but to save the money and spend the Society's not inconsiderable wealth on making the most of this auspicious occasion. N.M.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

J. M. Hunter opened the term's programme with a lecture on 'The Early History of Wireless Telegraphy'. A small audience failed to provide the stimulus any lecturer needs to do full justice to his subject. A large number of members and visitors attended the second meeting to hear Mr Dean, Chief Civil Engineer of the N.E. Division of British Railways, give an illustrated lecture on 'Civil Engineering'. Using his particular interests as an example, Mr Dean earned the thanks of the Club for his account of the qualities needed, the training and the satisfactions of a career in any form of engineering. N. Carver spoke with experience of 'Gliding', and showed a film, lent by the B.G.A., of a recent international meeting in France which he had attended. The enthusiasm and knowledge of the lecturer provided a most interesting evening. 'Radio-Isotopes' were dealt with very fully by J. D. Cumming, who explained what they are, how they are produced, and their manifold uses in medicine and industry. The last lecture of this short term was given by S. F. L. Reynolds, who spoke on 'The Making of Wine'. This was another lecture based on personal experience, and the slides he showed were all taken on the family quinta in Portugal. He spoke briefly of the history and chemistry of wine-making, and then took his audience through all the processes from vine to bottle.

On Shrove Monday, through the good offices of Mr John Cramer, a former member, the Club visited the Hull works of the Metal Box Company. We broke the journey at North Ferriby to accept the invitation of our kind friends the Farrells to coffee—a word which they interpreted with lavish generosity. Lunch with the Company preceded a fascinating tour round the stores, works and production lines of a progressive and increasingly important Firm. Our thanks are due to all who helped to provide such an enjoyable and instructive day. I.P.A.S.

THE A.C.M.A.C.

The Club held its termly meeting in No. 3 classroom in the second week of the term. The committee was not elected, it having been appointed by Fr William, and consisted of Hon. Secretary, N. Kerr-Smiley; Treasurer, J. R. Granger; Third Member, P. Batten.

So far as model building was concerned the term was more successful than the previous term, and as regards flying models the output was far higher than in the previous two or three terms.

The secretary finished and flew his *Cardinal*, which was powered by an E.D. Bee. Its longest flight was 7 minutes 56 seconds. It was not flown much owing to the fact that the Secretary was not in training for cross country running.

P. Batten built and flew his *Bandit*, powered by an E.D. Hornet. On its first flight it ended up in a turnip field, the other side of Bolton Bank. He also completed his *Chipmunk*, which was in its fourth term of construction. It was powered by an Albu Mercury 2.5 c.c., unfortunately on its first attempt at flying the engine failed immediately after take off and the aeroplane crashed. The third member also designed and successfully flew a glider.

The Treasurer built and flew a number of small gliders, the most successful of which was a *Nomad*. He also designed, built and flew a triplane, powered by a .15 c.c. motor. Nothing need be said of its flying capabilities.

A. Gilbey flew his *Aiglet*; it was very successful. He also designed and build an A1 glider. Unfortunately on being towed up the wings folded at the centre.

A. Masterton-Smith flew his *Slicker* which was a successful model. He also built one or two small rubber powered models.

D. Bailward designed a scale model of the *Payen Pa 100*, he also progressed a bit further with his *Spitfire* Mk 22, now in its second term of construction. He hopes to have it flying at the Exhibition.

S. Du Pré Moore flew his *Monarch*, powered by an E.D. 3.46 c.c. He is also building a radio controlled Hydroplane which he hopes to have ready by the Exhibition.

P. Garret flew his *Southerner Mite* powered by a Mills .75 : it flew quite well. N.K.-S.

A.C.Y.F.C.

Owing to holidays and retreats the Club could only hold five meetings this term. Mr Farndale gave the first lecture on the World Food and Agriculture Organization. Mr Sinclair gave us a very interesting and instructive lecture on Veterinary Surgery. The last lecture was by Mr R. Scrope who explained the difficulties and the benefits in farming on a moderate scale in this country. To all these lectures the Club is most grateful.

Two films were also shown and the Annual General Meeting was held in the beginning of the term. With the outing on St Benedict's the Club finished off a most successful and enjoyable term's entertainment. G.J.

ATHLETICS

IN the opinion of many this season will rank as the best we have ever had. The general standard throughout the School, so far as one can judge, was high; both School matches were won comfortably; no less than fourteen records were broken and in nearly all the events the best performances of the first strings were close to the record. What made this more remarkable was that no one would have suspected it at the beginning of the season.

The record for Putting the Weight was regularly beaten by R. Lorimer. He ended by raising it over 3 ft. G. A. Belcher, a greatly improved runner, was within striking distance of the Quarter Mile record and lowered the 100 Yards record to 10.3 seconds. In the Half Mile J. E. Massey, who served the team so well, was surprisingly beaten in the final when J. I. Flanagan came through to win a great race in 2 mins 6.1 secs, a time which two years ago would have given him the record. In the Mile three runners bettered the 1955 record, R. Whitfield, W. Welstead and C. G. Wojakowski. Wojakowski lowered the Set 2 record by 6 seconds and improved on his best performance last year by 30 seconds. He therefore challenged Whitfield and Sir J. Backhouse for the 1st Set Cup, and so, by a lucky chance, the best race of the meeting took place on the last day.

Backhouse took the lead closely followed by Wojakowski and Whitfield. The first quarter was run in 68. Wojakowski passed Backhouse on the back straight and Backhouse not to be outdone restored the status quo a few seconds later. Whitfield was content to lie an interested spectator in third place. The half came in 2 mins 18 secs and then Whitfield followed by Wojakowski jumped Backhouse, and the race became a straight battle between these two. Whitfield now threw in a devastating third lap of 68 and then, running with great power and increasing confidence, he added another lap of 69 to come home an easy winner and lower Campbell's record to 4 mins 35 secs.

In the High Jump A. Sparling on one important occasion found everything going right and jumped 5 ft 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ ins with apparent ease, the second best jump recorded here. A. R. Umney, too, although he only registered 5 ft 6 ins was probably capable of more had he ever been pressed. In the Long Jump both M. R. Leigh and M. J. Masterton-Smith regularly went to 20 ft so that C. R. Holmes, a member of last year's team, was unable to get a place in this one.

In the lower sets, F. H. Quinlan surprised many by lowering J. J. Russell's record in the Quarter Mile, while in Set 3 G. Habbershaw was outstanding. He beat the Quarter Mile, the Half Mile and the Mile records besides winning the Junior Cross Country earlier in the term, a truly remarkable performance. In Set 5, G. E. L. Haslam raised the High Jump record to 4 ft 9 ins and J. M. Rogerson lowered the Half Mile by 2 seconds.

Finally, in this year of records, three relay records went overboard on the last day—but there was still one more surprise in store. When the last race came, the great 32 x 220 relay, St Bede's were lying second on points to St Dunstan's. Not only did they have to win the race but they had to beat the record and gain the reward of 5 extra points to have a chance of winning. They did both, but St Dunstan's came second. So, to ensure that this would be a season long remembered and talked about, for the first time in history, the result of the meeting was a tie between St Bede's and St Dunstan's with 279 points each. The truism that every standard point counts and that every boy plays his part in the athletic meeting can never have been better demonstrated.

We congratulate, therefore, R. Lorimer and his outstanding team. It is easy to lead a winning side but he led them well. And we congratulate too St Bede's and St Dunstan's and especially their Captains, N. Macleod and A. J. Fogarty, for there

were only two members of the team in those two Houses and their common victory was the result of much hard work and a high general level of performance. St Aidan's won the Junior Division Cup comfortably and thus retained the cup.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to Mr D. C. V. Watts, the Northern National Athletic Coach, who spent three days here and did much to help both the members of the team and the coaches.

R. Lorimer awarded Colours to A. R. Umney, G. A. Belcher, R. Whitfield, J. E. Massey, M. R. Leigh, M. J. Masterton-Smith, and J. I. Flanagan.

RESULTS OF THE SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	.	R. Lorimer
Set II	.	M. R. Leigh
Set III	.	G. R. Habbershaw
Set IV	.	J. Hickman
Set V	.	G. E. Haslam

SET I

- 100 Yards.—(10.4secs, J. J. Russell, 1953, and J. Muir, 1956)
G. A. Belcher 1, N. C. Villiers 2, C. R. Holmes 3. 10.3secs (*New Record*)
- Quarter Mile.—(52secs, J. J. Russell, 1954)
G. A. Belcher 1, J. I. Flanagan 2, C. A. Rimmer 3. 52.8secs.
- Half Mile.—(2mins 3.6secs, C. L. Campbell, 1956)
J. I. Flanagan 1, J. E. Massey 2, R. Whitfield 3. 2mins 6.1secs.
- One Mile.—(4mins 37.4secs, C. L. Campbell, 1956)
R. Whitfield 1, Sir J. Backhouse 2, W. Welstead 3. 4mins 43.8secs.
- One Mile Challenge
R. Whitfield 1, C. G. Wojakowski 2, Sir J. Backhouse 3. 4mins 35.4secs.
(*New Record*)
- Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 42.8secs, R. Channer, 1956)
W. Welstead 1, M. A. Meyer 2, B. W. Abbott 3. 3mins 53.6secs
- 120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1956)
P. J. Wilson 1, I. R. Scott Lewis 2, D. M. Barber 3. 18.7secs
- 120 Yards Hurdles Challenge.
Won by J. J. Burlison (Set II), 17.4secs
- High Jump.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)
A. R. Umney 1, B. W. Abbott 2, M. A. Meyer 3. 5ft 6ins
- Long Jump.—(21ft 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1944)
C. R. Holmes 1, M. J. Masterton-Smith 2, S. Dyer 3. 18ft 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins
- Long Jump Challenge
Won by M. R. Leigh (Set II), 19ft 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins
- Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(42ft 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins, P. D. Blackledge, 1952)
R. Lorimer 1, H. Lorimer 2, M. D. Cunningham 3. 45ft 6ins (*New Record*)
- Throwing the Javelin (181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)
S. O'C. Parsons 1, D. H. Glynn 2, A. R. Umney 3. 149ft 0ins

SET II

- 100 Yards.—(10.7 secs, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1956)
P. B. G. Czajkowski 1, A. E. W. Butcher 2, J. J. Burlison 3. 10.9secs
- Quarter Mile.—(55.2secs, J. J. Russell, 1952)
F. H. Quinlan 1, D. J. Cumming 2, P. J. Davey 3. 54.6secs (*New Record*)

- Half Mile.*—(2mins 9.0secs, R. Whitfield, 1956)
 C. J. Wojakowski 1, F. H. Quinlan 2, J. D. Cumming 3. 2mins 9.6secs
One Mile.—(4mins 49.7secs, R. Whitfield, 1956)
 C. J. Wojakowski 1, C. J. Krasinski 2, J. M. Muir 3. 4mins 43.9secs (*New Record*)
Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 57.7secs, M. Corbould, 1949)
 J. M. Muir 1, P. Wilson 2, J. M. Vanheems 3. 4mins 39.5secs
115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft.)—(16secs, M. A. Bulger, 1953)
 J. J. Burlison 1, J. M. G. Walker 2, W. A. A. Sparling 3. 16.9secs
High Jump.—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, and P. D. Kelly, 1952)
 W. A. A. Sparling 1, M. R. Leigh 2, P. J. Morrissey 3. 5ft 3ins
Long Jump.—(20ft 0½ins, T. V. Spencer, 1955)
 M. R. Leigh 1, L. Hrabkiewicz 2, J. F. Boardman 3. 20ft 8½ins (*New Record*)
Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(38ft 6½ins, R. Lorimer, 1955)
 A. R. Iveson 1, J. Hancox 2, P. W. Masters 3. 37ft 10ins
Throwing the Javelin (163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)
 L. Hrabkiewicz 1, I. G. Sutherland 2, J. K. Horridge 3. 119ft 10ins

SET III

- 100 Yards.*—(10.5secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, A. G. Pernyes 2, S. F. Gowing 3. 11.9secs
Quarter Mile.—(56.8secs, P. H. Martin, 1948)
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, J. C. H. Heddy 2, M. E. Rimmer 3. 56.4secs (*New Record*)
Half Mile.—2mins 17.5secs, D. J. Carvill, 1937)
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, M. E. Rimmer 2, J. C. H. Heddy 3. 2mins 12.1secs. (*New Record*)
One Mile.—(5mins 5secs, J. McEvoy, 1946)
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, N. G. P. Carver 2, P. M. V. Nares 3. 5mins 4.0secs (*New Record*)
106½ Yards Hurdles (3ft.)—(15.9secs, F. J. Baker, 1953 and I. R. Scott Lewis, 1955)
 A. N. Stanton 1, P. M. Goslett 2, P. N. Channer 3. 16.2secs.
High Jump.—(5ft 4ins, A. R. Umney, 1955)
 J. A. Forbes 1, P. M. Goslett 2, J. J. E. Brennan 3. 4ft 8ins.
Long Jump.—(18ft 10ins, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, A. G. Pernyes 2, B. P. Grant 3. 16ft 0ins
Putting the Weight (10lbs).—(37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)
 C. N. White 1, J. J. E. Brennan 2, A. R. McCausland 3. 32ft 8ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(131ft 1ins, N. F. Martin, 1952)
 K. M. O'Neill 1, C. N. White 2, W. R. Witham 3. 111ft 10ins

SET IV

- 100 Yards (11.2secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)*
 J. Hickman 1, J. H. Phelan 2, H. J. J. Bowen 3. 12.4secs
Quarter Mile.—(59.0secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 J. Hickman 1, A. I. G. Brain 2, R. J. Gerrard 3. 61.0secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 17.5secs, R. David, 1951)
 A. I. G. Brain 1, R. J. Gerrard 2, J. Hickman 3. 2mins 23.9secs
97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10 ins).—(15.7secs, P. D. Kelly, 1950)
 J. E. T. Gilbert 1, J. Hickman 2, P. L. M. Wright 3. 15.8secs
High Jump.—(4ft 11½ins, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1954)
 R. C. Lynch 1, T. E. Fox Taylor 2, P. R. Meyer 3. 4ft 5ins
Long Jump.—(17ft 4ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 P. J. Robinson 1, J. Hickman 2, S. E. F. Brewster 3. 14ft 2½ins

SET V

- 100 Yards.*—(11.8secs, N. C. Villiers, 1954)
 J. M. Rogerson 1, J. A. C. Dempsey 2, J. M. Dempster 3. 12.2secs
Quarter Mile.—(61.3secs, C. J. Huston, 1946)
 J. M. Rogerson 1, J. M. Dempster 2, G. E. L. Haslam 3. 61.6secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 26.6secs, P. F. Morrin, 1946)
 J. M. Rogerson 1, J. M. Dempster 2, J. A. C. Dempsey 3. 2mins 24.9secs (*New Record*)
97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)
 J. M. Dempster 1, R. G. Perry 2, P. R. F. Butcher 3. 15.8secs (no record due to wind)
High Jump.—(4ft 8½ins, W. A. Sparling, 1955)
 G. E. L. Haslam 1, J. D. Leigh 2, R. G. Perry 3. 4ft 9ins (*New Record*)
Long Jump.—(16ft 3½ins, J. C. Fletcher, 1953)
 G. E. L. Haslam 1, P. R. F. Butcher 2, J. P. E. Pearson 3. 15ft 3ins

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.*—(44.1secs, St Aidan's, 1937)
 St Oswald's 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Thomas's 3. 44.3secs
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 42.8secs, St Aidan's, 1954)
 St Cuthbert's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 1min. 42.3secs (*New Record*)

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay.*—(14mins 45.3secs, St Dunstan's, 1953)
 St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 14mins 33.8secs (*New Record*)

JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.*—(47.6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
 St Aidan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 48.3secs.
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 52.6secs, St Edward's, 1952)
 St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Edward's 3. 1min. 50.9secs (*New Record*)
One Mile Relay.—(4mins 2.6secs, St Aidan's, 1956)
 St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Edward's 3. 4mins 2.8secs
Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)
 St Aidan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Hugh's 3. 14 points
One Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)
 St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Edward's 3. 15 points
High Jump.—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)
 St Thomas's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Aidan's 3. 13ft 6ins
Long Jump.—(49ft 1½ins, St Thomas's, 1953)
 St Aidan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 47ft 2ins
Putting the Weight.—(97ft 8ins, St Oswald's, 1955)
 St Wilfrid's 1, St Edward's 2, St Oswald's 3. 92ft 11ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(335ft 1ins, St Cuthbert's, 1935)
 St Edward's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 262ft 11ins

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

AT AMPLEFORTH, SATURDAY, 32RD MARCH

In fine weather and a slight easterly wind Ampleforth gained a convincing victory over Stonyhurst.

G. A. Belcher set the ball rolling with a new record in the 100 Yards, while N. Villiers managed to get his chest in front of A. V. Ondarza of Stonyhurst, to come third. R. Lorimer, following Belcher's lead, then established a new record in the Weight of 45ft 6ins.

The Half Mile was an interesting race for D. Black, the Stonyhurst Captain, ran the first quarter in 55 seconds and set all the others a tactical problem to solve. J. Massey kept in contact and then passed him on the back straight to finish strongly in 2 mins 7.1 secs.

The Long Jump saw a third record go as M. Leigh with his first jump of 20 ft 8½ ins, broke the Set II record while M. Masterton-Smith, after two no jumps, went into second place with 20 ft 1½ ins. The Hurdles and then the Quarter were carried off by Ampleforth, Belcher doing a very good time of 52.9 in the latter with J. I. Flanagan not far behind.

The Javelin produced some indifferent throwing so Ampleforth were lucky to get away with first and second again. R. Whitfield, however, had no difficulty in winning the Mile in a time which C. L. Campbell alone has bettered here, but it was only a last effort which brought W. Welstead through to beat J. Flynn of Stonyhurst into second place.

A. R. Umney and A. Sparling won the High Jump without trouble and Stonyhurst the Relay.

In the Junior events J. H. Scothorne of Stonyhurst won a very well judged race in the Half Mile to beat N. Carver by a yard, and G. Habbershaw gained the first of his three set records, this time in the Quarter Mile.

Result	Ampleforth	65
	Stonyhurst	21

100 Yards.—G. A. Belcher (A) 1, M. Cockburn (S) 2, N. C. Villiers (A) 3. 10.3secs (New Record).

Putting the Weight.—R. Lorimer (A) 1, M. Hruska (S) 2, Hon. S. Scott (A) 3. 45ft 6 ins (New Record).

Half Mile.—J. Massey (A) 1, P. H. Black (S) 2, D. Ibison (S) 3. 2mins 7.1secs.

Long Jump.—M. Leigh (A) 1, M. Masterton-Smith (A) 2, P. Low (S) 3. 20ft 8½ ins (New Record, Set II).

Hurdles.—J. J. Burlison (A) 1, A. Lawson (A) 2, M. Williams (S) 3. 18.1secs.

Quarter Mile.—G. A. Belcher (A) 1, J. I. Flanagan (A) 2, D. Unsworth (S) 3. 52.9secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—A. R. Umney (A) 1, D. Glynn (A) 2, M. Corbett (S) 3. 132ft 11ins.

One Mile.—R. Whitfield (A) 1, W. Welstead (A) 2, J. Flynn (S) 3. 4mins 42.2secs.

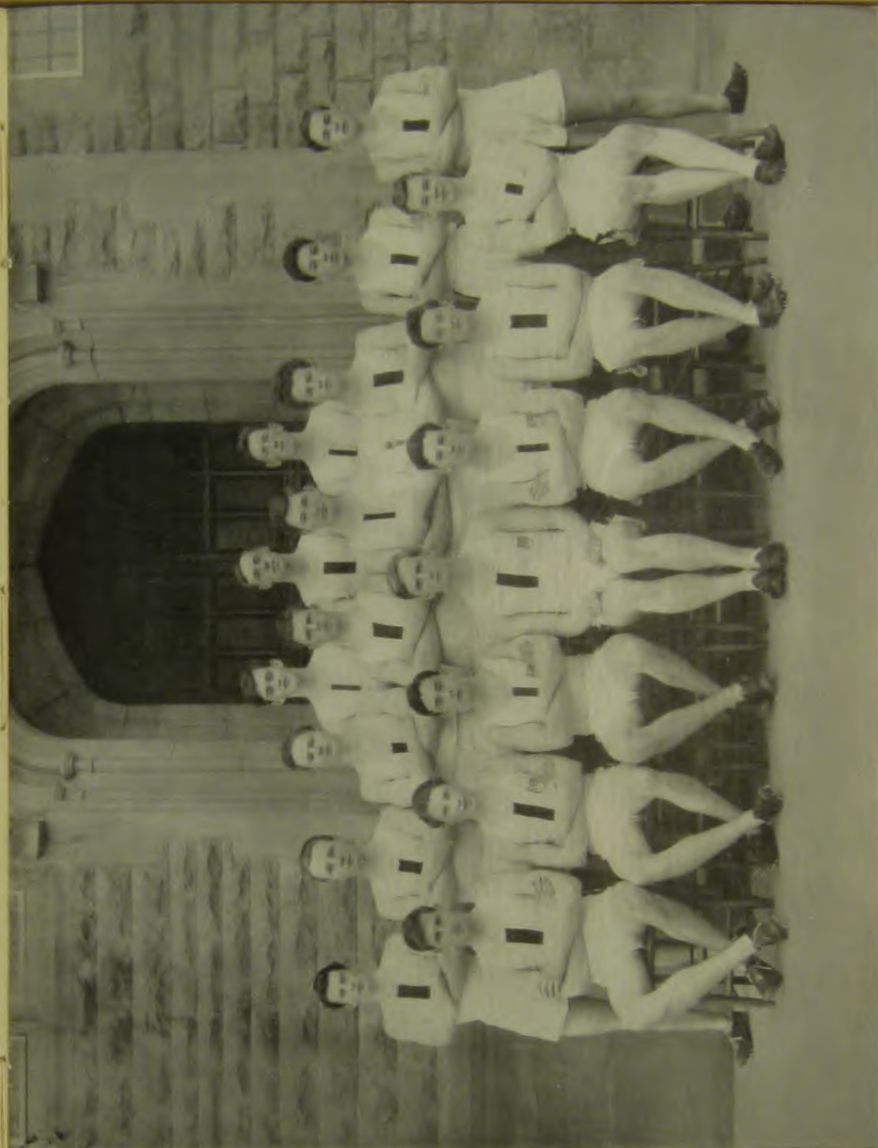
High Jump.—A. Umney (A) 1, A. Sparling (A) 2, M. Belderbos (S) 3. 5ft 6ins.

Relay.—Stonyhurst 47.1secs.

Junior 100 Yards.—G. Habbershaw (A) 1, A. Pernyes (A) 2, R. N. Carrington (S) 3. 11.1secs.

Junior Half Mile.—J. H. Scothorne (S) 1, N. J. Carver (A) 2, J. C. Heddy (A) 3. 2 mins 14.3secs.

Junior Quarter Mile.—G. Habbershaw (A) 1, R. Carrington (S) 2, M. Rimmer (A) 3. 56.4secs (New Record, Set III).



Back row:

B. J. Morris
W. Welstead
C. G. Smyth

Middle row:

M. J. Masterton-Smith
N. C. H. Villiers
J. I. Flanagan
J. J. Burlison
D. H. Glynn
Hon. S. P. Scott
C. G. Wojakowski
A. M. Lawson

Front row:

W. A. A. Sparling
G. A. Belcher
A. R. Umney
R. Lorimer (Capt.)
R. Whitfield
J. E. Massey
M. R. Leigh

Back row :

B. J. Morris
W. Welstead
C. G. Smyth

Middle row :

M. J. Masterton-Smith
N. C. H. Villiers
J. I. Flanagan
J. J. Burlison
D. H. Glynn
Hon. S. P. Scott
C. G. Wojakowski
A. M. Lawson

Front row :

W. A. A. Sparling
G. A. Belcher
A. R. Umney
R. Lorimer (*Capt.*)
R. Whitfield
J. E. Massey
M. R. Leigh



AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

AT DENSTONE, WEDNESDAY, 27TH MARCH

Establishing a winning lead in the first four events Ampleforth won the first athletic match to be held at Denstone.

There were few surprises. The Hurdles and the Javelin, the two weak events from Ampleforth's point of view, both went to Denstone, but otherwise the team repeated its success of four days earlier against Stonyhurst.

The day was perfect, but the grass track was soft and times inevitably slow. G. A. Belcher again got his double in the 100 Yards and the Quarter, R. Lorrimer won the Weight and M. Leigh and M. Masterton-Smith the Long Jump.

Naturally, under unfamiliar conditions, the first 'track' event was of great importance and J. Massey's victory by a yard from Standerwick, of Denstone, did much to increase the confidence of the team.

The surprise of the afternoon, however, came in the Mile, when C. Wojakowski, the third string, beat his first string, R. Whitfield. Thus encouraged A. Sparling, second string in the High Jump, cleared 5ft 7½ins and beat A. R. Umney.

Ampleforth clearly had the edge on Denstone in most of the events, but that did not detract from a most enjoyable meeting. We are most grateful for all the kindness we received during our short stay at Denstone.

<i>Result</i>	Ampleforth	54
	Denstone	27

100 Yards.—G. A. Belcher (A) 1, A. Bartles-Smith (D) 2, J. Crossland (D) 3. 10.3secs.

Putting the Weight.—R. Lorimer (A) 1, J. Norris (D) 2, Hon. S. Scott (A) 3. 44ft 2ins.

Half Mile.—J. Massey (A) 1, J. Standerwick (D) 2, H. Illingworth (D) 3. 2mins 15.2secs.

Long Jump.—M. Leigh (A) 1, M. Masterton-Smith (A) 2, N. Betteley (D) 3. 20ft 8½ins.

Hurdles.—D. Barrington (D) 1, J. Burlison (A) 2, A. Lawson (A) 3. 16.0secs.

Quarter Mile.—G. A. Belcher (A) 1, A. Bartles-Smith (D) 2, J. I. Flanagan (A) 3. 55.3secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—R. Grandjean (D) 1, A. R. Umney (A) 2, D. Glynn (A) 3. 153ft 0ins.

One Mile.—C. G. Wojakowski (A) 1, R. Whitfield (A) 2, P. Taylor (D) 3. 5mins 5.4secs.

High Jump.—A. Sparling (A) 1, A. R. Umney (A) 2, D. Dixon (D) 3. 5ft 7½ins.

CROSS COUNTRY RUNNING

It must surely be recognized as Ampleforth's loss that, until last year, no inter-House cross country event had been held here since 1949. There had always been indecision and hesitation on how much of the short Easter Term should be devoted to cross country training, but it was never the event itself that was questioned; it was a regular feature, dreaded by a few, eagerly awaited by some, expected by all. Was not the number of competitors that entered voluntarily for the races in 1954, together with their enthusiasm and performances (both the Senior and the Junior records were broken), sufficient ground for making the cross country once again a regular feature of the Easter Term?

In 1956 the Senior was won by C. L. Campbell in a very good time of 23 mins 22.1 secs. A close second and third were R. Channer and R. Whitfield. The Junior was won by J. M. Muir, with G. R. Habbershaw second, and J. Collins third. But

equally spectacular to Campbell's individual performance was the achievement of the St Aidan's House team as a whole, their 54 points giving them an easy victory. St Edward's were second with 99 points. Other houses were placed : 3rd, St Oswald's 129 points ; 4th, St Bede's 177 points ; 5th, St Dunstan's 181 points ; 6th, St Wilfrid's 206 points. St Cuthbert's and St Thomas's did not enter teams. St Aidan's also won the Junior with 40 points, their nearest rivals being St Wilfrid's with 146 points.

If last year left in any doubt the place the cross country should hold in the school's activities, this year must have removed it. Never before have the races been numerically so popular. With 102 competitors in the Senior and 188 in the Junior, both provided impressive sights as they made their way round the course. The Senior course was lengthened this year : a flag at the Lakes had to be rounded before striking North for the Railway and the Holbeck. But in spite of this, and of the very soft and sodden state of the valley, R. Whitfield was able to complete the course in 24 mins 41 secs, an excellent time. A surprise was provided by C. G. Wojakowski, who, coming from 9th place in last year's Junior, ran a very good race, finishing second. Third place went to Sir J. Backhouse, with J. F. Young (4th), H. R. Anderson (5th), J. M. Muir (6th), M. G. P. Falkiner (7th), F. H. Quinlan (8th), S. K. O'Malley (9th), and J. D. M. Sayers (10th) all well up on the winners. St Aidan's with 67 points again took the cup. St Edward's came second with 96 points, thus considerably closing the gap of last year between them and St Aidan's. St Bede's were 3rd with 144 points, St Dunstan's 4th (168 points), St Cuthbert's 5th (219 points), St Thomas's 6th (228 points), St Oswald's 7th (291 points), and St Wilfrid's 8th (328 points).

The Junior, run over the old course, was won by G. R. Habbershaw in 16 mins 19.1 secs. N. G. P. Carver and E. J. Field were second and third, with P. M. V. Nares and C. F. Jackson not far behind as fourth and fifth. The first three houses were very close, St Aidan's winning with 103 points, beating St Cuthbert's by a mere 4 points. St Edward's were third with 114 points. The others were placed : 4th St Thomas's (131 points), 5th St Dunstan's (165 points), 6th St Oswald's (176 points), 7th St Wilfrid's (266 points), 8th St Hugh's (268 points), and 9th St Bede's (270 points).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

It is a long time since so much rugby was played in the Spring Term. Usually efforts are made to train next Season's 1st XV and matches are arranged to give them experience. The matches are seldom played. This year, however, things have worked out well and four matches were played.

Catterick Services came over to play at Ampleforth and beat the 'A' XV 12—10. It was a most valuable experience for the younger players, who did remarkably well against an experienced and efficient side. A return match was arranged at Catterick, but this time with a full 1st XV and A. Murphy, this term's Captain, had the distinction of leading a side that held the Services to a draw, 3—3, and played one of its best games of the year. The forwards, with H. Lorimer, M. A. King and the Hon. S. P. Scott, on good form, held a stronger and fast pack, and saw much of the ball thanks to some good hooking by A. Brennan. The return of three of these and the promise shown by J. J. Burlison and J. E. Collins are good omens for next season. It should be a powerful and fast pack. The threequarters, too, showed that they would be well up to standard. Against Barnard Castle 'A' and Newcastle R.G.S. 'A' they demonstrated that speed and straight running will bring tries. Twelve tries in all were scored against these two schools. B. J. Morris is now a very good player and he combined well with L. Hrabkiewicz at scrum-half. G. R. Habbershaw, from the Colts, and N. Villiers are a powerful combination in the centre. Villiers' dropped

goal against the Services at Catterick was an admirable kick and saved the match. There is, of course, still much to be learned, but we can prudently look forward to a XV next year which will be well up to the standard of recent years. If they retain something of the vigour which they have shown this term, then they will be very difficult to beat.

JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES

The Junior House matches were played on an American tournament basis in two groups of four Houses each, the winner of each group meeting in the final. The luck of the draw put most of the strongest sides into one group from which St Dunstan's emerged as winners, although they had only been able to draw 0—0 against St Thomas'. In the other group St Aidan's were clearly the strongest side although St Oswald's put up spirited resistance to them. The final between St Aidan's and St Dunstan's was won by the former by a large margin. A well disciplined and lively pack of forwards laid the foundations of success which were exploited by a hard-running and penetrative back division. St Dunstan's were knocked off their balance right from the start and never recovered although individually they fought hard, particularly in the second half. St Aidan's won 25—0.

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH v. ST MARY'S COLLEGE, MIDDLESBROUGH

This match took place at Ampleforth on 5th March. It is a new fixture which should prove of value, especially in having more bouts than is normal in other matches. It should be possible to give experience to new members of the team in this way. Sixteen bouts were originally arranged but those for T. F. Mahony and T. G. K. Berry did not take place on account of weight differences on the day. Of the remaining fourteen, ten were won, mostly by a clear margin of points ; but Stubbs was given the decision in the first round against a weaker opponent. Bouts which deserve mention as good contests were those between, P. Meyer and M. Payne, between Abbott and Piliszek, and between Jepcott and King which was close. Walker showed that he had a good left and a hard right ; Blakstad, Hales and Bowen also looked promising, although their partners were not so good. M. Meyer, the Captain, and Bufton, the Vice-Captain, could not be matched.

The final results were :

- N. T. Corbett (Ampleforth) beat J. Barry (St Mary's).
- King (St Mary's) beat J. J. Jepcott (Ampleforth).
- P. R. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat M. Payne (St Mary's).
- Grainger (St Mary's) beat K. M. O'Neill (Ampleforth).
- H. J. J. Bowen (Ampleforth) beat P. Calvey (St Mary's).
- M. A. Kennedy (Ampleforth) beat M. Critchley (St Mary's).
- M. B. Blakstad (Ampleforth) beat Middleton (St Mary's).
- J. M. G. Walker (Ampleforth) beat R. Barry (St Mary's).
- F. Hutchinson (St Mary's) beat P. J. Morrissey (Ampleforth).
- D. R. Stubbs (Ampleforth) beat K. Hackett (St Mary's).
- B. W. Abbott (Ampleforth) beat E. Piliszek (St Mary's).
- Osbaldeston (St Mary's) beat Stacpoole (Ampleforth).
- S. O'C. Parsons (Ampleforth) beat F. McConnon (St Mary's).
- C. J. Hales (Ampleforth) beat V. Early (St Mary's).

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

On 16th March at Ampleforth a still more decisive result was obtained which may perhaps have surprised both sides. Ampleforth had indeed a strong team but its orthodox style had not been put to the test; in the event it showed the merits of this when once a sufficient standard has been reached. P. Meyer opened the match with a good bout against a strong boy. Corbett was a little solid but his punches were going home well. Blakstad started quite well but his inexperience and slow footwork against a fast aggressive opponent steadily told against him and the bout was stopped in the third round. Walker used his height to good advantage. Abbott showed some crisp punching which he might well have used to yet more advantage. Stubbs tended to adopt the fighting technique of his partner which made the bout closer than it might have been. Bufton used good solid straight lefts and rights and with a somewhat similar opponent this made a good close contest. Parsons, the only fighter of the team, had little scope with a partner who was covering up. Hales received an unlucky but well-timed blow during a rapid exchange at the beginning of the first round and was unable to continue. In the last bout, the Captains met and it proved to be an interesting trial of speed, skill and experience; but by the end, Meyer had the better of a very difficult opponent.

The full results were:

P. R. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat K. B. Knox (Newcastle).
 N. T. Corbett (Ampleforth) beat Vicars (Newcastle).
 Turnbull (Newcastle) beat M. B. Blakstad (Ampleforth).
 J. M. G. Walker (Ampleforth) beat M. I. Dickinson (Newcastle).
 B. W. Abbott (Ampleforth) beat Rutherford (Newcastle).
 D. R. Stubbs (Ampleforth) beat M. Ford (Newcastle).
 M. P. J. Bufton (Ampleforth) beat K. Davison (Newcastle).
 S. O'C. Parsons (Ampleforth) beat G. P. Cairns (Newcastle).
 C. Fraser (Newcastle) beat C. J. Hales (Ampleforth).
 M. A. Meyer, Capt. (Ampleforth) beat J. Nixon, Capt. (Newcastle).

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

As last year the majority of bouts were well contested and there was an improvement in the punching with a relative absence of wild blows. But it has however served to show that by comparison the footwork is still poor. There is clearly plenty of scope for improvement yet, if proper attention is paid to this—the most basic factor in boxing.

The Competition was won by St Edward's with 23 points, followed by St Wilfrid's 20, St Bede's 17, St Dunstan's and St Hugh's 15. The new House, St Hugh's, deserves commendation in having three finalists. The Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to M. A. Meyer who has now gained it for the third year in succession, a unique achievement; his outstanding ability has done much to raise the standard of the boxing by showing the value of good footwork, quick reflexes and accurate timing; and it is to be hoped that he has set the lead for a general improvement which will be permanent. Walker, Abbott and Stubbs have also done well and were awarded their school colours.

The results of the finals were:

6st. 7lbs and under.—T. F. Mahony (E) beat J. A. Davey (E).
 7st. and under.—P. R. Meyer (W) beat J. J. Jephcott (H).
 7st. 7lb. and under.—M. D. Ferriss (E) beat A. F. Lambert (H).
 8st. and under.—K. M. O'Neill (B) beat J. P. R. Stephens (H).
 8st. 7lbs and under.—D. M. Barber (D) beat N. T. Corbett (O).

9st. and under.—M. B. Blakstad (W) beat B. P. Grant (A).
 9st. 8lbs. and under. Holder, M. A. Meyer.—J. M. G. Walker (E) beat M. G. L. Staepoole (A).
 10st. 3lbs and under.—B. W. Abbott (D) beat D. R. Stubbs (B).
 10st. 12 lbs and under.—M. P. J. Bufton (B) beat A. P. J. Brennan (W).
 11st. 6lbs and under.—C. J. Hales (E) walk over.

We thank Mr H. E. Payne who has made a point of coming over from Middlesbrough to referee the two matches and the finals, despite petrol rationing, and also to the judges whom he brought with him.

GOLF

It is a happy task to report the first golf meeting between boys present and past of the School. We younger men lost. In the morning, singles, Hales was the backbone of the team, beating Russell at the 17th, King played with seemingly natural steadiness to win farther from home, Mr Sheahan (who with Mr Blackledge kindly helped fill out the school team), gave us another point and Smyth played particularly well to halve with Armour. Hughes-Onslow was disappointing as was Knight who tailed off badly from a balanced position to lose three holes from home. At lunch the School were down 4—6. In the afternoon Knight found better form and with Hales gave nothing away to Group Captain Flood and Russell and Colonel Bogey could claim few strokes from them. Hales stands out as the outstanding player in the School, with an accurate and, indeed, beautiful swing. King and Mr Blackledge found more in common than mere friendship and romped home, but the rest of the side succumbed to the more skilful old boys.

There was more enjoyment in this than the pleasure of playing round Ganton. The Old Boys were kindness itself. Some of us played well, others badly, but I know we all hoped this to be a precedent for future engagements—and, what is more important, the event served to make us more interested and enthusiastic about that worthy cause—the Halford-Hewitt.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

As the three original companies were rather over strength it was considered desirable to form No. 4 Company at the beginning of the term. It is Commanded by Captain G. Hughes with S. Dyer as Under-Officer.

The recruits company started very comfortably with a most interesting lecture by Squadron Leader S. Turner, D.F.C., R.A.F., on fifty years of powered flight. His lecture was illustrated by one of the finest films of its kind that many had ever seen. We are grateful to Squadron Leader Turner for coming and for giving the answer to the many questions which his talk brought forth from what seemed a very knowledgeable audience.

Training followed a normal pattern within the companies and to the instructors courses was added a drill course under the shrewd eye of R.S.M. Hennessy.

The results of both examinations for Certificate 'A' were perhaps a little above the normal and the standard of instruction by some Senior N.C.O.s well above.

On 11th March the main body of the Contingent went to the Saltersgate Training Area. During the morning there were demonstrations by the detachment of the Guards Training Battalion. The demonstrations of section and platoon attack were remarkable for the magnificent tactical handling of weapons by the Welsh Guards' demonstration platoon. A Grenadier demonstration platoon showed a number of newer weapons including the F.N. Rifle, Energa Grenade, 3.5 Rocket Launcher, and

a comparison between the Sten and Patchett Guns. They ended with a most impressive fire-power demonstration.

The afternoon was more strenuous. About fifty Senior N.C.O.s fired Bren Guns and 2 inch Mortars. This gave an opportunity for the Junior N.C.O.s to act as Commanders among the remainder.

Tactical training was carried out under the Brigade of Guards' instructors with guardsmen as enemy: all benefited from their infectious enthusiasm and forthright exhortation!

Our thanks are due to Major R. Candlish, Grenadier Guards, Commanding the Training Detachment, for having us and for the great trouble taken by him and his staff which made the day both useful and enjoyable.

We were glad to have with us for the greater part of the day Brigadier J. Proudlock, D.S.O., D.D. Cadets and Home Guard, who came from War Office for this parade and Brigadier W. Loring, C.B.E., Schools' Liaison Officer from Northern Command.

On the same day the Signal Section spent the day training at the O.T.W., Catterick and the Royal Air Force Section flying at R.A.F. Station, Dishforth.

Both these 'specialist' sections owe so much to the 'regular assistance' they receive that it seems idle to single out one particular day for special praise, though we are deeply grateful for the help which is always forthcoming from Dishforth and from the Officers Training Wing, Royal Signals.

The Royal Air Force Section is at the time of writing in camp at the Royal Air Force Station, Gaydon, whither they flew in a Hastings on going home day. The Headmaster and Commanding Officer followed them in a smaller aeroplane two days later for a 'Flying Visit', to find them in good order.

The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under-Officers: S. Dyer, T. J. Firth, M. A. Meyer, R. G. Vincent.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: R. Lorimer, B. J. Morris, F. H. Scarfe, A. R. Umney, J. F. Young.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants: S. Fraser, C. R. Holmes, N. Macleod, M. J. Masterton-Smith, A. D. Pender-Cudlip.

To be Sergeants: R. H. Bellville, J. J. Burlison, L. F. Chasseaud, C. A. Connolly, C. A. del Tufo, W. A. Dillon, J. Hancox, G. L. Jackson, A. S. Knight, P. B. Lucas, H. C. Northcote, F. C. Radcliffe, S. F. Reynolds, C. A. Rimmer, C. P. Rushforth, P. J. Smyth, I. P. Stitt, N. C. Villers, T. A. Wardale.

To be Corporals: J. C. Bell, D. M. Bird, J. F. Boardman, A. E. Bowring, A. E. Butcher, J. S. Coghlan, J. A. Craven, P. H. Dale, F. G. Dearlove, D. H. Glynn, A. R. Iveson, A. J. King, J. Macmillan, C. Marshall, M. G. Montgomery, B. T. O'Driscoll, F. H. Quinlan, R. E. Randag, W. J. Ryan, J. D. Sayers, S. P. Scott, C. G. Wojakowski.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examination held on 15th March 1957 the following members of the Contingent passed.

P. N. Bankoff, J. J. Carlson, F. Ellenbroek, S. F. Gowring, P. J. Harris, P. C. Irvan, A. Kaye, I. J. Lewis, P. R. Loyd, M. Macintyre, B. Marriner, P. R. Meyer, A. R. McCausland, C. Nicholson, C. O'Malley, H. Pattison, N. Reynolds, J. W. Robertson, R. P. Smith, J. Stokes, D. J. Trench, W. R. Witham.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examination held on 18th March 1957 the following member of the Contingent 'Passed with Credit' and is promoted Corporal.

P. J. Le Breton.

The following passed and are appointed Lance-Corporals.

M. D. Ahern, D. O. Ainscough, O. R. Backhouse, M. B. Bell, J. G. Binning, J. N. Bishop, H. J. Bowen, J. J. Brennan, G. P. Brocklehurst, D. F. Burns, P. C. Cafferkey, A. Cant, N. Carver, R. A. Chamberlain, P. N. Channer, P. M. Clayden, R. E. Coghlan, B. M. Cole, P. B. Conroy, R. T. Cotton, H. Crawford, R. W. Cuthbertson, W. E. D'Abbans, R. M. Dammann, M. C. Deedes, C. de Fresnes, M. de Lacy, M. J. Dewhurst, J. P. Dowson, P. R. Feilding, P. W. Fell, M. D. Ferriss, A. T. Festing, J. R. Fitzgerald, T. R. Gallagher, J. Gilbert, J. R. Grainger, R. J. Grant, J. C. Heddy, J. M. Iveson, T. J. Jackson, A. Kassapian, C. Kelly, M. A. Kennedy, T. G. Kuklinski, S. T. Leonard, J. T. Lyons, J. D. Macdonald, P. W. Martin, A. J. Masterton-Smith, M. R. Mather, A. Medlicott, S. M. Moor, J. J. Morris, C. Mowbray, S. M. O'Connell, K. M. O'Neill, E. A. Pearce, R. D. Petre, A. R. Rawsthorne, A. J. Richards, M. E. Rimmer, P. J. Robinson, S. J. Rothwell, J. G. Ryan, C. M. Ryan, C. Sanders, A. J. Scholefield, H. J. Scrope, J. A. Slater, P. R. Slessor, A. Stanton, A. Stirling, G. Stitt, D. O. Thunder, C. White, J. H. Whitworth, M. Wright, N. T. Ruddin.

SIGNALS CLASSIFICATION

At the examination held at the Officers' Training Wing, Royal Signals, Catterick, on the 11th March, the following members of the Signals section passed.

D. J. Connolly, W. H. Considine, F. J. Crichton-Stuart, R. H. Fanshawe, J. M. Hunter, N. E. Kerr Smiley, J. J. Komarnicki, C. R. Morley, H. F. Mumford Smith, P. F. McSwiney, S. Sarmiento, D. J. Synnott, S. B. Tusting.

HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

SPRING TERM, 1957

SENIORS

	Score last		Score this term		Total	Order of Merit
	Term	Group	App.	Snap		
St Aidan's	474	60	191	224	949	3
St Bede's	466	65	189	231	951	2
St Cuthbert's	477	65	182	228	952	1
St Dunstan's	463	65	186	222	936	4
St Edward's	432	43	173	206	854	8
St Hugh's	431	34	137	130	732	9
St Oswald's	453	48	176	215	892	6
St Thomas's	468	60	173	217	918	5
St Wilfrid's	462	48	173	186	869	7

JUNIORS

St Aidan's	55	176	227	458	3
St Bede's	48	180	214	442	5
St Cuthbert's	48	173	214	435	8
St Dunstan's	55	181	202	438	7
St Edward's	48	156	184	388	9
St Hugh's	65	187	226	478	1
St Oswald's	60	184	207	451	4
St Thomas's	51	171	219	441	6
St Wilfrid's	55	189	218	462	2

The following matches have been fired under *Country Life* (less landscape) conditions.

1ST VIII			
	Points		
	For	Against	Result
Winchester	704	653	Won
Welbeck	697	650	Won
Blundells	691	679	Won
Kelly College	704	681	Won
Framlingham	697	696	Won
Rossall	694	670	Won
Downside	704	668	Won
Clifton	694	681	Won
Victoria College Jersey	703	673	Won
St Peter's	694	676	Won
Cheltenham	695	651	Won
Sherborne	694	647	Won
The Leys	691	664	Won
Allhallows	674	683	Lost

2ND VIII			
	For	Against	Result
Downside	681	612	Won
Winchester	681	615	Won
Welbeck	681	615	Won
Framlingham	681	649	Won

THE BEAGLES

AFTER hunting only on Saturdays during the holidays, the pack reverted to the normal two days a week when the School returned, R. Whitfield replacing A. R. Fitzherbert as Master and hunting hounds on the Wednesdays and holidays.

January and February are notoriously months when it is far from easy to provide good sport and kill hares. It says a great deal, therefore, for the success of the new Master that the high standard of sport enjoyed before Christmas was at least maintained and there were some really outstanding hunts as well as very hard days for hounds and all concerned. Hunting mostly over rough moorland country, the field, as well as the pack, need more than ordinary stamina.

The first Wednesday meet in January was at the South Lodge, never an easy place, and after Mr Hornsey had put us on to one of his hares a hunt over Coney Hill ended with hounds killing their hare on the edge of the Big Wood.

The next Wednesday, at Tom Smith's Cross, provided perhaps the best hunt of the season, nearly two hours on a big and very strong moorland hare. The day was spent in the Deer Park, mostly round Antofts, though hounds got as far up as the main road and right down to the river. The hare was eventually killed in the edge of Hollins Wood, overlooking the Rye.

The next outstanding hunt was from the meet at Beadlam Rigg on Saturday, 16th February, when some of the School were able to be out. Some excitement with

a fox from Pinderdale, when the field included cars, tractors, sheep-dogs as well as mounted followers, was followed by a fine hunt of an hour, mostly on top of the Rigg, but ending with a straight run to the top of Birk Nab, down the bank, and over the moor to the edge of Mitchell Hagg, where hounds were breaking up their hare when the first follower caught them up.

Saltergate Bank Top, another Saturday, the 23rd, was notable for its sudden and prolonged blizzard, a long run (probably a fox) to Newton, the interesting and varied courses of action taken by the members of the field (in which the Trinity Foot were well represented) on losing hounds in the snowstorm, and the A.A. Scout's news that the Master and hounds were in Pickering.

On Shrove Monday Shaw Ridge, Bransdale gave us another first-class hunt. Finding above Loft House, hounds hunted well on a holding scent for an hour or so before pushing their hare over the road, past Barker Plantation, to kill short of Lidmoor. A second hare took them down into the dale, over the river, below Cockayne, and up the other side. Leaving Bonfield Ghyll well on their left, hounds ran on into Bilsdale where they had to be stopped.

Two enjoyable days, in spite of poor scenting conditions, at East Moors and Rudland Chapel, ended the season. Meanwhile there had been one more memorable Saturday at Goathland. A day spoilt by too many hares, hounds running hard for three hours, ended in failing light with their changing to a fox. By eight o'clock most of the pack had been collected on Egton High Moor and the van was bogged by the wet track off which it had skidded. A long walk in the dark over the moor to a distant light, a farm house, and the van was retrieved by a tractor. And by eleven o'clock or thereabouts the Master and Huntsman were back, drying out, and having their first meal since breakfast.

This has been a really excellent season with the tally a record for post-war years.

The Point-to-Point also provided a record, R. Whitfield setting up a new record time of 25 mins 35 2 secs. W. Welstead was second and J. E. Massey third. P. M. Nares won the Junior Cup, with R. J. Gerrard second and W. H. Pattisson third. There were forty-one runners.

The Junior House race was run later over the same course as last year. Twenty-nine entered. R. Q. Honeywill won from J. H. Wardle, and S. E. Tyrrell was third.

THE SEA SCOUTS

THE Troop had a most successful term under the excellent leadership of P. G. Batho to whom we owe our sincere thanks. The term was unusual for there was practically no snow and on the one occasion when the lake was frozen the ice was so thin that, while we were wondering what to do, the wind blew the ice across the lake and crushed it against the north bank. As a result of this weather there was Scouting on every Wednesday except one. The usual sailing and maintenance kept the Troop busy. A pipe was laid from the Q.M. Hut to the sluice to replace the old stone drain; one of the old dinghies was fitted with new ribs in preparation for covering it with glass fibre next term. During the term it was decided to get a new pulling dinghy and this is now being made for us in Scarborough and should be ready for the summer. The usual elections were held at the end of term and we congratulate M. J. Dewhurst on his election as Troop Leader for the coming next year. On Shrove Monday some forty members of the Troop went to St John's Colliery, Normanton, where we were shown the surface workings and taken down to the coal face. We thank all those who arranged the expedition and showed us around.

During the holidays the usual camp was held at Fishbourne, so yet once again we were indebted to the kindness of the Dorrien Smiths. An interesting expedition was made to H.M.S. *Victory*, and a most successful and enjoyable day was spent at sea on board H.M.S. *Shalford* which came in as far as the second Dolphin and picked us up at Fishbourne. We were given every facility to see and use everything on the ship even to the degree of altering course to rescue the hat of one Sea Scout which had gone overboard. We offer our thanks to Lieut. Cmdr L. A. W. Pease and to the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Shalford*. During the second part of the camp the weather was excellent and we had plenty of sailing in the *Ann*. On the last evening the Dorrien Smiths showed us the paintings they had made during their cruise through the canals of southern France in the *Forge*. They will be going on a similar trip this July and August and they would welcome anyone who would like to join them in the *Forge*.

THE less said about the slipping of the terrace in front of the House the better. However, one of the hard wickets has survived and by the beginning of term many think that the area will be usable. The machines for the levelling of the fields are to return soon, and they have our good wishes for fine weather so that the job may at last be finished.

THE term proved to be unusually mild, as Spring Terms go, and consequently there was never an opportunity for skating or sledging. Yet more often than not it was also impossible to have organized games, the fields being too wet and cut up. As a result there was always a rush to play football on the rink, and to play indoor cricket in the gym. Some good work was done in the carpentry shop, and a certain amount of modelling, though less than is normally seen, on the gallery. There was a revival of interest in conjuring, especially in preparation for the end-of-term entertainment. The *Gazette* put out posters appealing for contributions, which it is hoarding for its Exhibition number.

THE House was mercifully free from anything in the nature of an epidemic, the sick room being usually empty.

THE films shown this term were of the high standard to which we are becoming accustomed. The best was probably *The Dam Busters*. *The Colditz Story* and *Father Brown* were among the other good ones.

A NOTABLE change this term was the new set of curtains in the chapel, their gold colour blending well with the oak and being a great improvement.

THROUGHOUT the term there was shooting practice in the miniature range in preparation for the Gosling Cup Competition. It soon became clear that the standard would be high, and there

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

was considerable difficulty in choosing the finalists. It was decided to take into the final the nine who had the highest average over ten shoots, and to offer for competition an N.R.A. Badge to the remainder. This was won by J. S. Waller, who in fact scored only one point less than S. E. Tyrrell, who won the Gosling Cup with the good score of 55 out of 60. This represents 10 points for a half inch group, 18 out of 20 in the application, and 27 out of 30 in the snap. The highest scorers in the snap were J. I. A. Robertson and D. F. Wardle, who throughout the shooting practice had the highest average.

The final result was:

1st	. S. E. Tyrrell
2nd	. D. F. Wardle
3rd	. C. E. Fitzherbert
4th	. J. I. A. Robertson
5th	. T. A. L. Huskinson
6th	. E. P. V. McSheehy
7th	. J. R. Marsh
8th	. D. A. Pratt
9th	. T. J. Lewis

It is worth noting that, in addition to the above, J. S. Waller, A. C. Chambers, T. S. Grey and M. B. Bean all reached a good standard and with more practice should be proficient.

BOXING had been going on two evenings a week during both the Winter Terms, and ended with the Boxing Competition. The high standard of many of those taking part was a credit to the good work of Sgt Calligan, the Instructor. The Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to S. E. Tyrrell, and M. D. Stanton was the runner-up. The results of the bouts were as follows:

C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes	beat	M. A. Ramshaw.
B. M. Brennan	beat	C. D. Blackiston.
D. A. Johnston	beat	P. C. Barry.
A. P. Brown	beat	J. C. Goldschmidt.
M. J. Stott	beat	T. P. Crosland.
J. H. Loch	beat	J. D. Fitzgerald.
D. F. Wardle	beat	R. H. Jackson.

D. A. Pratt beat A. P. Kinross.
 R. Q. Honeywill beat N. R. Balfour.
 C. J. Martin Murphy beat A. C. Chambers.
 T. R. Clapton beat J. L. Jones.
 M. D. Stanton beat D. A. Fellowes.
 G. D. Du Pré Moore beat P. A. Duncan.
 H. A. Maclaren beat W. J. Gilbey.
 S. E. Tyrrell beat R. R. Boardman.

As the term progressed interest began to centre upon cross country running, and a considerable number would spend any free afternoons getting to know the course. The interest and enthusiasm of many in their first year was particularly noticeable.

First came the Point-to-Point, for those who hunt, of whom twenty-nine entered. The race was held about a fortnight before the end of the term, over the new course which was adopted with such success last year. To the general surprise the winner, by a large margin, was R. Q. Honeywill, who had, nevertheless, been keenest of all in making use of opportunities for training. The next three places were filled by D. F. Wardle, S. E. Tyrrell and H. A. M. Maclaren. It may be noted here that during the term the Master of Hounds awarded stockings to J. S. Waller, A. P. Q. F. Brown, H. A. M. Maclaren, T. R. Clapton and T. M. Charles-Edwards. They had been awarded to D. N. C. Maclaren during the previous term.

The Cross Country was held a week later, and though the weather cleared up for the race, rain was pouring down steadily in the middle of the day. This may account for the disappointing fact that ten people chose not to run, though in good health. Eighty-seven took part, and at half-way, J. E. Miller, R. Q. Honeywill, P. G. C. Maxwell, S. E. Tyrrell and D. F. Wardle formed a bunch in the lead, any of whom might have won, and several others were less than ten yards behind. But during the second half R. Q. Honeywill built up a clear lead to win easily and deservedly. S. E. Tyrrell, D. F. Wardle and H. A. M.

Maclaren were the next three to finish. Many others ran very creditably, and as always some of the real heroes of the race were those who ran with determination in spite of the fact that their talents do not lie in this sphere.

ON 26th March the Junior House Concert took place. The programme was as follows:

VIOLIN SOLO		
Andantino Grazioso	<i>Pleyel</i>	
	R. J. Haworth	
PIANO SOLO		
Allegro Vivace	<i>Kuhlau</i>	
	A. P. Beatty	
TROMBONE SOLO		
Moderato Grazioso	<i>Stanley</i>	
	D. A. Fellowes	
BAGPIPE CHANTER SOLO		
79th Farewell to Gibraltar	<i>Camerons' March</i>	
	D. N. C. Maclaren	
VIOLIN SOLO		
Gavotte	<i>Quantz</i>	
	H. R. Schulte	
'CELLO SOLO		
Zwei Tanze	<i>Hasse</i>	
	T. J. Lewis	
VIOLIN SOLO		
Swinging	<i>Carse</i>	
	P. J. Pender-Cudlip	
OBOE SOLO		
Giga	<i>Corelli</i>	
	J. L. Jones	
VIOLIN SOLO		
Sarabande	<i>Mell</i>	
	A. B. Capes	
TRIO FOR TWO CLARINETS AND OBOE		
From 1st Brandenburg Concerto	<i>J. S. Bach</i>	
	P. A. Duncan, S. E. Tyrrell and J. L. Jones	
VIOLIN SOLO		
Rondeau	<i>Buononcini</i>	
	B. M. Brennan	
PART SONG		
Sound the Trumpet	<i>Purcell</i>	
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN		

We were sorry to see that the Junior House Orchestra had failed to prepare an item satisfactorily, and we hope that its members will reach a high standard in time for the Exhibition. This lack was partly counterbalanced by the choral singing of over forty volunteers, which was a welcome innovation.

THE Retreat was held on the feast of the Annunciation, and we are most grateful to Fr Lawrence Glancey of Edinburgh for coming to give it. His discourses were much appreciated. We would also like to mention how pleased we were that Fr Gabriel Gilbey was able to sing the Mass for us on St Benedict's Day.

ON the last Sunday of the term there was an informal variety entertainment produced entirely by the boys, which was a great success. D. F. Wardle acted as compère, filling any gaps, and the various items were a credit to all the performers, and to those who planned them and helped in their production. A very full part in the show was played by C. J. Martin Murphy and R. J. Haworth, the latter doing some excellent conjuring.

RUGBY

As is so frequently the case in the Spring Term, the ground was more often than not unfit for games. Set games were comparatively few and far between and, no one being stale, they were played with even more zest than usual. Many people who had tended to be apathetic last term showed considerable improvement. The wet weather unfortunately meant that most of the match fixtures had to be cancelled, and it so happened that no 1st XV matches were possible. There were, however, three matches played by an 'A' XV composed of good players in their first year, who were at the same time not too large. Their matches were against schools which only play rugby in the Spring Term, but whose teams always make up in spirit and keenness anything they may lack in experience. The 'A' XV forwards sometimes had difficulty in holding

their own in the set scrums and especially in the line-out, yet won possession of the ball most of the time, and the three-quarters ran with determination and timed their passes well. The first match against Bramcote was won 20-0, and the second one, away, was won by a similar margin. The match against Aysgarth was played here and proved to be an excellent game, being won by 31 points to 3, though it would be quite wrong to conclude from the score that the run of play was one-sided. There was also an exciting game between a small side and the Gilling team, which won 6-3. Finally, it must be recorded that J. J. H. Forrest was also among those awarded their colours last term, though his name was omitted in error from the list in the last JOURNAL.

THE SCOUTS

The weather during the Spring Term was exceptionally fine for that time of the year. As a result of this good fortune the troop was able to turn out on all the available Wednesdays. With the help of the Rovers we completed the new front walls and doorways to the two patrol huts which had been begun in the autumn. The Owls and the Squirrels Patrols moved into their new quarters on the last Wednesday of term.

The Second Class badge work has progressed very satisfactorily indeed. Nearly all the troop have all but completed the rests. Proficiency badges were also awarded at the end of term.

On St Benedict's feast about half the troop went over to the Gilling Woods for lunch and a wide game. The weather was magnificent and, together with the large and appetising tea provided at the Fairfax Arms, made the whole day most enjoyable.

The Patrol Competition was again closely contested. The fact that there was only a difference of thirteen marks between the winning patrol and the fourth patrol reflects the interest and keenness of all the patrol leaders. In the end the Woodpeckers just managed to beat the Squirrels by two marks.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

Head Captain: J. B. P. Squire.

Captain of Rugby: A. L. Bucknall.

Captains: S. F. P. Halliday, D. W. Tarleton, C. J. Vickers, A. L. Bucknall, P. T. L. Leach, P. T. Curran, S. J. Fraser.

Secretaries: C. J. Coverdale, T. A. T. Chance, R. F. Poole, M. F. Holmes.

Sacristans: Hon. D. J. Vaughan, P. E. G. Cary-Elwes, P. H. Marsh, J. M. Madden, G. P. Roche.

The Anteroom: M. K. Goldschmidt, H. J. B. FitzGerald.

Bookmen: D. H. Woods, T. G. Fairhurst, A. D. O. Jenkins, M. G. G. Moorhouse, M. J. Fresson.

Librarians: C. J. Bird, T. H. F. Tully.

The Art Room: G. F. Williams, O. J. McCarthy.

The Carpentry Shop: J. F. Cunliffe, T. J. Price.

Office-Men: G. O. C. Swayne, P. J. Marsden.

P. A. H. BLACKISTON joined the School in January.

AN Easter Term without sledging! The very idea of such a catastrophe would have been dismissed with a smile in January. Even when February had passed and the snowdrops appeared, the chance of at least one fall of snow did not appear remote. But when March came and the days grew warm enough for the School to watch matches without overcoats, even the optimists had to resign themselves to the inevitable. There was, indeed, one morning in March when snow lay invitingly on the slopes of the Wolery. But it was gone by lunch time and the sledges were left to slumber till another winter, and the heifers and their lord to continue cropping their field in peace. Instead of snow came rain—lots of it. It fell steadily for a week. The fields became

waterlogged; the skating rink unskatable; and cross country runners from the College were a familiar sight as they laboured up the Avenue and away beyond Primrose Springs and the Temple. The floods ceased as suddenly as they had started. Normal life was resumed, and the joys of sledging were forgotten in the thrill of rugby and the exhilaration of the skating rink.

FR ABBOT happened to be away for the feast of St Aelred, the patron saint of Gilling. We are grateful to Fr William who came across to say the Mass and preach about St Aelred and his Abbey at Rievaulx.

This year it was decided to have a change from the traditional Third Form outing to the Castle Museum at York. A walk across the Moors from the region of Tom Smith's Cross was planned. The object of the outing was to honour St Aelred by visiting Rievaulx and then round off the day with bacon and eggs at Helmsley. Everything depended on the weather and St Aelred, himself, was given the responsibility of seeing that it kept fine. He did not fail us. The sun shone brightly the whole day and the walk from the Moor road down into the wooded valley of the Rye could be made leisurely and in the lightest of clothing. The Abbey looked its best in the bright sunshine. Every nook and cranny of it was explored, including an underground passage which long ago served as the main drain, and through which a stream once flowed into the river. A wash at the village spring removed most of the mud which had been acquired earlier during the damming of a moorland stream, and the bus was there again for the journey into Helmsley and tea. After tea there was the short journey back and the excellent film *The Dam Busters*. It had been a wonderful day, and a word of thanks to St Aelred for providing the marvellous weather was not forgotten.

APART from the arrival of parents, the Wednesday film show is the event of every week. This term the programme of films has been an extremely good one. *The Colditz Story*, *Mandy*, *The Dam Busters*, *Above us the Waves*, *Distant Drums*, *Scaramouche* and *Father Brown* were all first-rate entertainment. And the delightful Tom and Jerry Cartoon, *The Two Mouseketeers*, must surely be one of the cleverest and funniest of its kind.

IN the Under 11 Spelling Competition among Northern Preparatory Schools, Gilling were again first, this time winning by 48 marks.

THE Concert was held on 17th March, the feast of St Patrick. The usual date, Laetare Sunday, happened this year to be the last Sunday of the term.

The excellent programme of music and singing was enjoyed by a crowded gallery—more than eighty tenors and basses from the College being present to sing in the Messiah! Our thanks are due to Miss McEllister, Fr Austin and Mr Lorigan who made such an enjoyable afternoon possible. The programme was as follows:

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Minuet from Don Giovanni *Mozart*
Waltz in D *Schubert*
Mazurka from Coppelia Ballet *Delibes*
Played by the Orchestra

PIANO

Andante in F *Diabelli*
J. R. Nicholson

VIOLIN

Rondo in D *Pleyel*
P. J. Corrigan

'Cargoes'

Sung by the Gilling Singers
Words by J. Masfield
Music by Martin Shaw

PIANO

The Little Cossack *Kohler*
F. E. Hawe

QUARTET

Choral *Schumann*
R. F. Poole, P. J. Corrigan,
J. B. Squire, D. W. Tarleton

HARMONIC VERSE

The Gay Gordons *Sir Henry Newbolt*
The Frog *Hilaire Belloc*

VIOLIN

Minuet and Trio *Mozart*
R. F. Poole

PIANO

Minuet and Trio *Pleyel*
Study in G. Minor *Burgmuller*
G. O. C. Swayne
Two Choruses from the 'Messiah'
Handel

1. Worthy is the Lamb
2. Amen

The Ampleforth
and Gilling Choral Society

AN unusually high standard of work in the Art Room has been evident this term and those who gain the distinction of having their pictures exhibited in the Anteroom may now admire them in suitable frames. To one whose appreciation of the finer points of art is very superficial it would seem that there will be great competition for the Third Form Prize in this subject.

As the end of the term came in sight those two necessary evils, Examinations and the Form Order, began to cast their shadows before them. But with them, also, came the special Teas, the T.A.R.S. Cake and thoughts of the holidays to hold the balance. Once again Matron and her staff provided superb teas and for this and many other reasons they deserve the sincere gratitude of everyone.

ON the last Sunday of the term a delightful informal Concert was given by those who did not manage to appear in the earlier one. All those who took part in it are to be congratulated and thanked for a most enjoyable recital.

RUGBY

RESULTS

1st XV

v. Junior House A	H	W	6—3
v. Bramcote	A	W	17—0
v. Aysgarth	A	D	9—9
v. Bramcote	H	W	23—3
v. St Martins	H	L	6—9
v. Aysgarth	H	W	25—0

2nd XV

v. Aysgarth	A	W	18—0
v. Aysgarth	H	W	14—3

The open winter provided one of the fullest seasons of rugby that can be remembered. There was plenty of opportunity for practice and it was good to note how well it was used. There are now two well-established institutions at Gilling which have contributed much to recent successes. One is Fr Gervase's 'Kicking-Game'. Not only is this an enjoyable game in itself but also, by reason of its carefully devised and elastic rules, it does give excellent practice in kicking, catching, passing and falling on the ball. The other institution is what is known as the 'Sergeant-Major Practice'. To explain this in detail would be to give away trade secrets. Suffice it to say that it provides the perfect pre-match 'toning-up' for the whole team and calls for boundless energy on the part of the Sergeant-Major.

The team showed improvement on its performance in the Christmas Term. Former weaknesses, especially in kicking and tackling, had been made good and there seemed to be much more cohesion in the team and more mutual confidence. Good backing-up between forwards and backs and a readiness to switch the direction of attack provided additional scoring power. Fraser, at stand-off, seemed to have learned a lot during the Christmas holidays and could now put to good use the excellent services sent out by Poole at scrum-half. Fitzgerald, at centre-threequarter, was

perhaps the most improved player. His defence, especially his falling on the ball, has become very good and he has learned that if you go on trying you will at length find a gap even in the best organized defence. Freeland, on the wing, is beginning to run with balance and power. His place-kicking should be valuable next year. Among the forwards, the Captain, Bucknall, was an inspiration to the whole team with his tackling and backing-up. Of the forwards, who are, incidentally, now much more than a mechanical heeling machine, McCann deserves special mention for his improvement.

For the first match the Junior House sent over a generously selected side which provided one of the best games of the season. Gilling just won by the narrow margin of three points. The backs were well tested by the smart and determined covering of Maclaren, Brennan, Gilby and Jones. The Gilling defence too did well to contain Jones at stand-off. Fortunately for Gilling he had no one to support him at centre, as the one potentially dangerous centre-threequarter in the team was on that day learning to play in an unaccustomed place.

In the second half of the Bramcote match the teams had to contend with driving sleet and snow and Gilling emerged from the ordeal with credit. A heavy Aysgarth pack showed up a weakness in the pushing power of the forwards. The backs did well to score three tries with such a meagre share of the ball. In the return match with Bramcote the backing up of forwards and backs was seen at its best. St Martin's gave the hardest match of the term. It was a dry and very blustery day and the St Martin's team adapted themselves much more quickly to the conditions than did Gilling. They were leading by three points at half-time. All credit to the Gilling forwards who fought back in the second half and gained a mastery. In the end Gilling lost, as indeed they deserved to do, through being caught napping. In the last minute of the game,

after a touch down, St Martin's dropped out 'the wrong way'. Their wing caught the ball cleanly and raced the length of the field for the winning try.

In the final match against Aysgarth when the Gilling team played at its best, the season ended on a happy note with a clear-cut victory. This is a promising team though it is to be hoped that it realizes that there is still much to be learned. For the record it may be noted that in the two terms of the season the team has scored 218 points against 75. Thanks are due to Fr Basil and Brother Leander for kindly coming to referee matches.

Congratulations to T. Price, M. McCann, P. Leach, T. Chance and R. Freeland who were awarded their colours in the course of the term. The team chosen to have its photograph taken was as follows: F. Holmes, M. Moorhouse, H. Fitzgerald, J. Squire, R. Freeland, S. Fraser, R. Poole, T. Price, M. McCann, P. Leach, F. Halliday, J. Cunliffe, A.

Bucknall (*Captain*), A. Jenkins and T. Chance.

BOXING

There were so many boys anxious to box in the Competition that it had to be spread over two days. This is indeed testimony to the healthy and popular state of the sport at Gilling. On the second day, Fr Julian, Brother Dominic and Bufton kindly came over from the College to judge. It was encouraging to hear Fr Julian remark that he thought it was one of the best displays of boxing he had seen at Gilling. There were several skilful and forceful bouts. Fr Julian would like to see a little more attention paid to footwork. The Judges awarded the Senior Boxing Cup to A. Bucknall and the Junior Cup to R. Rooney. The prizes for the 'Best Loser' went to R. Poole in the Senior Division and to N. Brown in the Junior. J. Squire, S. Fraser, P. Leach, H. Oxley and R. Freeland received special mention.

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LXII

October 1957

Part III

THE NEW ABBEY CHURCH

READERS of the JOURNAL will have seen in the last two numbers some photographs of the demolition of the old church at Ampleforth, and of the preparations on the site for the building of the new abbey church. The frontispiece of this number gives the artist's impression of the interior of this new church, and this may be of interest in view of the appeal for funds to help in its building which will soon be made. The following is some account of the task which lies ahead for the Ampleforth community, and of the Church which we have at last set ourselves to build.

The old church was built and opened exactly a hundred years ago. By 1920 the numbers in the monastery and school had far outgrown it and plans for a new abbey church were made by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. In 1925 the new choir of this church was finished, built at the end of the old church, which continued to serve as the nave. This has been the situation so well known to generations of boys during the last thirty years. Equally well known is the fact that our numbers have once again outgrown this expedient and the need to set to work to complete Sir Giles's plan has become ever more urgent.

The plan of the church is for three domes. To the west is the dome, already built, under which is the monastic choir. In the centre is another and higher dome rising into the tower. The high altar stands between the choir and the central dome and the space beneath the central dome is given to the sanctuary. Under the third dome lies the nave, sunk several feet below the sanctuary and the surrounding aisles so that all will have a clear view of the high altar. In the nave, and in the narthex and its gallery at the East end of it, is seating for a congregation of roughly 600. To the north of the central dome is a transept with sacristies on either side. This transept is planned to stretch across the little cloister, the roof of which becomes the floor of the organ gallery. Opposite is the south transept with the Memorial and St Bener's chapels on one side and three new chapels on the other. The two transepts have seating for another 100 or more.

There are only six chapels at nave level. But under the nave, and the transept and aisle to the south, lies a crypt with twenty chapels to be added to the four crypt chapels already built. The central chapel under the nave is a large one with seating for nearly a hundred.

For various reasons, mostly connected with the need for economy, Sir Giles has given up the use of the green stone—Blue Hornton—for the piers and arches of the interior which is to be of simple rough plaster throughout. The artist's impression which is printed as a frontispiece gives an opportunity for judging how much of a loss this will be, or whether it may not in fact increase the dignity and simplicity of the church. The character of the outside of the church remains the same as that of the choir already built.

Such is the church so long contemplated but now at last in process of being built. The present building programme to which we have committed ourselves is estimated to cost roughly £180,000. This will build the central dome, and the nave and crypt beneath it. But the tower, the north and south transepts and, still more important, the upper part of the nave with its third dome, are not included in this figure. For those another £70,000 must be found, bringing the total cost for finishing the church to £250,000. The great and admirable efforts of the Guild of St Laurence, the generosity of our friends and our own endeavours during the last thirty years have collected about £100,000. At present costs, and granted that the present contract can be extended without the contractors moving away from the site, we therefore need £150,000 to see the church completed. This is the challenge which must be met, and for which an appeal for help will shortly be made. We know that it will be answered with generosity and self-sacrifice so that a church worthy of all that Ampleforth stands for will rise to the greater glory of God.

LETTER TO A CATHOLIC OFFICER

MOST people have a defective idea of leadership for either they think of it as something imposed from above or they imagine that, by fitting themselves into some hereditary mould, leadership will fall upon them like a mantle.

You can see how badly a certain type of leadership works out in practice by the chaotic state of industrial relations and the gulf that often separates the men from the management. The people do not trust their management because they know that there is no real understanding to be had from them. Though no malice may be present, the separation of the two parties by education, background and conflicting interests is complete.

Obviously the same difficulties are there in the Services, but a Catholic officer has an immense advantage in identity of religious beliefs with those of his co-religionists who come under his command.

Jacques Maritain has this to say: "The Church is the Kingdom of God in a state of Pilgrimage and Crucifixion. If we better understand the mystery of the Church we would understand that, amidst the vicissitudes of temporal societies and civilisations, what the Church seeks or requires above all is not to be separated from the people.

Clearly every Christian individually taken has no moral obligation "to exist with the people". . . But if in a collective manner and in most instances the social and temporal groups of Christian denomination do not exist in this way with the people, then a deep-rooted disorder is introduced into the world and will be paid for at great cost.

Pope Pius XI's statement on "the great scandal of the nineteenth century" has often been quoted and rightly so. The working class turned away from the Church because the Christian world turned away from the working class. For the people to exist with Christ it is necessary that Christians exist with the people.'

Now if M. Maritain is right it is necessary for the officers 'to exist' with the men, in particular with their Catholic men. How is this to be achieved? How is an officer going to identify himself with the people his vocation it is to lead?

For us the first step is comparatively easy. It is to get some Catholics together—how many in number will depend on the rank and influence of the officer—and to get to know them. Then to propose an organised form of the lay apostolate which would be a permanent centre of Catholic life on the camp, with a programme of work designed to reach out to every Catholic there.

The Legion of Mary, which has the glory of 1,000 martyrs for the faith within the last ten years to its credit, is, to my mind, the most suitable one for the services. The splendid title often puts people off at first since they assume—knowing nothing of its history or record—that it is for women only and is concerned only with a passive kind of piety. The reverse is the truth and a reading of the first few pages of the Handbook will dispel any illusions you may have about it.

Let us now look honestly at what is likely to happen. After a few weeks it is inevitable that the first impulse of enthusiasm will weaken and members will begin to fall away. No one is likely to have much experience of the apostolate and there will be a series of reverses. Certain plain and straightforward lines of action will be dubbed 'impossible'—for example, the sale of Catholic newspapers in the billets or a one-day retreat that was proposed or even the daily evening rosary.

This is where the test of leadership comes, in peace or war—in failure and defeat. The Abbé Pierre tells us that 'all spiritual progress (and that is what we are talking about in the last analysis) consists in disillusionment'. It is very unpleasant to be the sponsor, guide and inspiration of a failing movement. Every week the impetus will peter out more visibly. But, nevertheless, here is your chance. To be a failure is to be *below*—a position of singular advantage, for it is the ideal Christian position, the place Christ himself chose.

It is discouraging to formulate clear plans and to have them wrecked by lack of support. Your own faithful attendance at meetings in the face of the common apathy will make you seem to yourself a ridiculous figure. You will begin to wonder—perhaps not for the first time—whether you are not letting down your rank and status in some way. The evening will perhaps come when you are the only one present at the weekly meeting and will have to say the rosary alone for the intentions of all those on the camp whose souls are your responsibility. I hope this may happen quickly because it is just as well to get to the bottom safe and sound. Things will be easier from then on.

I have deliberately painted a dismal picture because as a nation, we find encouragement in facing the worst. But 'blood, toil, tears and sweat' are the prelude to victory!

It is certain that support for the movement will return because grace never fails an honest effort along channels provided by Providence and because even one enthusiast who has genuinely identified his interests with those of the people is sufficient for a revolution. Real failure will only occur if nerve fails or if aloofness sets in as an anodyne to wounded pride. To fail like this—and I stress this because it is the heart of the matter—is to make the mistake of thinking the project belongs to you and not to God. In God's service you cannot fail unless you cease to serve, or insist on serving your own way.

Perhaps you will find partial solutions bit by bit. The day of the meeting was wrong. The work was given in an indefinite manner so that the members had no clear idea of what they had to do and therefore lost interest. The test for membership was too high, discouraging the most active elements. You were not sufficiently generous with your time to give a clear headline for the group. If you follow the Legion System closely you will find all these booby-traps, and many more, clearly marked on the map.

There is no lack of idealism in our young servicemen; it is the channel for that idealism that is often missing. Men lapse from the faith in hundreds because they have not heard that they are called to be apostles and have a real function in the life of the Church. In most apostolic groups you will find that a good proportion of the key actionists will be from the lapsed.

As the group becomes more trained in methods and tempered in prayer the standard of endeavour must go up. The Legion has a special method for seeing that this occurs naturally in the rule regarding 'heroic' work. At least two members, says the handbook, should be assigned to work that can loosely be called 'heroic'. This is a practice of extraordinary value—besides providing a deal of fun—because it raises the standard all round and ensures that a continual challenge to generosity is present.

To paraphrase St Thomas More—we can't go to heaven on feather beds. We have got to be tougher than the toughest, the soul of our camps—ultimately the soul of our nation. The world belongs to him who loves it most and who proves that love (Curé D'Ars). If we do not love more than the Communists we do not deserve to win and the harlots and Public Sinners, as our Lord said, will go into the Kingdom of Heaven before us.

This may be a difficult doctrine for a Catholic Public Schoolboy to swallow, cut off by the very excellence of his advantages from his own people. It means doffing these advantages, which in the context will be largely a hindrance, and going down stripped into the arena. In doing so he will not even risk the respect which is due to him as an officer, but he will not know that. He has not been trained for this—and that is another issue—but it is unquestionably his ordinary vocation and the way in which he can pay for the blessings he has received in the faith.

Oscar Wilde once said, 'You cannot pay for sunsets'. And Chesterton replied many years later by saying, 'Yes you can. You can pay for sunsets by not being Oscar Wilde.' So the Catholic Officer can pay for his privileges by really caring for his men.

The justification of an elite is in its service to the community and at the present time, in the armed forces, our Catholic officers are playing a negative rôle. They are mostly what are called good Catholics; that

is they are feeders rather than workers. They take the sacraments but keep the faith to themselves, being well-bred in an essentially Protestant tradition which makes apostolic initiative a matter of bad form. They are unconscious of the Mystical Body of Christ and consider looking after the spiritual welfare of their men, in a practical and honest way, a work of supererogation. Somehow or other we must alter this.

I apologise for the unusual approach of this article. It is not in any sense an attempt to survey apostolic work in the services. It is balanced entirely against the prejudices and failings of the Catholic officer as I have found him, his aloofness from the people, his unwillingness to persevere through failure and his unconsciousness of vocation.

If any reader has begun to be convinced or even interested I would ask him, before the moment of decision has passed, to do two things :

(i) Get a copy of the Legion Handbook. Even if he never joins the Legion, a knowledge of its devotion to Mary and the way in which the lay vocation is made *explicit* will be of priceless value to him. It is the solvent he may require to release his dammed up energies.

(ii) Offer his services to the Chaplain as organiser or assistant of some apostolic enterprise and persevere in it.

Major John Watt, R.A., in an article for *Stella Maris* recently estimated that two-thirds of the Catholics in the Army are lapsed or lapsing. It is less but still very serious in the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. All these people are in distress and they belong to you and you to them.

There is already a body of literature specifically on the subject of the Forces Apostolate, its dangers and its opportunities, and matters are dealt with in detail which are here only mentioned. They have been written by serving officers active in this field. I will gladly forward them to anyone who may be interested to dive in.

W.-CMDR GEOFFREY MORLEY-MOWER.

ROBIN HOOD, YORKSHIREMAN AND CATHOLIC

THE world has its heroes and the Church has her saints. In some happy instances the same man or woman is honoured in both characters. St Louis of France, St Thomas More, for example, have the homage even of the Faith's enemies. The world can appreciate the natural virtues, but fails to see that in these cases they are raised by grace above the natural. On the other hand many of the world's heroes have been such as no consistent Catholic can, but many an inconsistent or ill instructed Catholic does, honour. Examples leap to mind, Garibaldi, Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel in Italy; Elizabeth I, Burghley, Drake, Clive, Palmerston in England; Wolfe Tone in Ireland; John Knox in Scotland, Frederick the Great in Germany or his worse emulator, Adolf Hitler; Voltaire, Gambetta, Clemenceaux, Ribot in France are no models for Christians, let alone Catholics, yet many Catholics have paid them honour as national heroes. So it was with Zwingli on his fourth centenary in Schytz, wherein, I am told, even a parish priest took part, which is as if the curé of Treguier were to join in celebrating Renan's local renown. A mistaken and misguided patriotism is the common cause of such aberrations. No such excuse, however, can be pleaded for talent and time thrown away in vain efforts to make the blasphemer Voltaire and the filthy Rabelais look decent.

There are other examples where no clear contradictions appear, persons by no means saints yet no enemies to the Cross, to whom we pay honours for their lawful achievements, especially if they have been in some way public benefactors or have done credit to their birthplace. They are too many to need examples. Too seldom have their benefits been without an offset of demerits, but these, unless they predominate, may fairly be overlooked. Others again divided opinion as to whether they were public benefactors but won renown for some skill or proficiency. About all these there often grow legends, even in their lifetime, that are far from accurate. There was a legendary Gladstone long before 1898, a legendary Kitchener well before 1916, and there is a legendary Churchill to-day.

Sometimes the legends grow so fast and so rife that the true man becomes hidden in their mist, and in later generations fantastic theories are spun in order to account for him, or to explain him away altogether. The latter was a favourite device of pedants in the last century, especially in Germany. It became a fashion to resolve all traditions, the Siege of Troy, for example, into solar myths, of which both Kipling and Lang made excellent fun. Our generation is so far wiser in that it admits that

the smoke of a long standing popular tradition betokens a real fire, and hero legends cluster round persons who lived somewhen and somewhere on our earth.

Among the most interesting of such legend-shrouded characters is the famous Robin Hood. The pundits who took it for granted that old traditions must *ipso facto* be wrong made ridiculous efforts to resolve him into a Scandinavian Hödr, or identify him with Fulk Fitz Warine, or the nature sprite, Robin Goodfellow, or to derive his surname into 'o'th'wood' or 'o'th'hood' and other time-wasting fantasies.

In view of this I rejoiced to obtain a scholarly monograph, *The Truth About Robin Hood*¹ by P. Valentine Harris (fifth edition, 1956), which gives clear proof that there was an historical Robin Hood in the very country where tradition placed him, who flourished in the time of Edward II (1307-27), a highwayman who was taken into the king's service, in whom we may most reasonably recognise the popular hero. Mr Harris skilfully sorts out the genuine traditions from the later accretions and ascriptions, and does the same service for Robin's chief companions. There emerges, as might be expected, a man perfectly credible, if somewhat less romantic than the ballads made him out. A rough sense of fair play and a streak of generosity are more in evidence than the chivalry his poets gave him. A Catholic, devout to our Blessed Lady, and loving the Mass, as the normal Englishman did till Gloriana bewitched him, but decidedly anticlerical, and on the whole a somewhat rough customer rather than a medieval Duval. On the other hand we are grateful to find the scandal of Maid Marian definitely removed and refuted, she is first mentioned, and then quite separately from Robin Hood, just after 1500, in Barclay's *Ship of Fools*. It is not till yet another century later that we find the two associated, in Munday and Chettle's play *The Downfall of Robert, Earle of Huntington, afterwards called Robin Hood of Merrie Sherwodde* (1601). In the same play the outlaw is for the first time raised to an earldom,² although Leland and Grafton had credited him with noble birth. Our author suggests that the twelfth century (or even earlier) French pastoral play *Le Jeu du berger et de la bergere*, whose chief characters were Robin and Marian, shepherd and shepherdess, gave rise to the English Maid Marian. In Munday and Chettle's play 'Matilda Fitz Walter, who is persecuted by King John, follows her lover to Sherwood Forest, where she takes the name of Maid Marian. This is evidently based on the story of Fulk Fitz Warine, whose wife Matilda married him and followed him to the forest to escape the solicitations of King John' (p. 32 note).

¹ Published by the author at 118 Norbury Crescent, London, S.W.16.

² 'Waltheof, an earlier folk-hero, bore the title. He had an *aula* in Hallamshire, close to Robin's haunts. It is no uncommon thing for the names and exploits of one remembered hero to become attached to his successor' (p. 32).

Notwithstanding his association in the ballads with Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire Robin seems to have been a Yorkshireman, born, according to a fairly early account (Sloane MS.) at Loxley, a village on the stream of the same name about four miles West of Sheffield (pp. 32-33). He would thus be a fellowshireman (and contemporary) of Richard Rolle (+1349) of Hampole, only about twenty miles distant, and close by that very Barnsdale which was a known haunt of robbers and especially of Robin himself. Indeed his association with Sherwood is one of the difficulties of the tradition; another is the enmity between him and the Sheriff of Nottingham in the ballads. There was no such person till the mid-fifteenth century. The Sheriff of Nottinghamshire had jurisdiction over Derbyshire also, but none such seems to have died in his term of office during Robin Hood's period, much less by outlaw violence. In 1155 the estates of the Peverels, who had controlled Sherwood Forest, lapsed to the Crown by forfeiture, and for a time the successive sheriffs of the joint shires of Nottingham and Derby administered it. It is likely enough that such governance was detested by the commons and led to scuffles in which some earlier outlaw, possibly of the same name (since it was common locally) took part, and that these attached themselves later on to our Robin. This at all events is a feasible explanation.

The first undisputed mention of Robin Hood is in the poet Langland's (let the customary name pass) *Piers Plowman*, about 1377:

'I can rymes of Robyn Hood and Randolf Erle of Chestre.' His death would then be within living memory. From about 1401 such references increase, but it is noteworthy that several of the writers, such as the author of *Dives and Pauper* (c. 1410), Walter Bower, the continuer of Fordun's *Scotichronicon* (c. 1445) deplore the popular delight in tales, plays, and songs about the outlaw. The ballads of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are full of hero-worship, especially *A Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* printed by Wynken de Worde about 1495. To Bower he was only 'the most famous cutthroat Robert Hood . . . of whom, however, some praiseworthy facts are narrated' (p. 12). One of these is of special interest. Once when hearing mass Robin was warned of the sheriff's coming to arrest him, but would not stir till the mass was ended, when he rose and routed his enemy. Like Gamelyn Robin appears as a rough enemy to bishops, abbots and monks, yet, like the vagabond Villon, devout to our Blessed Lady. A knight declares that 'he has no friends now that he is poor, to stand surety for him. Robin will not take Peter, Paul, or John for a surety. The knight says he can offer no other except it be our dear Lady. Robin swears that he knows no better surety, and treats his prisoner most generously (pp. 15, 18, cf. 28). As I said, Robin, like many of his age is evidently an anticlerical, capable of robbing and beating prelate, monk and abbot or prior, yet prizing the

Faith, loving the mass and most reverently devout to God's most holy Mother.

The early accounts of Robin Hood leave some problems unsolved, and maybe beyond solving, but enough stands clear to refute the mythologists, and many of his companions can be identified, Scarlet (Scathelock or Shacklock), Little John (one of the Nailors of Hathersage), apparently named in jesting allusion to his large stature, Richard at the Lee (now become Attlee), and so forth.

As long ago as 1852, J. Hunter, who upheld Robin's historical being, pointed out the very definite record of the taking into the king's service as 'valet' of the chamber (often Englished as 'yeoman') of one 'Robyn Hod' at *Christmastide 1323-4*. There seems to be no valid reason for denying the identity. 'In addition we have the character of the king, who loved to associate with the lower orders; the enmity of the common people for the rich abbot of St Mary's; the fact that a cellarer and not a bursar was in charge of the abbey monies at this period; the leniency to trespassers of venison; and the traditional graves of the leading heroes. Surely all this adds up to more than a mere supposition that these characters really lived at the time which Hunter surmised? My belief, reached after being swayed to and fro by the evidence on one side or the other, is that Robin Hood was a minor robber, inhabiting Barnsdale, who attained a reputation for piety, generosity, and skill in archery during his lifetime' (p. 86). Very likely he was the Robert Hood of Wakefield mentioned in 1323.

From the information carefully gathered and sifted by our author there stands out a man of flesh and blood, far less exalted and romantic than in the ballads, but worthy of remembrance, especially since

'Robin loved our dere lady,
For doute of dedely synne
Wolde he never do company harme
That ony woman was ynne'.

For this indeed he showed himself, with all his faults, as a true Englishman of the Ages of Faith.

H. E. G. ROPE.

STAGE AND SCREEN

ALTHOUGH the theatre and the cinema both appeal essentially to the same human instinct, there are certain differences between them, which may seem obvious and trivial but are in fact fairly profound. The cinema, considered as a means of representing drama,¹ is simply an extension of the stage convention. But considered from the point of view of its methods and its scope it differs enough for it to be seen as a quite new convention. Perhaps the most fundamental divergence lies in the fact that, whilst the stage drama never fails to acknowledge its 'unreality', the cinema aims precisely at the destruction of the barriers between the real world outside and the artificial world of the screen. The limitations of the stage create its own narrow convention: even when the spectator identifies himself with what he sees, it is only by a willing 'suspension of disbelief' that he is able to do so; he remains essentially aware that he is a spectator of something unreal, not a participator in a real action. He is reminded of this by all the social trappings of theatre-going—the interval, the movements of the curtain, the remoteness of the stage, the largely fixed and artificial background against which the action takes place. No matter how 'carried away' he may be by the experience, he is not in the least surprised or disillusioned when, at the end, the actors, disassociating themselves from their artificial personalities, come forward to take their bow. He may carry away profound impressions of what he has seen, but he knows all along that it happened 'on the stage'.²

The same is not by any means true of the cinema, even in a modified sense. Everything in the cinema conspires to destroy the spectator's consciousness of his remoteness from the action. The cinema is in darkness from beginning to end; there is no interval (and how angry we get if one is created by a technical hitch); there is no applause; no final disassociation of the actors from their rôles; the movements of the characters are unlimited in variety and scope, and the spectator, a witness of their minutest changes of expression, may accompany them across a landscape of great variety. The spectator is very easily carried right into the life of the screen (incidental music helps); there is nothing to distract him from its powerful and complex appeal, and nothing to remind him that 'it isn't really happening at all'. We all know that strange and perhaps disillusioned sense of re-awakening which awaits us on the other side of the swing-doors. It can be quite an effort to 'get back to reality'.

¹ Drama, in the context of this article, is taken to mean *serious* drama. *Light* drama, or comedy, raises its own peculiar problems.

² Lack of space forbids a serious analysis of the unique appeal of stage drama, which is here being considered under only one aspect.

Besides explaining, up to a point, why the stage convention suits its social trappings whilst the cinema would be embarrassed by them, this basic divergence of mood raises various aesthetic and moral issues. The principle aesthetic issue derives from the fact that the type of subject-matter best suited to a particular medium is largely dictated by the scope of that medium. Sculpting in marble suits subjects which would not interest the wood carver, and painting in oils involves techniques and effects which are essentially foreign to those of watercolour. There is a similar difference between the stage and the screen; some good plays have failed as films simply because, in their adaptation, this difference has not been taken sufficiently into account. Given, then, the difference in scope between the two, certain conclusions can be drawn with regard to the suitability of various subjects for each medium.

The stage imposes upon drama a necessary simplicity of action and a necessary stylization of characterization and behaviour. If everything is made to take place on a wooden platform a few yards square, then obviously the action has to be arranged and contrived in an artificial way; no matter how many scene-changes and 'machines' there are, it is impossible to create a full illusion of reality. Again, if every aspect of characterisation is to be made evident and meaningful to a spectator sitting fifty or sixty yards away, then it is inevitable that articulation and gesture will be exaggerated and stylized. These limitations, which might appear from so bald a summary to be weaknesses, are in fact the life-blood of the dramatic convention. Far from losing in power by being limited in its scope, stage drama gains enormously from skilful exploitation of these limitations; and a glance at the principal types or schools of drama will confirm the impression that it is at its strongest when these essential features—stylization, simplification, exaggeration of gesture—are most fully understood and *used*. The ritualistic and 'poetic' aspects of Greek theatre (i.e. its techniques of idealisation) are at the root of its magnetic beauty. Shakespearian drama depends much less on the spectacular element (which, though considerable, is marginal) than on the principles of stylisation and idealisation which are implicit in the contriving of dramatic situations, in the exaggeration of character, in the use of soliloquy, and above all in the constant use of verse, which is surely the authentic vehicle of dramatic emotion *precisely because* it emphasizes the idealised nature of the action and fixes its remoteness from reality. This is particularly clear in the case of French classical drama, in which spectacle and 'realism' are systematically sacrificed to a close and highly stylized analysis of sentiment, presented through the medium of a very rigid verse-form and against a very reduced backcloth. The idea is that since the stage itself makes any attempt at realism so futile and artificial, then surely it is better to cut out realistic techniques altogether and think exclusively in terms of the artistic aspects of drama,

relying above all on the two essential channels of communication—speech and gesture—and adapting them both to the needs of the convention. The French theatre thus relies, like its classical forerunner, essentially on simplified and stylized methods of communication, i.e. upon verse and ritualistic movement. The biggest flops in dramatic history have been the romantic attempts at realistic tragedy; the attempt to reproduce faithfully all the spectacle and all the complexity of a vast and lurid action reduce poetic drama to virtual annihilation. On the other hand, two of the most popular modern dramatic genres owe their success to their basic loyalty to the principle of idealisation combined with the exploitation of a secondary medium (music): the opera represents a variation on the principle of dramatic verse, and the ballet is really no more than an elaborate stylization of gesture. Both genres are authentically dramatic precisely because, acknowledging their remoteness from reality, they develop within the framework of their convention a refined and stylized 'poetic' which is presented as an interpretation rather than as a copy of some layer of reality.

Granted this limited but highly artistic convention, it appears that the subjects best suited to stage drama will be those which do not need to claim contacts with the immediate moment of 'ordinary' reality. It is no accident that in all the great schools of drama, the majority of the actions have been situated at a distance from the real environment of the spectator, i.e. at a distance in time (classical or historical subjects) or in space (e.g. the foreign setting of *Hamlet*, *Othello*) or in social degree (the predilection for royalty) or in method of representation (the ritualistic character of Greek and French theatre). Thus the spectator does not impose his own standards on the behaviour of the characters; he is not predisposed to judge in terms of ordinary probabilities; if he is caught up into the world of the action, he knows that it is not his own world, but a world of intensified and interpreted reality in which he has no more than a passing abode.

The aesthetic of the cinema appears to be quite different from this. Its scope being far less limited, it can afford to dispense with the stylized framework of the stage, in order to exploit its own peculiar capacity for other types of representation. The versatility of the camera enables the film producer to do two things of which the stage producer is incapable—to reproduce faithfully the reality of the 'ordinary' world (if he wishes to do so) and to represent an infinite variety of subjects within a short period of time. Consequently, the subjects best suited to the film convention are those which have something special to offer—the principal types may be summarised under the headings, Spectacular, Fantastic and Realistic. The 'spectacular' film is an increasingly popular type, for obvious reasons: the camera enables the spectator to enter into a world of vast horizons and of splendid colour and complexity

which he will never, probably, actually encounter. The cinema is able to exploit natural scenery, crowd-scenes, etc. to an extent undreamed of by the playwright. The adaptations for the screen of Shakespeare plays present an interesting example of the way the effect of a play can be substantially altered by skilful exploitation of the principle of spectacle (e.g. the cavalry-charge in *Henry V*, the castle settings of *Hamlet* and *Macbeth*, the Rome of *Julius Caesar*). It is surely perfectly legitimate for the producer to adapt his material quite substantially, since he is working in totally different materials and aiming at a different effect, in which the rôle of spectacle and atmosphere become almost as important as that of dramatic verse?

Fantasy has a very important place in the history of the cinema, and may well gain in importance as the possibilities of photography are more fully analysed and applied. Good 'fantastic' films are invariably popular; the rôle of sheer spectacle and virtuosity is again very important (e.g. Walt Disney), but their fundamental power rests in the unusual attraction they offer to the imagination. The camera can reproduce the world of dream (and nightmare) in a remarkably effective way, and its distortions and rearrangements of reality (e.g. Cocteau's fantasies) are bound to fascinate the rather starved imaginations of most urban cinemagoers.

However, the principal type of film is inevitably the realistic one, since the primary function of the camera is the photographic reproduction of reality. Probably what grips the spectator of a film more than anything else is the situation of a powerful action within the framework of his own environment; and it appears to be true that the greatest films have been those which, accepting the limitations of a particular setting, have used every possible means to reproduce that setting exactly and fully, so that the contained action may be totally convincing almost as a matter of course. In this respect the most important factors are technical ones—skilful camera-work in the choice of relevant detail and the use of close-ups, etc. and careful avoidance of exaggeration and melodrama in the production. In fact the resources of the camera enable the producer to achieve much by mere suggestion—a slight raise of the eyebrow or a drumming finger, a sudden shift of the camera to a clock-face or a puddle in the street or an empty chair. It is in the exploitation of small and apparently unconnected details that the greatest artistic potentiality of the film technique appears to lie. The little details of real life are bound up in a very complex fashion with the patterns of human emotions and activities; and if the camera can recapture this relationship, evoking the most subtle emotions merely by juxtaposing a host of trivial but meaningful details, then it has achieved a quite new kind of poetic art, a kind of visual counterpart to surrealist poetry (and much less ambiguous). This type of realism owes a great deal to the study of psychology, and

will presumably gain in penetration and emotive effect in the measure in which the relationship between environment and motivation becomes more well known. This 'realist' technique thrives on very limited material, and some of the greatest films of all owe their greatness to intensive and well directed camera-work in a small field. Examples of this are the so-called 'neo-realist' Italian films, produced mainly in the years shortly after the war when economy in production was imperative (*Open City*, *Bicycle Thieves*; more recently *La Strada*). Films such as *On the Waterfront* (and the main Hitchcock films) reveal the same grasp of the importance of camera work, together with very subtle and well-directed use of atmosphere-building background noises. Some second feature films have probably achieved greatness almost by accident, e.g., the American thriller *The Window*, and the recent French *The Red Balloon*. Lack of expensive props, when it produces tasteful and careful camera work, is a blessing in disguise. This goes for a good many continental films, and several English ones (particularly some of the austere wartime ones). One recent American film is a perfect example of brilliant direction. The film is called *Twelve Angry Men* and is concerned simply with the vacillations of a body of jurors after the hearing of an apparently straightforward murder case. The whole film takes place within the jury room and there is no appeal whatsoever to melodrama. Quite without the usual box-office attractions, this is probably one of the most fascinating and genuinely fine films ever made. *Rear Window* was technically similar.

The dangers (from an aesthetic point of view) implicit in the very scope of the cinema are too obvious to need labouring. The principal temptations to the producer lie in the direction of the spectacular and the sentimental. It is far too easy, in this particular convention, to cover weaknesses in material and structure by cheap recourse to spectacle, and to give vulgarity an air of plausibility by disguising it as heroism. The recent film of *The Ten Commandments* demonstrates how an intrinsically great subject can be dreadfully cheapened by the introduction of box-office attractions of a very low order (Moses becomes one of the parties in a colourful love affair; the Voice of God from the Burning Bush resembles that of a bass crooner introducing a song; and there are twice as many Jews taking part in the film-Exodus as there probably were in the actual event). The same type of criticism could, to some extent, be levelled at most films. The standard is not high. Film making is too easy and too lucrative: bad art has got the surest market it has ever had. A heavy price has had to be paid for the few great films which have been made.

The particular moral issues which are raised by a consideration of the cinema are also bound up with its great scope and its power to fascinate. We have seen how the spectator readily abandons himself to

what is presented on the screen, and how well directed camera work may induce a real sense of participation in the action. Skilful use of close-ups and noises off, backed up by incidental music, can be almost hypnotic. Now this is all very well in the case of good films with a serious and elevated purpose, or in that of films which are morally indifferent (e.g. 'straight' suspense thrillers). But in the case of films which propose, directly or indirectly, attitudes of mind which are either just sentimental or positively immoral, the matter is more serious. It is not merely the 'cheap' film which is degrading. There are many positively immoral films (one could name a few French ones) which are all the more dangerous through being technically first-rate and consequently convincing at a high level. The relationship between the aesthetic and moral aspects of a work of art is too complex to be considered here; but it seems clear that to an uncritical audience a film which presupposes, for instance, a positively immoral conception of love cannot help but be dangerous. The spectator of the film is as a rule uncritical and impressionable, and as often as not he gains what ideals he has from his frequent visits to the cinema. The influence of the cinema upon the formation of moral standards is in proportion to its power to fascinate; thus the makers of films may be said to bear a direct and heavy responsibility for the moral outlook of a large proportion of the population, whilst an indirect responsibility falls on those concerned with the moral welfare of others, particularly of children. There is no reason to suppose that good films are any less worthwhile and beneficial than great works of art in other spheres; indeed it is quite probable that the cinema is the field of greatest creative activity of this century, and it is certain that a morally good film has influence over a very widespread audience. But what is important is that the taste and the moral standards of the young should not be dulled and lowered by indiscriminate film-going. Their critical faculties, with regard to cinema as with regard to literature or music or architecture or the reading of newspapers, should be developed and sharpened by deliberate and careful training. No one can afford to neglect the cinema as being merely a marginal relaxation. It is much more than that. Both as a serious art-form and as a conditioning factor of moral attitudes, the cinema deserves and demands to be taken very seriously.

DOMINIC MILROY, O.S.B.

BOOK REVIEWS

EDUCATION

EDUCATION—AN INTRODUCTORY SURVEY by *W. O. Lester Smith* (Pelican Books).

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION REVIEWED by *Rt. Rev. Spencer Leeson, late Bishop of Peterborough* (Longmans).

INDEPENDENT EDUCATION: IN DEFENCE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS by *A. N. Gilkes, High Master of St Paul's* (Gollancz).

THE ENGLISH PUBLIC SCHOOL by *Vivian Ogilvie* (Batsford).

At the recent meeting of the British Association in Dublin, one speaker made the following pronouncement, 'Education is a process of which we have all had experience and therefore we are all entitled to have opinions about it'. One might be inclined to deny both the major and the unstated minor premise upon which this conclusion is based, but there is no denying the spate of books expressing the widest variety of opinions on the subject of Education which continues to issue from the press. Of these books the four now under review are a good cross section. All four are written by authors who may indeed claim to have had experience of education from both ends of the classroom, but whose approach to their subject differs as greatly as their opinions thereon. The author of the Pelican book on *Education* has had an especially wide experience, being in turn, schoolmaster, Director of Education and Professor of the Sociology of Education. As might be expected, therefore, he treats of his subject in a comprehensive way, dealing with such topics as 'What is Education?' and 'Theories that Influence Education To-day', as well as giving an account of the educational system of the country and explaining the social and economic factors which have brought that system into being and which are constantly modifying and changing it. Mr Lester Smith writes dispassionately and disinterestedly, and his little book, with its serviceable bibliography, is (as one expects of a Pelican Book) exactly what it claims to be—an Introductory Survey to a great subject.

For all its impartiality, however, one detects in this first book a note of secularism: Rousseau is Mr Lester Smith's prophet, and it is this which distinguishes the first from the second book on our list. *Christian Education Reviewed* is the posthumously published work of that distinguished Churchman who was Headmaster of Winchester before he became Bishop of Peterborough. As Headmaster and as Bishop education to Spencer Leeson meant Christian education, first and last. His book is, in fact, in some respects an *Apologia Pro Vita Sua*—the Credo of a Christian Educator, and almost all that he writes will be found fully consonant with Catholic opinions, since he starts from the premise that man being what he is, a child of God, all education worthy of the name must be built into that essential relationship. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that on pp. 32-34 he states fairly, and even with some approval, the Catholic case against the educational settlement enacted in the Act of 1949.

Dr Spencer Leeson deals chiefly with the problems with which those responsible for the schools belonging to the Established Church are faced, but since he writes about all types of school from the Primary School to the Independent School, his book is of interest and value to all Catholics, clerical or lay, who are concerned, as he was, to maintain the place of the Christian religion in the education of the nation. The book is especially to be recommended as a penetrating study of the impact of the Education Act of 1944 on the state of religion in England in general and in particular on what is termed 'Denominational Education'.

The last two books with which we are concerned deal specifically with only one type of educational establishment—that threatened institution, the English Public School. The High Master of St Paul's, in fact, writes professedly with the threat now hanging over the Public School in view, and his purpose is to state the case for those schools in a popular manner. He addresses the general public, not the Educational World, and this purpose must be borne in mind by his readers of the latter category. His book is nicely balanced between apologetic and polemic and he makes many good points both in defence and attack. His four pillars of education upon which, he maintains, the Public Schools still rest have been much quoted: the Christian Religion, discipline, community spirit and a readiness to accept responsibility. Mr Gilkes disclaims any attempt to regard these qualities as exclusively Public School virtues, but he holds that they do give a special emphasis to Public School education which is not to be found in the education dispensed at other types of school.

Mr Gilkes has also wise words to say on the subject of independence in education and the danger of a state monopoly, especially in bringing about the destruction of what he calls varieties of education. For our part, however, we would prefer, in rebutting any political attempt to abolish or by law to change the character of the Public School, to lay emphasis on parental rights in the matter of education. It is a truth that cannot be too often proclaimed that the child belongs to the parents before it belongs to the State; educational policy which reverses or tends to reverse this order is contrary to Natural Justice. In our view a parent has as much right to buy his child a Public School education as he has to buy him a holiday on the Continent, and the Socialist attempt to allow the latter while branding the former as a means of winning an unfair economic advantage, can be summed up in the Johnsonian word—*cant*.

Perhaps, however, the proper answer to the attack on the Public School lies in a different approach to the subject altogether: in dealing with English institutions it is the historical approach which often yields most value. Our last book is not, it seems, written with the present political controversy in mind, but it is nevertheless opportune, since it sets out to trace the pedigree of the English Public School and in doing so it shows how these venerable institutions have served the society of which they are a part and, in serving it, have themselves undergone remarkable and even radical changes, as for instance at the Reformation and again at the Industrial Revolution.

Mr Ogilvie's book, which incidentally is all that we have learned to expect of a Batsford book, in spite of its reproduction of a not very engaging photograph of Ampleforth, brings out very clearly two facts of first class importance. First the greatest of schools can suffer striking vicissitudes of fortune—all too frequently it seems as the result of the defects of the Head Master of the period. Secondly, how faithfully the Public Schools have in different centuries reflected the changing Society of their times. It is a fond belief among educationalists (what precisely is an 'educationalist'—Younger brother perhaps to a 'publicist?'), that education moulds the society of the future, whereas it seems much truer to say that education is itself simply a function of society as it exists—or, in other words, that we get the sort of education that we deserve; a humbling thought for a school master and perhaps also for a schoolboy.

WILLIAM PRICE, O.S.B.

AFRICA

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA. Encyclical Letter *Fidei Donum* of His Holiness Pope Pius XII (Sword of the Spirit) 9d.

On Easter Sunday this year the Holy Father made an appeal to all Catholics for help for the Church in Africa.

In this vast Continent the work of the Church is going forward in many regions. At the same time very great difficulties are being met. In many parts the ancestral paganism of the African is being lost, but not always is it Christianity that takes its place. Apart from mutilated presentations of Christianity the Africans are often exposed to many false doctrines, both materialist and religious; these in some parts are gaining many adherents with great rapidity. This phenomenon is aggravated by the social and political unrest in so many of the African lands. For the sake of the future of the peoples of Africa, their welfare, religious, social and political, there is need for many more missionary priests; for other priests, in the meantime, while the former are being trained, to volunteer to help with this and with directly missionary work, at least for a time; for religious orders and lay catechists and members of Catholic Action organisations; for alms to support all these works—and, most of all, for the prayers of all Catholics.

There is none of us that cannot help in some way. We have each been sent an appeal from the Vicar of Christ to do so.

THE EDITOR.

GRANDS LACS—Revue Générale des Missions d'Afrique (Namur, Belgique). No. 189, Ethiopie 20 frs: No. 190, Afrique 30 frs.

Grands Lacs is a periodical which is issued in Belgium every two months by the White Fathers and devoted to the African Missions. In its number of February-March 1957, the periodical gives a general survey of the Catholic missions in Africa, while the number of April-May is dedicated to Ethiopia. The impression that one gets from the first reading of both numbers is of being taken into the real places where things have taken place or are taking place, by people not only acquainted with the place and all the problems connected with it, but having also a special affection for it. The periodical is made more interesting and attractive by the beautiful and well-selected photographs which accompany any kind of information.

The number of February-March gives a comprehensive picture of the present state of the Catholic Church in Africa. After a survey of the main obstacles which are reduced to four headings, the reader is led to contemplate the achievements of the Church: its planting and different roots, its special message to Africa, and the means of maintaining and improving its achievements. When one hears that every year a third of all the converts to the Catholic Church come from Africa, it is not presumptuous to think that Africa is taking the place of the workers of the eleventh hour.

Ethiopia 'whose people has deserved a great deal of Christianity' (Pius XI) is presented by four experts, and their treatment is successful. This number comes as a great contribution towards the rehabilitation of this Christian nation in the eyes of almost the whole Catholic world, which, for undefinable reasons, had forgotten not only her glorious history and noble heritage, but also her importance in keeping and defending Christianity across the two sides of the Red Sea and in Africa as a whole. The landmarks of the past are given enough to show that modern Ethiopia is not a 'new' one, but the same, though being improved. Then Father Velat gives a clear picture of the national church, which although it is not in a 'formal' heresy, has been separated from Rome for at least twelve centuries. The reader will realize the peculiar problems of the Catholic Church in Ethiopia: Fr Velat proposes some solutions, and I hope that the one of the Rite will have a wide acceptance.

ABBA KIDANE-MARIAM GHEBRAY.

OTHER APOSTOLIC

THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE by *Mgr Suenens* (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.

This is an extremely powerful plea for a great increase in apostolic activity by all Catholics. Mgr Suenens—who is the Bishop Auxiliary of Malines—begins with a graphic picture of the actual situation of the Church to-day. Although some 20 per cent of the population of the world to-day are Catholics by baptism and name, even that figure does not mean much. It takes no account of the masses of the lapsed and indifferent, of the fact that the natural increase of the non-Catholic population of the world is now four times that of the Catholics, of the rapid inroads made by materialism, Communism, Islam and the wilder Protestant sects. The impact of the Catholic Church on the world in the last two thousand years has been so immense as to defy all explanation in merely natural terms. It still is immense. But that cannot conceal the fact that Our Lord came to save all men, and that the great majority are still untouched by the Church. Moreover, although the Church has known and had to live within many hostile environments in her history, none in the past was ever so insidiously threatening to her very existence as that in which she now lives.

Faced with this peril, some Catholics turn aside. Some try to maintain that the Church was never meant to be more than an elite minority and that she should use no missionary means other than the silent witness of her life and example and the power of prayer. Others, by the use of 'baptism of desire' pressed far by the use of analogy and a sweeping optimism about human intentions, have tried to soften the bleakness of Mgr Suenens' picture by imagining a world always containing a huge host of 'invisible Catholics' round the visible bounds of the Church. Others, like the *Jeunesse d'Eglise* group in France, and some of the priest-workers, have declared the times to be utterly unique. According to them, modern man is so *deraciné* that it is useless to preach the Gospel to him. First his natural environment must be social reforms and only after this can the Gospel be preached.

Mgr Suenens allows to each of these views the—often considerable—elements of truth it contains, but then sets them aside as heresies. Our Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature is absolute and cannot be evaded. However evasion by Catholics does not usually result from embracing one or other of these extreme views. Mostly it is simply the inbred feeling of the layman that it is not his business to be an apostle—a feeling which is the fruit of laziness, of a lack of faith and charity and courage, of fear of causing trouble and becoming conspicuous and, finally, of lack of teaching in the past about the duties and privileges of the laity.

Mgr Suenens then, simply but forcefully, suggests how the laity should be re-educated to an urgent sense of their mission. He does not fail to point out mistakes of the clergy and overdue reforms within the Church which are necessary if this is to be done.

The book is a rousing one and we have only two complaints—its excessive price and the occasional over-diffuseness of the author's style.

HUGH AVELING, O.S.B.

SPREADING THE FAITH. *Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Westminster for Trinity Sunday, 1957* (C.T.S.) 4d.

Tolerance is one of those exquisitely nebulous and definition-defying virtues so characteristic of the English. To the cynical it may appear 'a pretentious form of having no settled opinions of one's own'. But its possessors see in it a by-product or equivalent of Christian humility. However one defines it, friends, press, books and the current Anglican 'peace offensive' leave Catholics fully assured that Catholics do not have it. We sin against this virtue by believing that we alone have the full truth and by wanting others to share it with us.

The emotional muck that has gathered round the question 'Are Catholics Tolerant?' can only be dispelled by bringing into the light all the unspoken assumptions that lie behind the word's unspoken definition: for example that objective truth is always unattainable: that subjective fallibility always makes one man's guess as good as another's: that convictions are always based on decisions, not evidence. A Catholic must deny all such propositions, and therefore, also deny the possibility of using the word in its current sense.

To show how and why he does so is the object of this timely pastoral. In it the Archbishop explains that truth can be found, that it must be sought, that 'the idea of a plurality of Christian churches, each founded by Christ, is alien to the Catholic mind', and that it is by His command that we of His one true Church are apostolic. This is a brief, clear and positive exposition of the fundamentals of our Catholic attitude towards our neighbour outside the Church: non-Catholic friends would certainly find it useful to borrow.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

THE PRIEST AND THE LEGION OF MARY by the Rev. Francis J. Ripley. C.M.S. Enlarged edition (Burns and Sons) 9d.

This little booklet, first produced in 1948, now appears with the addition of a short article endeavouring to show how the Legion can be used for youth, and also some additional notes on the same topic. The sixteen pages embodying the centre of the pamphlet must have been of great assistance already to many Legion priests, and the new edition will certainly continue to inspire others to do 'great things for God' through the Legion of Mary. Father Ripley deals helpfully with the difficulty we so often experience of finding something to say to our legionaries week after week, by suggesting a very practical way of using the index to the handbook. There is a wealth of headings there which we can draw upon, without in any way mixing up our allocution with the Sunday sermon.

The most important point here stressed is the necessity for the priest to spend a little more time at the weekly meeting. It is often difficult, of course, but surely it is impossible to direct anything without knowing what is going on? One might as well assist a football match by just kicking off. Another valuable suggestion is that spiritual directors should aim at Praetorian membership, that is to say, that they should undertake to say the full tessera daily, as all auxiliary members do. This is not really as hard as it sounds.

MARTIN ROCHFORD, O.S.B.

MISSION TO PARADISE; the Life and Times of Father Junipero Serra by *Kenneth M. King* (Burns Oates) 18s.

Mission to Paradise follows closely on three other missionary publications from Messrs Burns Oates, all of which are unusual and each in its way of outstanding merit. This latest publication is also unusual as it tells of the combined colonisation and missionary work by the Spanish, of California in the eighteenth century, of the vastness of Serra's achievement in establishing his 'rosary' chain of missions down the coast on the background of comparatively peaceful but indolent Red Indians, and also of the harshness of the life of the early settlers at times involving near starvation. And all this takes place in a country which is now regarded as one of the world's most lovely and productive gardens set in an ideal climate. With such material as this no book could be really dull, and yet it must be admitted that the narrative does make tedious reading. The very wealth of fact becomes confusing and the story is told with a certain monotony which holds the reader at a distance throughout. Those whose knowledge of the geography of that part of the world is hazy would benefit immensely from the inclusion in the book of a good modern map for comparison with the contemporary charts which illustrate it.

DAMIAN WEBB, O.S.B.

SHORT NOTICES

THE CEREMONIAL OF HOLY WEEK by *D. R. Ward, S.J. (C.T.S.)* 1s. 6d.
 THE LITURGY OF HOLY SATURDAY (C.T.S.) 9d.

The first of these is a complete and most practical guide to both the solemn and simple rites of the new Holy Week liturgy. Combining clarity with brevity it deals in separate sections with the persons required, the necessary preparations and the actual carrying out of each ceremony of Holy Week. By the use of heavy type it emphasizes just those things which a sacristan might forget and the points in the ceremonies where familiarity with the old rites might lead one astray. Its simple directions and modest price make it a most suitable booklet to be given to sacristans, principal servers and clergy alike and in this way it will do much to promote that worthy celebration of the new liturgy which is the Pope's ardent desire. The only criticism which might be urged against it is that while quite rightly determining points in the ceremonies which are not specifically laid down by the rubrics, it omits to mention on what authority these determinations are based and some details at least might be dispensed.

The second booklet contains the complete text and English translation of the Paschal Vigil and the Proper parts of the Mass of Easter night. At the beginning it prints a translation of the official introduction to the new Easter Vigil and it ends with a brief historical note explaining how the recent revision of the rubrics is not an innovation, but rather the restoration of the rites to their original form and significance. The value of the booklet would have been increased if short notes explaining rites and the meaning of the symbols used had been inserted at appropriate points in the text. This could have been done without any increase in the size of the booklet.

M.A.G.

A BOOK OF FAMILY PRAYERS by *Hubert McEvoy, S.J. (Oliver and Boyd)* 5s.

The compiler of this little book aims to help the members of a family to pray together, a practice not easily maintained in the conditions of our life to-day. If family prayers are to be restored, a determined effort must be made by the parents to find fixed times for them. As the compiler points out, morning and evening are the traditional and obvious times. If parents plan to do this, they will gain much help from this little book.

The prayers are mostly translated from ancient liturgies, and a useful list of sources is given at the end of the book. This type of prayer is the soundest for corporate use.

The first section of the book provides different prayers for each morning and evening of the week. This avoids monotony and makes available a wide variety of prayers. Although these are obviously planned for older children, the formal prayers and acts of faith, hope and charity will be familiar to all the family.

Two criticisms of this section might be made. Instead of so many longish prayers, would it not have been better, on some days, to have included a number of biddings to be followed by the Our Father, and, on other days, a series of versicles with a simple response to be repeated after each? This would give the children more opportunity for active participation and help to keep their attention. Such a litany as the one printed on page 67, 'From Prayers for the Dying', is admirably suited for use with children.

The prayers from Prime and Compline in the second section have proved their worth during the ages, and when time allows, say, on Sundays and on holidays, would make a welcome change.

The third section containing prayers for family occasions provides parents with prayers for times when it is difficult to find words to express what they want to say. These seem to be intended primarily for adult use.

If parents are trying to make a regular practice of family prayers—a most desirable thing from all points of view—they will assuredly find much in this book to help them make their daily prayers together a worthy offering. S.L.

LOURDES PILGRIMAGE HYMN BOOK (C.T.S.) 6d.

A GUIDE TO LOURDES by *Rev. Aidan Pickering, M.A. (C.T.S.)* 6d.

It is surprising that it has taken a hundred years to produce a good Pilgrimage Prayer Book for Lourdes. Now, at last, the Catholic Truth Society has published one which leaves little to be desired. A comparison with the 1952 edition will show the improvement clearly.

In the 1952 edition there is nothing on the Blessed Sacrament Procession or the Torchlight Procession—surely the essential part of any Lourdes Prayer Book? Both these are set out satisfactorily in the 1957 edition together with the music. In the earlier edition Mass VIII is printed at the back, and this is improved in 1957 by the addition of the Proper of the Mass of Our Lady of Lourdes. On the other hand, much interesting but inappropriate matter is contained in the 1952 edition such as the Summary of Christian Doctrine and the Church's Law on Marriage; all this has been eliminated in the new edition. In fact the 1952 edition is a prayer book with occasional reference to Lourdes while the 1957 edition is a Lourdes Prayer Book. So 1957 wins hands down—except for the cover.

It could be improved—Bernadette is said to have left for Nevers in 1886, whereas unfortunately she died in 1879; and why not provide an English translation of the Latin hymns, especially those which are sung every afternoon? But it will be an essential part of a pilgrim's baggage, provided, free no doubt, by the organisers.

A Guide to Lourdes by Rev. A. Pickering will be useful, though not essential, for many who have never been to Lourdes before. For those who find it difficult to orientate themselves in a new town this would be 6d. very well spent. There are two good maps—of the Domaine and of Lourdes in general—and then details of every place of interest in the town with clear directions how to get to them and sometimes how to pronounce them—the Cachot we are kindly told is pronounced Cash-o: Fr Pickering has obviously been to Lourdes and suffered. A.M.H.

A MODERN CRUSADER by *Esmond L. Klimeck, O.P. (Blackfriars)* 12s. 6d.

This book is an autobiography, telling of the author's progress in his love for Our Lady of Fátima. From his first reading of her in a book by Archbishop Ryan, O.P., when very little impression was made upon his mind, Father Klimeck traces the story of his increasing knowledge and devotion to Our Lady of Fátima and her message of prayer and mortification, through his experiences as chaplain to a party carrying one of the fourteen crosses in the National pilgrimage to Our Lady of Walsingham in 1948, and in his two pilgrimages to Fátima itself.

The book falls roughly into two parts. The first half concerns the pilgrims from Wrexham to Walsingham (over 230 miles) who carried in turn the oaken cross weighing a hundred pounds. Father Klimeck gives a transparently honest account of the sufferings and joys of this pilgrimage, and one cannot but be impressed by the courage of this little group, as indeed, it is obvious, were the people of Protestant England that saw them. With very few exceptions, they had only to be told of the purpose of the pilgrimage before they rallied round to help both by their prayers and by temporal aids.

The second half of the book is about Fátima, its story and the impressions that it and its people made upon Father Klimeck's mind during two pilgrimages that he has made there, the last in 1950. Not having been to Fatima, one cannot make any comment on this section, except to say that it is one more strong inducement to take the first opportunity to go there oneself.

The author has made very plain his message, or rather it is the teaching of Our Lady that he is handing on, that it is only by prayer and suffering offered up for her intentions, that this world will be saved from worse disasters than have already befallen it. O.McS.

THE CANTERBURY BOOKS. CONFESSION by John C. Heenan. THE ROOTS OF THE REFORMATION by Karl Adam. MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY by F. J. Sheed (Sheed and Ward) 3s. 6d. each.

CATHOLIC SERMONS OF CARDINAL NEWMAN, edited at the Birmingham Oratory (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

A CATECHISM FOR ADULTS by Ian Hislop, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 5s.

The *Canterbury Books* are a series of cheap reprints of sections of already published books. They should be useful for giving to converts.

Catholic Sermons consists of nine sermons preached by Newman after his conversion and never hitherto published. They were very well worth printing, for they present to us Newman at the most interesting period of his life—preaching to ordinary Catholics after his conversion, but only three years after it. The sermons are very characteristic. They end with a haunting one preached long after the others, in 1873, on 'The Infidelity of the Future'.

Fr Ian Hislop's book reprints a series of articles on the Creed, originally printed in 'Blackfriars'. They would provide useful material for retreat addresses or a refresher course for intelligent and well educated converts. H.A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE PSALMS ARE OUR PRAYER by Thomas Merton (Burns Oates). Paternoster Series No. 15. 2s.

BRAVE WINGS: MORE GREAT CHRISTIANS OF OUR DAY by Doris Burton. 12s. 6d.

STARS OF COMFORT. *Conferences of Fr Vincent McNabb, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 15s.

THE LIVING WATER by Pierre-Thomas Dehau (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.

THE INSIGHT OF THE CURÉ D'ARS by Abbé Francis Trochu (Burns Oates) 9s. 6d.

THE YOKE OF DIVINE LOVE by Hubert van Zeller (Burns Oates) 16s.

THE SECRET OF THE GAVES by Clarita Milroy (Burns Oates) 15s.

SACRED MUSIC (Challoner Publications) 2s.

GOD LOVES SINNERS by Mother Mary Simeon, S.H.C.J. (C.T.S.) 4d.

CHRIST WITHIN ME by Caryll Houselander (C.T.S.) 4d.

THE MAKING OF CHURCH VESTMENTS by Graham Jenkins (Challoner Publications) 4s. 6d.

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OBITUARY

MONSIGNOR KNOX

FROM every quarter tributes have come to Monsignor Knox's great qualities of mind and heart, as graciously given as they have been warmly welcomed in all parts of the land. One cannot hope to add anything new to them here in the JOURNAL, but only to speak of what Ampleforth itself owes to him. It is at least thirty-five years since we first saw his rather frail figure, with a slight stoop even then, making its way along the cloister to a retreat discourse. His walk was as unhurried and thoughtful as in later life; so too was his glance as he passed, when for the first time we saw the calm blue eyes that later on, in retreat discourse or conversation, would very often hold our attention in their full clear gaze, never censorious, never critical, but very observant and contemplative. They seldom gave away the character of his words till their meaning, the humour, the imaginative touch, or the healing irony, had already penetrated.

He had, no doubt, spoken to us of sickness and death in his retreats, but to set us thinking about our own end, and it was a sad day for Ampleforth when it was known that these things had come upon him. One may, without impropriety I think, speak of it as a sad day in the history of Ampleforth; for his frequent visits extend over a period of thirty years and more, and that means many generations in school and old boy reckoning. *In my time* they will say *Ronnie Knox used to come*, and later on, alas, it will be *before my time*.

Research in old numbers of the JOURNAL seems to show that he gave his first retreat to the School as far back as the autumn of 1922. Fr Oswald put me on to looking up the records of that year, for, as the then sacristan, he remembered that Fr Knox had asked him not to prepare the chalice on the high altar for him when saying the school Mass. Even that slight mark of respect to his person he preferred to avoid at the altar. Someone has well said that his way of saying Mass expressed his sense of our *creatureliness* in the presence of the Creator. It was no doubt his general dislike of any suggestion of self importance that made him pleased to be spoken to as Ronnie. A priest who had recently been raised to the dignity of a Monsignor could relate how Fr Knox came to offer his felicitations and, after contemplating the purple at neck and feet, enquired whether it went all the way down inside under the black soutane he was wearing. He found out for himself later on; and no one can doubt that in his case the purple did not go any of the way down inside. One would be happy to think that his unassuming spirit found something not wholly uncongenial at Ampleforth.

Whether the 1922 retreat was his first visit to us is hard to say. It may be that he had come before that to see Mr Eyres, one of his oldest and closest friends—and he has been a light to the Classical Sixth since before most of us can remember. At all events, from that year till 1954, hardly a generation of the School passed without the blessing of attending at least one of his retreats. It is not for any man to reckon the value of that blessing, but it can be said that the School realized they were privileged to be listening to one who was a great public figure and could be more sure than almost anyone in the country of drawing an audience eager to hear him speak. But it was not the intellectual stimulus, nor the fact that they were quietly associating their religion with it, that counted most. It was his own attitude to the faith that he got over to them, an attitude that makes us accept the teaching of the Church, not because he or anyone else can make it attractive to mind or heart, but because it is the truth, the revelation of God. That is something, we may hope, that will endure when the memory of all that they enjoyed has faded.

If the School broke up before Easter, there was always the chance that he might be giving the 'old boys' retreat; and he would generally find some of his friends staying in the neighbourhood for the Holy Week services—among them, until her health failed, always Lady Encombe, to whose unfailing interest in all that concerned it the School owed so much. These retreats were serious occasions, and his years as chaplain at Oxford had given him a peculiar insight into the spiritual needs of those who had recently left school; but it was also the season of reunion, and he generally managed to be present at the evening gatherings with the Old Boys, as ready as they were to enjoy the reminiscences that were then exchanged. He relished those that were suggestive of the strongly marked individuality, sometimes perhaps even eccentricity, that he found in the place; but one knew that if he were amused he was never raising a censorious eyebrow externally or internally. It was, I think, the great diversity of character and interest he found at Ampleforth that made him enjoy his visits. He used to tell of how on his first visit he had been shown a great many things by a great many different people. Rather exhausted by it all, he was stepping into the car and congratulating himself that there was nothing more to be shown, when its driver asked him if he would care to see the boiler. He had seen the mysterious cloud by day issuing from the chimney to hide this people of the Lord, and was quite content to leave to the higher critics all attempts to explain it by natural causes.

He derived, too, if I am not mistaken, a certain appreciative amusement from the apparent casualness of the place, which in fact came from the freedom with which everyone worked in his own sphere for the good of the School, the absence of interference which was the foundation of

a real co-operation and charity. He found it useless he said to ask any chance passer by at what time anything was to take place, even the day term ended or began—unless the answer was *Now*. On one occasion, looking out of a window, he contemplated the cars parked at the back of the monastery, and wondered how long an abandoned car would remain there without anyone taking any notice. On that occasion fortunately an Old Boy was able to enlighten him. It would stay there till just before the Corpus Christi procession, as he had found when he kept one there in his last term at school; but then you had to be quick off the mark, or have a gentleman's agreement with someone higher up who was.

Most memorable of all was his retreat to the community. The discourses were based largely on the Old Testament; but it is not easy at this length of time to know whether any of them were identical with those published in his *Retreat for Priests*—a work which still seems to many of us to be among his most valuable and effectually persuasive, and the most suggestive of his own spiritual life. One member of the community, then in simple vows and now doing a valuable work for the School, could testify that, under God, he owes to that retreat his decision to take his solemn vows.

To Monsignor Knox we owe yet another debt of gratitude for the moving words he spoke in the Abbey church here at the funeral of Abbot Matthews, and on a later sad occasion when the memorial service for Fr Paul was held in the London Oratory.

In his *Retreat for Priests* he contrasts the happy lot of a religious, who after death is buried among his brethren, with that of secular priests. Writing as one himself he says 'When we die our bones are removed to some commodious plot in the suburbs, and nothing seems to survive us except a mortuary card that flutters and turns brown among a litter of others at the church door'. It did not happen that way to him; he lies where his friends will often visit his grave, at Mells, a spot loved by all who have known it. He spent the last ten years of his life at the Manor House there, the home of Mrs Raymond Asquith, who had listened to a number of his memorable and ever varied Easter Sunday sermons in the church at Ampleforth.

Our debt to Monsignor Knox cannot be paid by any words, but only by our prayers, and many of us will find pleasure in remembering him at the altar when we make our daily *memento* for the dead of our own community.

NOTES

WE offer our respectful congratulations to His Grace, Archbishop Heenan, on his translation from the See of Leeds and appointment as Archbishop of Liverpool and Metropolitan of the Northern Province.



IN August the General Chapter of the English Benedictine Congregation was held at Ampleforth. In this Chapter Fr Abbot was elected President of the Congregation for the fifth consecutive time. We offer him our respectful congratulations. Also in this Chapter Fr William Price was re-elected *Inspector Rei Familiaris* and Fr Basil Hume was elected *Magister Scholarum*. We offer them our congratulations.



Recently the Holy See gave permission for Worth Priory to become an independent monastery. We offer the community of Worth our cordial greetings on this occasion, as also the community of Downside of which this is the second daughter house to achieve independence.



THIS summer two more members of the Community left England to join the brethren already at St Louis Priory: Fr Thomas Loughlin from St Alban's, Warrington, where he has been since 1952, and Fr Bede Burge from Gilling Castle, where he has been since 1939. They will be missed in both places, and St Louis Priory will welcome this additional strength to its community. Fr Thomas is returning to school and community life after several years on a parish, and several earlier working in the Procurator's office. Fr Bede's unique contribution at Gilling will not easily be replaced.

The following movements among our brethren on the parishes have been arranged: Fr Gregory Swann to St Mary's, Cardiff; Fr Aelred Perring to St Mary's, Parbold; Fr Theodore Young to St Mary's, Leyland; Fr Mark Haidy to St Peter's, Liverpool; Fr Gabriel Gilbey and Fr Richard Frewen to St Alban's, Warrington.

Fr Richard Frewen leaves Gilling after four years of work there, during part of which time he has also had charge of the village chapel. Our best wishes go with him and with all of the others in their new work.

At an ordination ceremony held in St Laurence's on Sunday, 21st July by His Lordship the Bishop, the following were raised to the priesthood: Br Leander Duffy, Br Geoffrey Lynch, Br Ambrose Griffiths and Br Gregory O'Brien. There were also ordained, deacons: Br Simon Trafford, Br Augustine Measures, Br Aidan Gilman and Br Herbert O'Brien, and sub-deacons: Br Owen McSwiney, Br Rupert Everest, Br Charles Macauley and Br Osmund Jackson. In the spring Br Paul Kidner was ordained sub-deacon at Subiaco.

On 21st September the following made their solemn profession: Br Gerald Hughes, Br Edward Corbould, Br Dunstan Adams, Br Henry Wansbrough, Br Ignatius Knowles and Br Colin Havard, and on the 24th September the following made their simple profession: Br Stephen Wright and Br Jeremy Kelly.

To all of them we offer our congratulations.



In September five postulants were clothed for the novitiate, three of them coming from the United States, the first, we hope of many, to enter the novitiate.



THE golden jubilee of the opening of the church in Ampleforth was celebrated on 19th May.

Fr Abbot sang pontifical high Mass in the morning, as Abbot Matthews had done on the occasion of the silver jubilee in 1932; in the evening he blessed a new bell to mark the occasion, preached and gave Benediction.

For the silver jubilee the present altar was erected; this was made by Robert Thompson of Kilburn. Mr Thompson executed in the past twenty-five years further furnishing of the sanctuary in memory of Fr Ignatius Miller, and he erected a new door to the memory of Fr Paul Nevill whose ten years in charge of the parish is commemorated by his parishioners in the silver candlesticks of the altar.



ON Sunday, 30th June, came a great concourse of Catholics, numbering many thousands, to assist at Pontifical Mass offered by His Lordship Bishop Brunner in the ruined sanctuary of Whitby Abbey to celebrate the thirteenth century of St Hilda. The Archbishop-Elect of Liverpool, Dr Heenan, preached and the Proper of the Mass was chanted by a choir of monks from Ampleforth. After Mass there was a procession to the site of the old monastic cemetery and the *De Profundis* was sung for



ST LOUIS PRIORY

all buried there. Many parishes from the North of England sent parties to take part in this ceremony, for which the day, cool fortunately during the Mass, later became warm and sunny and, when most were on their way home, dull and very wet.

At the ordination ceremony this year the sanctuary was adorned by a two-stage Flemish brass candelabrum. With its twelve candles alight it looked indeed handsome and we are very grateful to Mrs Boyan who has given it in memory of her husband. At the same time we should mention another of Mrs Boyan's gifts to the Community, the *Life of Saint Cuthbert*, which has been specially produced at great cost for the Dean and Chapter of Durham Cathedral by the Oxford University Press. The edition is a very limited one and we are very fortunate to have been given a copy for the monastic library.

SAINT LOUIS PRIORY

IN August 1957, at Saint Louis Priory, the community grew to six through the arrival of Fr Thomas Loughlin and Fr Bede Burge. Further good monastic news is that three young Americans, two from Saint Louis and one from Kansas, join the novitiate at Ampleforth in September. There are two or three more coming next year. The cricket fields may yet have baseball diamonds on them.

The building programme has reached an important stage. A monastic building is on the point of being erected. It will contain about twenty-four cells and below on the ground floor a fine library area, lecture rooms, calefactory, etc. For the time being the library will be a chapel, the lecture rooms, etc. become boys' classrooms. The first floor will be the entire monastery: cells, library, calefactory. A gym is to be built. It is almost as sacred a structure in U.S. as the cricket pitch is in U.K. Meanwhile a church is being designed. The drawings of Mr Gyo Obata in close association with Dr Pier Luigi Nervi of Rome are causing immense interest among experts both sides of the Atlantic and in almost every case enthusiastic approval.

The school, after a first term of groping, went ahead. Most of the boys could almost be taken now for Ampleforth boys, except for a different accent, a tendency to brighter coloured socks, and for playing baseball or American football, not cricket and rigger.



St Lous Priory

It is quite plain that intellectually there is nothing to choose between them. We, of course, tell them Ampleforth boys work harder. The basic difference is one of preparation. In the lower forms (ages 11—13), the classes generally are too crowded for efficiency.

It is said (I do not know with how much truth) that the American child runs the home, but he certainly does not run the Priory. Fr Timothy and his chief henchman, Fr Ian, have everything well under control. The former too seems to be taking to baseball—he is quite fancied as a pitcher. The latter is becoming an expert basketball coach.

This coming year we shall have sixty boys in two forms with two classes in each. We have increased our 'faculty', with of course Fr Thomas and Fr Bede, but also with an M.A. graduate of Saint Louis University, Mr Brent Williams and with Professor Edward Sarmiento from Cardiff University, Wales.

COLUMBA CARY-ELWES, O.S.B.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :

John Francis Heffernan to Henrietta Rita Gros at the Sacred Heart Catholic Oratory, Bournemouth, on 23rd April.

Denis Gerard Waterkeyn to Betty Plant Greenham at St James's, Spanish Place, on 18th May.

Lieut. Francis William Hay, R.N., to Sheila Mary Brigden at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 1st June.

Simon Bradley to Fiona Lomax at St James's, Spanish Place, on 14th June.

Herbert Anthony John Hollings, M.B.E., D.S.C., to Jennifer Margaret Hutt, at Douai Abbey, on 15th June.

Charles Peter Horgan to Caroline Elizabeth Boddington at St Joseph's Church, Windhill, Bishop's Stortford, on 29th June.

Lieut. Stephen Chard Penny Harwood, R.N., to Julia Grace Scott, at St Philip's Priory, Begbroke, on 6th July.

Peter J. Lingeman to Kathleen Mary Connor at St Erconwald's, Walton-on-Thames, on 6th July.

Nicholas D. B. Elwes to Geraldine Ann Cunningham at Westminster Cathedral, on 9th July.

Alec Raymond McKechnie to Joan Deirdre Bockett at the Church of St Tarcisius, Camberley, on 20th July.

Peter McLoughlin to Gillian Harrison at St Augustine's, Harehills, Leeds, on 27th July.

John Faber to Myrna Mackenzie at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Lyndhurst, on 27th July.

George Hadcock to Margaret Shepherd at Douai Abbey on 10th August.

Gérard Pierlot to Bethy Delogne at the Parish Church, Bertrix, Belgium, on 20th August.

Dr John Errington Hume to Patricia Margaret Hickey, at St Mary's Church, Sunderland, on 27th August.

Joseph Baker to Paulette Touraford at St Peter's, Seel Street, Liverpool, on 30th July.

Richard Wright to Margaret Elspeth Ferguson at St Gregory's Church, Bollington, on 31st August.

Edgar Philip Beck to Thomasina Joanna Jeal at Notre Dame de France, Leicester Place, on 11th September.

John Hannaford Thrupp Angier to Emma Warner at St Mary's Church, Newport, Rhode Island, on 14th September.

Thomas Carroll to Sally Machonochie at St Cuthbert's Church, Ravensdowne, Berwick-upon-Tweed, on 21st September.

Richard Kelly to Brenda Wills at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Saltburn, on 28th September.

✱

AND to the following on their engagement :

Christopher Dudley Guiver to Angela Joan Fowler.

Edward J. Massey to Barbara Voisey.

John Conor O'Sullivan to Maureen Mitchell.

Captain Ralph Keogh May, The Border Regt, to Bridget Honoria Rutherford.

Michael Maxwell Scott to Audrey Mayall.

Simon John Wyndham Lewis to Evelyn Service.

✱

B. J. TWOMEY (1952) is studying for the Priesthood at the Irish College in Rome.

✱

THE REV. J. D. HAMILTON DALRYMPLE (1946) is now at St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

✱

In the Birthday Honours, Captain M. A. H. Marston (1943), Royal Marines, was awarded the M.C. 'in recognition of distinguished services in operations in the Near East, October to December 1956'.

✱

BRIGADIER THE HON. MILES FITZALAN HOWARD (1943), M.C., is in command of the British Military Mission to the Soviet Army in Berlin.

✱

LIEUT.-COLONEL S. P. M. SUTTON (1936) has been appointed Military Secretary to the Governor General of Australia.

✱

MAJOR P. B. HAY (1936) is D.A.A.Q. at Headquarters at Accra.

✱

LIEUT.-CMDR J. P. DAVID (1941) has finished his full-time flying, and has gone to Greenwich for the Staff Course.

✱

CAPTAIN C. H. C. PICKTHALL (1944), R.A., D.F.C., has been selected to attend the course at the Staff College, Camberley, in 1958.

✱

LORD JAMES CRICHTON STUART (1953) has gone to Rhodesia as A.D.C. to the Governor, the Earl of Dalhousie.

AMBROSE SHEA (1926) has written from Canada recently. He has been back in the Army for the past six years, with the rank of Captain, and has been doing liaison work in the Arctic, as far North as Ellesmere Land.

✱

H. B. DE FONBLANQUE (1955) is a Senior Under-Officer at Sandhurst.

✱

J. D. QUINLAN (1955) is in Iceland with an R.N. expedition of fifty cadets, surveying for the Ordnance Survey.

✱

SEVEN Old Boys attended a dinner in Nicosia on 17th July, arranged by J. M. Kenworthy-Browne (1954), who is serving with the K.O.Y.L.I. Three others from his Regiment were present, and also Captain E. M. P. Hardy (1945), H. Hugh Smith (1956) and H. G. A. Gosling (1946), who is a Crown Counsel in Cyprus.

✱

D. P. M. CAPE (1941) has returned from Singapore, and is now working in the Foreign Office Atomic Energy Section.

✱

A. P. CUMMING (1939), who has been working on the Berkeley Nuclear Power Station, has been appointed Project Engineer for the next station to be built by the A.E.I.-John Thompson Nuclear Energy Company.

✱

W. H. L. PORTER (1943) joined the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority in 1953 as a Senior Chemical Engineer at Risley. After two years he took a similar post with the Hawker Siddeley Nuclear Power Co. Ltd, and acted as Liaison Officer between this Company and the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell. Since the beginning of this year he has been a Senior Engineer in the Reactor Division Utilization Group at Harwell, working on reactor improvements, and design of experiments. He has published a number of research reports ; and an article of more general interest, on nuclear power for aircraft, appeared in a recent number of *Atomic and Nuclear Energy*.

✱

R. P. CAVE (1931) has been appointed Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs in the House of Lords.

✱

C. DE L. HERDON (1946) has gone to the British Embassy in Baghdad as Second Secretary in the Oriental Secretariat.

✱

CAPTAIN G. V. GARBETT (1940) has retired from the Malayan Police Force, and is joining Michael Jennings at Avisford.

G. J. WOLSELEY (1940) is with B.T.H. in Rugby, and is working in the main Drawing Office. His brother, Richard (1946), is a land Surveyor, and is Vice-President of a building firm in Falmouth, Massachusetts. His other brother, Basil (1940), is with Carters of Coleford, the firm who make Ribena.

A. K. LOVEDAY (1942) has left his position as Chief Acquisitions Officer for the library of University College, London, to take up an appointment on the Library staff of the University of Malaya.

D. J. HERDON (1945), who has been with the Shell Company for some years in Thailand, has been transferred to the Company's Office in Nairobi.

T. O. PILKINGTON (1949), after a year in Persia working for Marconi's, has been lent by his firm to the Posts and Telegraphs in Nigeria. He is in Lagos, where he has met Captain H. Stacpoole (1949), who is A.D.C. to the General.

G. M. C. HUSKINSON (1953) is returning to New Zealand where he is sheep farming.

R. G. MACFARLANE REID (1954) has gone to Australia, and is apprenticed to a sheep farmer in New South Wales.

R. R. MARLIN (1955), after two years of physics and mathematics at Princeton University, intends to specialize in philosophy for the next two years. He has been doing a lot of writing for the campus newspaper, of which he is associate editor.

OXFORD. Dom Dominic Milroy obtained First Class Honours in Modern Languages. Others successful in Final Honours Schools were D. R. Capes (Lit. Hum.); F. M. B. Fisher (Mod. Lang.); M. J. Fudakowski, P. L. Williams (P.P.E.); F. D. Bennetts, J. H. Clanchy, R. P. Liston, J. M. Gaynor (Modern History); A. R. N. Donald, I. R. Wightwick, T. E. I. Lewis-Bowen, J. J. Russell (Jurisprudence); F. C. B. Greene (Nat. Sci. Physics); A. W. O'Neill (Nat. Sci. Chemistry, Part II); N. P. Moray (Psychology, Philosophy and Physiology).

R. O. Miles, Postmaster of Merton College, was honourably mentioned in the examination for the de Paravicini Scholarship. We have not previously recorded that W. E. W. Charlton obtained a First in Honour Mods.

CAMBRIDGE. C. K. Connolly obtained a First Class in Part I of the National Sciences Tripos. Others successful in Tripos and other examinations were: E. Byrne-Quinn, P. E. Poole (Nat. Sci.); T. C. Dewey, A. C. C. Vincent (Mech. Sci.); D. E. C. Seward, E. P. Beck, G. H. Morris, C. C. Cowell (Historical); O. R. W. Wynne (Classical); J. J. Eyston (3rd Examination in Estate Management, Rural Group); M. W. Hattrell (3rd Examination in Architectural Studies).

R. V. TRACY FORSTER (1936) has been admitted to the Royal College of Surgeons of England with the diploma of Fellow in Otolaryngology. He is Visiting E.N.T. Surgeon to hospitals in Liverpool, Waterloo and Southport areas.

P. A. SLATTERY (1944) has been called to the Bar.

P. J. A. VINCENT (1950) has passed his final examinations as a Chartered Accountant.

I. R. WIGHTWICK (1951) is going for a year to the University of Chicago as a Bigelow Teaching Fellow.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB—SOUTHERN TOUR

SHORTLY after midday on 19th August Br Simon and B. Morris walked out to open the innings against the Old Rossalians on the magnificent Lancing College ground. Morris departed when the score was 20, but Br Simon and J. Kirby batted comfortably and briskly until the former ran himself out at 70. H. Mounsey also left before lunch when the score had reached 84 for 3. Strange to relate the meal seemed to have a bad effect on the O.A.C.C. and half an hour afterwards the scoreboard showed 104 for 7. At this point K. Gray and W. A. Sparling came together and smote the ball all over the field adding 33 valuable runs. The final score of 143 was, however, clearly insufficient and the Old Rossalians had no difficulty in passing it.

Undismayed by this early reverse, the Club fielded first against the Blue Mantles at Tunbridge Wells. In spite of some good bowling by R. Lorimer we were unable to get them out and they declared at 206 for 5 leaving us 150 minutes batting. Br Simon and Morris started at high speed. The former departed at 41 of which he had made 30, but Kirby came in and with Morris kept the fielders and scorers fully employed with a fine demonstration of running between the wickets. The 2nd wicket did not fall until the score was 118. Morris continued to bat very well but the scoring rate dropped as he saw less of the bowling. J. G. Bamford set about rectifying this when he arrived at the wicket with 34 still needed in the last fifteen minutes. Playing a squash shot to mid-wicket off every ball which was not well enough up to drive, he provided a problem which the bowlers could not solve. The match was won with a minute to spare.

At the A.G.M. of the Club on Tuesday morning, Mr Hall, our scrupulously fair umpire, was elected a non-playing member of the O.A.C.C. to everyone's great satisfaction. He celebrated this in the afternoon by answering an lbw appeal affirmatively for the first time in two years. The bowler was D. Swift (6 for 42) and the Rottingdean batsman must have wondered what he had done to deserve the howls of delight with which the decision was acclaimed. The other umpire thought it was Swift's rooth wicket. Rottingdean made 141. J. Dick and J. H. Bamford started well enough, but after Dick had holed out just short of the sight screen the innings became rather bogged down. Too many attempts to win the match with one blow meant that the proportion of air shots was high and when stumps were drawn 23 runs were still needed.

On Wednesday at Chichester the Sussex Martlets had to bat on a drying wicket. At the end of the first over when the score was 13, the opening bowler was banished to third man by a disgruntled captain. Thereafter the score rose very slowly and J. G. Bamford (5 for 39) assisted by G. Robertson made full use of the difficult wicket. 74 for 7 at lunch looked very good, but unfortunately E. Harrison found the pitch easier afterwards and hit a splendid 73 to raise the total to 186. Only two hours remained. Kirby hit a 2 and a 4 and was lbw to the third ball. H. Mounsey took a full toss from the fast bowler on the toe, but struggled bravely on although almost immobilized. After his departure things went badly until at 49 for 5 Gray and Morris came together. They completely transformed the innings and it was 136 before Gray was out. Morris continued until stumps were drawn with four wickets standing and 29 still needed. It was disappointing not to have been able to clinch the issue after so fine a performance in the morning.

At Ifield the next day Lord Stafford and Br Simon produced the best opening partnership of the week, and nearly all the batsmen contributed to the total of 230 for 9. The O.A.C.C. bowling was not of the same standard as the batting, and since Ifield made no attempt to get the runs a tame draw was the result. The match is memorable for the six byes from one ball conceded during the Ifield innings. One bye had been run when the fielder at fine leg hurled a hard return to the bowler's end. Lord Stafford reacted quickly and dashed over from mid-off to save the overthrow; as luck would have it the ball stuck not in his hand but in his cap which he happened to be holding at the time. Mr Hall knew the answer to this one too and awarded a further five runs to the one already scored in accordance with Law 44.

Rain spoilt the Friday match against Middleton, but not before the home side had been severely rattled. Their first 5 wickets had been taken for 106 at lunch—a very small score on the Middleton ground with its 35 yard boundary on one side. This success was due to the fine bowling of Gray and Robertson (the former also picked up three slip catches), and a really fierce spell of fast bowling by Sparling. This was a most welcome surprise, because his bowling earlier in the week had been unimpressive. He opened the attack on the last morning against Ashpool's XI and was again in great form, taking the first three wickets—all beaten by sheer speed. The batting however was strong and in spite of excellent bowling (particularly by Lorimer, 5 for 36) our opponents were able to declare just before 4 o'clock at 180 for 8. Br Simon and J. H. Bamford looked as if they would win the match without being parted. It was not to be, however, but they had set the tempo which was well maintained by Bradley and Morris until they both left at 106. Campbell and J. G. Bamford did not survive long and the tide turned against the O.A.C.C. M. Huskinson and M. Dick came to the rescue but even so the ninth wicket fell at 154 with seven minutes play remaining. Defeat stared us in the face, but Dick and Swift refused to contemplate it. The latter was determined to make the most of what was only his second innings of the week and prove—albeit late—that No. 11 is not his rightful place. Stumps were drawn with a sigh of relief, the last wicket intact, and 13 runs still needed.

The final results (1 win, 1 lose, 4 draws, 1 abandoned) seem unimpressive. Nevertheless it is true to say that the O.A.C.C. this year played cricket of a high standard and improved throughout the week. The fielding was unusually good and this meant that the most was made of a rather limited attack. Until Sparling emerged as a fast bowler on the last two days we lacked a spearhead—which sounds ungenerous to Bamford, Gray, Swift, Robertson and Lorimer who all bowled very well on many occasions; in fact they would have had far more success in support of a really penetrative bowler. Mounsey and Campbell gave excellent service behind the stumps. Morris was the most successful batsman and his 230 runs at an average of 57.5 was a magnificent achievement. Only Br Simon and Kirby of the other batsmen passed three figures though this means that runs were fairly evenly distributed rather than that very few were scored. It is true however that some big individual scores could have won us matches, but our batsmen did not produce them.

Thanks and congratulations are due to the joint Secretaries, Lord Stafford and J. G. Bamford who were able to organize everything without fuss and without appearing to organize anyone—a priceless art. President King for a few days, and Vice-President Ruddin for the whole week, gave moral support from the touchline. Mr Hall, as already noted, was more conspicuous but no less impartial than in previous years, and Stroods Hotel provided a congenial home for the Club throughout a very happy week.

RESULTS

- v. OLD ROSSALIANS. Lost by 7 wickets.
O.A.C.C. 143 (Rev. S. Trafford 38, Dr K. Gray 23, J. Kirby 19, W. Sparling 16).
Old Rossalians 147 for 3 (Swift 1 for 36, Trafford 1 for 23, Sparling 1 for 22).
- v. BLUE MANTLES. Won by 3 wickets.
Blue Mantles 206 for 5 dec. (R. Lorimer 3 for 74, D. Swift 2 for 52).
O.A.C.C. 207 for 7 (B. Morris 75, J. Kirby 42, Rev. S. Trafford 30, M. Huskinson 17, J. G. Bamford 17 n.o.).
- v. ROTTINGDEAN. Drawn.
Rottingdean 141 (D. Swift 6 for 42, R. Lorimer 2 for 20, W. Sparling 1 for 33).
O.A.C.C. 119 for 7 (R. Lorimer 37 n.o., H. Mounsey 23, J. H. Bamford 19, W. Sparling 11, J. Dick 10).
- v. SUSSEX MARTLETS. Drawn.
Sussex Martlets 186 (J. G. Bamford 5 for 39, G. Robertson 2 for 75, Dr K. Gray 2 for 22, R. Lorimer 1 for 27).
O.A.C.C. 158 for 6 (B. Morris 72 n.o., Dr K. Gray 35, H. Mounsey 18, Rev. S. Trafford 11).
- v. IFIELD. Drawn.
O.A.C.C. 230 for 9 (J. Kirby 47, R. Campbell 39, Rev. S. Trafford 31, B. Morris 28, Lord Stafford 27, M. Huskinson 15, R. Lorimer 15, Dr K. Gray 14 n.o.).
Ifield 171 for 5 (Swift 2 for 30, J. G. Bamford 1 for 18, Lord Stafford 1 for 20, R. Lorimer 1 for 24).
- v. MIDDLETON. Abandoned owing to rain.
Middleton 106 for 5 (Dr K. Gray, 2 for 5, G. Robertson 2 for 28, W. Sparling 1 for 2).
- v. ASHPOOL'S XI. Drawn.
Ashpool's XI 180 for 8 dec. (R. Lorimer 5 for 36, W. Sparling 3 for 39).
O.A.C.C. 168 for 9 (B. Morris 40, Rev. S. Trafford 30, J. H. Bamford 17, M. Huskinson 17, M. Dick 17 n.o., S. Bradley 15, D. Swift 10 n.o.).

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	... ..	H. J. S. Young
School Monitors	M. A. Meyer, M. J. Masterton-Smith, D. G. M. Wright, R. G. Vincent, A. Murphy, M. A. King, J. E. Massey, A. R. Thomas, H. C. Stafford Northcote, R. Lorimer, F. C. J. Radcliffe, S. F. L. Reynolds, A. R. Umney, A. M. H. Villiers, C. Bereng, B. J. Morris, The Master of Lovat	
Captain of Cricket	... ..	B. J. Morris
Captain of Swimming	... ..	A. R. Umney
Captain of Shooting	... ..	S. Dyer
Librarians	M. F. Rinvoluceri, J. M. Spencer, M. D. Cunningham, P. M. Kershaw, J. A. Craven, N. S. Tyson, M. G. Montgomery, B. A. Radcliffe, C. R. Balfour	

THE following left the School in July :

P. L. Burke, C. J. E. Armstrong, P. G. Batho, J. W. Bean, C. Bereng, D. M. G. Bird, R. B. Blake James, E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, P. Brown, M. P. J. Bufton, P. Byrne-Quinn, A. K. G. Carlson, C. L. A. Clarke, D. J. Connolly, F. J. P. Crichton Stuart, G. S. Cubitt, M. D. Cunningham, G. H. M. Daniel, F. G. A. Dearlove, C. A. del Tufo, T. T. Dobson, M. G. P. Falkiner, R. H. W. Fanshawe, M. J. Farrell, M. W. Festing, J. I. Flanagan, R. B. K. Gallagher, R. C. E. Grey, J. Hancox, D. A. Harold-Barry, C. R. Holmes, R. L. R. Honeywill, D. P. Hope, D. J. Hughes-Onslow, M. A. King, J. T. S. R. King, J. J. M. Komarnicki, T. N. Leonard, R. Lorimer, The Master of Lovat, N. J. D. Marsden, J. E. Massey, M. J. Masterton-Smith, A. L. Medlicott, M. A. Meyer, C. R. W. Morley, A. Murphy, B. T. O'Driscoll, R. K. O'Toole, S. O'C. Parsons, J. M. B. Peart, M. A. C. Petre, P. P. Read, J. T. G. Rogerson, M. G. L. Stacpoole, S. Sarmiento, D. M. Scanlan, I. R. Scott Lewis, J. L. Skene, W. C. Smith, C. N. C. Sutherland, B. C. Sweeny, A. R. Umney, J. M. Vanheems, W. Welstead, R. Whitfield, D. G. M. Wright, P. S. Yearsley, H. J. S. Young, I. Zaluski, J. P. Marshall.

THE following boys entered the School in September :

J. R. B. Allison, M. J. Bartlett, M. B. Bean, H. E. Bedingfield, R. N. Birtchnell, C. D. Blackiston, R. R. Boardman, J. M. Bowen, S. B. Brett, P. Burdon, F. D. Burke, R. M. Bussy, M. C. Cain, H. F. Caley, A. C. Chambers, T. M. Charles Edwards, C. D. F. Coghlan, D. X. Cooper, P. G. Costello, J. A. C. Cunliffe, D. H. C. Davenport, C. G. Deedes, J. R. de Fonblanque, J. Dove, S. B. Dowling, P. A. Duncan, C. S. T. Ebrill, J. A. Fairbank, G. M. Farrow, D. A. Fellowes, J. D. P. FitzGerald, C. E. Fitzherbert, J. R. A. Fleming, P. Fog, J. J. H. Forrest, J. C. D. Goldschmidt, M. D. C. Goodall, J. L. Gordon, J. D. Gorman, T. S. Grey, M. Hailey, R. J. Haworth, M. A. Heagney, R. T. Hennessy, D. I. Himsforth, T. A. L. Huskinson, J. C. Ilbert, R. H. Jackson, M. W. W. Jarzebowski, C. J. H. Jowers, A. R. Kidner, A. M. Kilmartin, A. W. P. Lesniowski, T. J. Lewis, D. R. Lloyd-Williams, A. J. C. Lodge, M. J. Loughran, E. C. Lovegrove, D. N. C. Maclaren, J. R. Marsh, J. P. Martin, S. Martindale, C. J. W. Martin Murphy, R. J. Maslinski, P. D. Maspero, P. G. C. Maxwell, E. P. V. McSheehy, P. J. O'Brien, D. A. Pratt, M. D. Prentice, M. A. Ramshaw, A. F. G. Ricketts, J. A. Robertson, C. R. Ruzzkowski, P. J. G. Sanders, J. A. Sargent, B. W. Scotson, D. P. Skidmore, C. H. Spencer, M. J. Stott, S. C. Thomas, R. Thompson, R. S. G. Thompson, J. A. B. Tucker, S. E. Tyrrell, G. N. van Cutsem, R. F. Vernon-Smith, J. M. Wakely, J. S. de W. Waller, D. F. H. Wardle, D. J. Wilson, R. T. Witham, M. F. M. Wright, P. R. B. Young.

WE congratulate the following who have won State Scholarships :

Sir Jonathan Backhouse, M. B. Blakstad, J. D. Cumming, P. L. Havard, J. M. D. Hunter, C. F. H. Morland, F. C. J. Radcliffe, M. F. J. Rinvoluceri, P. J. J. V. Smythe, P. J. Wilson; also M. D. Cunningham, who has won an Exhibition in Modern Languages at Trinity College, Dublin; also A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip, who was successful in the examination for Naval Cadetship in February; and R. H. W. Fanshawe, who obtained a Naval Cadetship in the Electrical Branch.

In the General Certificate Examination in July the following obtained two or more passes at Advanced Level (distinctions are indicated by a capital letter):

GROUP I

Anderson H. R., a b c
 Backhouse Sir J., A B c
 Blakstad M. B., a b C
 Bradshaw A. H., a b c
 Burn C. C., a c
 Dyer S., a b c
 Halliday J. A. G., a b c
 Macmillan J. M., a b c
 Montgomery M. G. P., a b c
 Morland C. F. H., A b c
 Morris B. J., a b c
 Stobart C. G., a b c
 Stobart H. A., a b c
 Whitfield R., a b c

GROUP II

Balfour C. R., d S
 Boardman J. F., d s
 Bright C. A., d s
 Burns P. C., d s
 Cary-Elwes C. G. R., d s
 Chamberlain G. F., h x
 Corley T. M., f h
 Cubit G. S., h x
 Curran E. J. D., h x
 Cuthbertson R. W. G., h q
 Daniel G. H. M., h x
 Ely R. D., h q
 Franchetti G. A. A., d h
 Gibson M. P. C., f h
 Glover T. C. G., g h
 Granger J. R., h q
 Grey R. C. E., f h
 Hrabkiewicz L., d h
 Jackson T. J. H., h q
 Kershaw P. M., f h
 Komarnicki J. J. M., d h
 Masters P. W. T., d h
 Nares P. M. V., d s
 O'Malley S. K., d s
 Pearse E. A. H., D s
 Petre M. A. C., h x
 Quinlan F. H., g h

Radcliffe B. A. J., h q
 Radcliffe F. C. J., F H
 Read P. P., g h
 Rinvolucris M. F. J., D S
 Scanlan D. M., d h
 Smyth P. J. J. V., f H u
 Stanton A. N., h q
 Tarnowski A. E., d H
 Wayman J. R. M., h q
 Wilson P. J., F H
 Also:
 Knight A. S. B., H
 Leonard N. J., D
 Wood P. L., H

GROUP III

Balme P. R. M., j k
 Havard P. L., J J K
 Hunter J. M. D., J K
 Morley C. R. W., j k
 Spencer J. M. M., j k
 Stitt I. P. A., j k
 Wilson M. C., j k

GROUP IV

Blake James R. B., k l y
 Chasseaud L. F., k l
 Cumming J. D., v K L
 del Tufo C. A., v K L
 Fanshawe R. H. W., v k
 Hall C. H., k l
 Holmes C. R., k l y
 Kearney K. D. N., v k l
 Meyer M. A., v k l
 Murphy A., k l y
 Reynolds S. F. L., k l y
 Rimmer C. A., k l
 Rogerson J. T. G., k l y
 Rushforth C. P., v k l
 Ryan P. C., k l
 Sarmiento S., k l
 Skene J. L., v l
 Smith W. C., k l
 Welstead W., v k l

KEY TO RESULTS

a Latin (Group I)	h History
b Greek	x Geography
c Ancient History	u Art
f Latin (Group II)	j Maths (Group III)
q Latin Trans. and Roman Hist.	v Maths (Group IV)
d French	k Physics
s Spanish	l Chemistry
g English	y Biology

In the same examination eighty-seven boys passed at Ordinary Level in four or more subjects.

MR J. B. DALTON, who has been a member of the Lay Staff since 1952, left us at the end of last term and his place has been taken by Mr G. A. Forsythe. Our best wishes go with the former and to the latter we extend a warm welcome.

DURING the term the Sixth Form was addressed by various speakers. Br Atkinson, President of the Middlesbrough Comitiuum of the Legion of Mary, assisted by Sister Barry, came to give an account of the nature and work of the Legion. Fr Michael Hollings of Westminster Cathedral paid us another visit, to speak of the problems of Catholics after leaving school.

At the end of term Abba Kidane Mariam Ghebray, an Ethiopian priest, stayed with us for some days. He gave a long and interesting talk to the Sixth and Fifth Forms on the Church in Ethiopia and on the Ethiopic liturgy. The next day this was celebrated in St Laurence's, the Mass being said, and partly sung, in Ge'ez, the ancient Ethiopic language, and offered for the Church in Africa. An English version of some of the prayers was read by a commentator during the Mass.

ST HUGH'S House has now had one year of vigorous life and this term yet a tenth house is forming in the same temporary quarters just vacated by St Hugh's. This second new house has that great Yorkshireman, St John Fisher, as its patron, and will therefore be known as St John's. Fr Benet Perceval is its first House Master, and to him and the sixteen foundation members we offer our best wishes. It is proposed that as soon as Aumit House is ready to receive St Bede's, St John's will move into permanent quarters in the main school buildings, and thus maintain the number of inside houses.

Building operations continue to provide interest and untidiness about the premises. The new house has in part been made ready for its occupants to take over, and has won widespread approval for its appearance. St Hugh's House has now occupied the western half of it and it is hoped that St Bede's will move into the eastern next term.

Above the bookroom has been built a science lecture room and the space above the main science wing has been adapted for use as an assistants' room. Meanwhile the excavations for the new church proceed vigorously, as also the pile driving. In front of the Junior House a new games field has been laid out and its grass is growing.



DURING the past year a number of books have been presented to the School Library. Mrs M. Smith's very generous gifts included a fine complete set of *La Comédie Humaine* in thirty volumes. Fr Louis and Mr Charles Edwards have once again put us in their debt, and the following have also made gifts to the Library: Mr Beck, Mr Denis Morgan, A. G. Campbell, F. W. Cazalet, M. T. Clanchy, R. P. Kelly, N. J. Leonard, I. W. Lissett, C. S. Macmillan and C. A. Rimmer. The Librarian wishes to thank all these benefactors.



"THE AMPLEFORTH COUNTRY"

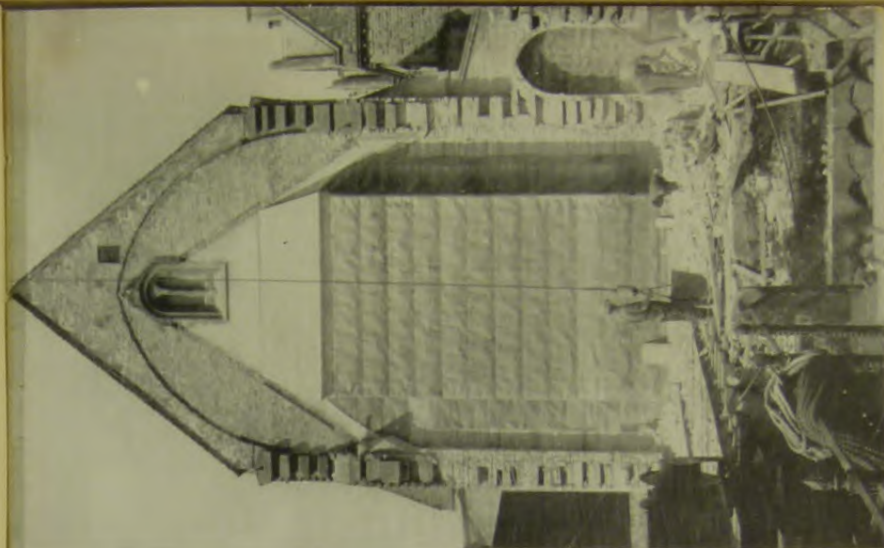
The Ampleforth Country was re-written last term and, as mentioned in our last number, should now be on sale. The ground covered is much the same as before, but we expect the pamphlet to be more informative, if less accomplished stylistically, than its predecessor. We make no excuses for this shortcoming; it is simply a commentary on the present generation of down-to-earth, unliterary Amplefordians. What is more, it gives the book a more practical, and therefore perhaps more saleable, character.



LINGUA FRANCA

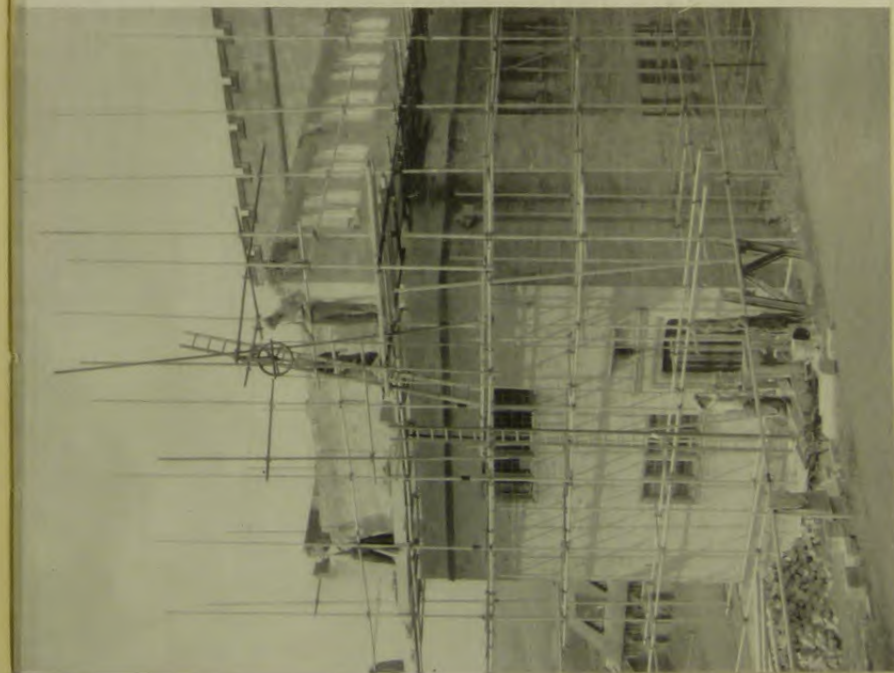
THE Society would like to thank Fr Columba for his delightful talk, *Gone West*. After outlining the main differences between the English and American points of view, he went on to describe life at St Louis Priory, showing us photographs of their proposed circular church. The last twenty minutes of this highly entertaining hour were devoted to the answering of the many questions raised by his audience.

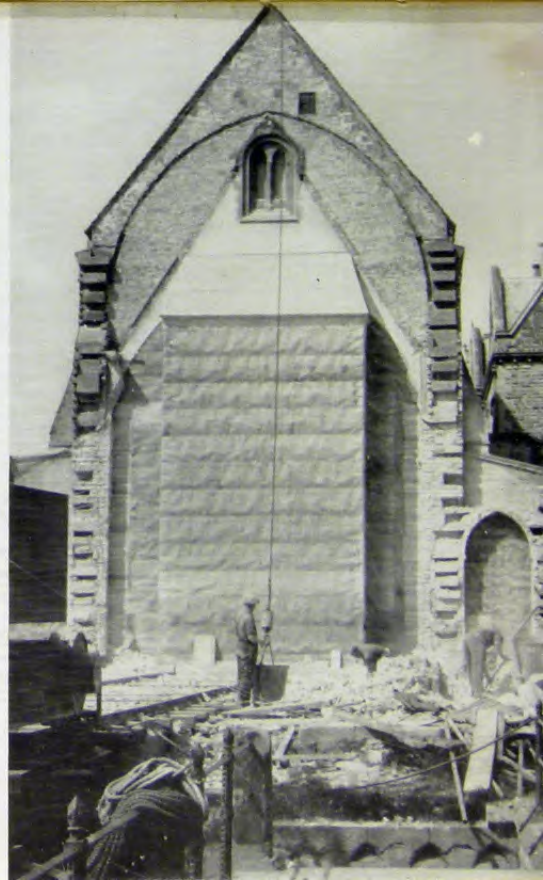
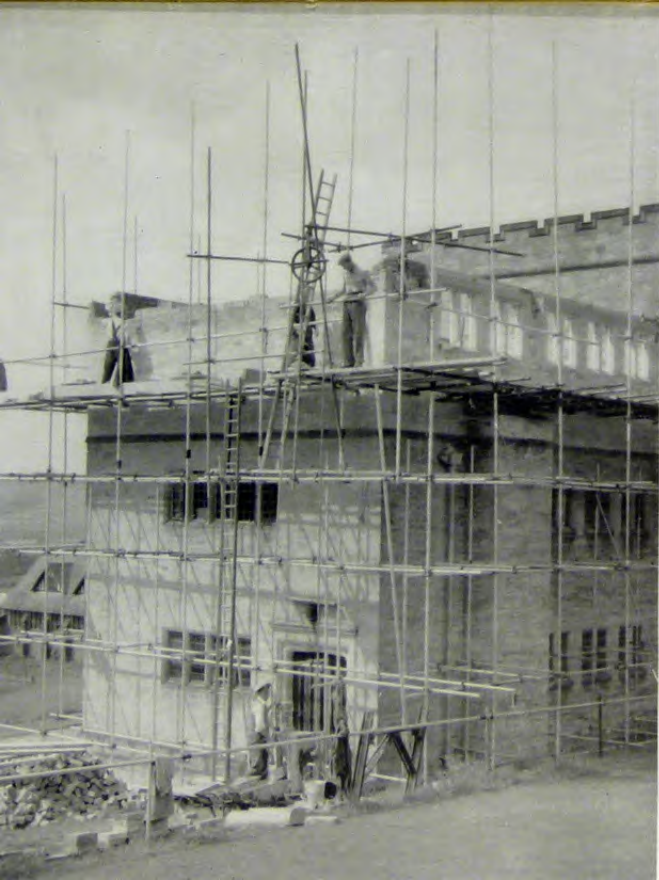
M.D.C.



'Davidson Photographics'

Photo - Ryan





THE YORK FESTIVAL

As a contribution to the Festival of Britain in 1951 the City of York organized a Festival of the Arts. This was so successful that others have been held, in 1954 and this summer. The centre piece of each has been the performance of the York Cycle of Mystery Plays, or many of them, which tell the story of the Redemption, starting with the Creation of man and finishing with the Last Judgment. The plays are performed in the ruins of Saint Mary's Abbey, an old Benedictine foundation from which, indeed, it is possible that they may have come, and the walls form a perfect setting. Although the weather was on many evenings so bad that the plays had to be curtailed or cancelled, we were fortunate and about two hundred and sixty boys were able to go and see them right through. The main musical features of the Festival were held in the Minster and parties went to the Bach evening, given by the Boyd Neel orchestra, to the evening of eighteenth century Italian music, given by the Virtuosi di Roma with Gioconda de Vito as the soloist in the great Bach D Minor *Chaconne* and finally to the Monteverdi *Vespers of 1610* performed by the London Symphony Orchestra and the Sheffield Philharmonic Chorus. This proved to be a very thrilling experience for all who were there and perhaps the only 'concert' in which the resonance of the great building helped the music. So far as we were concerned the Festival of 1957 was a great success and it is hoped that the series will continue so that in future years others will be able to have a similar opportunity of hearing great works in worthy surroundings.



THE ORDINATION CONCERT

Piano Solo	Ballade in G minor C. N. A. BALME	<i>Chopin</i>
Concerto	Oboe and Strings R. M. J. DAMMANN	<i>Pergolesi</i>
Concerto	Horn and Strings R. B. K. GALLAGHER	<i>Mozart</i>
Piano Solo	Sonatine J. T. S. R. KING	<i>Ravel</i>
Concerto	Flute and Strings R. WHITFIELD	<i>Bach</i>

Quintet	Clarinet and Strings	<i>Mozart</i>
	P. R. M. BALME	
	MR WALKER MISS FADDI	
	LADY READ MISS LOVELL	
Symphony	Drum Roll	<i>Haydn</i>
	ORCHESTRA	

The Ordination Concert this year was given a solid foundation by the group of string players we have come to appreciate so much. The emphasis was on solo playing. I trust no one will take offence if it is said that next year we hope to see the Orchestra more prominent on the platform. With some competent young string players coming on this should be possible.

The younger Balme played Chopin's Ballade with great accomplishment. Now that his technique is so strong we can look forward to hearing some major works next year. Dammann has acquired considerable expression on his oboe, which he used to very good effect in the Pergolesi Concerto. Gallagher too on his Horn, in the Mozart Concerto, played well, getting much sustained tone from his instrument. King played the slow movement of Ravel's Sonatine very beautifully, but his interpretation of Debussy did not show quite the same grasp. Whitfield in the Bach Flute Concerto played excellently with delightful control of light and shade, but did not seem able to get much volume in the low register, especially in the first movement. In the Mozart Quintet the elder Balme played his clarinet with much expression, and it was good to see him acknowledge the support he was given in the other parts. The Haydn Symphony was given a spirited performance by the Orchestra and the obvious energy and enjoyment of Nicol deserves mention. This was a fitting climax to a Concert devoted to the performance of a good variety of works by a number of very gifted musicians.

MELPOMENE.

MUSIC

We have received this term a complete new sound reproduction system for the Music Society from an Old Boy, Allan Macdonald, who has so often given us records in the past; a flute from Mr Brennan and a violin from Lady Read—most valuable additions to our modest stock of School Orchestra Instruments. We are very grateful to them for these most generous and practical gifts.

THE EXHIBITION

THIS, especially the Garden Party, was a most successful occasion. At the prize giving Fr Abbot spoke of what was going on both at Ampleforth and at St Louis Priory and this year at last was able to refer to the building of the new church by indicating the actual scene of operations.

In his speech the Headmaster dwelt, among other things, on the difficulty nowadays of achieving college-entrance, about which he warned parents.

The following received prizes :

UPPER IV

Latin	D. I. Russell	Geography	A. C. Rhys Evans
Greek	D. I. Russell	Mathematics	P. M. Vignoles
French	T. F. Mahony	Physics	C. G. Nicol
English	P. M. Vignoles	Chemistry	C. G. Nicol
History	T. E. Fox Taylor	Biology	C. G. Nicol

MIDDLE IV

Latin	J. P. F. Pearson	English	A. I. J. Brain
French	A. I. J. Brain	Mathematics	J. J. J. Phipps

FOURTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. M. M. Davis | 4. J. C. Swift |
| 2. W. H. R. Pattison | 5. Lorrinan N. R. E. |
| 3. C. H. Randag | 6. M. M. Sellars |

UPPER FIFTH

Latin	A. K. G. Carlson	Elem. Maths	A. E. Mayer
French	A. E. W. H. Butcher	Add. Maths	J. K. Horridge
English	A. L. S. Harris	Physics	J. S. E. Coghlan
History	A. L. S. Harris	Chemistry	H. K. Horridge
Geography	D. J. A. Bailward	Biology	P. J. Chambers
		Gen. Science	J. G. Lumsden

UPPER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. M. W. Festing | 3. J. K. Horridge |
| 2. P. F. McSwiney | 4. M. J. Farrell |

MIDDLE FIFTH

Latin	M. J. Brennan	Geography	C. I. de Fresnes
Greek	A. R. Rawsthorne	Elem. Maths	P. M. Goslett
French	R. M. J. Dammann	Add. Maths	D. T. Havard
Spanish	A. F. Lambert	Physics	S.M.B.O'Connell
English	A. R. Rawsthorne	Chemistry	J. M. I. Iveson
History	W. J. Morland	Gen. Science	P. J. Nixey

LOWER FIFTH			
Latin	D. J. K. Trench	English	D. J. K. Trench
French	N. P. Reynolds	Mathematics	N. L. Waddington

MIDDLE AND LOWER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION			
1.	Hon. M. A. Pakenham	4.	A. H. Stirling
2.	M. J. Brennan	5.	J. D. MacDonald
3.	J. St G. Ryan	6.	P. J. Robinson

SIXTH FORM

GROUP I—CLASSICS			
Scholarship Year		D. G. M. Wright	
Latin—3rd Year		J. A. G. Halliday	
Latin—2nd Year		C. G. Stobart	
Latin—1st Year		P. C. Cafferkey	
Greek—3rd Year		C. F. H. Morland	
Greek—2nd Year		C. G. Stobart	
Greek—1st Year		P. C. Cafferkey	
Ancient History—3rd Year		C. F. H. Morland	
Ancient History—1st Year		P. C. Cafferkey	
GROUP II			
History			
Scholarship Year		J. M. B. Peart	
2nd Year		P. J. J. V. Smith	
1st Year		M. P. C. Gibson	
Latin			
2nd Year		F. C. J. Radcliffe	
1st Year		T. J. H. Jackson	
Modern Languages			
Scholarship Year		B. C. Sweeny	
French—3rd Year		N. J. Leonard	
French—2nd Year		C. G. R. Cary-Elwes	
French—1st Year		E. A. H. Pearse	
Spanish—3rd Year		M. F. G. Rinvolucri	
Spanish—2nd Year		C. G. R. Cary-Elwes	
Spanish—1st Year		C. R. Balfour	
English		F. H. Quinlan	
Geography—2nd Year		G. F. Chamberlain	
Geography—1st Year		G. S. Cubitt	
GROUP III—MATHEMATICS			
3rd Year		P. L. Havard	
1st Year		M. R. Mather	
GROUP IV—SCIENCE			
Physics—2nd Year			
		J. M. Hunter	
Physics—1st Year			
		P. H. Dale	
Chemistry—2nd Year			
		C. A. del Tufo	
Chemistry—1st Year			
		S. Sarmiento	
Biology—2nd Year			
		S. F. L. Reynolds	
Biology—1st Year			
		J. M. Muir	
Mathematics—2nd Year			
		C. A. del Tufo	
Mathematics—1st Year			
		E. J. ffield	

SERVICES SET		M. G. L. Stacpoole
E.P.E.		F. C. J. Radcliffe
GERMAN		M. G. P. Montgomery
GENERAL CLASSICS		J. F. Boardman

SIXTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

D. G. M. Wright	M. A. C. Petre	G. V. Unsworth
H. A. Stobart	C. G. Stobart	T. S. McCann
G. S. Cubitt	P. M. Slater	T. A. E. W. Wardale
C. F. H. Morland	P. W. Martin	J. P. Marshall
C. A. del Tufo		

SPECIAL PRIZES

MUSIC			
Piano—Senior		I. Zaluski	} <i>ex aequo</i>
		J. T. S. R. King	
Piano—Junior		C. G. Nicol	} <i>ex aequo</i>
		T. E. Noton	
Wind Instruments		R. Whitfield	} <i>ex aequo</i>
		J. Macmillan	
Orchestra		P. R. M. Balme	} <i>ex aequo</i>
		C. F. H. Morland	
Violin			} Not awarded
Cello			
Turner Theory			

ART

1st Prize		C. B. C. B. Cooke
2nd Prize		M. J. Farrell
History of Art		R. C. E. Grey
Modelling Prize		A. M. S. Apponyi

CLASSICS

Head Master's Sixth Form Classical Prize		Sir J. Backhouse
Head Master's Latin Verse Prize		Sir J. Backhouse

HISTORY

Whittle Essay Prize		H. J. Young
Hamnett Essay Prize		Not awarded

MATHEMATICS

Milburn Prize		M. J. Brennan
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ENGLISH

Head Master's Literary Prize		
Sixth Form		N. J. Leonard
Fifth Form		A. W. Crawford
Fourth Form		A. I. J. Brain
Poetry Prize		A. S. B. Knight
Nihil Essay Prize		Not awarded
Head Master's U.V English		S. T. Leonard

THEOLOGICAL ESSAY	H. A. Stobart
QUIRKE DEBATING PRIZE	H. J. Young
JUNIOR DEBATING PRIZE	J. J. E. Brennan
GOODMAN CHEMISTRY	J. D. Cumming
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE	
Sixth Form	P. C. Cafferkey
Fifth Form	G. K. Armstrong
Fourth Form	A. D. Morrough
	C. H. Morris } <i>ex aequo</i>
HANDWRITING PRIZE	
Senior	M. P. J. Bufton
Junior	C. R. Balfour

THE BOOK EXHIBITION

The book exhibition this year was in three parts. First, there was a display of books of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries owned by the School Library. It was remarkable to find how many of the famous presses of the past were represented—Froben, Elzevir, Didot, Baskerville. Few of those who use the School Library realize, probably, that it possesses such books, and yet most of them are available on the open shelves. Next came a selection of books acquired by the library in the past twelve months. The works chosen were, naturally enough, mainly from the art and travel sections, and contained some strikingly handsome volumes such as Lubor Hájek's *Chinese Art* and Roger Violler's *Greece in Photographs*. Lastly, there was a display of bindings. Anthony Gardner's magnificent binding of a special copy of *Ampleforth and its Origins* was given the place it has deservedly received at successive book exhibitions; and the modern language shelves provided some interesting examples of recent French and Spanish work in limp leather. The whole exhibition was clearly labelled and well arranged, and the librarian responsible, P. M. Kershaw, deserves our thanks. One point might, however, be remembered for future exhibitions: in a display of printing, where the interest lies in the detail, it is an advantage if the exhibits can somehow be brought nearer eye level.

The Library also contained, as is customary, an exhibition of entries for the handwriting prizes. Some of the entries proved when examined to be hideously marred: competitors need to be told that it is no use their writing beautifully if they cannot spell. No complaint however, can be made of the work of the senior prize winner, M. P. J. Bufton, whose entry was far and away the best on view and was indeed of startling beauty.

J.H.W.

THE CONCERT

Although Gilling Castle has to reserve some energy for its own Exhibition at the end of the Summer Term, it made a major contribution to the success of this concert by lending the College a fine body of treble voices. Trained by Mr M. P. Lorigan, they joined the Ampleforth Choral Society to sing three choruses from Handel's 'Messiah', and impressed us all by their vigour and attack, and by the strength of their clear soprano line. This was splendid music, splendidly sung: inevitably, but unfairly, it overshadowed the rest of the concert.

For the whole evening was most enjoyable. Outstanding was the wind-playing, both among soloists and orchestra: for this most of the credit must go to the tireless activity of Mr Conrad Martin. On the flutes we heard R. Whitfield and C. F. H. Morland—with Mr Clifford Walker on the violin—give a very satisfying performance of the last movement of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 4: it is a pity that this is the last time we shall hear these two boys playing together, for their duets have given delight on many occasions in the past. On the oboe we had a crisp and fluent performance from R. M. J. Dammann in a concerto by the eighteenth century Italian composer, Albinoni. J. Macmillan, in Haydn's Trumpet Concerto, was not as good as he can be, but that may have been the result of the almost virtuoso speed at which the piece was taken. Both the woodwind and the brass ensembles gave the audience much pleasure (one remembers less happy performances in former concerts): the playing in Mozart's Serenade No. 10 was light and nimble, while the sound of the brass in some unusual 'Tower Music' by the seventeenth century German composer, Pezel, was full-bodied, strong and harmonious.

Perhaps the most ambitious item was Schubert's 'Unfinished' Symphony: ambitious, because this strongly romantic music is somewhat beyond the emotional range of an orchestra which includes twenty-seven boys. For all that, it received a good performance, with some exciting, well-shaped climaxes and a few very well-played instrumental passages—notably by P. R. Balme on the clarinet and R. M. J. Dammann on the oboe. But on the whole, the drama and intensity of this symphony were missing, and one doubted whether it ought ever to have been tackled. Certainly it was very odd programme-planning which placed the work at the beginning of the concert. No one wants to be plunged into the mysteries of that first movement immediately after a hurried dinner and while the audience is still settling down in its cramped and uncomfortable chairs. A concert should start brightly and briskly—with a little Handel perhaps.

Now that the Choral Society is successfully launched, we look forward to an even larger contribution from it next year. Dare one suggest Carl Orff's 'Carmina Burana'?
D.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

by

RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN

<i>Sir Peter Teazle</i>	E. J. FIELD
<i>Sir Oliver Surface</i>	C. P. RUSHFORTH
<i>Joseph Surface</i>	D. A. CORBOULD
<i>Charles Surface</i>	N. R. E. LORRIMAN
<i>Snake</i>	C. G. R. CARY-ELWES
<i>Rowley</i>	D. S. BECK
<i>Moses</i>	J. M. I. IVESON
<i>Trip</i>	C. G. SMYTH
<i>Servant</i>	D. W. L. ECCLES
<i>Lady Teazle</i>	M. M. DAVIS
<i>Lady Sneerwell</i>	J. F. M. O'BRIEN

Stage Electricians

J. M. VANHEEMS A. H. OSBORNE

Sheridan's *The School for Scandal* is recognised as the last English comedy of the Georgian stage, and demonstrates all the limitations and excellence of that period. In form it is artificial; it has a brilliance of dialogue matched by brilliance of invention. Characters such as Rowley, Maria, and Sir Oliver are colourless and somehow the whole, by modern standards, is verbose, and parts are quite tedious. While all this is admitted by students of Georgian drama, there can be no doubt that the play is Sheridan's masterpiece, and that it had no equal in its time, except perhaps Congreve's *The Way of the World*.

In 1937 Tyrone Guthrie produced *The School for Scandal* at the Queen's Theatre; the cast included John Gielgud (Joseph Surface), and the designs were by Motley. It was a production in which elegance, charm of manner, speech and acting combined to make a lasting impression and provide a lasting memory. Twenty years later, almost to the day, I find myself invited to commit to paper a few thoughts upon a schoolboy production of this difficult period comedy.

A critic must keep an open mind; he must not be led astray by the eminence of the actors, or even by their lack of distinction; he must examine the direction, action, spoken word, décor. He must forget that he is dealing with schoolboys and that the audience will be composed of the actors' parents, schoolfellows, friends, and perhaps enemies. To the performance must be applied the standards of tradition.

There was nothing new or exciting about the first scene of the Ampleforth production. Lady Sneerwell's room was pleasant, the lighting good, voices and action satisfactory. Suddenly there was an abrupt cut and we were ushered at once into the home of Sir Peter Teazle.

At this point I sat up; here was something new. The producers had removed the Georgian verbosity and we were out of the domestic dead-wood; from this moment the play moved with a speed and vitality which was unusual. The four sets were well conceived and the costumes excellent.

Sir Oliver (Rushforth) was outstanding; he spoke well and had those small actions and facial expressions which are the hallmark of distinction. His nephews, Joseph (Corbould) and Charles (Lorrinan) were a happy pair in their respective parts. The cold calculating Joseph was a superb foil for the spendthrift Charles. Sir Peter Teazle (field) and his lady (Davis) were charmingly period; both are competent actors. The actor, who takes the part of Rowley, has a heavy unexciting part to play; he is a form of continuity throughout the play. Beck was at home in this part, although I thought that the producers might have played him a little older. Trip (Smyth) was gracefully played with good voice and action which made the most of a small but interesting part. The same may be said of Moses (Iveson) who sustained the middle-European accent and was sufficiently obsequious. Eccles, as the servant, conducted his comings-in and his goings-out with style and spoke well. There is only one thing which causes me to shiver when attending a school play, namely the ladies. I thought that Davis as Lady Teazle attained a fine standard and never once forgot that he was wife to Sir Peter. Lady Sneerwell (O'Brien) spoke with less vivacity than one would have wished, but the action was good and the character always that of Lady Sneerwell.

As I meditate upon these reflections, I must record that Ampleforth's production of *The School for Scandal* was a great success. The direction, voices, actions, décor were all good; perhaps the surprise was that not a single member of the cast, on that Friday evening, gave the audience the slightest reason for embarrassment during this difficult period play. In a school production this is remarkable, and the applause, the greatest I have heard from a school audience, at the final curtain, will I hope be long remembered as a tribute, more adequate than words, to all concerned with a memorable Exhibition play.

M.J.R.

CRICKET

Played 14. Won 5. Drawn 5. Lost 4.

It is not easy to summarise the achievements of the XI, for their performances varied.

A fair picture of the season would be given if it were seen as a gradual improvement punctuated by some lapses. Again it might be said that the batting seemed strong at the beginning of the season and the fielding looked bad. As the latter improved the former became unreliable. When both were good on the same day the XI was a strong side—notably against the Free Foresters, M.C.C. and Catterick Services—at other times chances of winning matches were allowed to escape. In spite of this, however, a good standard all round had been reached by the end of the season.

The fielding improved steadily—it could hardly have been worse at first; it was fair in June, and in July, on some occasions, it deserved full marks. It is always easier to produce aggressive fielding when one's opponents bat second and have to be kept below a known total. Fielding first in almost all the early matches proved a serious disadvantage. It contributed to the sluggish fielding, but it does not excuse it.

The batting depended too much on Morris who was admirably consistent in making runs, though it was a pity for the side that he did not manage to make any really big scores. After the first match he hardly ever failed to see that the innings began well. A. J. King seemed just what was needed to open the innings with Morris, but he rather faded away after early success. His brother, M. A. King, about whom it was hoped to build the middle batting, punctuated a row of failures with some very good innings, ending with a 44 and a 41. P. Chambers sometimes batted remarkably well. He is in his element as an attacking batsman and with more experience he should make a really good cricketer. He played two outstanding innings, against the M.C.C. and Free Foresters. From the Sedbergh match onwards R. Lorimer showed his real ability and indulged his liking for hitting the ball hard. His lower trajectory shots threatened the fielders with decapitation while his higher ones usually cleared the boundary. W. A. Sparling, despite very poor results with the bat, was worth more to the side than many of the more successful batsmen. His fielding was worth a large number of runs, and set a fine example of speed and accuracy.

The bowling was nearly always good. R. Lorimer bowled his left-arm spinners with considerable effect. He was the mainstay of the attack, but had not quite the accuracy to run right through a side on his own. The Master of Lovat—perhaps because of his injury which never completely healed—was not the bowler of last year, and the attack looked more penetrating when he was replaced by H. Lorimer. The latter bowls medium paced left-arm in-swingers from the edge of the crease and the ball therefore approaches the batsman from an unexpectedly wide angle. D. H. Glynn and A. R. Iveson were moderately successful medium paced bowlers: the former very accurate and the latter very aggressive. If they could each add the other's virtues to his own they would both be very good; it is to be hoped that they will achieve this next year. A. P. J. Brennan steadily improved as wicket-keeper and on his day was excellent; he also is available next year when much too can be expected of his determined left-handed batting.

As captain Morris did well. In spite of fervent assertions that he knew which way the coin would fall, he rarely did the side the service of winning the toss—the opposing captain seemed to know as well. He proved a sound tactician and set the side a fine personal example both with the bat and by the safeness of his fielding.

He awarded colours to M. A. King, A. P. J. Brennan, D. Glynn and A. R. Iveson.



Left to right

Seated:

J. Brennan

M. King

B. J. Morris (*Capt.*)

R. Lorimer

D. Glynn

Standing:

A. King

C. Cary Elwes

A. Iveson

W. Sparling

H. Lorimer

P. Chambers

Left to right

Seated:

J. Brennan
M. King
B. J. Morris (*Capt.*)
R. Lorimer
D. Glynn

Standing:

A. King
C. Cary Elwes
A. Iveson
W. Sparling
H. Lorimer
P. Chambers



CRICKET

On the last evening Fr Abbot kindly presented the following prizes:

The 'Downey' Cup for the Best Cricketer	B. J. Morris
The 'Wyse' Bat for the Best Batsman	B. J. Morris
The 'Younghusband' Cup for the Best Bowler	R. R. Lorimer
Bat for the Best All-rounder	R. R. Lorimer
Bat for the Highest Scorer	P. J. Chambers
2nd XI Bat	G. L. Jackson
Senior House Cup	St Bede's and St Wilfrid's
Cricket League Cup	St Dunstan's
Summer Sports Cup	St Edward's

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM PILGRIMS

Played at Ampleforth, 19th May.

A slow bowler's wicket on which R. Lorimer bowled very well. By lunch time Durham Pilgrims were 61 for 5, but afterwards Ampleforth threw away their advantage by dropping eight catches and lost the chance of winning this game.

DURHAM PILGRIMS		AMPLEFORTH	
D. Townsend, b Master of Lovat	20	B. J. Morris, c Jackson b Craven	1
J. Griger, not out	57	A. King, run out	25
D. Hall, c Young b Lorimer	12	W. Sparling, run out	9
R. Proud, c Young b Lorimer	0	M. King, c Anderson b Townsend	29
L. Gloag, c Brennan J. b Lorimer	3	P. Chambers, b Branson	21
W. Edgar, c King A. b Lorimer	0	J. Brennan, not out	7
M. Branson, c Chambers b Master of Lovat	3	R. Lorimer, not out	9
I. Alderson, st Young b Lorimer	37	Master of Lovat } A. Iveson } did not bat	
G. Winney, c King A. b Lorimer	1	H. Young } D. Glynn } did not bat	
C. Craven, b Lorimer	0	D. Glynn } Extras	3
T. Jackson, did not bat		Extras	12
Extras	12		
Total (for 9 wkts)	145	Total (for 5 wkts)	104

BOWLING : Master of Lovat 15-2-60-2.
R. Lorimer 14.2-6-34-7. D. Glynn
6-0-17-0. A. Iveson 6-0-22-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS, CATTERICK

Played at Ampleforth, 25th May.

After an hour Ampleforth were in a strong position with the score at 24 for 3. Then indifferent fielding and a third wicket stand of 101 enabled the Royal Signals to declare at 201. A. Brennan, playing his first game for the XI, kept wicket excellently. There was no possibility of getting the runs in two hours against the fast and accurate bowling of Smith and Gooda in particular. Morris batted patiently and remained unbeaten.

ROYAL SIGNALS		AMPLEFORTH	
Gillard, c Brennan A. b Master of Lovat	17	B. J. Morris, not out	51
Lewis, b Master of Lovat	2	A. King, c Smith b Gooda	14
Smith, c and b Iveson	5	W. Sparling, b Smith	8
Wheeler, c Meyer b Iveson	49	M. King, lbw b Godson	2
Gooda, lbw b Lorimer	59	J. Brennan, c Gillard b Briggs	2
Godson, b Lorimer	15	A. Brennan, c Gooda b Sandys	5
Pocock, not out	32	M. Meyer, lbw b Lewis	12
Briggs, b Lorimer	2	R. R. Lorimer, not out	1
Knight, not out	20	A. Iveson	
Sandys, did not bat		Master of Lovat	} did not bat
Julien, did not bat		D. Glynn	
Extras	0	Extras	15
Total (for 7 wks)	201	Total (for 6 wks)	110

BOWLING: Master of Lovat 20-7-45-2. BOWLING: Smith 12-3-24-1. Gooda 10-2-23-1. Godson 6-2-16-1. Pocock 5-3-7-0.
A. Iveson 16-5-48-2. M. Meyer 1-0-6-0. R. Lorimer 9-3-48-3. D. Glynn 11-1-54-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Bootham, 29th May.

Ampleforth batted well. Morris and A. King opened steadily with 50 in the hour before lunch. Afterwards, batting more confidently than previously this season, Morris went on to make a good 60. He declared at 3.30. The bowling of Lorimer was the decisive feature of this game. Bootham had scored 30 for no wickets by tea time. In his first over Lorimer had Dent, the Bootham captain, well caught by Sparling on the boundary. He bowled unchanged for an hour and a half and took 6 wickets. The fielding was good.

AMPLEFORTH		BOOTHAM	
B. J. Morris, c Myers b Dent	60	J. M. Dent, c Sparling b Lorimer	11
A. King, b Guy	24	P. S. Longbottom, b Master of Lovat	50
M. King, st Myers b Bagnal	31	S. Maud, c Morris b Lorimer	12
W. Sparling, b Dent	0	D. Court, b Lorimer	0
P. Chambers, c Court b Bagnal	28	J. D. Clulee, b Lorimer	3
J. Brennan, not out	9	D. F. Jarratt, lbw b Lorimer	0
R. R. Lorimer, c Guy b Dent	6	A. W. Westcott-Pitt, b Lorimer	42
A. Brennan		R. K. Bagnall, c Brennan J. b Master of Lovat	4
A. Iveson	} did not bat	E. Holdroyd, st Brennan A. b Master of Lovat	6
Master of Lovat		J. G. Guy, c Lorimer b Master of Lovat	0
D. Glynn		S. Myers, not out	0
Extras	10	Extras	5
Total (for 6 wks)	168	Total	133

BOWLING: Court 9-3-38-0. Guy 12-2-44-1. Jarratt 10-6-12-0. Clulee 5-1-19-0. Dent 15-4-30-3. BOWLING: Glynn 7-3-11-0. Lorimer 15-2-56-6. Iveson 14-4-32-0. Master of Lovat 7.5-0-29-4.

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth, 1st June.

On a hard wicket with a fast outfield the Free Foresters were restricted by accurate bowling to 70 runs in ninety minutes before lunch. They were able to score faster afterwards but it was nearly ten minutes to four when they considered it safe to declare.

The School was set the very hard task of making 190 in 125 minutes, and they nearly succeeded. After a rather cautious start M. King and P. Chambers began to race for the runs. They both played excellently, driving with great power and attacking all the bad balls vigorously. By close of play the School were only 16 runs behind with six wickets still in hand. The match was played at Exhibition.

FREE FORESTERS		AMPLEFORTH	
E. O. Thornley Taylor, c Sparling b Lorimer	32	B. J. Morris, b Walford	13
D. W. Gillespie, c Morris b Master of Lovat	1	A. King, b Gillespie	2
D. de G. Walford, c King A. b Master of Lovat	6	M. A. King, st Cumming b Gould	50
J. C. Burnley, c Brennan A. b Lorimer	39	W. Sparling, b Savill	9
D. M. Savill, b Iveson	45	P. Chambers not out	66
M. Huskinson, c Brennan A. b Master of Lovat	30	J. Brennan, not out	17
J. S. Gould, b Lorimer	0	R. R. Lorimer	} did not bat
P. N. Terry, lbw b Glynn	21	A. Brennan	
D. Tounsend, not out	10	A. Iveson	
J. D. Thornton, not out	1	Master of Lovat	
P. Cumming, did not bat		D. Glynn	
Extras	4	Extras	21
Total (for 9 wks)	189	Total (for 4 wks)	178

BOWLING: Master of Lovat 18-3-40-3. Iveson 14-1-29-1. Glynn 11-4-16-1. Lorimer 22-1-84-3.

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS C.C.

Played at Ampleforth, 9th June.

After a month of perfect cricket weather a break was bound to come. It was most unfortunate that it should result in the first day of the Old Amplefordians two day match being rained off. Indeed it was not until three o'clock in the second day, the match being played as a one day game, that play was deemed possible on the rain sodden wicket. The XI unaccustomed to the slow wicket, and pinned down by the accurate bowling of Fr Peter, scored their runs very slowly. A. King batted with patience and determination and without him the side might have been out for less than 100.

With only sixty-five minutes left, Morris decided that the O.A.C.C. should see whether they could get the runs in time. That they did so was due mainly to some excellent forcing batting by J. Bamford and K. Gray.

AMPLEFORTH		OLD AMPLEFORTHIANS	
B. J. Morris, c Dick b Blackledge	21	R. Campbell, b Master of Lovat	17
A. King, c Dick b Gray	22	J. Dick, b Master of Lovat	2
M. A. King, b Gray	8	H. Mounsey, b Master of Lovat	0
P. Chambers, b Gray	1	J. Bamford, b Master of Lovat	46
W. Sparling, run out	0	K. Gray, b Iveson	25
R. Lorimer, b Utley	10	J. Faber, not out	4
J. Brennan, b Bamford	6	Lord Stafford, not out	2
A. Brennan, run out	14	R. Wright	
A. Iveson, not out	12	C. Hopkins	
Master of Lovat, did not bat		Rev. P. Utley	
D. Glynn, did not bat		D. Blackledge	
Extras	5	Extras	4
Total (for 8 wkts)	99	Total (for 5 wkts)	100

BOWLING: Rev. P. Utley 30-10-45-1. BOWLING: Master of Lovat 11.3-2-Gray 10-1-19-3. Blackledge 14-3-16-1. 38-4. Iveson 4-0-26-1. Glynn 2-2-0-0. Bamford 6-2-14-1. Lorimer 6-0-32-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at Ampleforth, 12th June.

The wet weather of the last week ended with a day of strong sunshine, a westerly breeze and a drying wicket. The toss was going to be of great value and St Peter's were the lucky ones.

At first they seemed to be in danger but some determined batting, particularly from Middleton, pulled them through. Ampleforth went in to bat and by that time the wicket which had never been easy had become very difficult.

J. Brennan and M. King were out to the fast bowlers and then Kirby put himself on to bowl. His off-breaks turned and rose quickly. In his first over Sparling and Chambers were both caught by Burbidge standing a few feet away on the leg side. Morris and A. King tried to play out time but when Morris was bowled off his chest the innings was virtually over.

Ampleforth, perhaps, should have gone for the runs with more conviction but it was not easy to do so against a bowler of Kirby's class.

ST PETER'S		AMPLEFORTH	
A. McCallum, lbw b Glynn	19	B. J. Morris, b Kirby	21
J. Bygate, c Brennan A. b Iveson	14	J. Brennan, lbw b Burbidge	2
D. Kirby, c Morris b Iveson	19	M. A. King, lbw b Burbidge	0
D. B. Irvine, lbw b Iveson	0	W. Sparling, c Burbidge b Kirby	4
J. Middleton, b Glynn	36	P. Chambers, c Burbidge b Kirby	0
D. Macpherson, b Lorimer	8	A. King, c Burbidge b Kirby	5
J. F. Knapton, b Iveson	18	R. Lorimer, c Robinson b Irvine	6
R. T. Burdon, lbw b Lorimer	9	A. Brennan, not out	0
P. B. Burbidge, b Lorimer	10	A. Iveson, b Irvine	0
D. Robinson, not out	4	Master of Lovat, c Kirby b Irvine	0
S. J. Wroe, c Glynn b Master of Lovat	1	D. Glynn, b Kirby	1
Extras	4	Extras	1
Total	142	Total	40

BOWLING: Master of Lovat 14-4-40-1. BOWLING: Burbidge 12-4-14-2. Kirby 20-14-14-5. Irvine 5-4-3-3. Wroe 4-4-0-0. Middleton 7-4-8-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP

Played at Ampleforth, 15th June.

The Worksop innings opened with an excellent exhibition of cricket, and of running between the wickets in particular, by Moody and Walter. After lunch came a swift collapse, due chiefly to Lorimer, and after so good a beginning by Worksop, Ampleforth were quite happy to settle with 159 all out.

Their batting failed sadly, however, and here there was no excuse. Worksop were not strong in bowling and the XI seemed to get themselves out through careless strokes and a lack of determination. In the end they were lucky to draw the match.

WORKSOP		AMPLEFORTH	
D. B. Moody, st Brennan A. b		B. J. Morris, c Walter b Dugdale	15
Lorimer	24	A. King, run out	32
C. Walter, c Glynn b Master of Lovat	68	M. A. King, c Barber b Grieve	0
T. M. Turner, lbw b Master of Lovat	7	W. Sparling, c Swinney b Dugdale	3
P. R. Swinney, lbw b Lorimer	0	P. Chambers, b Moody	25
T. M. Farrow, c Sparling b Lorimer	27	R. Lorimer, b Swinney	8
I. B. Grieve, b Master of Lovat	0	J. Brennan, b Moody	3
D. Griffiths, lbw b Lorimer	5	A. Brennan, not out	4
J. Scott, c Brennan A. b Glynn	14	A. Iveson, b Barber	1
I. R. Dugdale, lbw b Glynn	0	Master of Lovat, b Barber	0
G. Reedman, not out	3	D. Glynn, not out	0
T. Barber, b Lorimer	4	Extras	7
Extras	7		
Total	159	Total (for 9 wkts)	98

BOWLING: Master of Lovat 28-13-58-3. BOWLING: Barber 12-5-14-2. Grieve 7-2-23-1. Swinney 5-0-15-1. Dugdale 7-3-21-2. Moody 12-6-8-2.

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth, 18th June.

Morris again lost the toss and Ampleforth fielded first on a hard wicket. They did well to dismiss a strong batting side for a comparatively small score. All the bowlers were accurate; R. Lorimer, in particular, distinguished himself.

The School were left with 160 to get in 150 minutes. With only 16 runs on the board they had already lost 2 wickets and were well behind the clock. Morris and Chambers then took the score to 147. All the time they had to move quickly, Chambers rightly risking his luck and hitting hard off the front foot; Morris taking less chances and playing one of his best innings. Chambers was out and Sparling followed him almost immediately. Lorimer came in with one over to go. He hit the first three balls to the boundary and the match was over. It is a pity that this attacking spirit had not been present in the game against Worksop only three days before.

M.C.C.	AMPELFORTH
J. V. Harper, b Glynn 9	B. J. Morris, not out 56
M. Ivey, b Master of Lovat 4	A. King, lbw b Hutt 3
N. A. Doggart, c Sparling b Lorimer 27	M. A. King, c Brennan b Harper 0
J. Pugh, b Iveson 19	P. Chambers, b Wills 71
J. Wills, lbw b Lorimer 40	W. Sparling, run out 1
D. C. Rounthwaite, c Morris b Lorimer 19	R. Lorimer, not out 12
Major R. J. Hutt, b Lorimer 0	A. Brennan }
D. V. Brennan, c King M. b Glynn 10	M. Meyer }
W. Andrews, lbw b Master of Lovat 4	A. Iveson } did not bat
K. Gray, c Glynn b Lorimer 20	Master of Lovat }
C. E. Anson, not out 0	D. Glynn }
Extras 7	Extras 18
Total 159	Total (for 4 wkts) 161

BOWLING: Master of Lovat 9-3-18-2. Iveson 7-1-23-1. Glynn 19-4-64-2. Lorimer 19-4-47-5.

BOWLING: Harper 9-1-16-1. Pugh 7-1-38-0. Doggart 7-0-30-0. Hutt 16-6-40-1. Wills 9-1-19-1.

AMPELFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Sedbergh, 22nd June.

The game against Sedbergh was rather spoilt by rain. Too many chances were missed in the field and Sedbergh took full advantage of these. Ampleforth made 145 in 105 minutes, but twenty minutes rain in the middle of the innings made a draw inevitable.

The following account appeared in the *Sunday Times*:

Ampleforth gained an early success when Sedbergh batted. Dorman was sent back with the score at 22, but they had a long time to wait for their next success, and Midgley, the home captain, and R. N. Swarbrick, who had opened with Dorman, consolidated the position and lifted the score to 98 by lunch-time.

It was Midgley who left immediately on the resumption after a fine innings of 63, in which he showed what a good stroke player he is and what power he has in his drives, particularly on the on side. Later batsmen pushed on the score and Swarbrick was out when only two short of his half-century after several boundary hits through the covers.

When Ampleforth batted, Morris their captain, sent the first ball to the boundary, but when the score was in the twenties rain held up play for twenty minutes. Sedbergh, after scoring two successes, saw Ampleforth deal with their bowlers with much more aggression and the score mounted rapidly.

When Morris went he had made 40 out of his side's total of 54. M. A. King (29 not out) and R. Lorimer (44 not out), in an unbroken partnership, took their side's total to 145 for 5, having added 65 runs in thirty-five minutes. Two features of the Sedbergh work in the field was the sure handling of M. A. Grundy, their wicketkeeper, who did not concede a single bye, and the bowling of J. R. Miller, who took all 5 wickets for 62 runs. W. A. Sparling, for Ampleforth, was the outstanding fielder of either side.

SEDBERGH	AMPELFORTH
J. Dorman, b Master of Lovat 12	B. J. Morris, c Goodman b Miller 40
R. Swarbrick, lbw b Glynn 48	A. King, c Grundy b Miller 4
C. Midgley, c Brennan A. b Iveson 63	C. Cary-Elwes, c Broadbent b Miller 1
M. Broadbent, b Iveson 14	P. Chambers, b Miller 12
M. Grundy, st Brennan A. b Lorimer 18	M. A. King, not out 29
T. Goodman, not out 43	W. Sparling, c Johnston b Miller 15
H. Holme, not out 6	R. Lorimer, not out 44
P. Johnston }	A. Brennan }
P. Taylor }	A. Iveson } did not bat
J. Miller }	Master of Lovat }
J. Walker }	D. Glynn }
Extras 9	Extras 0
Total (for 5 wkts) 213	Total (for 5 wkts) 145

BOWLING: Master of Lovat 24-9-44-1. Iveson 13-3-54-2. Glynn 17-5-43-1. Lorimer 16-2-63-1.

BOWLING: Miller 23-3-62-5. Holme 9-4-14-0. Broadbent 10-4-17-0. Walker 7-1-52-0.

AMPELFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Ampleforth, 6th June.

Morris succeeded in winning the toss for the second time in the term and Ampleforth batted first. He alone distinguished himself batting confidently and scoring 37 out of the first 46 runs, while the innings fell to pieces around him. Ranson and Gregg bowled well for Durham, but the batsmen seemed afraid to hit the ball, even half volleys being treated with respect. Lunch was taken with Ampleforth 50 for 5 and facing disaster. After lunch, Chambers was out half hitting at a half volley and it was not until Brennan was joined by H. Lorimer that any sense came into the innings; by that time it was almost too late. It was all very difficult to understand—but it made a most exciting match.

Ampleforth had batted badly: they fielded as they had never done before. Glynn, Iveson and Lorimer H. all bowled excellently. As long as Spirit was at the wicket, Durham looked certain to win, but when he was caught by Glynn and 8 wickets had fallen for 89, the match was by no means lost. Ranson hit two successive fours to leg, to bring the score to 97, and was bowled next ball by Iveson. Four balls were bowled with no score, then a two to fine leg and Durham were home.

AMPELFORTH	DURHAM
B. J. Morris, c Burgess b Strong 37	G. C. Strong, b Glynn 4
A. King, b Gregg 1	M. G. Porteous, lbw b Lorimer H. 6
C. Cary-Elwes, b Strong 2	P. E. Spirit, c and b Glynn 33
M. A. King, b Gregg 2	J. W. Driver, b Glynn 13
P. Chambers, c Ranson b Gregg 10	D. Lyon, b Lorimer H. 5
W. Sparling, b Ranson 0	R. H. Burgess, b Lorimer 0
J. Brennan, lbw b Strong 0	J. V. Hare, lbw b Iveson 8
A. Brennan, c Burgess b Strong 23	J. K. Pennock, c Lorimer H. b Iveson 0
H. Lorimer b Strong 12	J. M. Ranson, b Iveson 22
A. Iveson, not out 2	I. D. Gregg, not out 2
D. Glynn, b Ranson 3	J. C. Neesham, not out 0
Extras 6	Extras 6
Total 98	Total (for 9 wkts) 99

BOWLING: Ranson 19-8-32-2. Gregg 15-4-42-3. Strong 13-3-18-5.

BOWLING: Glynn 22-8-37-3. Iveson 8-2-22-3. H. Lorimer 14-6-34-3.

AMPLEFORTH v. CANADIAN JUNIOR TOURING XI

Played at Ampleforth, 23rd July.

Sparling opened the batting with Morris and put on 51 runs in the first hour. The Canadians then gained the initiative and 6 wickets fell for 82. Chambers steadied what might have become a rout and then Lorimer R. hit a brisk 36, with four 4's and a six to the pavilion slope. The Canadians fielding was outstanding. They had done well in the south, but were beginning to feel the strain of their tour. The batting failed completely against the medium paced left-arm bowling of Lorimer H. who kept the ball well up to the batsman. Iveson also bowled at his best.

AMPLEFORTH		CANADIAN JUNIOR XI	
B. J. Morris, c Gibson b Dunn	36	E. Bracht, lbw b Glynn	0
W. Sparling c and b Dunn	17	T. Gibson, b Glynn	3
A. King, lbw b Dunn	6	A. Winnett, b Lorimer H.	3
P. Chambers, b Gibson	18	C. Dunn, b Lorimer H.	6
M. King, lbw b Dunn	1	D. Pilbeam, lbw b Lorimer H.	4
A. Brennan, b Pilbeam	0	G. Hanson, b Lorimer H.	0
R. Lorimer, b Dunn	36	P. Jennings, b Iveson	2
G. Jackson, b Gibson	2	J. Leenders, lbw b Iveson	7
H. Lorimer c Terryberry b Dunn	5	R. Rashleigh, run out	1
A. Iveson, not out	1	D. Terryberry, c Brennan b Lorimer H.	4
D. Glynn, b Dunn	0	W. Whitehead, not out	2
Extras	12	Extras	12
Total	134	Total	44

BOWLING: Winnett 6-1-15-0. Gibson 17-4-34-2. Hanson 7-1-21-0. Dunn 24-14-34-7. Jennings 3-1-2-0. Pilbeam 8-3-15-1.

BOWLING: Glynn 5-1-14-2. Lorimer H. 9-3-11-5. Iveson 6-5-3-2. Lorimer R. 1-0-40-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK SERVICES

Played at Ampleforth, 24th July.

This was an extremely good match for Ampleforth. They batted well against a strong attack. M. King made a welcome return to form and his 41 runs included many hard hit shots and two sixes. He was unfortunate not to get his 50 before lunch and was out almost immediately afterwards. R. Lorimer, in a lively innings, added 46 quick runs, hitting two more sixes. 134 was a useful total on a slow wicket where the ball did not come easily on to the bat.

The fielding of the XI was outstanding. G. Jackson began it with a good catch at square leg, followed almost immediately by a brilliant catch by B. Morris from a powerful cover drive. H. Lorimer caught another off drive at silly mid off which knocked him over, and A. Iveson finished it off with a diving catch at cover. Twenty runs were probably saved by good ground fielding. D. Glynn again bowled well without much luck while R. Lorimer, at his best, got most of the wickets. This was certainly the team's best performance in the field this season and they fully deserved their success against this strong club side.

AMPLEFORTH		CATTERICK SERVICES	
B. J. Morris, c Knight b Lewis	22	Sig. Tebay, c Jackson b Lorimer R.	23
W. Sparling, c Fanton b Bates	1	L.-Cpl Fidler, b Lorimer R.	10
A. King, b Fanton	8	Sig. Benson, c Morris b Lorimer H.	6
M. King, c Fanton b Ward	41	2nd Lt. Wheeler, b Lorimer H.	1
P. Chambers, c Fanton b Ward	11	Sig. Ward, b Glynn	18
A. Brennan, c Fidler b Lewis	11	2nd Lt. Knight, run out	1
R. Lorimer, c Ward b Fanton	25	2nd Lt. Ludlow, b Glynn	7
G. Jackson, c Fidler b Lewis	0	Lt.-Col. Lewis, b Lorimer R.	1
H. Lorimer, not out	11	2nd Lt. Bates, not out	0
A. Iveson, b Fanton	0	Pte Henderson, c Lorimer H. b Lorimer R.	0
D. Glynn, b Bates	1	Cfn Fanton, c Iveson b Lorimer R.	0
Extras	5	Extras	3
Total	136	Total	70

BOWLING: Fanton 11-3-18-3. Bates 4-0-18-2. Henderson 8-2-20-0. Lewis 14-3-53-3. Fidler 7-1-14-0. Ward 9-4-8-2.

BOWLING: Lorimer H. 8-3-17-2. Glynn 11-6-19-2. Iveson 5-0-15-0. Lorimer R. 11-5-16-5.

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth, 28th July.

It was ironic, after so great an improvement in the fielding, that Morris, who had always set so good an example, should miss two comparatively easy, but vital catches. Lane went on to make 34. Though the ground fielding remained good, too many catches, which might have been held, allowed the Yorkshire Gentlemen to reach 147 on a turning wicket. Lorimer R. bowled intelligently and almost unchanged.

A good stand by the two Kings put on 70 for the third wicket after the first 2 wickets had fallen for 8 runs. Then, going for the runs, they both lost their wickets and were quickly followed by Lorimer R. and Brennan A. Ampleforth were 85 for 6. Brennan J., who showed what a good batsman he really is, and Lorimer H. with a less perpendicular style, tried to hold out. They did well but not well enough and Glynn was lbw with one more over left and 34 runs still to get.

YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN		AMPLEFORTH	
C. T. Simpson, lbw b Lorimer R.	11	B. J. Morris, run out	8
J. M. Watson, b Lorimer R.	55	W. Sparling, b Cumming	0
A. S. Cumming, lbw b Lorimer H.	4	A. King, c Blenkin b Lupton P.	20
B. M. Lane, lbw b Lorimer R.	34	M. A. King, lbw b Cumming	44
D. W. Gillespie, b Iveson	4	R. Lorimer, c Gillespie b Lupton W.	4
K. W. Gray, st Brennan A. b Lorimer R.	5	A. J. Brennan c and b Lupton P.	3
P. Lupton, c King A. b Lorimer R.	0	J. Brennan, not out	11
J. W. Blenkin, st Brennan A. b Brennan J.	15	G. Jackson, b Lupton P.	0
P. Cumming, not out	13	H. Lorimer, c Lupton P. b Gray	17
F. C. Wadsworth, b Lorimer R.	0	A. Iveson, lbw b Gray	0
W. A. Lupton, run out	0	D. Glynn, lbw b Gillespie	0
Extras	6	Extras	7
Total	147	Total	114

BOWLING: D. Glynn 5-1-14-0. H. Lorimer 10-4-19-1. R. Lorimer 23-7-47-6. J. Brennan 5-0-22-1. A. Iveson.

BOWLING: Cumming 13-2-32-2. Wadsworth 5-1-17-0. Gillespie 6-1-11-1. Gray 7-2-11-2. Blenkin 4-0-16-0. Lupton P. 7-1-16-3. Lupton W. 2-0-5-1.

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

BATTING					
	Innings	Not Out	Runs	Average	
B. J. Morris	14	2	388	32.34	
P. Chambers	13	2	269	24.45	
M. A. King	14	2	279	23.25	
R. Lorimer	11	4	161	23.00	
H. Lorimer	4	1	45	15.00	
A. King	14	0	194	13.85	
J. Brennan	0	3	76	10.85	
A. P. Brennan	8	2	60	10.00	
A. R. Iveson	8	6	16	8.00	
W. Sparling	14	0	89	6.35	

BOWLING					
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
H. Lorimer	41.4	16	81	11	7.30
R. Lorimer	178.3	43	509	44	11.54
Master of Lovat	147.2	43	388	22	17.63
D. H. Glynn	140.4	43	335	15	22.34
A. R. Iveson	134	35	381	16	23.81

THE SECOND ELEVEN

Played 8. Won 3. Drawn 3. Lost 2.

This year the 2nd XI was above average. The side was well balanced and was well led by A. R. Umney. Throughout the term few changes were made in the team, which helped to develop a good spirit in the side. There were a number of good batsmen who seemed to take it in turns to score the runs in the matches. The bowlers improved as the season went on and the fielding, though never very good, became more proficient.

The first match, against Sir William Turner's School, was lost after a declaration chiefly because the bowling and fielding were not as good as the captain had anticipated. C. G. Cary-Elwes scored 35, the first of a number of good innings, and he was later given a chance in the 1st XI. The game against Pocklington was drawn with A. R. Umney scoring 38 not out. Then came a very exciting game against St Michael's. M. Meyer scored 70 and with H. Lorimer taking 5 for 12 the team were unlucky not to win. The next match was won, however, against Bootham due chiefly to J. Massey (66) and D. Hughes-Onslow (6 for 21). The St Peter's game started well for Meyer scored 76 and Cary-Elwes 68, but when St Peter's began to hit out the XI allowed themselves hurried into errors and the match ended in a very close draw. Then, under the leadership of Br Simon, they beat a strong side brought up by Mr J. Dick. The highest score of the season (224) was made by some good batting from Br Simon (56), G. L. Jackson (42) and M. Meyer (35). To complete an excellent day's cricket, the bowlers excelled themselves by dismissing this strong batting side for 95 (D. J. Hughes-Onslow 4 for 18, S. O'C. Parsons 3 for 36).

The only real blemish on the season was the match against Barnard Castle where, on a broken wicket due to the lack of rain, they were quickly out to the fast bowlers. They redeemed themselves however with a good win against Durham. A bad start was saved by G. L. Jackson's 88 not out and A. R. Umney's 41 not out. L. Hrabkiewicz, a newcomer to the team, then opened the bowling and took 6 for 9 closely followed in his success by D. J. Hughes-Onslow who took 3 for 7.

The season was a successful one, ending on a good note, and with the team playing attractive cricket.

The team was: C. G. R. Cary-Elwes, L. Hrabkiewicz, G. L. Jackson, H. Lorimer, J. E. Massey, M. A. Meyer, S. O'C. Parsons, A. R. Thomas, A. R. Umney, R. G. Vincent, H. J. S. Young, C. J. Hales, D. J. Hughes-Onslow.

The following played: A. Murphy.

Colours were awarded to: C. G. R. Cary-Elwes, G. L. Jackson, H. Lorimer, J. E. Massey, M. A. Meyer, A. R. Umney, D. J. Hughes-Onslow.

RESULTS

- v. SIR WILLIAM TURNER'S SCHOOL 1ST XI. Lost. Ampleforth 118 for 6 wickets. Sir W. Turner's School 119 for 3 wickets.
- v. POCKLINGTON 1ST XI. Drawn. Ampleforth 114. Pocklington 93 for 5 wickets.
- v. ST MICHAEL'S 1ST XI. Drawn. Ampleforth 163 for 6 wickets. St Michael's 127 for 9 wickets.
- v. BOOTHAM 2ND XI. Won. Ampleforth 199 for 9 wickets. Bootham 98.
- v. ST PETER'S SCHOOL 2ND XI. Drawn. Ampleforth 195 for 5 wickets. St Peter's 192 for 4 wickets.
- v. J. DICK'S XI. Won. Ampleforth 224 for 9 wickets. J. Dick's XI 95.
- v. BARNARD CASTLE 1ST XI. Lost. Ampleforth 64. Barnard Castle 65 for 1 wicket.
- v. DURHAM 2ND XI. Won. Ampleforth 156 for 6 wickets. Durham 45.

SECOND ELEVEN AVERAGES

BATTING					
	Innings	Not Out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
M. Meyer	8	0	205	76	29.3
C. G. Cary-Elwes	6	0	173	68	28.8
G. L. Jackson	7	1	171	88	28.5
H. Lorimer	5	2	78	38	26.0
J. E. Massey	8	2	155	66	25.8
A. R. Umney	7	1	100	41	16.7
A. R. Thomas	7	3	50	19	12.5
C. J. Hales	8	0	79	27	9.8
H. J. Young	4	0	39	19	9.7
C. G. Vincent	2	0	17	17	8.5
D. J. Hughes-Onslow	5	1	29	16	7.2
S. O'C. Parsons	3	1	7	6	3.5

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
L. Hrabkiewicz	10	6	9	6	1.5
D. J. Hughes-Onslow	47.5	9	152	16	9.5
H. Lorimer	51	12	132	11	12.0
M. Meyer	49	15	141	8	17.6
S. O'C. Parsons	59	8	221	6	36.8

HOUSE MATCHES

THE FIRST ROUND

ST BEDE'S justified their position as favourites by beating St Edward's without difficulty. On the first day they made 227 in 105 minutes. Morris was chiefly responsible with a fine undefeated century. Wilson and Hughes-Onslow for St Edward's batted well but, apart from those two, there was little resistance to the wiles of Lorimer and the late swing of Hrabkiewicz. The innings totalled 94, the last 7 wickets falling for only 9 runs.

Meanwhile St Wilfrid's had a close fight to beat St Thomas's. They scored 115 thanks chiefly to some good hitting by Meyer and poor catching by St Thomas's. St Thomas's lost five wickets quickly and then some courageous batting by Fitzgerald and Butcher on a difficult wicket brought them to within six runs of victory.

St Cuthbert's, rather to the surprise of most, fell to St Oswald's. Cunningham and Brown added 60 for the last wicket and brought the total to 198 which proved to be 20 runs too many for St Cuthbert's. In the last match of the first round St Dunstan's were rather overwhelmed by St Aidan's, for whom the King brothers put on nearly 100 runs.

THE SEMI-FINAL

St Wilfrid's again batted first on a hard wicket and scored 205 which was just enough to beat St Aidan's. Brennan J. made a good 50 and Russell, in his first year, batted very well. For St Aidan's M. A. King played a fine innings. He fully deserved his 73, which included four sixes and many shots, which only a batsman of class could produce. He stayed almost to the end and as long as he was there St Aidan's could have won. Once he was out G. Habbershaw hit two sixes and then the innings came to a close with St Aidan's 12 runs behind. As in the first round St Wilfrid's had relied on Meyer, Lorimer H., Brennan J., and Tarnowski. They bowled well and shared the wickets.

Once again St Bede's scored over 200 runs and lost only 3 wickets in doing so. Morris scored 98 and was unfortunate to miss his second consecutive House match century. He batted very well, and seemed to have no difficulty in putting the ball exactly where he wanted it though he was assisted in this by several missed chances. He was helped by Thomas (48) and Lorimer R. (33). St Oswald's could only raise 55 in answer and so once again, for the tenth time in eleven years St Bede's entered the final.

THE FINAL

It was most unfortunate that what might have been an interesting game was spoilt by rain. In the brief period when play did take place, St Bede's made 80 for 2 wickets with the aid of an attractive innings by Morris, followed by a hard hitting knock by Lorimer. Cricket is a game where anything may happen so it would be foolish to attempt to draw any conclusion from the play. We can only offer our sympathy and our congratulations to the two teams.

CRICKET LEAGUES

DUE mainly to the new League System the standard of cricket in the Leagues was higher this term. League matches were played on all available cricket afternoons and in all twelve rounds were played by each of the A, B and C League sides.

In League cricket, where the time for each match is so limited, fast scoring usually determined the outcome, and in the Senior Division St Oswald's, with some quick scoring particularly from R. G. Vincent and I. R. Scott Lewis, succeeded in winning eight of their twelve matches, remaining unbeaten. St Dunstan's tied with St Aidan's for second place winning six matches.

In the Junior Division St Edward's were top with St Dunstan's only three points behind, both teams winning eight matches.

The Cricket League Cup was won by St Dunstan's who were very well led by A. Murphy. St Oswald's were second and St Edward's third.

SUMMER SPORTS

OWING to the large numbers in the School it was impossible to provide cricket fields for all. Alternative arrangements were therefore made for those who did not play cricket over the age of 16. On normal games afternoons about sixty senior boys did athletics on a grass track on the rugby fields, or tennis, gymnastics and basketball. Br Cyril with a small team of coaches took the opportunity of introducing some unusual athletics events, such as the Discus and 220 Yards Low Hurdles. P. Parker Bowles proved the most versatile athlete.

During the term two competitions were held on a House basis and St Edward's emerged as comfortable winners.

THE COLTS

RESULTS

- v. ST PETER'S. Home. Lost. Ampleforth 67, St Peter's 68 for 2.
- v. BARNARD CASTLE. Away. Lost. Barnard Castle 128, Ampleforth 92.
- v. SEDBERGH. Aysgarth. Lost. Ampleforth 88, Sedbergh 89 for 5.
- v. DURHAM. Home. Won. Durham 64, Ampleforth 66 for 2.

ONE characteristic of the Colts this year, it must be admitted, was a low standard of fielding. Organized fielding practices brought some improvement, but such practices are insufficient without a continuous awareness in each individual of the need for a mental alertness in the field, which will discipline the body to a quickness of reaction and the mind to an anticipation of the movement of the ball. These qualities, with one or two exceptions, were sadly lacking.

A second characteristic was more encouraging, namely that the Colts set was an unusually young one, so that in the last match no fewer than seven of the eleven were boys who will be eligible for the Colts next year. It was not to be expected that such an inexperienced team should have great success in its matches, and its very modest record does not of itself give reason for disquiet. In fact, there was a satisfactory number of batsmen who are already competent in the basic technique of most of the strokes, although they are not yet capable of big scores and there was a tendency amongst some to surrender their wickets too easily. The quality of the bowling was

a good deal less satisfactory, and there was no consistently dangerous wicket-taker. Yet here also there was not lacking evidence of ability which should develop with constant practice.

This then was a Colts team of no high standard of present achievement but of fair promise for the future—provided that due attention is paid to fielding.

The following appeared in the Colts photograph: J. J. Brennan (*Captain*), R. A. Caldwell, V. A. Cooper, C. I. de Fresnes, A. T. Festing, R. J. Gerrard, D. I. Russell, A. N. Stanton, J. P. Stephens, D. J. Trench, J. M. Wetherell, M. L. Wright. No Colours were awarded this year.

SWIMMING

SCHOOL MATCHES

It was a very successful season, and four out of the five senior team matches were won. The last one might also have been won under normal circumstances.

Sedbergh. 24th May at Sedbergh. Won 34 points to 17.

This is a new fixture which it is hoped will be continued. The team gained first place in three out of the four individual swimming events, in the diving and the relay. Owing to the unusual length of the bath, the distances only approximated to 100 yards or 50 yards; but Byrne Quinn's time of 37.8 over about 57 yards is certainly good; so was A. R. Umney's time of 60.7 secs. for about 95 yards.

Bootham A. 6th June at Bootham. Senior team won 30½ points to 17½. Junior team lost 15 points to 33.

Although the events were well contested, the Seniors had a definite superiority in the individual swimming events. The Juniors had not had the same chances of practice as the Seniors owing to the severe limitations set by the indoor bath and as was to be expected did not show up so well.

Pocklington. 2nd July at Ampleforth. Senior team won 33½ points to 29½. Junior team won 27 points to 18.

The opposition for the Seniors was appreciably stronger than usual in this match and there was only a close margin of points at the end. The butterfly breast stroke was done for the first time in a school match and P. Byrne Quinn won it over 50 yards with a good time, 33.6 secs.

Newcastle A. 17th July at Ampleforth. Senior team won 31 points to 29. Junior team won 22 points to 20.

As the results show, the teams were well matched and it made for an exciting finish. W. C. Smith, who has come on well this season, won the 50 Yards Back Crawl in 33.7 secs. In the Juniors, O. R. Backhouse suddenly showed form with 30.1 secs for the 50 Yards Freestyle.

Bootham A. 22nd July at Ampleforth. Senior team lost 25 points to 35. Junior team won 27 points to 24.

Owing to a lull in the Public Examinations, Bootham were able to bring a much stronger team than usual for the second match, with first strings in most of the events. The school team were at a marked disadvantage, in that the water was colder than usual in the period before the match and little or no training was done. Even so first places were taken in three of the individual events. In the Juniors, M. E. Rimmer broke the Junior 100 Yards Breast Stroke record with a time of 84.8 secs. He also looks promising in other events.

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

Championships.—There were a good number of entries for all events of which about half achieved standards. The 100 Yards Breast Stroke record was broken twice in the term, first by P. Byrne Quinn on 30th June in a team trial with a time of 78.9 secs; and then by J. L. Skene in the Finals of the Championships. Both A. R. Umney and A. S. B. Knight were close to the Freestyle record on several occasions but never succeeded in breaking it.

Senior Freestyle

A. R. Umney 1, A. S. B. Knight 2, P. W. T. Masters 3. Time 68.4 secs.

Senior Breast Stroke

J. L. Skene 1, P. Byrne Quinn 2, W. H. Considine 3. Time 78.1 secs. (Record.)

Senior Back Crawl

W. C. Smith 1, A. S. B. Knight 2, S. F. L. Reynolds 3. Time 82.3 secs.

Junior Freestyle

A. J. W. L. Richards 1, O. R. Backhouse 2, N. P. C. Cavanagh 3. Time 73.7 secs.

Junior Breast Stroke

M. E. Rimmer 1, P. J. Moore 2, P. R. Slessor 3. Time 85.7 secs.

Junior Back Crawl

D. A. O'Donnell 1, M. E. Rimmer 2, A. J. W. L. Richards 3. Time 91.1 secs.

The Diving was won decisively by St Aidan's who had the three best competitors. T. R. Gallagher has been the most consistent diver of the term but did not show his best during the inter-House competition and came third, with M. G. L. Stacpoole first and A. S. B. Knight second.

In the Relays, four out of the five records were broken for the third year in succession which is certainly a unique event. St Aidan's took three; but the most outstanding achievement was by St Dunstan's which took nearly six seconds off the Back Stroke Relay. St Bede's were hoping to break the 18 x 1 for the third year in succession; but though they bettered the time, they came second to St Aidan's.

RESULTS

3 x 100.—St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. Time 3 mins 31.3 secs.

1 x 2 x 4 x 1.—St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. Time 2 mins 54.7 secs (Record).

6 x 2.—St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. Time 4 mins 30.3 secs (Record).

Back Breast.—St Dunstan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Aidan's 3. Time 3 mins 27.2 secs (Record).

18 x 1.—St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. Time 6 mins 40.2 secs (Record).

The final result of the competition was as follows:

St Aidan's 278, St Dunstan's 206, St Bede's 198½, St Oswald's 161, St Edward's 81, St Wilfrid's 46, St Thomas' 44½, St Cuthbert's 18½, St Hugh's 8.

The new House is to be congratulated in finding competitors for all the events. School Colours were awarded to W. C. Smith and T. R. Gallagher.

The School team consisted of A. R. Umney, A. S. B. Knight, J. L. Skene, P. Byrne Quinn, W. C. Smith, T. R. Gallagher, P. W. T. Masters.

LAWN TENNIS

THE new organisation of Summer Sports, introduced this year, enabled more people in the lower half of the School to play tennis. The upper half of the School also benefited by the new system and the more serious players were able to play more often.

In the Club this season the membership was the highest it has been for the past five years, with a membership of 132. There were two matches. The first, against the Brandling's Club, Newcastle, was lost by four matches to one, Bereng and Grey being our best pair. In the second match, against Mr Wade's team from Ilkley, the School did much better, partly due to the addition of Meyer, who was unable to play in the first match. The result was a defeat by five matches to three, with one match unfinished. The tennis played was of a good standard: Meyer, Byrne-Quinn, Grey and Bereng all playing well.

The school tennis tournament was well under way early in the term. It progressed slowly but surely and the finals were played in the last week of term. In the singles C. Jackson played steadily to beat Bereng in the fourth round and P. J. Wilson in the quarter-finals, but he was unable to hold Grey in the semi-finals. M. Meyer played his usual game and reached the final with little difficulty. The final, between Meyer and Grey, was rather disappointing as both players were off form. Meyer was the better and won 6-2, 6-3.

The doubles final, however, was the best that Ampleforth has seen for a number of years. In the first set Meyer and Masterton-Smith played well as a pair, with Meyer's service and net play dominating. In the second set, however, Grey and Bereng found their form and played very well to win 6-3. The final set was anybody's game, but after the first three games Meyer and Masterton-Smith went to pieces and Grey and Bereng went on to win easily, 6-1. Grey played a firm and steady game and Bereng had periods of excellent tennis, his placing being especially good. The final score was 4-6, 6-3, 6-1 to Grey and Bereng.

The following played for the School in the two matches: P. Byrne-Quinn, M. Meyer, R. Grey, C. Bereng, M. Masterton-Smith, A. Thomas and K. Kearney.

P.B.-Q.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

At the beginning of term it was decided that the main emphasis in the Contingent was to be on training. Each of the Companies took on a task and, perfecting a demonstration for its own members, was able to give it also to the other Companies before or at the inspection. We had exceptionally fine hot weather to help, or hinder, the training but by the time of the inspection the demonstrations were of a standard not previously reached here. The four Companies showed respectively 'Platoon in the Attack', 'Deliberate Company Attack', 'Night Fighting Patrol', 'Obstacle Course'. There was a spirit of enthusiasm which animated each and a thoroughness which spoke for the care taken in preparation: each demonstration was explained with a commentary delivered by one of the senior boys responsible. It is felt that these demonstrations must have taught an immense amount to all those who took part in them as well as to the spectators. The Inspecting Officer was the new Commander-in-Chief, Northern Command, Lieutenant-General R. W. Goodbody, C.B., D.S.O. We are most grateful to him for visiting us so soon after his arrival in York and we

very much appreciate this and the words of wisdom that he spoke to us at the Prize Giving. We have had once more every possible assistance from R.A.F. Dishforth and in particular we owe our gratitude to Wing-Commander D. F. Rixon, O.B.E., D.F.C., and to Flight-Lieutenant F. Appleyard who has instructed here so successfully. He has now been posted and we wish him every success and happiness in this and other appointments. We are again grateful to Major Tomlinson and the Officers of the West Yorkshire Regiment who with many commitments found time to conduct two thorough Certificate 'A' examinations and we believe that the standard that they found was very satisfactory: Major R. Candlish and Captain Anderson, Grenadier Guards, by rigorous testing declared U.O. Dyer to be the winner of the 'Nulli Secundus' Cup for the best N.C.O. of the year. It makes a great difference to the standard of the Contingent to have these examinations conducted for us by outside examining boards and we appreciate the care that they take.

The Contingent will go to camp at Gandale at the end of July and it is hoped that some account may be found at the conclusion of these notes of the week spent there.

The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under-Officers: C. R. Homes, A. R. Umney.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: B. W. Abbott, G. H. Daniel, R. B. Gallagher, R. Whitfield.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants: J. Backhouse, P. R. Balme, A. A. Murphy, H. C. Northcote.

To be Sergeants: H. R. Anderson, C. J. Armstrong, P. G. Batho, C. Bereng, A. P. Brennan, E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, P. Brown, A. K. Carlson, G. S. Cubitt, M. D. Cunningham, F. G. Dearlove, K. Dowson, J. I. Flanagan, R. C. Grey, J. H. Halliday, H. R. Haydon, A. R. Iveson, H. F. Mumford-Smith, S. K. O'Malley, S. O'C. Parsons, J. M. Peart, A. P. Peel, R. E. Randag, P. C. Ryan, W. J. Ryan, J. D. Sayers, S. P. Scott, I. R. Scott Lewis, J. Skene, W. C. Smith, M. G. Stacpoole, B. C. Sweeny, C. N. Sutherland, A. M. Villiers, A. Weaver, W. Welstead.

To be Corporals: D. J. Bailward, C. R. Balfour, J. W. Bean, G. F. Chamberlain, T. L. Coffey, W. H. Considine, T. M. Corley, P. B. Czajkowski, T. T. Dobson, J. A. Dormer, G. M. Dudzinski, E. J. Field, A. E. Fitzgerald, B. L. Jones, P. M. Kershaw, T. N. Leonard, H. Lorimer, P. W. Masters, A. E. Mayer, A. Moor, P. Morrissey, P. J. McCann, P. F. McSwiney, A. H. Osborne, R. K. O'Toole, A. H. Parker Bowles, M. B. Petre, R. D. Prosser, P. P. Read, S. H. Ricketts, S. Sarmiento, G. G. Stobart, D. R. Stubbs, D. J. Synnott, J. M. Vanheems, P. Wilson.

At the examination held on the 5th July 1957 the following passed Certificate 'A' Part II and were appointed Lance-Corporals.

Castelli H. C., Grant B. P., Grantham J. W., Harforth O. S., Hickman J., King P. C., MacKernan J. L., Moore P. J., Murphy R. P., Sutherland I. G., Watson C. A.

At the examination held on the 8th July 1957 the following passed Certificate 'A' Part I.

Bayliss J. F., Beck D. S., Berry T. G., Blackie P. A., Brain A. I., Bramwell M. T., Burke M. F., Butcher P., Byrne A. P., Caldwell R. A., Campbell I. C., Campbell R. A., Cavanagh N. P., Clapton P. T., Corbett J. P., Corbett N. T., Davey J. A., Davis M. M., de Sousa Pernes J. A., Dewar P. de V., Dowson C. J., Duckworth A. J., Du Pre Moore S. P., Fairbairns R. S., Fox Taylor T. E., Garrett G. P., Gerrard R., Gibbs J. W., Gibson N. H., Glanville B. K., Golding M. B., Gould J. P., Graham P. L., Gray A. J., Greenwood T. A., Harris M. M., Haslam G. E., Honeywill W. J.,

Hughes Smith P. A., Jephcott J. J., Kemball Williams J. R., Kite J. R., Knowles J. R., Lentaigne D. J., Lorrinan N. R., Mahony T. F., Martin N. J., Milroy T. W., Morrough A. D., Mostyn R. J., Nicol C. G., Noton T. E., O'Brien J. F., O'Shee D. G., Pattison W. R., Pearce A. F., Pearson J. P., Perry R. G., Phelan J. H., Phipps J. J., Pratt M.C., Randag C., Rhys Evans A. C., Roberts M., Rogerson J. M., Rooney R. M., Russell D. I., Schofield M. S., Scrope P. A., Sellars M. M., Shillington S. A., Stephens J. P., Tanner N. P., Vignoles P. M., Wetherell J. M.

ROYAL AIR FORCE SECTION

The following passed the R.A.F. Proficiency Examination in March 1957.

Passed with Distinction: Cpl J. G. Lumsden.

Passed with Credit: Cpl Dowson K., L.-Cps Bailward, ffield, Osborne, Dudzinski Moor.

To be Corporals: Farrell, Muir, Smyth.

To be Lance-Corporals: Batten, Balme, French-Davis, Leonard T., Morrissey, Wilkins, Mayer, Stubbs, Vanheems, Glanville, Constable-Maxwell.

Sergeant A. Weaver has been awarded an Air Ministry Scholarship to the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, and a Flying Scholarship.

SHOOTING

HOUSE COMPETITIONS

The following is the result of the .303 House shooting competition.

	1st Target	2nd Target	Total	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	165	164	329	Tie 1st
St Bede's	151	156	307	4th
St Cuthbert's	143	149	292	7th
St Dunstan's	147	157	304	5th
St Edward's	145	149	294	6th
St Hugh's	148	138	286	9th
St Oswald's	141	149	290	8th
St Thomas	167	162	329	Tie 1st
St Wilfrid's	164	154	318	3rd

The Anderson Cup for the highest individual score was won by C. M. Ryan, St Aidan's House, with a score of 48.

The Headmaster's Cup competition was won by R. J. Gerrard, St Cuthbert's House, with a score of 61.

Two hundred boys with seven officers attended Annual Camp at Gandale.

Excellent weather combined with an interesting programme of field training and the great interest which the regular staff showed for our welfare made the period enjoyable and useful.

We are indebted to Lieut.-Colonel E. Thomas, and the Camp Commandant, Major R. Hunt, and their staffs for their sound advice and help throughout the period.

An innovation in the training of our Contingent helped many senior ranks to develop their initiative at a time when physical fatigue was a factor to be reckoned with.

Under Captain R. A. Gilman and Lieut. R. Everest this detachment of twenty-five sergeants followed a programme culminating in 'operation survival'. It enabled them to cover many miles on foot across strange country and to cope efficiently with two nights in the open without the ordinary comforts provided by the Q.M.

The experiment was deemed a success. The detachment was certainly impressive when it marched into camp after an absence of three days.

The Corps staff as at present constituted is:

Lieut.-Colonel the Rev. R. P. H. Utley, O.B.E., T.D., Commanding Officer.

The Rev. Major J. F. Boyan, T.D., Adjutant, Commanding No. 3 Coy.

Captain the Rev. A. N. Haigh, Commanding 1 Coy.

Captain the Rev. P. H. Trafford, Commanding 2 Coy.

Captain the Rev. R. C. Gilman, Commanding Recruit Coy.

Captain the Rev. M. D. Hughes, Commanding 4 Coy.

Flying Officer the Rev. E. L. Duffy, Commanding R.A.F. Section.

2nd Lieut. the Rev. M. R. Everest, Commanding Signal Section.

R.S.M. E. P. Hennessy, late Grenadier Guards.

THE BEAGLES

THE Puppy Show was held at the Kennels, as usual, on 4th May. It was a brilliant day and there was a good attendance of local people and friends of the Hunt. Flt-Lieut. C. H. Bidie, Master of the *Per Ardua* Beagles, and S. E. Scrope, Esq., Joint Master of the Trinity Foot Beagles, kindly came to judge the eight and a half couple of puppies for us. It should be remarked that this is the first time that we have had the pleasure of having two Old Boys to judge the show.

The entries were on the whole well up to average, the Bitches being of a rather higher standard than the Dogs. The first class was won by Acrobat, walked by Mr Teasdale of Skiplam, with Pilot, walked by Mrs Halton of Appleton-le-Moors, and Trueman, walked by Mr Warriner of Lingmoor, second and third respectively. The second class, the Bitches, gave the judges more difficulty. It was won by Trifle, walked by J. N. Bishop, with Actress second and Affable third, both walked by Mr A. Teasdale of Beadlam Rigg. Actress and Affable also went on to win the couples, in which Admiral and Archer, walked by E. Brotherton Ratcliffe, were placed second.

On 11th July four couple of hounds were taken to the Great Yorkshire Show; unfortunately owing to examinations only one of the Officials, M. W. Festing, was able to go to this show. We did quite well though not as well as we have done in recent years. Acrobat was second in the Class for Unentered Dogs; Rambler and Reveller won the Class for Couples of Dog Hounds; and were Reserve Best Couple in the Show; Affable won the Class for Unentered Bitches, and was Reserve Champion Bitch; Wisdom came second in the Class for Entered Bitches; Progress and Wisdom won the Bitch Couples, and also the Cup for the Best Couple in the Show.

A week later came the Peterborough Show, and on this occasion all the Officials and some others were able to spend the day at the Show. Affable was again successful and won the Unentered Bitch Class; while the couples Rambler and Reveller, and Progress and Wisdom, both came second in their classes.

Unfortunately all the School Officials, except C. F. Morland, are leaving. They must be congratulated and thanked for all that they have done for the Hunt. This is especially true of the Master, R. Whitfield, who gave us excellent sport and some very fine hunts in the second half of last season.

The Officials next season will be C. F. Morland, Master, and J. D. Sayers and C. F. Jackson as first and second whippers-in respectively.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term began with the same officials as before, but with J. S. Waller also as a monitor. R. H. Jackson was appointed Captain of Cricket, with T. A. L. Huskinson as Vice-Captain. B. Lewis joined the House, making the total 102, of whom 89 were full boarders.

Two new mats were provided for the nets on the rink, and they proved to be an invaluable asset, for the rink nets were to provide the best practice this year, with the assistance of the two bituturf nets.

As usual the first fortnight was occupied by the Athletics. For this the House was divided into the customary three teams under the captaincy of the three top boys, J. J. H. Forrest, D. A. Fellowes and P. A. Duncan. After some days of training the heats began, the first seven in each race scoring points for their team.

It soon became clear that R. R. Boardman was the outstanding runner, and eventually he won the finals of all three events, with S. E. Tyrrell second in each. J. E. Miller sprained his ankle in a semi-final, and but for this he would probably have come at least third in each race, judging from his performances in the semi-finals.

The results of the finals were as follows:

100 Yards

- 1, R. R. Boardman; 2, S. E. Tyrrell;
3, P. Burdon; 4, N. R. Balfour;
5, M. F. M. Wright; 6, B. D. Pinkney;
7, H. G. Roche.

440 Yards

- 1, R. R. Boardman; 2, S. E. Tyrrell;
3, P. Burdon; 4, A. P. Brown;
5, H. G. Roche; 6, D. N. Maclaren;
7, J. I. Robertson; 8, R. Q. Honeywill.

880 Yards

- 1, R. R. Boardman; 2, S. E. Tyrrell;
3, R. Q. Honeywill; 4, A. P. Brown;
5, P. Burdon; 6, J. E. Miller; 7,
H. A. Maclaren; 8, D. F. Wardle.

Duncan's team, which included Boardman and several other finalists, was well in the lead on points, with Forrest's team second. But, as was remembered from last year, anything could happen in the Relay, and there was hope that even Duncan's team might be eclipsed. However, they won convincingly from Forrest's team, and the only eclipse seen that particular evening was the eclipse of the moon.

The examination for entrance scholarships to the College was held in the middle of May. The number of scholarships won by Junior House boys this year was less than in recent years, but those gained were of high quality. J. J. H. Forrest won the top scholarship of £120, J. S. Waller won the Dornier Scholarship (£150), D. A. Fellowes won the 6th scholarship (£80), and T. M. Charles-Edwards won the 9th (£45), while P. A. Duncan was awarded a bursary of £20.

TOWARDS the end of May Mr J. Bernard Calkin gave a lecture entitled 'Britain Under Roman Rule', illustrated by lantern slides, which was much appreciated by all, and for which we are most grateful.

AT the Exhibition the Junior House Prize Giving took place on the Sunday morning as usual. First there was a short concert, the programme of which was as follows:

- MINUET
Divertimento *Haydn*
The Orchestra
- DUET
Two Clarinets *de Fesch*
S. E. Tyrrell and P. A. Duncan
- PIANO SOLO
Sonata Op. 10 *Beethoven*
S. Smyth
- Rondo
Divertimento *Haydn*
The Orchestra

- TWO PART SONG
Sound the Trumpet *Purcell*
The Singers
- RONDO

AFTER the Headmaster's speech prizes were awarded as follows:

LOWER IV

Latin	J. J. H. Forrest
Greek	J. J. H. Forrest
French	D. A. Fellowes
English	D. A. Fellowes
History	T. A. L. Huskinson
Geography	J. S. de W. Waller
Mathematics	J. S. de W. Waller
General Science	J. J. H. Forrest

UPPER IIIA

Latin	E. P. V. McSheehy
French	E. P. V. McSheehy
English	E. P. V. McSheehy
History	D. N. C. Maclaren
Geography	E. P. V. McSheehy
Mathematics	M. J. Loughran

UPPER IIIB and IIIC

Latin	S. Smyth
Greek	P. J. M. P.-Cudlip
French	S. Smyth
English	P. J. M. P.-Cudlip
Mathematics	J. L. Jones

LOWER III

1st Form Prize	D. A. Johnston
2nd Form Prize	T. P. Crosland

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

Set 1	T. M. C.-Edwards
Set 2	B. W. Read
Set 3	P. C. D. Barry

SPECIAL PRIZES

Piano	S. Smyth
Orchestra	T. J. Lewis
Art	S. B. Brett
Headmaster's Literary Prize	S. B. Brett
Junior Milburn Maths Prize	J. J. H. Forrest
Handwriting Prize	S. Smyth

When Fr Abbot had finished presenting the prizes the curtain went up for the play, which this year was a short medieval mystery play, *The Chester Pageant of Noah's Flood*. The cast was as follows:

<i>The Voice of God</i>	D. P. Skidmore
<i>Noah</i>	J. R. B. Allison
<i>Noah's Wife</i>	T. S. Grey
<i>Shem</i>	D. A. Pratt
<i>Ham</i>	T. J. Lewis
<i>Japhet</i>	C. J. W. Martin-Murphy
<i>Shem's Wife</i>	J. E. Miller
<i>Ham's Wife</i>	P. G. C. Maxwell
<i>Japhet's Wife</i>	M. A. Ramshaw
<i>Gossips</i>	S. E. Tyrrell
	J. S. Waller
	G. M. Farrow
	P. A. Duncan
	R. J. Haworth
<i>Property and Stage Manager</i>	S. B. Brett

This play was a new departure from the plays we have had in recent years, and well up to the high standard to which we have become accustomed. It was particularly memorable for the thoroughness with which the cast had been schooled, and for the costumes and other effects which were remarkably good. The actors are to be congratulated on their performance, and our thanks are due especially to Mr Houghton, the producer.

In the afternoon there was the traditional cricket match at Gilling, and the Garden Party.

WE are used to the Exhibition Number of the Junior House Gazette being notable either for its non-existence, or for its unpunctuality. This year it really came out, and in good time. We congratulate D. P. Skidmore and his staff on their achievement, and hope that their successors will show the same quiet efficiency and reach the same standard.

SOON after the Exhibition the outdoor bath became ready for bathing, and parties frequently went to Fairfax lakes for a bathe on suitable afternoons.

Throughout the term full use was made of any free time available, in the nets, on the rink, in the carpentry shop, by helping in the gardens, or picking stones off the new playing fields, now so full of promise. There were tournaments for billiards, table tennis, and two for chess. The Pet Place had its usual variety of inmates: the comparatively humdrum pigeons and rabbits, the jackdaws, crows and owls. The most unprecedented pets were half a dozen cockerels, some of which provided a meal for their keepers when they were considered ripe for plucking, and the remainder provided an early morning cock-crow for the last few weeks of the term.

TRAINING for the High Jump began in June, and many availed themselves of the chance to learn the Western Roll style of jumping. It was clear from the start that R. R. Boardman would win the competition, and as the term progressed he equalled and improved upon the previous Junior House record. In the competition he cleared 4 ft 10 ins, with S. E. Tyrrell second, and P. Burdon, D. A. Pratt and A. P. Brown sharing third place. The first seven all cleared 4 ft. We would finally like to thank A. R. Umney for the helpful tuition and demonstrations he gave on two occasions.

THERE was a disappointing entry and a disappointing standard in the Swimming Sports, perhaps because of the popularity of flippers and face masks, and the difficulty of doing any serious practice in overcrowded surroundings.

The final of the Hall Race (two lengths freestyle) was won by R. R. Boardman with S. E. Tyrrell second and G. D. du Pré Moore third, followed by A. C. Chambers, D. I. Himsforth, P. A. Duncan, P. C. Barry and J. S. Waller.

The Breast Stroke final was also won by R. R. Boardman, with S. E. Tyrrell second and P. A. Duncan third, followed by R. J. Haworth, J. S. Waller, A. C.

Chambers, J. C. Goldschmidt and G. D. Du Pré Moore.

J. A. B. Tucker won the Diving, and R. R. Boardman the Back Stroke. The competition for the Biggest Splash was won by P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip.

At the Ordinations this year Br Geoffrey and Br Ambrose, who are closely associated with the House in the scouting and carpentry, were both among those who were raised to the priesthood. We were very glad and honoured that they both said their first Mass in the chapel. His Lordship Bishop Brunner also administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to J. S. Waller, R. R. Boardman, R. J. Haworth, S. P. King, M. C. M. Ryan and J. J. Molony.

THIS year for the first time Music Grade Tests were held, with great success. Many passed the Grade for which they had been entered with merit, or even with distinction. Distinctions in the Third Grade were gained by S. Smyth (piano), R. J. Haworth and A. B. B. Capes (violin) and S. E. Tyrrell (clarinet).

THE Punch was an enjoyable climax to the year. The Head Monitor, C. J. Martin Murphy, made an able speech, reviewing the past year, and rightly thanking the Matron and Staff on behalf of the House for all they had done throughout the year, and especially in preparation for the Punch. The Punch came to an end with Fr Prior presenting the prizes. These were awarded as follows:

The St Audries Cup	J. S. Waller
Cross Country	R. Q. Honeywill
Point-to-Point	R. Q. Honeywill
Boxing	S. E. Tyrrell
Boxing (runner-up)	M. D. Stanton
Shooting	S. E. Tyrrell
Shooting (runner-up)	D. F. Wardle
Shooting (Donegal Badge)	J. S. Waller
Best Athlete	R. R. Boardman
100 Yards	R. R. Boardman
440 Yards	R. R. Boardman
880 Yards	R. R. Boardman

High Jump	R. R. Boardman
Hall Race	R. R. Boardman
Breast Stroke	R. R. Boardman
Diving	J. A. B. Tucker
Back Stroke	R. R. Boardman
Biggest Splash	P. J. M. P.-Cudlip
Batting	R. H. Jackson
Bowling	T. A. L. Huskinson
Fielding	S. E. Tyrrell
Improvement	J. S. Waller M. F. M. Wright

Finally, Cricket Colours were awarded to R. T. Witham and M. D. Stanton. The Carpentry Prize went to A. R. Kidner, and a Gardening Prize was won by J. R. B. Allison.

CRICKET

THIS was a vintage year. The quality and quantity left little to be desired. Fine summer days in May and June which hardened the true wickets quickly developed the latent skill, and the keenness of those who were skilful, and of those who were not, never flagged.

By the end of May about fifteen boys each of whom could have taken his place in the 1st XI without embarrassment were all making runs in the Set games against bowling which was well above average.

It may well be that the accurate leg-breaks from Huskinson and the equally accurate ones from off by Jackson steeled the batsman into playing carefully and made them look for runs.

By early June an XI against Aysgarth scored 161 for 5, Jackson, Witham, Tyrrell and Wright each making over 25 runs and this was followed up with excellent bowling by Jackson and Huskinson and aggressive fielding, especially by Tyrrell who stumped four.

Against Pocklington on a hard untrue wicket most batsman failed on both sides and the game was lost by 10 runs, despite most accurate bowling by Huskinson and Jackson.

On a similar wicket at St Martin's School again they bowled so well that what appeared to be competent batsmen

were all back in the pavilion within an hour for 40 runs of which 11 were unavoidable byes, off the quick bowling of Blackiston and Balfour. Swinging the bat yielded 112 runs, of which 20 were byes and many more from the edge, were sufficient to make St Martin's bat again and again to get them out with one minute to spare.

During Cricket Week the weather was so poor that the games against St Martin's and Bramcote had to be stopped. On a pudding-like wicket a weak Old Boys' side was defeated largely due to the patient batting of Waller and good bowling by Blackiston.

Against Pocklington sound batting by Jackson and Tyrrell and a further spell of fine bowling by Jackson caused an easy win. A further big total 170 for 7 in the game with Aysgarth of which Balfour made 49, Tyrrell 27 and Wright and Stanton 21, made victory possible, but only Huskinson could penetrate the Stubborn defence, and the match was drawn.

It was a good season during which Balfour, Wright, Stanton, Waller, Witham and Blackiston were awarded Colours.

THE SCOUTS

FOR the greater part of the term the Troop's activities were centred on the valley and the hills on either side of it. The Brick fields, Pry Rigg and the Lake were the principal areas where pioneering, 1st and 2nd Class badge work and games formed the chief occupations.

On the feasts of the Ascension and Corpus Christi outings were organised and the Troop had two very enjoyable days at the Rye in Duncombe Park, and at the Riccal below Cow House bank. Two rafts were made at the Rye and provided plenty of entertainment. An aerial ropeway was constructed over the Riccal and proved a great success.

On the last day of Scouting in the term the Troop was divided into two groups which competed against each

other in a series of initiative tests and projects. The group led by E. P. V. McSheehy won the competition by a fairly handsome margin of points.

Two one-night camps were held during the term. Both were a success and the early morning bathe proved to be a very popular feature.

Throughout the term the Squirrels patrol, led by G. M. Farrow, maintained a high standard of keenness and the Troop Leader, J. E. Miller, continued to show his usual competence and initiative. During the term the Mole Catcher's Cottage was at last repaired and the necessary work on the walls, roof and guttering was completed.

At the end of the term the annual camp was held at the Fairfax Lake. In the absence of Fr Geoffrey, who had just been ordained priest, Fr Edmund, assisted by Br Herbert, ran the camp. With good weather and the facilities of the lake for sailing, fishing and swimming

the leisure hours were pleasantly spent. Much hard work was also put in by the Troop on the camp site and their efforts were rewarded at the official inspection when Fr Jerome, the District Commissioner, awarded a Camping Standard. During the camp First Class journeys were completed by J. E. Miller, E. P. V. McSheehy, G. M. Farrow and A. J. Wood and this qualified the first three named for their First Class badges. During the First Class journeys the remainder of the Troop spent an interesting day visiting the glider factory at Kirkby Moorside and the caves at Kirkdale. On another day a visit was made to Harewood House and on two other occasions there were outings to the moors.

In addition to Fr Edmund the Troop is most grateful to P. G. Batho and C. R. Holmes who assisted in the running of the camp and contributed much to its success.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

Head Captain: J. B. P. Squire.

Captain of Cricket: S. J. Fraser.

Captains: S. F. P. Halliday, D. W. Tarleton, C. J. Vickers, A. L. Bucknall, P. T. L. Leach, P. T. Curran, S. J. Fraser.

Secretaries: G. O. C. Swayne, G. F. Williams, T. G. Fairhurst, G. P. Roche.

Sacristans: Hon. K. M. Fraser, D. H. Woods, A. D. O. Jenkins, M. J. Fresson, J. M. Madden.

Custodians of the Anteroom: T. J. Price, P. A. Boyd.

Bookmen: J. F. Cunliffe, R. F. Poole, H. J. B. FitzGerald, O. J. McCarthy, P. H. Marsh.

Librarians: C. J. Bird, C. J. Coverdale.

The Art Room: Hon. D. J. Vaughan, F. E. Hawe.

The Carpentry Shop: T. A. T. Chance, M. F. Holmes.

Officemen: M. K. Goldschmidt, P. J. Marsden.

THE Hon. H. A. J. Fraser joined the School this term.

THE news of Fr Nicholas's appointment to St Oswald's parish at Padgate came too late to be included in the last number of the JOURNAL. We wish him happiness in his new field of work and ask him not to forget us in his prayers. We welcome Br (now Fr) Gregory who came across from the Abbey at the beginning of the term to take his place.

APPRECIATIONS OF FR BEDE AND MISS CORNWALL

THE end of the Summer Term seemed like the close of a chapter at Gilling. Fr Bede has left to join the new foundation at St Louis, U.S.A. After eighteen years he had come to be regarded as a physical and moral pillar of the establishment. For all this time the Mathematics

had been in his more than competent hands. As Games Master he had a shrewd eye for hidden talent and was responsible for great development in the standard of the rugby and cricket. It was fitting that in the last game of cricket he saw, Gilling should have won on the stroke of time by means of a 'hat-trick'. But Fr Bede was much more than a Mathematician and Games Master. Whenever there was any problem on hand instinctively one said 'ask Fr Bede'. When the experts had spent weeks searching in vain for a leak in the water main with metres, gauges and stethoscopes, Fr Bede found it in ten minutes with the help of an algebraical formula. When the boilers failed or boys lost weight he always seemed to have the answer. The playing fields at Gilling are a reminder of his ingenuity and planning. He leaves a big gap. This we will endeavour to fill. Our sadness at parting is offset by our gratitude for all he has done. We wish him well in his new life and new task.

To Miss Cornwall also we had to say good-bye on her retirement from the teaching staff. For fourteen years she has taught at Gilling. There must be many boys who are grateful to her for having been so kindly yet so firmly set on the right path. We are sad to lose her but thankful for the devoted work she has done at Gilling and we wish her many years of happiness in her well-earned retirement.

EASTER Sunday fell so late in April this year that the rather depressing business of packing for a new term had to be started in Easter Week. The actual date was 21st April, and the new term started on the 25th. But even if the term did seem to be starting early, the weather was truly summer weather. The cricket fields looked just right for cricket. The swimming bath was sparklingly clear. In fact, everything was just as it should be for the beginning of a Summer

Term. Except for one week in May and another in June, the weather held right through until the beginning of July. Pullovers and ties were discarded and every possible moment was spent out of doors.

A LATE Easter, of course, means a late Ascension Thursday—the first whole holiday of the Summer Term. It seemed a long time coming. But when it eventually did arrive it made a very pleasant long weekend for those whose parents had decided to come up for the Exhibition. For those not so fortunate there were the wonderful picnics prepared by Matron and her staff and the whole day at Primrose Springs, Tobruk or the Wolery. Two days later the Special Singers went across the valley to sing in the Exhibition Concert. They supplied the soprano part in the *Messiah* and from all reports gave a good account of themselves. No doubt, a better appreciation of their efforts will be found elsewhere in the Journal.

ON Sunday, 2nd June, we again welcomed the guests to the Ampleforth Exhibition to a Garden Party on the East Lawn. As on so many occasions in the past the weather was perfect and the many parents and friends were able to take tea under the pleasant conditions of warm sunshine and a gentle breeze. It is a pity the gardens are not at their best for this occasion. It is really too early in the summer for much of a show. At the end of July the setting would be perfect. But then, of course, it all depends on the weather and we seem to be luckier with that in June.

THERE was a break in the weather after the Garden Party and the Gryphon^s match was played beneath threatening skies. After a good start by Moorhouse and Cunliffe, there was something of a collapse and the Gilling innings closed at the modest total of 74. The Gryphons started disastrously. Five or six wickets were down for less than twenty runs.

But Commander Wright and Sgt-Major Callaghan scored rapidly, chiefly by clever backing up and quick singles. They stayed together till the end and only just failed to reach the total before it was time to draw stumps.

WHOLE holidays now came thick and fast: Sleightholmedale, Corpus Christi, SS. Peter and Paul. There is no doubt which is the most popular, and we thank Mrs Gordon Foster for continuing to invite us to such a wonderful spot.

DURING the York Festival a small party of the musicians went to an evening of music in York Minster. The concert was given by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Walter Goehr and the programme consisted of Fugues by Mozart, Beethoven and Bach. It was a most enjoyable evening and the late drive back added to the general excitement.

IN the Music Examination held during the term G.O.C. Swayne passed with distinction in Grade II and R. F. Poole with Merit in Grade III. J. B. P. Squire, P. J. Corrigan, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, J. R. Nicholson, P. T. Curran, G. L. Moor, J. A. A. Morris, C. G. Young were all successful and obtained good marks.

WE would like to thank the donors of two very fine gifts received this term. Lieut.-Colonel J. T. Curmi, O.B.E., has presented to the Library a magnificent volume entitled *The Church of St John in Valetta*. From Mr and Mrs J. J. Schulte we have received a fine oak dining-room chair, made in the Thompson workshops at Kilburn.

Two important events occurred towards the end of the term, one sad, the other joyful. On 12th July Fr Bede left Gilling on the first stage of his 4,000 mile journey to St Louis. Recent letters from him tell of an unpleasantly hot week in Washington, but also of his pleasant surprise at finding the country

round St Louis not unlike that of his parish at Coxwold. From all accounts he is settling in and rapidly becoming acclimatized to American ways.

ON 21st July Br Gregory was ordained priest in the Abbey Church and we had the privilege of being present at his first Mass and receiving his blessing. Fr Ambrose and Fr Leander, who had been ordained with him also said Mass in the chapel during the last week of the term. Our thanks are due to Br Dominic and Br Adrian who held the fort in the absence of Fr Bede and Fr Gregory.

THE last few days of the term brought the usual round of examinations, outings to the lake, rehearsals for the concert, packing, and general excitement as the great day drew near. The Prize Giving and Concert were held on the afternoon of the last day and Fr Abbot very kindly came to distribute the prizes. With him came Fr William to reveal the fate of those who had taken the Junior House Examination and give his views on the standard of those leaving at the end of the term. The following programme of music was given for the entertainment of Fr Abbot and the guests:

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

- March from the opera 'Carmen' *Bizet*
 Waltz from 'Faust' *Gounod*
 Theme from 'Pomp and Circumstance' *Elgar*
 The Orchestra
 Minuetto and Allegretto for Descant and Treble Recorders *James Hook*
 Vickers, Curran, Ogilvie-Forbes
 March in A for two Violins *Perceval*
 G. Moor and J. Moor
 A German Folk Song, Descant Recorders
 P. K. Corrigan, Collingridge, Leonard
 Sonata in E (First Movement) *Handel*
 Poole
 Study Op. 45, No. 2 (Heller)
 Swayne

- Waltz in D for two Violins and Piano *Carse*
 Poole, Corrigan and Swayne
 The Akond of Swat *Edward Lear*
 First Form A
 The Reef *Walter Carroll*
 Nicholson
 Evening at Gilling *Hawe*
 The Composer
 Study Op. 100, No. 21 *Burgmuller*
 Cary-Elwes
 Gossemer *Markham Lee*
 Squire
 Autumn Song *Arthur Somervell*
 P. K. Corrigan
 Songs:
 The Woodcutter's Song from
 'John Bunyan' *Vaughan Williams*
 The Lawyer *Vaughan Williams*
 Willow Willow *P. A. Grainger*
 Shallow Brown (Sea Shanty) *Grainger*
 The Singers

SPACE will not allow a full list of the many prize winners. The following were awarded special prizes:

Physical Training: H. J. B. Fitzgerald, H. M. Oxley, P. J. McKenna.

Handwriting: F. E. Hawe, St J. A. Flaherty, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, R. L. Nairac.

Art: F. E. Hawe, P. J. S. Huskinson, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes.

Music: R. F. Poole, P. J. Corrigan, J. R. Nicholson.

Boxing: A. L. Bucknall, R. F. Poole, R. C. B. Rooney, N. Brown.

Crickets: S. J. Fraser, J. F. Cunliffe, C. J. Bird, G. M. Tilleard, D. R. H. Tufnell, R. J. Leonard.

Athletics: S. J. Fraser.

Swimming: M. G. McCann, J. F. Cunliffe.

Shooting: D. H. Woods.

IN his speech at the end of the Concert Fr Hilary welcomed the guests and gave his account of the year's achievements. He said that in future it had been decided

to have an entrance examination to Gilling. It would not be a difficult examination, but would be designed to show which boys could be expected to benefit from the sort of education Gilling had to offer. He referred to the departure of Fr Bede and the retirement of Miss Cornwall after fourteen years of most valuable work among the youngest members of the School. On behalf of the staff, he asked Fr Abbot to present to Miss Cornwall an oak coffee table as a reminder of her years at Gilling.

Finally he thanked all those who had organised or taken part in the Concert, all the members of the staff for their co-operation and support throughout the year and, last but not least, all the boys for their fine spirit of loyalty.

Fr William then spoke of the results of the Examination. He said that all had passed, and that the results had been more satisfactory than last year for two reasons: firstly, the marks were higher, and secondly, the average age of the boys was lower. He said he had decided to award Scholarships to M. K. Goldschmidt, G. O. C. Swayne and J. F. Cunliffe and he congratulated them on the high standard they had reached.

Finally Fr Abbot thanked all those who had been in any way connected with the Concert. He said that he could appreciate the difficulties that had to be overcome in learning to play the violin, because when very young he had tried to learn it himself. He thought the playing he had just heard most remarkable. He had no doubt it had been a most happy and successful year for the School and he hoped everyone would enjoy the well-earned rest.

After the Concert there was tea in the Great Chamber and the Hall and then, for most of the guests, a visit to the Art Room. Here were displayed pictures representative of every Form in the school, showing imagination in design and a bold use of colour. Also on view were many of the crucifixes that had been made in the carpentry shop during the year.

CRICKET

RESULTS

- v. Glenhow. Away. Lost. Gilling 35. Glenhow 110 for 5.
- v. St Michael's. Home. Lost. Gilling 32. St Michael's 67.
- v. Aysgarth. Away. Lost. Aysgarth 77. Gilling 51.
- v. Junior House 'A'. Home. Drawn. Junior House 116 for 9. Gilling 53 for 4.
- v. St Olave's. Away. Drawn. Gilling 90 for 8. St Olave's 84 for 5.
- v. St Martin's. Home. Drawn. St Martin's 92 for 6. Gilling 45 for 9.
- v. Bramcote. Home. Lost. Bramcote 113 for 4. Gilling 33.
- v. Aysgarth. Home. Won. Aysgarth 56. Gilling 115 for 9.
- v. St Olave's. Home. Won. Gilling 122 for 9. St Olave's 46.
- v. St Martin's. Away. Won. Gilling 90 for 8. St Martin's 40.
- v. Glenhow. Home. Won. Gilling 93 for 9. Glenhow 68.
- v. Bramcote. Away. Drawn. Bramcote 83 for 9. Gilling 45 for 8.

A glance at the results show that of the first seven matches played four were lost and the other three rather unfavourably drawn. Of the remaining five matches four were won and the other drawn. The overall record was as good as any in recent years at Gilling. For the first half of the season Gilling was a team without a heart. The bowling and fielding were apathetic, the batting remarkable only for its timidity. It is significant that the change for the better came when Fraser decided that at all costs the team must be made into a good fielding side. Once there was an aggressive spirit in the field the bowling, now confident of support, improved and the batting took on new confidence. The matches against St Olave's, Aysgarth and St Martin's were won by comfortable margins. The match against Glenhow produced a very exciting tussle. Gilling batting first and were able to declare at tea-time with a score of 93 for 9. For the first time Cunliffe

batted firmly and with real concentration to make 41. Glenhow batted steadily but slowly. With only seven minutes left their score stood at 64 for 6 and there seemed no chance of a result. Then Moorhouse did the 'hat-trick'. The tension of the last over was too much for the final Glenhow batsman who was run out attempting an impossible run.

S. Fraser is to be congratulated on the way he captained the side and transformed it. He is a good fielder himself and made some useful scores but he will remain an awkward bat until he learns to use his wrists. Moorhouse proved a good opening bat and should become a good bowler. Cunliffe is beginning to hit with power and as a bowler did very well in the last five matches. Poole has real speed as a bowler but not yet great accuracy. Bucknall is beginning to shape well as a wicketkeeper and as he proved in the last match there is still hope for his batting. Freeland and O'Brien show promise for next season. Colours were awarded to S. Fraser, J. Cunliffe, G. Moorhouse, R. Poole and A. Jenkins.

The 2nd XI played four matches. Two against Aysgarth were handsomely won and the two against Glenhow were drawn.

SWIMMING

The bath was full and the water warm for the beginning of the term, so that those who felt so inclined could start the season early. In the Lower Sets the first few days were spent in getting used to the water and learning to get one's head under without panic or discomfort. Meanwhile those who could already

swim were learning to dive or master the difficulties of the crawl.

After its overhaul during the winter, the filtration plant worked efficiently and the water remained perfectly clear throughout the term. This has added greatly to the enjoyment of swimming, though in the past there has never been any lack of keenness at any level of the School. By the end of July—in many cases very much earlier—all the beginners were afloat and the competition revealed that very good progress had been made in the crawling and diving. Fr Julian, Br Gerald, A. R. Umney, A. S. B. Knight, R. B. K. Gallagher and J. L. Skene came across from the College to judge in the competition. They seemed genuinely pleased with the standard and we wish to thank them for their interest and encouragement. The four members of the College swimming team gave an exhibition of swimming and diving which was greatly appreciated.

The following were awarded their swimming badges: Hon. K. M. Fraser, D. H. Woods, C. J. Coverdale, P. T. Curran, S. J. Fraser, J. M. Madden, P. J. Corrigan, R. M. Wright, R. O. Fellowes, R. G. S. Freeland, G. M. Tilleard, C. R. Gorst, D. W. J. Price, G. L. de Chazal.

In the Swimming Competition M. G. McCann was judged to have the best style in the crawl and D. J. Donnellon was a very close runner-up. D. H. Woods was third.

J. F. Cunliffe was placed first in the diving, S. J. Fraser was one point behind and R. O. Fellowes, third.

The Second Form beat the Third Form in the Relay by two lengths, after receiving one length start.